

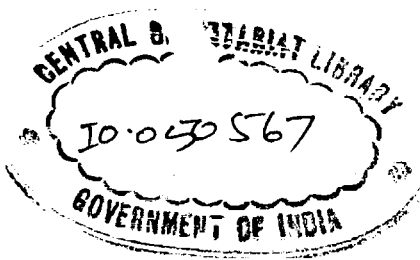
**ANDHRA PRADESH
STATE ADMINISTRATION
REPORT**

1977-78

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ANDHRA, 1977



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CHAPTER—I

“CHIEF EVENTS OF THE YEAR”

April 30, 1977.

An ordinance to provide for the take over of the Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada, promulgated.

May 5, 1977.

Smt. Sharda Mukerjee was sworn-in as Governor of Andhra Pradesh.

May 20, 1977.

The World Bank agreed to provide an amount of Rs. 15 crores for the development of ayacut roads in the left and right canal areas of the Nagarjuna Sagar Project.

June 2, 1977.

An agreement providing for a Saudi Arabia loan of 100 million dollars (Rs. 90 crores) to Finance Srisailem and Nagarjuna Sagar Projects signed in Delhi.

June 14, 1977.

Chief Minister: Sri J. Vengal Rao, commissioned the Rs. 1.6 crore Cable-ways at the Srisailem Dam site.

June 20, 1977.

Chief Minister: Sri J. Vengal Rao, announced the appointment of Bhargava Commission to go into the alleged atrocities on Naxalites in the State.

July 19, 1977.

Chief Minister: Sri J. Vengal Rao, announced the World Bank sanction of an amount of 109.8 million U.S. Dollars, for Power Projects (46.4 millions), Agricultural Credit Project (24.4 millions) and for the Pochampad Project (39 millions).

August 3, 1977.

The State Government floated a loan of Rs. 20.25 crores to meet plan expenditure.

August 15, 1977.

Dr. Dasarathi Krishnamacharya. appointed poet-laureate of the State Government.

August 30, 1977.

Chief Minister Sri J. Vengal Rao, commissioned the Rs. 3 crore Feed Balancing Dairy at Vadlamudi in Guntur District.

September 9, 1977.

Non-statutory concessions enjoyed by the Scheduled Castes (Hindus) extended to the Scheduled Caste converts to Christianity and Buddhism.

September 27, 1977.

Chief Minister Sri J. Vengal Rao, declared open the Rs. 53 lakh Nehru Nagar Housing Project of the Visakhapatnam Town Planning Trust at Visakhapatnam

October 1, 1977.

Chief Minister Sri J. Vengal Rao, announced the Appointment of Sri A. Krishnaswami, Chief Secretary to Government as the Commissioner to review the pay structure of the State Government and local body employees, etc.

October 5, 1977.

Governor Smt. Sharda Mukerjee, laid the foundation for the 1,000 litre capacity mini milk cooling centre at Araku Tribal area.

October 7, 1977.

Chief Minister Sri J. Vengal Rao, announced the payment of Rs. 8.33% ex-gratia to the State Electricity Board Workers.

October 22, 1977.

Chief Minister Sri J. Vengal Rao, inaugurated the Siddhartha Engineering College, a private sector venture in Vijayawada.

November 7, 1977.

Sri A. Krishnaswami, Chief Secretary to Government appointed as the Pay Revision Commissioner.

November 13, 1977.

Chief Minister Sri J. Vengal Rao, dedicated the third Unit of the 115 Mega-Watts capacity of the Lower Sileru Hydro-Project to the nation.

November 20, 1977.

Coastal district of the State hit by Severe Cyclone and tidal wave leaving a trail of destruction to life and property in the districts of Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam, Nellore, East and West Godavari.

December 27, 1977.

General S. M. Shrinagesh, Ex-Governor of Andhra Pradesh died at the Army Hospital in Delhi contonment.

January 1, 1978.

Sri I. J. Naidu, I.A.S., assumed charge as Chief Secretary to the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Direct Trunk Dialling System from Hyderabad to about 50 countries by-passing Bombay commissioned.

January 10, 1978.

Singareni Collieries production was up from 79.36 lakh tonnes in 1976 to 87.88 lakh tonnes during 1977.

January 13, 1978.

Election to the State Legislature scheduled on February, 25, announced.

February 1, 1978.

The Rural India Health Project of Chicago (U.S.A.) took up medical relief operation in the cyclone affected areas of the State.

February 2, 1978.

Planning Commission finalised the Annual Plan of the State for 1978-1979 at Rs. 449 crores.

February 5, 1978.

President Sri Sanjeeva Reddy, gave assent to the A. P. Watans (Abolition) Bill 1977 seeking to abolish the system of Watans in Telangana part of the State.

February 9, 1978.

A Railway Service Commission for the South Central Railway in constituted at Secunderabad.

February 17, 1978.

Governor Smt. Sharda Mukerjee, released comprehensive English-Telugu Dictionary published by the Telugu Academy.

February 23, 1978.

A new European Porcelain Gallery in the Salarjung Museum inaugurated.

February 25, 1978.

284 lakh voters in the State exercised franchise to elect 294 members of the State Assembly.

February 28, 1978.

Chief Minister Sri J. Vengal Rao, submitted resignation of his Ministry.

March 6, 1978.

Dr. M. Channa Reddy, sworn-in as Chief Minister.

March 10, 1978.

Thirty-two Member Ministry headed by Dr. M. Channa Reddy, sworn in, six Parliamentary Secretaries were also sworn-in later.

The vital coal separation plant of the Fertiliser Corporation of India at Ramagundam commissioned.

March 11, 1978.

Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank reduced the rate of interest by $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on loan advances to farmers from 12.5% to 12%.

March 26, 1978.

Hindustan Shipyard launched 77th Ship.

March 28, 1978.

Mr. Nivarthi Venkatasubbaiah, Chairman, Legislative Council died.

March 30, 1978.

A mob of 2,000 attacked the Nallakunta Police Station following death of a person in police lock-up.

CHAPTER—II

THE STATE AND THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNOR AND HIS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Sri Bipin Chandra Jivanlal, Chief Justice of Andhra Pradesh continued to be the Acting Governor till May, 4, 1977. Srimathi Sharda Mukerjee was sworn-in as Governor on May 5, 1977.

The Council of Ministers with Sri Jalagam Vengal Rao as Chief Minister continued to be in office during the year till 6th March, 1978. The Council of Ministers underwent the following changes during the year till it was in office.

Sri R. S. Suryanarayana Raju Minister of Animal Husbandry resigned from the Council of Ministers on 16th May, 1977.

Sarvasri Narapa Reddy, M. Manika Rao, K. Appadu Dora joined the Ministry as Cabinet rank Ministers while Sarvasri K. Ram Reddi, Palla Venkata Rao and K. Lakshminarayana Yadav joined as Ministers of State on 4th September, 1977.

Sarvasri K. Rajamallu Minister for Health and Medical, resigned from the Council of Ministers on 29th November, 1977.

Sarvasri P. Ranga Reddy Minister for Finance, J. Chokka Rao, Minister for Agriculture, T. Anjaiah Minister for Labour, A. Venkat Reddy Minister of State for Minor Irrigation, P. Dharma Reddy Minister of State for Housing resigned from the Council of Ministers on 1st December, 1977.

Sri Lakshmana Das Minister for Endowments and Sri V. Purshotham Reddy Minister of State for Excise, resigned from the Council of Ministers on 29th December, 1977.

Sri Seshavatharam Minister of State for Rural Development resigned from the Council of Ministers on 5th January, 1978.

Sarvasri G. Rajaram Minister for Power, Manik Rao Minister for Commercial Taxes, Information and Public Relations, K. B. Narasappa Minister of State for Sugar, resigned from the Council of Ministers on 7th January, 1978.

The Ministry headed by Sri Jalagam Vengal Rao, finally demitted Office on 6th March, 1978, when Dr. M. Channa Reddy was invited to form the Ministry following General Elections. He was sworn-in Chief Minister on 6th March, 1978.

The new Ministry besides Sri M. Channa Reddy the Chief Minister, consisted of twenty-one Cabinet rank Ministers and eleven Ministers of State. The new Ministers were sworn-in on 10th March, 1978. Following were the Members of the Ministry headed by Sri M. Channa Reddy.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

1. SRI N. AMARANATHA REDDY,
Minister for Co-operation.
2. SRI M. BAGA REDDY,
Minister for Panchayat Raj.
3. SRI P. V. CHOWDARY,
Minister for Textiles.
4. SRI C. DASS,
Minister for Sugar.
5. SRI P. GANGA REDDY,
Minister for Agriculture.
6. SRI M. M. HASHIM,
Minister for Home.
7. SRI T. HAYAGRIVACHARI,
Minister for Commerce and Technical Education.
8. SRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY,
Minister for Revenue.
9. SRI A. MADAN MOHAN,
Minister for Health and Medical.
10. SRI M. MANIK RAO,
Minister for Roads and Buildings.
11. SRI V. NAGESWARA RAO,
Minister for Animal Husbandry.
12. SRI K. B. NARASAPPA,
Minister for Small Scale Industries.
13. SRI K. OBUL REDDY,
Minister for Medium Irrigation.
14. SRI G. RAJA RAM,
Minister for Finance and Power.
15. SRI B. RAM DEV,
Minister for Municipal Administration.
16. SRIMATHI RODA MISTRY,
Minister for Tourism, Women and Child Welfare.

17. SRI G. V. SUDHAKARA RAO,
Minister for Major Irrigation and Commercial Taxes.
18. SRI V. VENKATANARAYANA,
Minister for Endowments.
19. SRI B. VENKAT RAMA REDDY,
Minister for Education.
20. SRI Y. VENKATA RAO,
Minister for Planning and Law.
21. SRI G. VENKATASWAMY,
Minister for Labour and Employment.

MINISTERS OF STATE.

22. SRI AHMED SHAREEF
Minister for Forests.
23. SRI N. BHASKARA RAO,
Minister for Legislative Affairs.
24. SRI NIZAM VALI,
Minister for Wakf and Relief.
25. SRI K. V. R. S. PADMANABHA RAJU,
Minister for Tribal Welfare.
26. SRI M. S. V. PRASADA RAO,
Minister for Marketing.
27. SRI G. RAMASWAMY,
Minister for Civil Supplies.
28. SRI K. RANGA RAO,
Minister for Harijan Welfare.
29. SRI P. SESHAVATHARAM,
Minister for Rural Development.
30. SRI A. VENGAL REDDY,
Minister for Transport.
31. SRI A. VEERAPPA,
Minister for Fisheries and Backward Classes.
32. SRI S. VENKATA REDDY,
Minister for Mines.

CHAPTER III

THE LEGISLATURE

The number of sittings in respect of A.P. Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council were 53 and 37 respectively during the period.

The number of Questions received, admitted, dis allowed and answered in the A.P. Legislative Assembly from 1-4-1977 to 31-3-1978, is as follows :—

	<i>Starred</i>	<i>Unstarred</i>	<i>S.N.Qs.</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. No. of Questions received.	994	93	513	1600
2. No. of Questions admitted.	379	66	112	1218
	243	387		
		31		
3. No. of Questions disallowed.	228	27	127	382
	568	375	112	1538
4. No. of Questions answered.	247	236		

FOLLOWING ARE SOME OF THE IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT BILLS PASSED DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1977-78 :

1. The Andhra Pradesh Prevention of Begging Bill, 1977.
2. The Andhra Pradesh Prohibition of Cow Slaughter and Animal Prevention Bill, 1977.
3. The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Indebtedness (Relief) Bill, 1977.
4. The Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Bill, 1977.
5. The Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) Amendment Bill, 1977.
6. The Rangaraya Medical College (Taking over of Management) Bill, 1977.
7. The Andhra Pradesh Vacant Lands in Urban Areas (Prohibition of Alienation) Repeal Bill, 1977.
8. The Andhra Pradesh (Surcharge on Property Tax) Repeal Bill 1977.
9. The Hyderabad City Water Supply Bill, 1977.
10. The Andhra Pradesh Watans (Abolition) Bill, 1977.
11. The Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1978.
12. The Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Pension and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Bill, 1978.

ORDINANCES PROMULGATED BY THE GOVERNOR AND LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AND COUNCIL DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1977-1978.

1. The Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments (Amendment) Ordinance, 1977 (A.P. Ordinance No. 5 of 1977).
2. The Rangaraya Medical College (Taking over of Management) Ordinance, 1977 (A.P. Ordinance No. 6 of 1977).
3. The Andhra Pradesh Revenue Recovery (Amendment) Ordinance, 1977 (A.P. Ordinance No. 7 of 1977).
4. The Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayat and Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads (Amendment) Amending Ordinance, 1977 (A.P. Ordinance No. 8 of the 1977).
5. The Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats (Amendment) Ordinance, 1977 (A.P. Ordinance No. 9 of 1977).
6. The Andhra Pradesh (Agricultural Produce and Livestock Markets (Amendment) Ordinance, 1977 (A.P. Ordinance No. 10 of 1977).
7. The Andhra Pradesh Commercial Crops (Special Assessment Repeal Ordinance, 1977 (A.P. Ordinance No. 11 of 1977).
8. The Andhra Pradesh Municipalities (Amendment) Ordinance 1977 (A.P. Ordinance No. 12 of 1977).
9. The Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Amending Ordinance, 1977 (A.P. Ordinance No. 13 of 1977).
10. The Andhra Pradesh Urban Areas (Surcharge on Property Tax) Repeal Ordinance, 1977 (A.P. Ordinance No. 14 of 1977).
11. The Hyderabad Water Supply (Amendment) Ordinance, 1977 (A.P. Ordinance No. 15 of 1977).
12. The Andhra Pradesh (Mineral Rights) Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1977 (A.P. Ordinance No. 16 of 1977).
13. The Andhra Pradesh Money-Lenders Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1977 (A.P. Ordinance No. 17 of 1977).
14. The Kakatiya University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1977 (A.P. Ordinance No. 18 of 1977).
15. The Andhra Pradesh Vacant Lands in Urban Areas (Prohibition of Alienation) Repeal Ordinance, 1977 (A.P. Ordinance No. 19 of 1977).

16. The Andhra Pradesh Watans (Abolition) Ordinance, 1977 (A.P. Ordinance No. 20 of 1977).
17. The Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Ordinance, 1978 (A.P. Ordinance No. 1 of 1978).
18. The Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1978.

The number of Questions received, admitted, disallowed and answered in the A.P. Legislative Council during the period.

	<i>Starred</i>	<i>Unstarred</i>	<i>S.N.Qs.</i>	<i>C.A.</i>	<i>Total</i>
I. Number of Questions received.	676	..	362	377	1415
II. Number of Questions admitted.	364	36	*121+73	180	774
III. Number of Questions disallowed.	276	..	168	197	641
IV. Number of Questions answered.	409	25	73	93	600

*Short Notice Question admitted as Starred Question.

CHAPTER IV
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
HIGHER EDUCATION

JUNIOR COLLEGES :

The total outlay fixed under Plan for the year 1977-78 for Junior Colleges was Rs. 69.00 lakhs and the expenditure incurred was Rs.71.00 lakhs. During the year, Government have permitted the opening of 14 Government Junior Colleges in the State and 3 Private Junior Colleges, out of which one is exclusively meant for girls. Government have taken a policy decision in respect of Private Junior Colleges existing as on 1-4-77 admit to grant-in-aid in a phase programme, subject to the condition that they complete the prescribed period of 5 years. Accordingly 55 Junior Colleges have been admitted to grant-in-aid with effect from 1-7-1977 in the first phase of the programme.

DEGREE COLLEGES :

The outlay fixed for University Education under plan was Rs. 89.32 lakhs and the expenditure was Rs. 96.90 lakhs. During the year 1977-78 there were 24 Degree Colleges for General Education (Both Government and Private) with an enrolment of 1,54,683 Scholars. There were 8,934 teachers working in them. Besides the above, there were 19 Universities and constituent colleges with an enrolment of 14,371 scholars and 1588 teachers in them. During the year 30 private colleges (26 Degree Colleges, 2 Oriental Colleges and 2 Colleges for Professional Education) were admitted to Grant-in-aid.

NATIONALSERVICE SCHEME :

During the year 1977-78 this scheme was implemented in degree colleges in the State covering a students strength of 48,000. Out of the total amount of Rs. 15.12 lakhs the State share of Rs. 6.30 lakhs was released during the year for the implementation of this scheme.

HIGHER EDUCATION :

The outlay fixed for University Education during the year 1977-78 was Rs. 95.2 lakhs and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 103.40 lakhs.

GOVERNMENT TEXT BOOK PRESS :

The A.I Government Text Book Press is a Government undertaking established for the printing and distribution of Nationalised Text Books and it is running on commercial lines.

A programme of over 154 lakhs of Text Books was undertaken for supply during 1977-78 against an average of one crore during previous years and the entire programme was executed in the press itself. An expansion plan to increase the capacity of the press is under the consideration of the Government. Nationalised Text Books are supplied to agents on 'Cash and Carry' basis through (17) Seventeen Regional Sales Depots.

The Social Welfare, Tribal Welfare and Backward Classes Departments have been supplied books to the value of Rs. 30,69,400.00 for free supply among scheduled castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes children during the year 1977-78. Payments for these are made by respective Departments.

JAWAHAR BAL BHAVAN :

The Jawahar Bal Bhavan is a unique state level institution providing educational-cum-recreational facilities for children in the age group of 5 to 15 years. The aims are to motivate and stimulate the child, so that the child can apply his imagination through any media he chooses.

Training on various branches of Music, Dance and Drama are being conducted regularly for the benefit of the children who wish to specialise in their own field of Art.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES :

The structure of the Public Libraries in the State is the same as that recommended by the Advisory Committee constituted by the Government of India. At the apex there is the State Central Library and at the bottom of the structure there are 617 Book Deposit Centres, 84 Village Libraries and 2232 Aided Libraries and 697 Branch Libraries at village level. In between there are 5 Regional Libraries, 21 District Central Libraries and one City Central Library. Thus there is a well organised net work of 3,659 public libraries in this State.

There are 20 libraries specially meant for children and 20 for women. Mobile Library Service is very popular in villages. Under the Pilot Project Scheme a sum of Rs. 1 lakh was sanctioned to the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsathas, Hyderabad District and Cuddapah and a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs was sanctioned to the 959 Aided Libraries during 1977-78.

The expenditure on the purchase of reading material from the Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha Funds increased from Rs. 24.45 lakhs during 1976-77 to Rs. 31.61 lakhs during 1977-78.

STATE ARCHIVES :

The Andhra Pradesh State Archives is the main repository of the administrative and historical records of State of Andhra Pradesh and possesses not only the recent administrative records of the State, but also the records of the Deccan in Persian, Marathi, Telugu, Kannada Urdu and English from 1406 A.D. covering the reigns of the ruling dynasties such as the Bahamani, Qutub Shahi, Adil Shahi, Nizam Shahi and Barid Shahi dynasties and also of the Mughals from the days of Emperor Shah Jahan as well as those of Asaf Jahs (Nizams) of Hycerabad.

The two fold objectives of the State Archives are to help the scholars in their research and to facilitate the use of Public records in the transaction of business of Government.

SET UP :**SURVEY OF RECORDS :**

During the period the Research Assistants deputed to the Coastal Anhra and Telangana regions, attended the work of survey and acquisition of historical documents. They acquired the records from the private collections and institutions.

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES :

During the period 4 full time and 6 part-time Research Fellowships were awarded. 2 Research Fellows of this office were awarded Ph.D. Degrees by the concerned Universities during the period.

PUBLICATIONS :

4 Vouumes of the History of Freedom Struggle in Andhra Pradesh and 4 volumes of the History of Freedom Struggle in Hyderabad have been published. The first volume of "Who is Who" of Freedom Struggle in Andhra Pradesh will be released shortly. The second volume is ready for printing. During the period volume. V, Nos. I and 2 of 'Itihas', Archival Journal were published.

GOVERNMENT ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS LIBRARY AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE :

The main functions of this department are to collect the manuscripts both palm leaf and paper, and to preserve them on modern scientific lines ; also to take out microfilm copies of palm leaf and paper manuscripts from all parts of the country under the scheme of centralisation of manuscripts, and to keep the manuscripts and the microfilms of the manuscripts open to the Pandits, Poets and to the World of Scholarship not only in our country but also in the entire World.

The Andhra University has recognised this Department as a Research Centre for Research leading to Ph.D. Degree in Sanskrit and Telugu. Accordingly 8 Research students, viz., 7 Part-time (1 Sanskrit and 6 Telugu) and 1 full-time for Telugu have been admitted.

There are 23,199 manuscripts available in various languages in this department.

DIRECTORATE OF SCHOOL EDUCATION

Primary Education :

There are 38,836 Primary Schools during the year as against 37,720 in the preceding year. There are 4,201 Upper Primary Schools as against 4,044 in the preceding year.

During the year 1976-77 the District Educational Officers identified the urgent need to open schools in 2,744 school-less centres. For these centres Government sanctioned 443 Secondary Grade Teachers posts for Tribal Sub-Plan areas and 610 Secondary Grade teachers posts for other general areas during the year. The District Educational Officers opened 592 new Primary Schools (94 in tribal sub-plan areas and 498 in the other general areas), and 432 new primary schools by re-deploying surplus staff as was done in the previous years. Thus the total number of schools opened in the year under report was 1024.

Secondary Education :

There were 3,611 high schools (including 431 high schools attached to Junior colleges) as against 3609 high schools in the preceding year. Some of the High Schools were converted as Junior Colleges. There were 25 higher secondary schools during the year as against 24 in the preceding year. An amount of Rs. 82.875 lakhs under plan and Rs. 43.76 crores under Non-Plan was provided in the Budget towards Secondary Education in the State. 15 Upper Primary Schools (14 Zilla Parishad and 1 Municipal) in Andhra Area and 6 Upper Primary schools under Zilla Parishad in Telangana area were upgraded into high school during the year.

S.C.E.R.T.

The State Council of Educational Research and Training which is the academic wing of this directorate organised the programmes in order to bring above qualitative improvements in teaching in the schools in the State. In addition to the above programmes of S.C.E.R.T. there were research studies, production of Literature, Publications, Radio talks and participation in National Seminars.

Miscellaneous :**Akademies :**

The following akademies were given grant-in-aid during the year to carry on their activities.

(i) A.P. Sangeetha Nataka Akademi	Rs. 4.00 Lakhs.
(ii) A.P. Sahitya Akademi.	Rs. 3.00 Lakhs.
(iii) Ravindra Bharathi	Rs. 3.00 Lakhs.
(iv) A.P. Akademi of sciences	Rs. 1.00 Lakhs.
(v) A.P. Balala Akademi	Rs. 1.00 Lakhs.
(vi) Urdu Akademi	Rs. 2.00 Lakhs.
(vii) A.P. Lalithakala Akademi	Rs. 2.00 Lakhs.
(viii) The International Telugu Institute, Hyderabad.	Rs. 4.00 Lakhs.

Assistance to Telugu People in other States :

To spread and preserve Telugu culture among Telugu people settled in other states of the country, an amount of Rs. 5,14,600 was sanctioned to Telugu Cultural Associations, Telugu Schools, Colleges and Telugu Libraries.

REGISTRAR OF PUBLICATIONS :

The Director of Public Libraries continues to be the Ex-Officio Registrar of Publications. This Office receives three copies of every publication of both books and periodicals printed in this State. One copy is sent to the Parliament Library, New Delhi ; one copy to the State Central Library, Hyderabad ; and the third copy is preserved in the Reference Library of the Office.

As per the declarations received from the Collectors there are 1,724 printing presses working in the State and the Office of the Registrar of Publications maintains a Register of Printing presses and maintains regular correspondence with them.

ANDHRA PRADESH RESIDENTIAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS SOCIETY.

Government of Andhra Pradesh have constituted A.P.R.E.I. Society in April, 1972 to establish, maintain and manage Residential Schools and Colleges on Gurukul lines for the talented children in Andhra Pradesh. To prepare, introduce, supervise and modify from time to time

Curricula, Syllabus and other programmes in Residential Schools and to organise and conduct Study Courses, conferences, lectures, seminars, Workshops, study teams and the like for the benefit of the staff and students of A.P. Residential Educational Institutions.

The management of the Society is vested with the Board of Governors with Secretary to Government Education Department as Chairman, other for Administrative and Financial Matters.

Admissions are made every year into Class V, VIII and I year Intermediate Class on the basis of the entrance tests conducted by the Society giving due representation to Scheduled Classes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes as per the rules approved by the Society.

The performance of the students of A.P. Residential Institutions has been continuously good with more than 95% of the students who appeared S.S.C. Public Examination for the last five years have secured I Class. There were almost cent percent passes in all the Residential Educational Institutions all these years.

CHAPTER V

FINANCE AND PLANNING DEPARTMENT FINANCE WING

Revenue and Expenditure :

The total receipts on Revenue Accounts of the State for the year 1977-78 was Rs. 81,151.83 lakhs and the total expenditure on Revenue Account was Rs. 74,225.97 lakhs thus resulting in a surplus of Rs. 6925.86 lakhs.

The total receipts for the year 1977-78 were Rs. 81,151.83 lakhs as against the receipts 72,784.45 lakhs in 1976-77.) The total receipts during the year 1977-78 registered an increase of 8367.38 lakhs representing 11.50% increase over the year 1976-77.

The increase of Rs. 8,367.38 lakhs in revenue receipts (Accounts 1977-78 when compared with the Accounts 1976-77) is mainly due to increased collections.

The total expenditure during 1977-78 was Rs. 74,224.97 lakhs as against the expenditure of Rs. 61,697.96 lakhs during 1976-77.

Apart from the expenditure on Revenue Account, Government-incurred an expenditure of Rs. 20539.26 lakhs on capital account outside the Revenue account during 1977-78 as against the expenditure of Rs. 15,012.58 lakhs during 1976-77.

Pensions :

Government continued the special drive for settlement of pension cases and in the process, the procedures for settlement of pension cases were further liberalised to remove the impediments in the way of their expenditure settlement.

A scheme of voluntary retirement after completion of 20 years qualifying service with a weightage of up to 5 years or the balance of period left for superannuation, whichever is less, was introduced.

A scheme of payment of pensions through Banks and Post Offices, without the need for execution of an indemnity bond and power of attorney as required under the earlier rules, was introduced.

A scheme for commutation of pension without medical examination was also introduced during the year. Besides, the power of sanctioning commutation, which was vested in Government in the Finance Department, was decentralised.

Family Benefit Fund Scheme :

The Director of Insurance is the Administrator of this Fund. Payments under this scheme during the year were of the order of Rs. 1,85,10,000 (Rs. 1,78,52,000 on account of deaths and Rs. 6,58,000 towards refund of contribution on retirement.)

The above amounts were inclusive of the amounts authorised for payment by the Director of Local Fund Audit in respect of employees of Local Bodies.

Treasuries and Accounts Department :

The Treasuries and Accounts Department is headed by the Director of Treasuries and Accounts, with administrative control over.

- (a) all the District Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries in the State.
- (b) Accounts Branches in the Offices of 19 Heads of Departments
- (c) Pension Payment Offices, Hyderabad and Secunderabad.
- (d) Compilation Branches, State Bank of Hyderabad, Hyderabad and Secunderabad.
- (e) Accounts Training College, Hyderabad. There are 212 Sub-Treasuries in the State out of which 19 are non-banking and 193 are Banking Treasuries.

The opening of the new Sub-Treasuries gives further facilities to the Public in as much as they have to travel less distances in connection with their business with the Government. During the year, the Headquarters Sub-Treasuries at Khammam and Sangareddy (Medak District) were opened.

Old Age Pensions :

The total number of old age pensioners and the total amount paid towards the old age pensions in the treasuries excluding Pension Payment offices, Hyderabad and Secunderabad, during the year were 66,447 and Rs. 86,21,896.97 respectively.

The system of control over expenditure is functioning in the State of Andhra Pradesh effectively in checking the flow of the Government expenditure so as not to exceed the Budget Provision.

The State Government have introduced a computer based information system with effect from April, 1975 to facilitate effective planning and control of ways and means position of the State Government. This enables the Finance Department to have effective control over the ways and means positions of the Government and also for careful monitoring of plan schemes.

Pension Payments Offices, Hyderabad and Secunderabad :

Total number of pensions under payment and the amount disbursed at pension payment Offices at Hyderabad and Secunderabad are :

Pension Pay Office, . . Rs. 5,28,47,127.06
Hyderabad - 32310

Pension Payment Office, . . Rs. 1,64,71,655.45
Secunderabad - 9427

Accounts Branches in Offices of the Certain Heads of Departments:

At present there are 19 Accounts Branches in the offices of Heads of Departments under the Administrative control of the Director of Treasuries and Accounts. Although the Director of Treasuries and Accounts is the Administrative authority in so far as the officers and staff of the Accounts Branches in the offices of the Heads of Departments are concerned, the Heads of Departments are vested with powers of immediate control and supervision for regulating the movements of the officers and the staff and for the day to day work in Accounts Branches

Local Fund Audit Department :

The Director of Local Fund Audit continued to be the Chief Auditor, State Trading Schemes and Treasurer of Charitable Endowments during the year. The Director of Local Fund Audit continued to be the Nominated Authority to the Local Authorities, Additional Emoluments Compulsory Deposit (Local Authorities Employees) Scheme during the year.

A total sum of Rs. 23.21 crores was credited towards A. D. A. (Old and New) and Additional Wages under the Additional Emoluments Compulsory Deposit Scheme as on 31-3-78. A sum of Rs. 4,21,34,038 towards deposit and Rs. 1,74,36,899 towards interest thereon was authorised towards repayment of the instalments under the scheme.

Audits :

The audit of the accounts of the Municipalities Panchayat Raj Institutions, Universities and Temples is on concurrent basis.

Pension Schemes

The Director of Local Fund Audit continued to be the Audit Office for certifying the pensionary benefits in respect of Non-teaching employees in Municipal Councils, Gramapanchayats in the Andhra Area and Panchayati Samithis and Zilla Parishads in the entire State. During the year 1322 pension cases were disposed off.

Scrutiny of the Grants In-aid to Local Bodies :

2,112 Utilisation Certificates for an amount of Rs. 14.05 crores were furnished to the Grant releasing authorities during the year.

The amount of overdrawals and irregularities in the Utilisation of grants in respect of Municipalities, Gram-Panchayats, and Panchayati Samithis and Zilla Parishads as on 31-3-1978 still pending refund or rectification by the Local Bodies, comes to Rs. 5,606.64 lakhs.

Insurance Department (Life Insurance Scheme):

The Directorate of Insurance was set up in the year 1913 on a quasi-Commercial basis for the insurance of the employees of the State Government only. With a view to cover all Government servants by the Scheme of compulsory Insurance and to render better services to the policy holders at the District level, four Regional Offices of the Government Insurance Department are functioning at Vijayawada, Kurnool, Warangal and Hyderabad proper.

The entire balance in the Fund remains with the State Government and the rates of interest allowed there on by the State Government to the Fund during the year 1977-78 are as follows :—

1. 8% per annum upto Rs. 25,000.
2. 7.50% per annum in excess of Rs. 25,000/.

Pay and Accounts Office Hyderabad :

It functioned under the administrative control of the Secretary to Government, Finance and Planning Department.

The Office was entrusted with the Pay and Accounts function including pension verification of Gazetted Officers, (with the exception of pension payments) in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

CHAPTER VI

FINANCE AND PLANNING (PLANNING WING)

For the year 1977-78, the Planning Commission approved a Plan of Rs. 365.75 crores. In the vote on account budget, the outlay on the Annual Plan for 1977-78 was Rs. 365.75 crores. In the final budget presented in June 1977, the outlay on the Annual Plan was fixed at Rs. 380.38 crores. Subsequently, during the course of implementation of the Plan, it was found necessary to increase the outlay still further in respect of a few sectors. Against the revised outlay of Rs. 384.12 crores the expenditure incurred till the end of March, 1978 was Rs. 361.93 crores forming 94.2% as can be seen from the following statement.

Sl. No.	Major Head of Development.	Annual Plan 1977-78 Revised Provision	Expenditure (Provisional).	% of expenditure to the revised provision Col.4 to 3.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Agriculture and Allied Programme.	27,93.00	29,85.76	106.9
2.	Co-operation	6,50.00	8,03.75	123.7
3.	Irrigation	113,71.26	112,33.07	98.7
4.	Power	114,10.00	133,59.64	92.7
5.	Industries & Minerals	12,38.42	11,59.16	93.6
6.	Transport & Communications	29,02.00	25,35.98	87.4
7.	Social & Community Services.	48,46.95	40,04.92	82.6
8.	Economic Services	42.41	30.96	73.0
9.	General Services	1,52.00	79.59	52.4
		384,12.04	361,92.83	94.2

It may thus be seen that the progress of expenditure in the case of Co-operation and Agriculture and allied sectors was 123.7% and 106.9% respectively. In three other sectors viz. Irrigation, Power and Industries and Minerals the progress was good being 98.7%, 92.7% and 93.6% respectively. The progress in respect of Transport and Communications and Social and Community Services was 87.4% and 82.6% respectively. In the last two sectors viz., the Economic services and General Services, however the percentage of expenditure was lower being 73% and 52.4% respectively.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes :

The Provision made in the budget for Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the year 1977-78 was Rs. 37.60 crores. But according to the progress reports received from the Heads of Departments and Departments of Secretariat the revised provision for Centrally Sponsored Schemes during the year 1977-78 was Rs. 49.75 crores and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 48.94 crores forming 98.4%.

Achievements :

Agriculture Education, Extension and Research are the Subjects dealt with by the Andhra Pradesh *Agricultural University*. The Ph. D. Programme was extended to the Departments of Agriculture and Chemistry during the year. Schemes such as economics of livestock production, marketing, milk production and internal competence schemes were undertaken. A Duck unit and a Goat unit were also started during the year.

A target of 92.00 lakh tonnes of *Food Grains* production was fixed by the working Group of the Planning Commission for 1977-78. In spite of all adversities the food grains production was 86.60 lakh tonnes.

The area under *Oilseeds* covered was 17.52 hectares with a Production of 11.99 tonnes.

The area under sugarcane covered was 1.56 lakh hectares and the production was 132.69 lakh tonnes. For *Cotton*, only 3.57 lakh hectares were covered and the production was only 2.31 lakh bales due to cyclone. The production of *Tobacco* was 1.34 lakh tonnes and the area covered was 2.23 lakh hectares. Under the *High Yielding Varieties Programme*, the area covered was 27.14 lakh hectares.

Under the *Drought Prone Area Programme*—an extent of 44,693 hectares was benefitted by soil conservation measures and 5,61,474 hectares under improved farm practices. 52441 tonnes of fertilizers and 4064 tonnes of seeds and 1528 implements were distributed. Surface irrigation potential of 4444 hectare and ground water Irrigation potential of 3451 hectares were created.

Under *Marginal Farmers and Agricultureal Labour Development Agency Programme*, the agencies identified 1,46,373 farmers, and 30,619 members were enrolled as members of co-operatives. During the year 39,570 farmers were benefitted by Agricultural Schemes, 17192 by Minor Irrigation Schemes, 16,832 by Animal Husbandry Schemes and 492 by Fisheries and other schemes.

Under *Dairy Development*, the peak handling capacities during the year reached 2,16,000 litres in the 4 dairies in Telangana 2,18,200 litres in the 3 dairies in Coastal Andhra and 89,400 litres in the 4 dairies in Rayalaseema.

Under *Co-operation*, 5653 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies at the village level and 26 Co-operative Central Banks at the District level are providing the major share of institutional credit for agricultural production and allied activities. Short-term loans to an extent of Rs.84.72 crores and medium term loans of Rs.4.05 crores were issued.

With the starting of two new/Co-operative *Sugar Factories* at Cud-dapah, Renigunta the total crushing capacity of the Co-operative Sugar Factories in the State increased from 10450 to 14,650 tonnes crushing per day.

The revised allocation of Rs. 36.70 crores was fully spent on *Nagarjunasagar Project*. The total expenditure incurred upto the end of 1977-78 since its inception amounted to Rs. 270.06 crores. The cumulative irrigation potential created under the project on the Right and Left Canals upto August, 1977 was 5.91 lakh hectares including 45,400 hectares created during the year. *On Pochampad Project?* a sum of Rs. 19.20 crores was spent. The total expenditure incurred on the Project up to the end of 1977-78 amounted to Rs. 129.30 crores. An irrigation potential of 4,400 hectares has been created during the year. *For Command Area Programmes*, a sum of Rs. 310.83 lakhs was spent against the provision of Rs. 360.00 lakhs. *On Godavari Barrage Project* and on Drainage and Flood Control the amounts spent were Rs. 10.00 crores and Rs. 4.72 crores respectively. On other Major and Medium Irrigation Projects (Other than N. S. P. & Pochampad) a sum of Rs. 38.21 crores was spent. On these schemes, the irrigation potential created during 1977-78 was 32,490 hectares. The total expenditure incurred on all *Power Projects* in the State was Rs. 133.42 crores against the provision of Rs. 144.10 crores. During the year 335 M. W. were added to the installed capacity and 1182 villages were electrified and 30,750 pumpsets were energised.

On Roads, a sum of Rs. 8.57 crores was spent. Under the C. E (R&B) Programme, improvements to a length of 275 Kms. of the existing roads were completed. The route mileage covered by the A.P.S.R.. T.C. was 4803.17 Kms.

For the welfare of *Scheduled Castes* the amount spent was Rs. 375.43 lakhs. 2213 students in I.I. Ts were given stipends. Full mess charges and pocket allowance to S. C. students in university and college attached hostels were given to 1934 boarders. Scholarships were given to 858 S. C. students in reputed schools and convents. Scholarships were awarded to 75 S. C. students studying in M. D., M. S., and M. E., courses. Five hundred and twenty one physically handicapped and 5926 Scheduled Caste bonded labourers released were rehabilitated. The expenditure incurred on education for the Backward Classes was Rs. 222.00 lakhs. 1106 students in the I. T. I. were given stipends. Post matric (College Students) Scholarships were awarded to 5659 students and Prematric scholarships were granted to 11670 students. Full mess charges were provided to 5178 students.

For the welfare of the *Scheduled Tribes* a sum of Rs. 222.40 lakhs was spent. Scholarships were granted to 24,777 students and 5297 students were enrolled in the Ashram schools.

Under *Social Welfare Programme*, a sum of Rs. 49.15 lakhs was spent. Homes for physically handicapped and Blind were continued during the year. Under *Woman Welfare Department*, the rescue homes, creches, working women hostels etc., were maintained and continued

On Nutrition, Economic Services and General Services a sum of Rs. 91.57 lakhs, Rs. 30.96 lakhs and Rs. 79.59 lakhs were spent respectively.

Bureau of Economics and Statistics :

The Bureau of Economics and Statistics, is the Centralised agency of the State Government for collection, compilation and analysis of Statistics relating to the various sectors of the State Economy, comprising agriculture, industries, prices, labour, community development etc.

During the year the Socio-Economic Survey Unit of the Bureau, in collaboration with the National Sample Survey Organisation, had completed the Field work of the 31st round by 30-6-1977. During the 31st round, the Bureau collected data on the performance of major irrigation. Projects and also on rural electrification with particular reference to the pattern of utilisation of power and its impact on the rural economy. The Bureau also covered a survey on the socio-economic conditions of slum-dwellers in cities having a population of one lakh or more. From 1-7-1977 the 32nd round commenced and the field work is in progress and will be completed by 30-6-1978. During the 32nd round, data on household consumer-expenditure, and employment and unemployment in both the rural and urban area being collected. Twelve state plan schemes were implemented and an amount of Rs.14.98 lakhs spent on them during the year.

In addition to the State Plan schemes, the following Five Centrally sponsored Schemes were implemented with an expenditure of Rs. 25.56 lakhs

1. Sample Agriculture Census.
 2. Timely Reporting of Agricultural Statistics Schemes.
 3. Scheme for Strengthening of Supervision of Area and Yield Rates.
 4. Coordinated Programme for methodological investigations into High Yielding Varieties.
 5. Economic Census and Surveys.
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CHAPTER VII

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

Governor's Tours and Engagements.

During the period from 17-2-1977 to 4-5-1977 Shri Bipinchandra Jivanlal Divan, Chief Justice of Andhra Pradesh continued as acting Governor of Andhra Pradesh. Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee was sworn in as Governor of Andhra Pradesh on 5th May, 1977 and she continued during the remaining period.

The following are the important visits of the Governor : Nagarjuna-sagar Dam and Nagarjuna Museum on 15-7-1977, and Pochampad Project (Nizamabad District) on 9-8-77, Kadam Project (Adilabad District) on 12-8-77, Shar Project at Sriharikota Nellore District on 16-8-77 and Thermal Station at Ramagundam (Karimnagar District) on 29-9-1977.

From 30th March to 4th April, 1978 the Governor visited Bombay where the Governor of Maharashtra presented a cheque for Rs. 75 lakhs to her for the cyclone Relief Fund of the State.

August 1977 :

On 19th, Governor administered the Oath of Office to Justice Sri S.Obul Reddy, appointed as Chief Justice of the High Court of Andhra Pradesh at Raj Bhavan.

On October 23rd, the Governor presided over the inauguration function of Dooradarshan Kendra Inaugurated by the President of India at Ravindra Bharati.

Presiding over the University Convocations :

Sri B.J. Divan, Acting Governor of Andhra Pradesh presided over the Annual convocation of Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University at Indira Priyadarshni Auditorium in Public Gardens on 27th April, 1977.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee, Governor of Andhra Pradesh presided over :—

(i) the Annual Convocation of Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University at Home Science College, Hyderabad on 28th November, 1977 ; and

(i) the Annual Convocation of Sri Venkateswara University at Tirupati on 24th March, 1978.

Information & Public Relations Department:

Publications :

The Department continued to publish the "A.P. Journal" in 4 languages viz. (1) English (2) Telugu (3) Hindi (4) Urdu. During the year, 23 pamphlets, folders and brochures in Telugu, English and Urdu were brought out by the Department on cyclone, weaker sections and on the progress of the State.

Community Radio Programme :

The Department continues to install and maintain Community Radio sets in the State. During the year 19,834 Community Radio Sets were under maintenance.

Radio Rural Forums :

Radio Rural Forums continue to be organised to discuss the special broadcasts for rural areas on subjects like improved techniques in Agriculture. There are 1,346 such Radio Rural Forums in the State.

Press :

The Department continues to subscribe to Samachar, A.N.S., I.N.F.A., the Deccan News Service and the Bharat News Service. The Directorate is continuing the teleprinter linkup with Information Centre, Vijayawada and also continued to maintain Telex Service with Information Centre, New Delhi for the transmission of important news and messages.

The Directorate has issued 3,461 press releases, press notes, backgrounders etc. 76 feature articles and 21 Dist. News letters to the press for publications. The Field Officers and Taluk Public Relations Officers were provided with the facility of press bearing authority to transmit news to the Directorate promptly and at concessional rates. To convey the reaction of the press and people to the policies and programmes of the Government, the Directorate continued to provide to the Government a weekly summary of press reactions on important measures of the Government.

Information Centres :

The Department is having Information Centres at all District Headquarters. Besides these Dist. Information Centres, there are two State Information Centres at Hyderabad & Vijayawada and one Information Centre at New Delhi.

State Information Centre, Hyderabad :

The Information Centre is provided with a library of over 1,20,000 books, Government Reports and other Publications with reading facilities. Over 150 Newspapers and Journals in Telugu, Hindi, Urdu English & Kannada language are made available for the use of the public

Field Publicity :

In the year 1977-78 the Department has interalia arranged 2,4,817 film shows, 3,587 exhibitions and 1,926 tape recordings and released about 22,341 press releases in the field all over the State.

Films :

The Department continues to give subsidy of Rs. 1 lakh to the feature films produced in the State, giving of annual awards to the best films in Telugu and awarding of scholarships to the students of Andhra Pradesh studying in Film Technology Courses. During the year, the Department has paid Rs. 19.95 lakhs to 20 feature films. Film awards for the best Telugu Films were presented on 1-11-1977.

Advertisements :

During the year, 1,163 classified advertisements of various Departments were issued to Newspapers. In all 5,268 insertions of classified advertisements, and 6,691 insertions of display advertisements were issued to News papers, periodicals and Souvenirs etc.

Tourism Department :

Andhra Pradesh, with its tourist potentialities could be brought on the International tourist Map, provided various tourist places are developed in a planned manner by phased programme. With this view the newly created State Tourism Department has taken up and implementing several tourism schemes in the State. It is conducting sight seeing tours and maintaining tourist Information centres and Tourist Rest Houses. In the Budget for 1977-78 a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs was made under the plan for improvement of tourism.

Promotion of Tourism :

During the year a number of Travel Agents and Travel writer visited Hyderabad. Important among them are the Lindlad Travel Agent of U.S.A., consisting of 20 members and a group of foreign travel writers Journalists and prominent photographers under the scheme 'Destimation to South India.'

Anti-Corruption Bureau :

There has been no change in the set up of the Anti-Corruption Bureau except disbandment of Flying Squad.

The Anti-Corruption Bureau received during the period 2,245 petitions from the Government, Head of Departments and other sources.

In all 60 Preliminary enquiries were taken up by this Bureau during the period.

During the period, 166 Regular Enquiries (including Cases Registered and Trap Cases) were ordered either by the Government or by the Vigilance Commissioner as against 235 Regular Enquiries received during the previous year.

Of the 166 Regular Enquiries, 74 pertain to Gazetted Officers and 92 of non-Gazetted Officers.

Preliminary Enquiries :

Orders were received from the Government and the departmental Heads concerned awarding the following punishments to officers of various departments involved in enquiries previously conducted by this Bureau :

No. of Officers Punished.

	G.Os.	N.G.Os.	Total
Dismissals	1	4	5
Removal from service	—	—	—
Compulsory Retirements	2	3	5
Reduction in Rank.	..	..	..
Reduction in pay	1	2	3
Postponements and Stoppage of increments	12	32	44
Cut in Pension.	5	1	6
Recovery from gratuity	—	—	—
Recovery from pay	1	—	1
Censure and Punishments	25	15	40
Convictions in the Special Court	3	11	14

Traps :

During the period 45 traps were laid successfully by this Bureau for Government servants. Of the 45 traps laid during the current year 6 relate to Gazetted Officers and 39 to Non-Gazetted Officers. Of these 45 trap cases investigation was completed in 42 Trap cases, and 3 trap cases are pending at the end of the period. All the officers against whom traps were laid successfully, were arrested and released on bail. All the officials who were trapped successfully by the officers of this Bureau were kept under suspension.

During the period charge-sheets were filed in 40 cases in the Special Court for S. P. F. and A. C. B. Cases, Hyderabad.

The Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission :

The functions of the Commission are laid down in Article 320 of the Constitution of India.

STATE SERVICES :

State Administrative Service :

Applications were invited for admission to a competitive examination comprising both written and oral tests, for one appointment by direct (Limited) recruitment (for S.C.s only) to the Andhra Pradesh State Administrative Service during the period. 18 candidates had applied of whom 6 were found to be eligible for admission to the written test. All the 6 candidates appeared for the written examination held in November, 1977. One candidate was qualified for interview and he was selected.

Group-I Services :

During the year 1976-77, the Commission invited applications for recruitment to 42 posts coming under Group I Services. When the written examination was about to be conducted, Government issued orders raising the upperage limit by a period of 6 years for all the selection to be made by direct recruitment. In all, 6,869 candidates applied but only 2,755 candidates appeared for the written examination held in the months of November and December 1977. Tabulation of the results of written examination is in progress.

Assistant Conservator of Forests :

The number of applicants who applied and the number admitted to the written test was 863 and 717 respectively. On the results of the written test, 16 candidates were qualified for interview and finally two candidates were selected.

Assistant Engineers in the P. W. D. (Roads and Bldgs.) and Panchayat Raj etc. Departments

The number of candidates who applied and the number of admitted to the written test was 1054 and 989 respectively. On the results of written examination 64 candidates were qualified. From the list of 64 candidates, 43 candidates were selected finally.

*Subordinate Services :**Group II Services : B. A. Standard*

In response to the said Notification applications were received from 25,520 candidates out of whom 24,892 candidates were admitted to the written examination held at 7 centres. On the results of the written test 1,117 candidates were called for interview. The interview of candidates are in progress.

Group III Services : (Intermediate Standard)

In response to the Notification applications were received from 16,877 candidates. The written examination was conducted in the month of June 77. Tabulation of the results of the written test is in progress.

Group IV Services : (S.S.C. Standard)

On the results of the competitive examination held in December 1976, about 1077 candidates were allotted to several departments for appointment as clerks/typists and steno-typists. These candidates are yet to be absorbed.

Temporary Appointments.

In 2028 cases, the Commission agreed to the regular appointments of the employees in various categories of posts without the ordinary statutory reference to it, under the latter part of Regulation 15 (c) of the Commission's Regulation.

Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings

The Tribunal for Disciplinary proceedings, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad is functioning under the control of the General Administration Department of the Government. It comprises of Chairman and two Members who are officers of the rank of the District & Sessions Judges belonging to the State Higher Judicial Service.

While the enquiries under the Andhra Pradesh Civil Services (Disciplinary Proceedings Tribunal Act,) 1960 are registered as Tribunal Enquiry Cases (T.E.Cs), the enquiries under Article 351-A of the Pension Code are registered as Disciplinary Enquiry Cases (D.E.Cs) before the Tribunal. As on 1-4-1977, there were 51 cases pending before all the three Members. During the financial year 1977-78, 73 cases were taken on file and 73 cases are disposed off during the year. Thus, a balance of 51 cases are pending on the file of the Tribunal as on 1-4-1978.

CHAPTER - VIII

FOREST AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT FOREST DEPARTMENT

Introduction :

The Forest and its products have taken a prominent place in the common domestic and other needs of human population and this need is on the increase year after year along with population explosion.

The Forest Department gives certain facilities by way of concessions. At the time of forest settlement certain rights and privileges were admitted to the local people residing in and around the forest areas (forest tribals) to obtain the forest products for their domestic and agricultural requirements. The tribal inhabitant: like Koyas & Reddies etc., dwelling in the forest areas of Palakonda of Srikakulam District, Golugonda, Chintapalli, Paderu agency forest in Visakhapatnam District, Rampa agency of East Godavari District, Polavaram agency of West Godavary District are entitled to certain privileges and rights like free removal of timber, fuel and bamboos for domestic and agricultural purpose and removal of grasses etc. The tribal population residing in the vicinity of Sanivaram, Dharakonda, R.Fs. of Visakhapatnam District are also entitled to the same concessions.

One of the objects of Forest Department in the State is to meet the requirements of the general public in respect of forest produce. In the normal course, forest produce particularly timber, bamboo and fuel is made available at the sale depots maintained either by the department or by the private bodies or co-operative societies at reasonable prices. Of late, the Forest Department have launched upon the departmental extraction of timber and started exploiting through Government Agency.

During the year under report fodder grass was supplied in huge quantity in Anantapur as a measure of relief from famine. About 159 tonnes of fodder grass was also supplied to Guntur and Krishna Districts as a cyclone relief measure from Achampet Division.

Goats are not normally allowed in the forest. But as an experiment browsing is allowed in Padra area (Amarabad R.F., blocks) of Achampet forest division and in Nidgal block of Devarkonda Range of Nalgonda Division. Goat browsing is permitted on payment of Rs. 1/- per goat per year.

Apart from the above, during the year under report 408 persons were granted timber, bamboo, thatching grass and other forest produce free of cost for construction of huts destroyed due to natural calamities like floods and fires. The temples and other charitable institutions were also granted their requirements at concessional rates.

Minor Forest produce sold to the people locally for intermediate processing :

Most of the M.F.P. items like Tamarind, Honey, Sheekai, Seetaphal, Myrabalam, Gums, etc., are sold locally or given to Girjan Co-operative Corporation on rentals fixed by Government. After meeting the requirements of the local processing, the remaining material is exported.

Cyclone and tidal wave relief :

During the unprecedented cyclone of November, 1977 the role played by the Forest Department has been considerable, within a short time, 32 lakhs Nos. bamboo and about 1 lakh Nos. ballies were rushed for various relief centres round the clock. The Departmental staff also put up community sheds at various places.

Sanctuaries and national parks :

There are no National Parks in this State. But there are 9 wild life sanctuaries in the State : which are located at ;

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Kawal Wild Life Sanctuary | .. Adilabad District. |
| 2. Pakhal Wild Life Sanctuary | .. Warangal District. |
| 3. Eturnagaram Wild Life Sanctuary | .. Do. |
| 4. Pocharam Wild Life Sanctuary | .. Medak District. |
| 5. Mahaveer Vanasthali at Hayatnagar
(Block buck Sanctuary) | .. Hyderabad District. |
| 6. Kennarasani Wild Life Sanctuary | .. Khammam District. |
| 7. Pulicat Bird Sanctuary | .. Nellore District. |
| 8. Nalapattu Bird Sanctuary | .. Do. |
| 9. Pelicanary at Kolleru Lake | .. Eluru, West Godavari
District. |

The Adilabad sanctuary is noted for tigers, panthers and sloth bear and amongst herbivorous animals, spotted deer, Sambar, Blue Bull are common. Gour is also found in the sanctuary. In addition to the above, this area has various species of birds and other animals.

Tiger census was conducted in February, 1976 when 13 tigers were reported to be in this circle besides two cubs. Tiger population has increased and it is estimated that there are about 18 tigers now.

Nehru Zoological Park :

There is a Lion Safari Park in this Zoo which was inaugurated on 17-3-1974. The Safari Park continued to be the most popular item in the Zoo, being the only one in the country. It has proved very popular and well set Safari in the Country. The two mini buses supplied by the Department of Tourism, Government of India are being run in Lion Safari Park. The Revenue realised from the Lion Safari Park was 1,07,762.00 during the year under report..

Vanamahotsava :

The 23th Vanamahotsava programme was celebrated throughout the State.

Forest Area : The total Forest area in the State is 64,154.26 Sq. Kms. at the end of 1977-78. The break up of the Forest area is as follows :

1. Reserve Forest .. ..	.. 48,221.30 Sq.Kms.
2. Lands in process of reservation	.. 14,357.88 Sq.Kms.
3. Un-notified areas .. ..	.. 1,575.08 Sq.Kms.

The total length of boundaries of Forest blocks as on 31-3-1978 was 65,236.90 Kms.

MANAGEMENT OF THE STATE FORESTS REGULATION OF MANAGEMENT - WORKING PLAN

The Research and Development Circle headed by a Conservator of Forests with jurisdiction over the entire state with headquarters at Hyderabad has been constituted and came into existence in the year 1971.

There are (7) Working Plan Divisions in the State under the control of Research and Development Circle.

The following are the (7) Working Plan Parties, which are engaged in survey of forest boundaries, revision of working plans and preparation of industrial management plans.

1. Working Plan Party No. I, Visakhapatnam.
2. Working Plan Party No. II, Warangal.
3. Working Plan Party No. III, Nandyal.
4. Working Plan Party No. IV, Karimnagar East.
5. Working Plan Party No. V, Tirupathi/Nandyal.
6. Working Plan Party No. VI, Srikakulam.
7. Working Plan Party No. VIII, Rajahmundry.

Exploitation of Forest Produce : The general method of exploitation was through the agency of contractors. The coupes are sold in open auction and if open auction does not bring proper price, tenders are called for.

However, from the last few years, departmental extraction of timber and fuel is taken up in several Divisions, to avoid smuggling by contractors and to safeguard the national wealth as well as to create more employment potential, to reduce wastage through modern logging methods and to eliminate middle men. In certain cases, thinning of plantations, salvage of drift and waif wood were carried out through Departmental agency.

Large number of items of M.F.P. like Gum, Chironji, Horns, Mohwa, Tamarind fruit is now exploited by the Girijan Cooperative Corporation in negotiated lease basis. Bamboo coupes of Khammam, Kurnool, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari and Adilabad Districts are allotted to the Sirpur Paper Mills, Sirpur and Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills, Rajahmundry for exploitation at negotiated rate on long term leases. Certain cooperative societies of Buroods (Madaras) are also allowed to purchase their bamboo requirements from the contractors at seigniorage rates as well as from the Mills. So also some labour contract societies take up certain forest coupes at concessional rates. Abnus leaf (bedi leaf) in Telangana region is collected through Departmental agency and sold to the purchasers, by calling for tenders.

Coffee Project Circle, Visakhapatnam : The Coffee fruit in Maredumilli, Chintapalli, Vangasara, Minumuluru and Narasipatnam is being collected departmentally from December to March and is processed into cherry and parchment. This is transported to Narsipatnam for hulling and curing. In addition to the above, Commercial pepper is being extracted departmentally in Maredumilli Estate, R.V. Nagar Estate from the pepper vines planted on the standards in the Coffee Plantations.

State Trading Circle (Beedi Leaf Trade).—As far as the beedi leaf trade is concerned, it has been nationalised in all the nine districts of Telangana and Beedi leaf are sold to the purchasers through Departmental agency. Under the Act, Abnus (Beedi) leaves is collected from the R.F. and Government lands and the leaf purchased from the growers are sold to purchasers unit-wise. The purchasers pay the amount only for the beedi leaf handed over to them according to the terms of the agreement, the rates for each unit being determined by calling tenders. It is therefore pertinent that the Revenue received from the scheme depends certainly on the quantity of leaf actually collected and or purchased and handed over to the purchaser during the season. In 1977 season, the gross revenue obtained was Rs. 392.889 lakhs. After deducting the expenditure of Rs. 187.457 lakhs, the net revenue derived was Rs. 205.432 lakhs.

Silvicultural System (Worked under each).—The Silvicultural system prescribed in the respective working plans is being adopted while exploiting the forest produce.

Growing Stock of Productive Forests.—The growing stock in the productive forests in State is mostly of mixed timber and fuel species and bamboos. The more important species are teak (*Tectona grandis*), Yepa (*Hardwickia binata*), Maddi (*Terminalia tomentosa*), Yegisa (*Pterocarpus Marsupium*), Tirman (*Anogeissus latifolia*), Thani (*Terminalia Bellarica*), Anduk (*Boswellia serrata*), Kodisa (*Cloistanthus Collinus*), Stain (*Chloroxylon swietenii*), Bandaru (*Adina Cardifolia*), Chennangi (*Bantak. Lagerstromia parviflora*), Rattaganam (*Mitragyna Parvifolia*), and Rose wood (Jittagi. *Dalbergia Latifolia*), etc., species. All the species are found as a mixture in most of the forests. Mada Mangrova, (*Avicennia Officinalis*) occurs to a limited extent in the costal forests in Godavari and Guntur Districts while Red Sanders and Sandal wood occur in Cudapah and Chittoor Districts in considerable quantities and to a limited extent in Nellore District. Teak is a major produce in Adilabad, Nizambad, Hyderabad, Warangal. Karimnagar and Khammam Districts while bamboo occurs in Visakhapatnam, Adilabad, Kurnool, Khammam, Mahabubnagar, East Godavari and West Godavari Districts. Sal occurs only in Srikakulam Division of Soil Conservation Circle. The rest of the forests contains mixed fuel species.

Departmental Extraction of Timber, Fuel and Bamboo.—As a sequel to the policy decision of government, departmental extraction was introduced on a large scale during 1975-76. In a phased manner the Contractor Agency, has been replaced.

The financial results of working of the schemes for past three years-are as follows.

Year.	Total expenditure on Deptl. extraction.	Actual revenue realised.	Book value of stock on hand.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(In Lakhs of Rupees.)			
1975-76	187.26	240.219	215.000
1976-77	224.79	672.659	100.000
1977-78	304.80	963.249	150.000
	716.85	1,876.127	465.000
		1,876.127	..
Add Book value of stock on hand of 1977-78 (Tentative figures.)	..	150.00	..
		2,026.127	..

Forest Industries.—There are small Scale and Cottage Industries like Match, Plywood and veneer, for which wood requirements are supplied by the Forest Department. The other forest based industries are slate industry in Markapur and sandal wood industry at Kuppam in Chittoor District for extraction of sandal wood oil, which are private owned.

Saw Mills.—There are several Saw Mills in various Divisions of the State owned by private persons. Apart from them, the Government of Andhra Pradesh Forest Department runs two Saw Mills at Jamarane and Rajahmundry respectively.

Pulp, paper and News Print Mills.—There are two paper Mills in Andhra Pradesh State one at Kagaznagar in Adilabad District and another at Rajahmundry in East Godavari District. The bamboos required for both the mills are supplied by the State Forest Department at a fixed royalty.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

The total revenue of Forest Department as per Departmental figures during the year 1977-78 was Rs. 20.609 crores.

A total expenditure of Rs. 13.238 crores was incurred during the year. The expenditure was Rs. 141.032 lakhs under state plan and 100.135 lakhs under centrally sponsored schemes and Rs. 1082.652 lakhs under non-plan.

The net surplus revenue of the Forest Department during the year under report was 7.370 crores.

Forest Development Schemes.—The outlay proposed in the annual Plan during the year 1977-78 was Rs. 110.00 lakhs for forest works, Rs. 12.00 lakhs for Soil Conservation Schemes, Rs. 17.00 lakhs for Centrally sponsored schemes.

During the year, 5 State wide schemes, and 11 regional schemes were under implementation in the state plan sector. Besides 11 centrally sponsored schemes were also under implementations. Under non-plan, 6 schemes were continued.

FOREST RESEARCH.

Research work was taken up in Telangana and Andhra regions in Silviculture, pines and genetic.

University Collaborative Research Schemes. During the year, the Forest Department for the first time sought the collaboration of Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University, Rajendranagar and Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupathi for conducting forest research on the recommendations of N.C.A. on Forestry and Education. Based on the recommendations, the Government of India have sanctioned 5 schemes of forestry for implementation by A.P. A.U., Hyderabad and S.V. University, Tirupathi at a cost of Rs. 6,38,300 for the years 1977-78 and 1978-79. During 1977-78 an amount of Rs. 2,91,500 has been earmarked.

ADMINISTRATION.

The Chief Conservator of Forest is the Head of the Forest Department and is assisted by 4 Additional Chief Conservator of Forests and other various sub-ordinate officers and office staff.

The Forest Department celebrates occasions like Vanamahotsava, Wild Life Week, Fire Protection month, World Forestry day every year. Besides, the Department participates in the All India Industrial

Exhibition at Hyderabad and various other exhibitions at different Centres in and outside the State. The Department arranges screening of films on the subjects of general Forestry and Wild Life etc., on requisition of various institutions like Schools, Colleges, Factories exhibitions and in public functions to create an impact in the minds of the people about the importance of the Conservation of Forests and Wild Life. This has achieved success to a great extent as the general public are becoming conscious of the forest and the dumb denizens who live in the forests.

General Protection and Breach of the Forest Act.i

During the year 1977-78, 35,440 offence cases were detected of which 1534 were prosecuted, 30,025 were compounded and in 3,931 cases the offenders could not be traced. The cases pending from the previous year were 31,583 and adding to them the cases detected during the year, they sum upto 67,083. Of these 35,015 cases were disposed off during the year.

A total Compounding fee of Rs. 59.049 lakhs was collected from the offenders during the year.

During the year under report 693 cases involving lorries and cars were detected of which 25 vehicles were confiscated to Government.

At the beginning of the year, 452 cases of goat browsing were pending while 12,593 goat browsing cases were booked during the year. 12,381 cases were disposed off, collecting an amount of Rs. 15.508 lakhs as compounding fee leaving a balance of 664 cases.

Protection from Natural causes like fire, etc ;

The main source of damage to the tree growth in forests is through forest fires only. Though the fire protection operations are done by providing fire tracing and fire lines around the plantations, fire accidents could not be stoped.

During the year under report occurrence of forest fire were reported in 224 oases in the state and a total area of 13,220 hecs. was burnt. An amount of Rs. 0.352 lakhs was spent by the Department on the fire protection operations during the year under report.

Wild Life Preservation —During the year under report the protection of Wild Life was continued with the enforcement of the Wild Life Protection (Andhra Pradesh) Rules, 1974 under Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

Vanyaprani Saptah (Wild Life Week).—Wild Life Week was celebrated as usual during the year when public attention was drawn to the importance of preserving the heritage of Wild Life, through Newspapers, Radio, Pamphlets, Public meetings Cinema slides etc.

Employment of Labour.—In the works of the Forest Department in the State, mostly local labour is employed for the various nurseries, plantation operations as well as extraction and transportation of forest produce such as timber, firewood, bamboo and other minor produce. The labour is casually employed only during the seasons of operations and paid according to the forest schedule of rates. In the beedi leaf collection season, come lakhs of labour are engaged on wages fixed by the Department. Tribals are engaged mostly in the works carried out in the agency areas but where there is acute shortage, the plains people are imported for the works. Other communities like Harijans, Vaddara etc. also attend to forest works. In certain areas of Anantapur Circle procurement of labour is a problem. There is no permanent labour force engaged in the forest Department.

The labour engaged in coffee Plantations are mainly tribals and Srilanka repatriates. The labour potentiality works to about 100 labourers per day approximately for about 300 days on an average in an year.

Andhra Pradesh Forest Development Corporation Limited

The main objective of the Andhra Pradesh Forest Department Corporation is to *raise man made forestry* and to supply raw material to *wood based industries* in the state and to replace the slowgrowth, low yielding forest by quick growing Plantation species. The Corporation has also taken up Horticulture Plantations like Cashew and Coffee in degraded forest areas. The Corporation as so far raised new plantations of pulpwood species, and Coffee. The Corporation has also formulated new projects for posing them to the Agriculture Refinance Development Corporation for institutional finance.

Progress of works :

The Corporation raised 1038 Hects of Eucalyptus Plantations in Rajahmundry Project Division and 627 Hects. of Eucalyptus Plantations and 725 Hectares of Bamboo Plantations in Khanmm Project Division during the year. The total area of Plantations raised-by the Corporation till the end of the year was 2548 Hects. with Eucalyptus and 1194 Hects. with bamboo, slightly short of the targets fixed as per the appraisal report. The short falls are expected to be made up in the next 3 years of the Project life.

The Cashew Plantation Project has been taken on hand and the Plantation activity covering 1,000 Hects. will be confined to Chittoor, Nellore Prakasam and Guntur District. Nurseries required in the above planting have already been raised at various centres and areas required for planting during 1978 have all been delineated in different centres and

clear-felling of miscellaneous tree growth, burning, etc. preparatory to planting in such areas has already been completed.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT.

Introduction :

To meet the growing demands of the Society, the production of animal protein foods like milk, meat and eggs on a larger scale is of great importance. Further, with a view to supplement the income of the rural masses and also to provide employment opportunities to the weaker sections of the Society, various economic programmes like calf rearing, poultry, sheep development, supported by infrastructural facilities are given special attention under the live-stock production Programmes.

Set-up.—The Director of Animal Husbandry being the head of the department is assisted by various technical and subordinate officers and also other categories of employees, in running the department.

Schemes and activities of the Department.

Government of India have approved a revised outlay of Rs. 455.74 lakhs for various schemes under Animal Husbandry Sector in Andhra Pradesh during the Fifth Plan period considering the scope for production of Milk, Meat, Eggs and Wool.

A sum of Rs. 132.00 lakhs has been allotted during the year 1977-78 for implementation of the Animal Husbandry Schemes under Fifth Five-Year Plan. A sum of Rs. 103.00 lakhs has been spent during 1977-78 excluding the funds provided for civil works. Besides, a sum of Rs. 3.97 lakhs was surrendered in favour of A.P. Meat and Poultry Development Corporation and A.P. Dairy Development Corporation towards share capital.

Cattle Development Programme :

Under the Cattle Development Programme, several schemes are of continuing nature and a major portion of the amount was allotted for meeting the cost of continuing schemes. Only 1 new scheme, *i.e.*, C.S.C. Centre, Amalapuram was sanctioned under Cattle Development during the year 1977-78. A sum of Rs. 58.12 lakhs has been spent during the year 1977-78 as against the sanctioned amount of Rs. 75.93 lakhs under this programme.

Poultry Development :

The poultry development schemes sanctioned under fifth plan were handed over to the A.P. Meat and Poultry Development Corporation with effect from 1-11-1977 and a sum of Rs. 3.33 lakhs was also surrendered in favour of the Corporation.

**Sheep Development :*

No new scheme has been sanctioned during the year 1977-78. The previous schemes were continued. A sum of Rs. 1.02 lakhs was spent during the year 1977-78 as against the sanctioned amount of Rs. 1.75 lakhs under this scheme.

Piggery Development :

No new scheme was sanctioned during 1977-78 except continuing the scheme already sanctioned. A sum of Rs. 0.67 lakhs was spent out of Rs. 0.76 lakhs allotted during the year 1977-78.

Animal Health :

In addition to the several schemes continued during the year 1977-78 two new schemes were sanctioned during the period of report.

Food and Fodder Development :

No New Scheme was sanctioned during the year under report. Feed mixing Plant Amadalavalasa was handed over to the A.P. Dairy Development Corporation, Hyderabad from 1st August, 1977 and a sum of Rs. 0.6 lakhs was surrendered in favour of this Corporation. As against the sanctioned amount of Rs. 6.34 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 4.57 lakhs was spent during the year 1977-78 under Feed and Fodder Developments

Extension and other Programmes

Two new schemes were sanctioned during the year and they were under implementation. A sum of Rs. 0.13 lakhs has been spent towards payment of charges for preparation of techno-economic feasibility report in connection with the establishment of Modern Slaughter House at Hyderabad.

With a view to equip the Publicity wing, essential T.V. equipment has been purchased and the posts of a T.V. Operator and T.V. Attendant were also sanctioned. As against the sanctioned amount of Rs. 0.58 lakhs, only an amount of Rs. 0.54 lakhs was spent.

Reorganisation of the Animal Husbandry Department :

The reorganisation of the Animal Husbandry Development was taken up during the later half of 1976-77, with the main object of extending the vety. aid including A..I. Service to the remotest corner of the rural areas in each District, and to ensure equitable distribution of work among all the existing officers and field staff.

The implementation of this programme is in various stages. It is expected to be implemented in fully by the end of December, 1978.

Veterinary Activities :

Livestock need their health to be protected and their longevity ensured against the hazards of the contagious and non-contagious diseases. Towards this end, the activities were directed and they are classified as

- (1) Treatment of ailing animals.
- (2) Control of Contagious and infectious diseases.

Artificial insemination Service is attached to each and every institution after reorganisation. During the year, 3 Veterinary Dispensaries, 2 Ambulatory Clinics and 2 Live Stock Supervisory Units were sanctioned under the Six Point Formula.

Clinical Laboratories :

The efficiency of the treatment is greatly enhanced by speedily furnishing the results of the examination of the clinical material collected from the ailing animals. This work is done in Vety. Hostipals and some Vety. Dispensaries which are provided with Microscopes for immediate examination of the clinical material, and also at 16 clinical laboratories and 5 Animal Health centres. The No. of specimens examined at these institutions during the year, was 456800.

Fascioliasis Scheme :

The scheme for the control of fasciolosis disease was taken up in four irrigation project areas of Nizamasagar, Musi, Pochampad and Thunga Bhadra and in Kolleru lake area. Mass drenching of the susceptible animals in the area, treatment of the ailing animals, collecting the snails from the ponds and canals and spraying the water logged areas with Fascilocides were attended to by the staff under the scheme. During the year, Anti-Liver Fluke Scheme in Kolleru area was sanctioned which is intended for the benefit of farmers of West Godavari and Krishna Districts, to control the infestation of Liver Fluke in Kolleru Lake area.

Control of Contagious Diseases :

The treatment at the Veterinary institutions is mostly confined to non-contagious diseases. The outbreaks of contagious diseases of livestock and poultry are promptly investigated and controlled by conducting prophylactic as well as preventive vaccinations.

During the year under report, 931 outbreaks of contagious disease of livestock and poultry were recorded as against 1264 of the previous year.

The departmental staff working under different sections of the department have done 3,29,79,128 vaccinations against the various diseases of livestock and poultry out of which 44,99,62 were done at the seats of outbreaks, bringing the ratio of prophylactic and preventive vaccinations to 1.73 as against 1.53 during 1972-73 (five years period).

Rinderpest :

During the year under report, 75 outbreaks were recorded in 19 districts. All the Rinderpest Out-breaks were attended to promptly. The surrounding villages from the infected villages were visited and beivnes in all the villages were protected. During the year under report, 104136 Rinderpest vaccinations were done in the seats of outbreaks and 74,30,606 vaccinations in disease free area. 21 Check posts at strategic points on the most important cattle routes, 21 immune belt stations located at the inter-state border of the district and 12 district mobile squads attended to the Rinderpest work. Besides these, 8 vigilance units are functioning in the State, the objective being to buildup a strong immune zone in the inter-state border of the concerned districts.

During the year, one post of Assistant Director (Animal Husbandry) Rinderpest Surveillance and containment vaccinations programme was sanctioned under Central sponsored scheme. The scheme was envisaged at a cost of Rs. 1.02 lakhs. The main object of this scheme is to detect Rinderpest cases and to control it by way of quarantine treatment, feeding and segregation of all the affected area and stamp out the disease.

Vaccine Position :

During the year under report, 41.825 lakhs doses of R.P. Roat Tissue vaccine and 35.103 lakhs doses of tissue culture vaccine have been supplied by the Veterinary Biological and Research Institute. Besides this 0.5 lakhs doses of Tissue Culture R.P. Vaccine was received from the Insitute of Preventive Medicine Ranipet (Tamil Nadu) and 0.5 lakh doses of Tissue Culture vaccine was received from Indian Veterinary, research Institutute, Izatnagar, (U. P.)

Import of Medicines :

An amount of Rs. 1.48 lakhs was sanctioned in March, 1977 towards the purchase of Antrycide prosalt to arrest the spread of Protozoa disease by name Surra, generally prevalent in an epidemic form in Andhra Pradesh. This is manufactured by I.C.I Limited, U.K. 1967 tubes of 25 gms costing of £2.33 each at a total price of £45.83 C.I.F. Madras, was imported through Andhra Pradesh State Trading Corporation, Hyderabad. This is equivalent to Rs 74,565, 1330 tubes of Antricydate prosalt were distributed in 21 districts and 637 tubes were kept in reserve for use in emergency.

Veterinary Biological and Research Institute :

This institute comprises of 2 main wings, namely, (1) Biological production, (2) disease investigation. It produces Veterinary Biologicals for the protection of livestock and poultry against infectious diseases and also tackles their disease problems by providing effective diagnostic assistance and control measures.

Meat Inspection :

Mutton, Goat flesh, Beef and pork largely account, for the non-vegetarian diet of the people. The meat inspection work by competent persons has all the more attained a special significance, because some diseases are communicable from animals to man through their flesh. The Municipal Corporations of Hyderabad, Kakinada and Vijayawada have arranged full-time qualified Veterinarians for this purpose. In most of the Municipalities this work is attended to on a part-time basis by the departmental personnel. At present, in some places Sanitary Inspectors, and Medical Graduates of Medical and Health Departments are also attending to this work.

Animal Husbandry Activities in the Scheduled and Agency areas :

There are 8 districts in the State in which the Scheduled and Agency areas are located. The needs of livestock and Poultry in 2706 villages of Scheduled and Agency areas are attended to by 183 Veterinary Institutions. During the year under report, the departmental personnel in these areas treated 6,00,790 cases, did 36,690 castrations and 22,07,544 vaccinations, besides distribution of 235 bulls, 475 milch animals, 5809* sheep, 3462 pigs, 7331 poultry, 60,000 fingerlings. 645 Artificial inseminations were done and 29 cases were reported to have been born.

Cattle Development Activities :

Government Livestock Farms. To support the cattle development activities in the State by way of supply of pedigreed bulls for distribution,

the department has established cattle breeding farms at suitable places in the State. They also serve as milk production centres for supply of hygienic milk and serve as potent demonstration units to educate the farmers in the various aspects of management of cattle and handling of milk and milk products.

In addition to the 11 farms, a Progeny Testing Unit at Bansvasi sanctioned under Centrally sponsored scheme was continued. Under this unit, the Murrah buffalo breeding bulls are tested for their performance and transmitting of milk character. Such of these bulls with proven transmitting ability are released to the field. These farms maintained the cattle of exotic breeds of Jersey, Brown Swiss, H.F. and Indigenous breeds of Ongole, Sindhi, Tharparkar, Hallikar and cross breeds, Murrah buffaloes are also maintained in the 12 farms.

During the year, 219 pedigree bulls were distributed for breeding purposes. The Livestock farms cover an area of 6047 acres. Out of this area, 764 acres of land is under wet cultivation to produce fodder and other cereals to feed the farm animals. 18,474 Metric Tons of green fodder of various types, *i.e.*, H.N. Cowpea, Maize, Sunhemp, M.P. Charri, Pennisetum pedicellatum etc., were produced and all the farms are self sufficient in fodder production except Kampasagar, Reddipalli and Exotic Cattle Breeding Farm, Bansvasi. A quantity of 87 M.Ts. grains and 28 M.Ts. of fodder seed were produced, while 109.39 lakhs grass slip were supplied for raising improved fodder crops in and around the milk shed areas.

Economic of the Farms :

The total expenditure and receipts of these 12 farms are 59.47 and 31.76 lakhs respectively. An amount of Rs. 13.44 lakhs is estimated to be the indirect receipts. The percentage of self sufficiency of these farms is estimated to be 37.36% when recurring expenditure and direct receipts are considered, and self sufficiency is 64.76% when recurring expenditure and total receipts (direct and indirect) are taken into consideration, whereas the self-sufficiency is 53.40% when total expenditure (Recurring and Non-recurring) is considered against total receipts.

Key Village Schedule :

This scheme envisages a multifaceted approach to all aspects of cattle development, *viz.*, controlled breeding through M.I. technique, prevention of promiscuous breeding by castrating all scrub bulls, improved feedings, disease and sexual health control, better management and marketing which have a direct bearing on the productivity of cattle. Each Key village Block is a compact area where well organised cattle development activities are carried out with the active participation of the cattle

breeders. In addition to the above, Veterinary aid is also given importance in the reorganised set up. At the beginning of the year there were 34 Key Village Blocks with 314 sub-centres. After reorganisation these were distributed to several Assistant Directors (A.H.) of the concerned Divisions in the District. These Key Village Blocks and sub-centres now continue to function as Livestock Supervisory Units and Rural Livestock during the the year under report.

Centralised Semen Collection Centres :

This department took the lead among other States in the Country in the field of cattle breeding by establishing Centralised Semen Collection Centres with the objective of observing economy in the adoption of Scientific techniques and for the utilisation to the maximum extent of the germ-plasm of the best pedigreed breeding bulls. At the beginning of the year, there were 18 Centralised Semen Collection Centres and (1) Mini Semen Bank in the State. During the year, the Centralised Semen Collections Centre, Jacherla was closed. The Centralised Semen Collection Centre, Vijayapuri was shifted to Nalgonda after completion of the buildings which started functioning with effect from 4-3-1978. A Mini Semen Bank at Amalapuram is sanctioned during the year under report and work is yet to be started. Thus at the end of the year is there were 17 Centralised Semen Collection Centres and 2 Mini Semen Banks in the State.

These Semen banks catered to the semen requirement of 2317 Artificial Insemination Units in the State. At the end of the year, 508 breeding bulls comprising 199 Zebu, 131 exotic breeding buklls of Jersey, Brown Swiss, Holstein Friesian breads and 309 Murrah breedig bulls are stationed at the Semen Banhs.

Young Bull Training Programme :

The future of all the Centralised Semen Collection Centres is dependent on the successful implementation of this programme, since the young trained bulls are used as replacers for the old bulls. 65 bulls of various breeds were trained during the year in the two training centres at Nizamabad and Rajanargaram.

Frozen Semen Bank, Nandyal :

In order to oppularise the usage of Frozen Semen in the State Frozen Semen is being obtained from Bangalore, and 20 centres in the districts of Krishna, Hyderabad and Chittoor are providing the benefi of frozen semen from superior bulls to the farmer's animals. The Frozen Semen Bank, Nandyal, was established with the assistance from

Denmark. A 5 litre capacity liquid Nitrogen Plant will be installed during 1978-79. Freezing of the semen will be undertaken as soon as the plant is erected. At present, 29 breeding bulls are stationed and processed frozen semen is being supplied to 115 field units.

Frozen Semen Bank, Vizag :

Under Indo-Swiss project, Frozen Semen Bank has been started at Vizag.

Intensive Cattle Development Projects :

The experience in the implementation of the key village Scheme and the success of Intensive Agriculture sector, a scheme of greater magnitude known as Intensive Cattle Development Projects has been launched in the first instance in the milk shed areas of Vijayawada and Hyderabad in 1964-65. The I.C.D. Blocks continued to play a major role in the dairy development programme with a view to bringing about accelerated increase in milk production by 30% over a period of 5 years. Realising the success and the impact made by the implementation of the above two blocks, the department has further strengthened these projects. At present 7 major and one medium projects which are located at Vizag, Vijayawada, Chittoor, Nandyal, Cuddapah, Hyderabad, Warangal, Mahboobnagar, Khammam and Jagtial continued to function during the year under report. This project has covered 5,526 villages, covering 10.39 lakhs breedable bovine population during the year under report. The Artificial Insemination is done with the exotic semen of Jersey, H.F., Brown Swiss and indigenous breeds of Ongole, Tharparkar and Deoni to improve the local stock in milk, production potentialities and draught power. This year 201016 A.I. were done covering 1,79,241 breedable animals of which 76,403 were found positive for pregnancy on verification. The Artificial Insemination calves born were recorded to be 39,005. Besides breeding operations, these units have treated 37.97 lakhs cases and vaccinated 100.25 lakhs and castrated 0.90 lakhs animals under Animal Health coverage. Towards dairy extension programme, these projects have conducted 271 cattle shows and calf rallies 362 film shows and 72 milk yield competitions. These, have organised 6,337 fodder demonstration plots covering an area of 26,916 acres. They have supplied 1,19,120 Kgs. of fodder seeds and 550.84 lakhs fodder slips for development of improved grasses in these projects.

The estimated milk production per day in these project areas is 9,86,963 Kgs. and out of which 3,05,202 Kgs. and 1,08,587 Kgs. are produced in ICD projects of Vijayawada and Hyderabad respectively. The estimated milk production in ICD Project, Karimnagar

started during 1972-73 is 35,955 Kgs. per day. The percentage of increase in milk production in ICD Project, Vijayawada, Hyderabad, over base year of 65-66 and 66-67 is 64.89 and 83.17, respectively. The Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Corporation is procuring 11,809 Kgs. of milk in ICD Project, Hyderabad, 31,620 Kgs. of milk in ICD Project, Vijayawada and 2,562 Kgs. of milk in ICD Project, Karimnagar.

Sexual health Control Camps :

Sexual health control camps were organised in these ICD Projects to check and improve the breeding efficiency of the female stock. The breedable females available in the areas are registered and examined by the specialists and infertility cases treated to make them fit for breeding. These camps helped the cattle breeders to understand the gynaecological problems of their cattle and thus the A.I breeding operations are becoming more and more popular in these areas.

Frozen Semen Bank:

A Pilot Project has been taken up during the year 1976-77 for the use of Frozen Semen in (20) Centres, of which 7 centres are located in ICD Project, Hyderabad, 10 centres in ICD Project Vijayawada and (3) in I.C.D. Centres, Chittoor. The Frozen Semen is being purchased from the central Frozen Semen Bank, Hissargatta (Bangalore) at Rs. 5/- per dose and the semen is stocked at the respective centres. The Frozen Semen is used in local cattle at subsidised rates.

Farm & House Service Organisation Scheme :

This scheme was sanctioned during 1976-77 in order to cater to the needs of dairy farmers in twin cities at their door by charging nominal fees towards conveyance and A.I. service. Necessary guidance is provided to the dairy farmers in respect of feeding, managemental practices besides treatment and A.I. service at their door itself. The dairy animals will be registered by collecting Rs. 10/- per animal per year. The technical staff visit once in a month regularly and check up the animals (which are registered for sexual health which is vital for successful dairying).

The results of conception rate with Frozen Semen are encouraging and consequently, the farmers are evincing more interest and the scheme is becoming popular. During the year 55 dairy farms have been registered with 407 animals. 693 animals were inseminated which registered the birth of 181 calves.

Key Village Extension Centres :

The 5 Key Village Extension Centres functioned during the year.

Goshala Development Scheme :

In Andhra Pradesh, there were about 48 Goshalas and 1 Gosadan, of which only 29 Goshalas are functioning now maintaining 2540 animals. During the year, 8 Goshalas continued to function under this scheme. Some of the Goshalas are maintaining exotic stud bulls, viz., Red D.ne, Jersey and Cross bred bulls for cross breeding and augmenting milk production. Some Goshalas have also taken up cultivation of fodder crops like para grass, Hybrid Napier, Lucerne and Cowpea on large scale. During the year, 24 Goshalas were visited by the Goshala Development officer and advised them on scientific breeding, feeding management and health.

Feed and Fodder Development Activities :

Fodder development week was celebrated during the 1st week of July, 1977 throughout the State. The ryots were educated through meetings, film shows and distribution of Pamphlets. Fertilisers were also supplied under special schemes in certain areas. With the extension of milk production and procurement programmes, in rural areas through the above projects, and cattle breeding farms, the fodder development activities are carried out intensively through the above departmental institutions to achieve the improved milk production.

Feed Mixing Plant :

The Feed Mixing Plant at Amadalavalasa was handed over to the Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Corporation, Hyderabad from 1-8-1977. As against the sanctioned amount of Rs. 6.34 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 4.59 lakhs was spent during the year under Feed and Fodder Development.

Sheep Development : Sheep Development Activities :

Andhra Pradesh with its 70.65 lakhs sheep population occupies a very important place in sheep map of India. The Sheep Development programmes consists of (a) Sheep Farms, (b) Ram Multiplication Farms, (c) Sheep Supervisory Units, (d) Sheep Demonstration Units, (e) Sheep & Wool Extension Centres and Sheep Co-operatives. The department has established sheep farms for the production of pedigree stocks possessing potentiality for yielding increased and improved quality of mutton and wool. These improved stock are distributed in rural areas for upgrading local sheep population. At present (4) Sheep farms, (4) Ram Multiplication

Farms and (4) Sheep Units attached to Government livestock Farms are functioning in the State to produce quality sheep and supply them to the sheep breeders to upgrade the local stock. This year, these sheep farms and units produced 2161 ram lambs and ewe lambs of superior quality and supplied 702 ewes and lambs for breeding. Further, 1215 Kgs. of wool was produced and 944 Kgs. disposed off during the year. Sheep Farms have produced 1223 M.Ts. of fodder to feed the Sheep stationed. All the Sheep Farms are self sufficient in fodder production.

Apart from these sheep farms, 114 sheep and wool extension Centres, (8) Sheep demonstration Units and (13) Sheep Supervisory units scattered all over the State in sheep breed tracts. These centres are attending to sheep extension activities such as deticking, deworming, vaccinations and treatment etc. besides educating the sheep breeders on scientific management of sheep to improve their economy.

During the year, 1225 Rams and Ewes of Bellary, corriedale cross and Nellore breeds costing Rs 2.40 lakhs were purchased for strengthening the existing sheep institutions and distribution to farmers

Piggery Development Activities :

The Regional Pig Breeding Station Cum Bacon Factory at Gannavaram and Pig Breeding Stations one each at Gopannapalem, Pedavegi, Muktyala and also the Model Piggery Unit at Vizag continued their activities during the year under Report. These pig breeding Stations produced 5062 exotic pigs and supplied 1455 pigs for slaughter, 2170 pigs for fattening Units, 130 Pigs for breeding and sold 21 pigs in auction. These stations are maintaining large white yorkshire and land-race of exotic breeds.

Piggery Development through Weaker Sections :

217 fattening units consisting of 2170 pigs were distributed to the weaker sections during the year under report. The financial assistance was given from commercial banks, under Livestock Production Programme and small Farmers Development Agency Programme.

Trade in Pigs :

During the year under report, (61) pigs have been received from United Kingdom through State Trading Corporation of India at a total cost of 1.93 lakhs (inclusive of transport charges).

Training :

During the year under report, one private breeder, 9 inservice personnel of the State and 7 inservice personnel of other States have been imparted training in swine production and pork technology.

Animal By-Products Plant, Kesarapalli :

The Animal By-products plant (carcass utilisation centre) Kesarapalli started during 1963-64, as a centrally sponsored scheme, functioned satisfactorily during the year. This plant produces Sterilised meat meal, sterilised bone-meal, refined tallow, liver and blood meal and mineral mixture with 28% protein content as against 7 to 9% of proteins contained in those manufactured by private firms. The liver and blood meal prepared in this centre is used as one of the ingredients of "Dog bisc." Apart from processing these by-products, manufactured of mineral mixture as feed supplement for cattle and poultry which was taken up during the year 1973-74 is being continued and the Mineral Mixture is supplied to Feed Mixing Plants of Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Corporation, for composition of cattle, poultry and pig feeds as per I.S.I. Standards. The dog biscuits manufactured in this plant has earned good reputation among dog lovers. The plant has realised Rs. 9.35 lakhs through sale of by-products processed in this centre during 1977-78 as against the recurring expenditure of Rs. 7.68 lakhs. The self sufficiency of this institution has reached 121% during this year.

Poultry Development Activities : Poultry Development :

Andhra Pradesh is possessing 215.31 lakhs of poultry population according to 1977 Livestock Census. From back-yard type of rearing, it has reached a stage of commercialisation, 12 poultry Marketing Centres with (29) sub-centres are assisting the Poultry farmers by providing the health care, marketing and feed supply. (6) Regional Poultry Demonstration and Research Farms and (8) Dist., Poultry production farms supply chicks and eggs to rural farmers. During the year the department has given poultry management training to 99 candidates. 3 Poultry Co-op., Societies have been formed and registered. Under Employment promotion programme, 11 candidates have been sanctioned soft loan at the rate of Rs. 3,000/- per candidate for the establishment of poultry farms. The (6) Regional Poultry Demonstration-cum-Research Farms, (3) District Poultry Production Farms-(12) Poultry Marketing Centres with (29) sub-centres were merged with the Andhra Pradesh Meat & Poultry Development Corporation with effect from 1-11-1977. Thus the department is having (4) district poultry Production Farms by the end of the year.

Duck Extension Centre :

The Duck Extension Centre at Kaikalur which was revived during the year 1971-72 continued to function during the year. The centre is maintaining 556 Khakhi Camp-bell breed consisting of 114 Drakes 197 Ducks, 104 Growers and 141 Ducklings. 24216 Duck eggs were,

produced and disposed 16515 eggs for table, 290 eggs for hatching and 784 ducylings were distributed for breeding.

Publicity Unit : Publicity & Extension Wing :

The Publicity & Extension Wing was established during 1963-64 with the assistance from the central council of Gosamvardhan, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India and it is functioning with its head quarters at Hyderabad during the year under report, which is attending to the publicity and Extension activities. The Wing is also propagating scientific feeding, breeding, management and disease control programme among the Livestock breeders through all possible mass-media like Radio, Exhibitions, film shows, press and Television. During the year 326 scripts were supplied under Polamupanulu programme, 442 scripts under Padipantalu programme, 180 talks by subject matter specialists, (4) schools on All India Radio and 349 questions were answered. The Animal Husbandry programmes on All India Radio are becoming more and more popular among the farmers. So far 18 films have been produced on Animal Husbandry subjects, which are highest in the State, compared to the participation of other departments. Taking into consideration the achievement of this wing in the Television Communication, the Government of Andhra Pradesh was pleased to sanction the closed circuit Television System along with the post of Television Operator at a total cost of Rs. 58,000/- during the year under report. This will further increase the activities of this wing in communicating to the farmers through the television media. This unit has participated in Agricultural Exposition held at New Delhi, and All India Livestock & Poultry show held at Ahmedabad, besides organising stalls at districts in the State.

Education and Training General :

To keep the officers abreast of the latest scientific advances made in the various fields of Veterinary science and Animal Husbandry, promising officers of the department are selected and sent abroad or to undergo the courses within the Country.

Institute of Animal Reproduction, Mandapeta :

A number of trained personnel in the techniques of All India Pregnancy diagnosis and physio pathology of reproduction, are required to man various cattle developmental programmes. The main objective being in increasing milk production potential of our cattle. During the year, 50 Veterinary Officers have undergone in P.G. Certificate course and 9 Veterinary Officers in 6 weeks training. 2 days training on dairy buffalo management was given to the beneficiaries viz. Harijans, Girijans, Small & Marginal Farmers who were distributed with

mileh buffaloes under the 20 point formula. 744 trainees (Scheduled Castes) were trained during 1976-77 and 514 farmers of backward classes during the year under report.

Inservice Training in A.P. :

The 3 Regional Artificial Insemination Training Centres functioning at Nandyal, Hyderabad and Kankipadu provide 4 weeks Inservice Training to various categories of the departmental Personnel. 103 Veterinary Officers and 190 Veterinary Compounders were trained during the year under report.

Livestock Assistant Training Centres :

The Senior Veterinary Compounders of the department are given training in the field of Animal Husbandry fresh, and Reproduction for a period of a 8 months, to enrich them in their technical work. 257 candidates were trained during the year and 153 are under going training.

Other Schemes : Six Point Formula Schemes :

Government of India have allotted funds for the accelerate development of backward areas in Andhra Pradesh under Six Point Formula Schemes. During the year 1977-78 a sum of Rs. 73.015 lakhs was provided out of which an amount of Rs. 67.748 was utilised. The department has continued the programmes started in last 3 years. In addition, new schemes under various sections viz., cattle development, Veterinary aid etc., are taken up.

Drought Prone Areas Programmes :

In the (7) Drought Prone Area Programme Districts, during 1977-78 the Animal Husbandry programme has been provided with a provision of Rs. 136.05 lakhs under Livestock, equipment, medicines, buildings etc., besides Rs. 61.86 lakhs for the staff and their maintenance.

Livestock Production Programmes :

In the context of providing greater opportunities for the productive employment to the weaker section and supplementing the income of rural masses, Livestock Production Programmes of cross-bred calf-rearing, poultry, piggery and sheep development supported by the necessary infrastructural facilities including marketing for the produce were sanctioned to Andhra Pradesh during 1976-77. Out of the 19 Projects, 13 projects were sanctioned during the 1976-77 and 6 projects were sanctioned during the year under report. Out of these, calf rearing is a centrally sponsored scheme, poultry, pig and sheep production are central sector schemes.

These programmes are on subsidy cum loan basis. Under the cross-bred calf rearing programmes, the identified beneficiaries in Small and Marginal category-wise, will be given feed subsidy at 50% and Agricultural Labourers at 66 2/3 towards the total cost of feeding the cross-bred calf from 4th to 28 months. Regarding the other programmes, the beneficiaries are being encouraged to set up production units with 50 to 100 layers under poultry, a unit of 20 ewes and 1 Ram under Sheep and for the piggery 3 sows and 10 weaners to become fattened pigs.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes : Indo-Swiss Project :

The project was established at Government Dairy Farm, Vizag in collaboration with Swiss Government during 1975-76. The cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 50.00 lakhs to be borne by the State Government within a period of 5 years and the Swiss Government is to bear an expenditure of Rs. 27.50 lakhs in the shape of equipment and technical know-how. This programme envisages the development and multiplication of high yielding brown-swiss X Ongole cross-bred cattle, suitable at Vizag and Srikakulam districts which will be in a large way benefit the tribals, Small Farmers, Marginal Farmers & Agricultural Labourers of these districts.

The Swiss Government have supplied the following items during the year 1977-78

- 1 500 doses of Brown-swiss semen worth of Rs. 0.41 lakhs.
2. 20 Brown Swiss heifers worth of Rs. 0.34 lakhs.
- 3 Equipment worth of Rs 3.10 lakhs

During the year under report 100 'Berseem Minikits' have been supplied by the Government of India for organising 'Minikit Demonstration Plot' at 0.25 cents each.

Indo-Danish Project :

Frozen Semen Bank at Nandyal was established during 1976-77 with the assistance of 'DANIDA'. The aim of the bank is to produce and supply Frozen semen to a larger area and derive maximum benefits from progeny tested exotic bulls and high pedigree buffalo bulls providing uninterrupted supply of semen at all times and thereby promoting the artificial insemination work. Semen collected from the exotic and indigenous bulls of high pedigree will be frozen and supplied. During the year under 'DANIDA' equipment and 10 Exotic bulls have been received from Denmark

Indo-Australia Project :

An exotic cattle breeding farm was also established at Banavasi (Kurnool District) with imported Jersey cattle from Australia free of cost. The entire expenditure will be borne by Government of India on 75% grant and 25% loan basis. That total cost of the farm will be 94.17 lakhs. 59 Jersey heifers along with 300 doses of frozen semen in 2 semen shippers and also a small packet with 2 guns and straws have been received during January 1978, from Australia. So far 150 Jersey Heifers, 2 bulls have been received from Australia including the receipts in 1976-77.

Project for Epidemiological Studies on F & M Disease :

The scheme is being implemented in the Veterinary Biological and Research Institute, Hyderabad. The I.C.A.R. has sanctioned the scheme for a period of 5 years from 1-4-1974 at an estimated cost of Rs. 7.36 lakhs which has to be borne on 75 : 25 between I.C.A.R. and the State Government.

Cyclone Relief Operations : Cyclone Relief Measures :

The losses caused to the livestock owners, due to the unprecedented cyclone, and tidal waves in November, 1977, were about 0.72 lakhs of cattle and buffaloes, 0.74 lakhs of sheep and goats, 2.72 lakhs of poultry and ducks and 0.13 lakhs of pigs, apart from the loss of fodder and damage to cattle sheds. To mitigate the losses and to rehabilitate these unfortunate farmers, the department instituted immediate relief measures by rendering prompt Veterinary aid and protection of all the Livestock from various diseases. 11.49 lakhs of vaccinations were conducted against various contagious diseases of livestock, of which 9.50 lakhs were cattle and buffaloes, 0.36 lakhs of sheep and goats, and 1.63 lakhs of poultry and ducks. Government have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 5.50 lakhs towards the purchase and free supply of feed and fodder in the cyclone affected areas of Krishna, Guntur and Prakasam Districts. Besides, an amount of Rs. 200 lakhs has been sanctioned for the supply of livestock units to the beneficiaries on subsidy basis on Small Farmers Development Agency pattern.

Expenditure and Receipts :

Out of the budgetary provision of Rs. 1333.53 lakhs under Non-Plan and Plan schemes of the Animal Husbandry Department, an amount of Rs. 1104.42 lakhs was spent during the year 1977-78, recording 83% . The departmental receipts for the year 1977-78 works out to Rs. 106.59 lakhs (Provisional).

THE ANDHRA PRADESH DAIRY DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATIVE FEDERATION LIMITED.

The activities of the Corporation continued to be guided by the Board of Directors consisting of 7 non-official 4 Officials, a part-time Chairman and a Managing Director and Vice-Chairman during the year. The activities of the Corporation were extended to new areas in the State to enable the milk producers to market their surplus milk at remunerative prices.

Seven new units have been started, while three units in Guntur District were closed. The net addition is 4 units to the total pool.

DETAILS OF SOME IMPORTANT NEW UNITS THAT CAME UP DURING 1977-78 - DAIRIES IN COOPERATIVE SECTOR

Feeder Balancing Dairy, Vadlamudi in Guntur District has been established at a cost of Rs. 279.00 lakhs with the financial assistance given by Indian Dairy Corporation, Baroda under Operation Flood Programme. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have financed this project to the extent of Rs. 81.00 lakhs. This feeder Balancing Dairy, Vadlamudi was commissioned on 30-8-1977. The installed capacity of this Dairy is 1.50 lakhs liters per day. Facilities for manufacture of skim Milk Powder Whole Milk Powder, Butter etc., have also been provided in this dairy.

Modern Dairy, Visakhapatnam

A Modern Dairy with an initial capacity of 50,000 Lits. per day expandable to 1.00 lakh lits. in the second phase, has been established with the assistance from National Cooperative Development Corporation. This dairy constructed at a cost of Rs. 138.00 lakhs has been commissioned on 27-9-1977. This Dairy is being managed by milk producers Cooperative Union of Visakhapatnam.

Milk Procurement :

Milk procurement during 1977-78 was to the tune of 1009.46 lakh lits. compared to the 873.88 lakhs liters during 1976-77, recording an increase of 16%.

Milk Sales :

The liquid milk sales during 1977-78 was to the extent of 884.12 lakhs liters as against 789 lakhs during 1976-77, showing 12% increase.

Products Manufactured :

Skim Milk Powder, Whole Milk Powder, Baby Food, White Butter, and Ghee are the products manufactured by the Corporation. They also recorded an increase in the year 1977-78 as against 1976-77.

Feed Mixing Plants :

They are 5 Feed Mixing Plants managed by the Corporation. The total production of all these plants during 1977-78 was 25,099 tonnes as against 23,533 tonnes in 1976-77.

DIRECTORATE OF FISHERIES

Marine Fisheries : Survey at Narsapur :

The scheme started for survey continued to function and some data has been collected. The data collected was not sufficient to arrive at any decision on the potentiality of the fishing grounds or efficiency of the fishing gear. Constant study of particular grounds with fishing gears, is required, before giving any decision.

Nizampatnam Fishing Harbour :

The pre-investment Survey of India, Bangalore suggested for the construction of groynes at Nizampatnam as an experimental measure. The construction work was carried out upto December, 1976 and there was no further progress afterwards. However, the pilot project at Nizampatnam undertook a systematic and scientific survey of the fishery resources of Nizampatnam coast by dividing the fishable area upto 10 fathoms line in the squares with the purpose of establishing the productivity of different squares. This type of experimental fishing was done to establish fishing grounds in respect of species composition and value of the catch per unit effort of fishing. A decision was taken to surrender the entire catches to Andhra Pradesh Fisheries Corporation Limited.

Marine Licensing Scheme :

The Marine shell fishery licensing scheme is in operation in Koringa Bay. The collection of licence fee was discontinued from 1-1-1977 and permits are being issued. 327 free permits were issued during the year.

Mechanised Fishing :

Mechanised fishing operations are mainly operated at Vizag and Kakinada where berthing facilities are available. The No. of mechanised boats operated at Kakinada was 500. There are 94 mechanised Boats of various types like Sorrah, Pomfret etc, under hire purchase

system, besides 60 boats brought from outside States. A sum of Rs. 9,22,711.08 has been collected towards instalments for boats given under hire purchase system.

Fish Curing Yards :

The fish curing yards are functioning in the State. 2004-40 Kgs. of salt was supplied to 730 fish curing yards. The fish let in was 13863.77 Kgs and fish let out was 8282.66 Kgs.

Rehabilitation Measures to Cyclone Victims :

In view of the unprecedented cyclone and tidal waves in coastal districts during 1977 there was human loss as well as loss to property.

Steps were taken by the various Organisations and Government to make good the losses of craft and tackle and arrange for repairs to the craft damaged. A total amount of Rs. 166.728 lakhs worth of inputs were supplied to 13,083 beneficiaries.

Inland Fisheries :

In addition to the seed realised by induced breeding and C. Carpic breeding a total of 5,02,75,500 fry and 7,74,84,034 seed was collected from natural sources. The seed and fry has been distributed to Panchayat Samithies and Private Parties and a sum of Rs. 6,02,545.94 was collected. A fish seed of 7,05,42,287 was stocked in tanks.

Tanks :

2,784 tanks and river bits and streams were leased out and a sum of Rs. 10,28,085.80 was realised.

FISHERIES EXTENSION SCHEME :

Fisheries extension scheme has been in a operation in 51 Block of the State. Out of 51 Panchayat Samithies where Fisheries Extension Scheme is in operation, 37 are Andhra region and the remaining 14 are in Telangana.

JALIPUDI SCHEME :

An abandoned revenue tank is situated in Jalipudi Village called "Pedda Tank" by name. This tank has been selected to provide a source of substantial subsidiary occupation to the Harijans and Harijan converted Christians living in the village. Six ponds each having an extent of 2 hectares, were constructed in this abandoned tank for intensive pisciculture.

This Jalipudi scheme has been implemented through the Scheduled Castes Cooperative Services Society, Eluru for the Welfare of the Scheduled Caste People. The department has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs towards margin money and the same amount has been drawn and kept at the disposal of the Scheduled Castes Service Cooperative Society, Eluru. The Society has obtained a loan of Rs. 5.14 lakhs from Indian Bank, Eluru. Thus the total cost of the scheme comes to 6.64 lakhs. The expenditure incurred so far on the above scheme is Rs. 5.40 lakhs. The fishery of the tank has been disposed in public auction for Rs. 1,00,000.00 including other crops on the tank bunds.

PEDAMADDALI VILLAGE SCHEME :

A Harijan Fishermen Cooperative Society with 130 members and share capital of Rs. 1,120.00 has been registered for the Welfare of Harijans who are engaged in fishing. The two tanks of Pedamaddali Village were taken on long term lease from the Panchayat. In 1975 an amount of Rs. 1,35,000.00 was sanctioned to this village for development of Fisheries in Pedamaddali village under the scheme for the welfare of Scheduled castes of Krishna District. The amount was drawn and kept at the disposal of Zilla Parishad, LKrishna to take up the work. In 1977 an additional amount of Rs. 50,000.00 was sanctioned for the development of fisheries in the tanks selected by the said Society. This amount was adjusted to Zilla Parishad, Krishna to attend to the work. It is expected that these two tanks may yield fish worth about a lakh of rupees every year.

Licensing System :

There are 23 different licensing schemes in the State. The Government of Andhra Pradesh abolished the collection of licence fee as an ameliorative measure to fishermen. 4,335 free license permits were issued during the year.

Processing and Preservation :

There are 6 processing units in the State under Private Sector. In addition, there are 2 plants of Andhra Pradesh Fisheries Corporation Ltd., i.e. one at Vizag and one at Kakinada. During the years 1977 and 1978, a quantity of 1975.18 tonnes and 1726.44 tons worth Rs. 884.55 lakhs and Rs. 977.78 lakhs respectively was exported.

The Society is supplying 'A' and 'D' capsules and refined shark liver oil to all Government Hospitals. Now the factory is running on self sufficiency and it is expected to run on profit in future. During the year under report, 'A' and 'D' capsules and refined shark liver oil worth Rs. 1,98,862 were sold.

Plan Schemes :

The revised outlay of Plan scheme for the year 1977-78 was Rs. 80.00 lakhs and the actual expenditure incurred was Rs. 71.397 lakhs. During the year, the expenditure incurred both plan and non-plan was as follows :

Non-Plan	..Rs. 129.24 lakhs.
Plan	..Rs. 71.397 lakhs.
Centrally sponsored schemes	..Rs. 16.677 lakhs.
Six point formula	..Rs. 5.065 lakhs.

Ice Plants and Cold Storages :

2 Ice plants and Cold storage were under the control of the Department which produced 559.501 tons of Ice. Out of this 500.000 tons of Ice was sold to Fishing Industry and the remaining 59,500 tons of Ice was sold to non-fishing industry a sum of Rs. 50,377.50 was realised.

Training :

There are 3 training centres at Kakinada, Warangal and Kurnool. The No. of persons trained during the year was 215.

Fish Landings :

Marine fish landings in Andhra Pradesh as per the estimates worked out by the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Cochin comes to 1,00756 M.tons during the year 1977. The Inland fish production on the basis of market arrivals of fresh fish was estimated at 1,19,013 M.Tons in 1977.

The total estimates of fish production both Inland and Marine put together comes to 2,19,769 M.Tons in 1977.

Socio Economic Measures :

There are 1021 fishermen Cooperative Societies in operation in various fisheries fields in the State. Out of these 1021 Fishermen Cooperative Societies, 1002 Societies are Primary Fishermen Cooperative Societies, 2 Central and 17 Marketing Societies. The Societies are functioning normally to the extent of availing themselves of fishing lease concessions allowed by the Government.

Liver Oil Factory :

The Fishermen Cooperative Society Ltd., Kakinada has established a Shark liver oil factory at Kakinada with the financial assistance of Rs. 1.50 lakhs from Government of Andhra Pradesh. The factory started functioning in 1966 with a production capacity of 30 liters of refined shark liver oil per shift of 8 hours. At present the factory is manufacturing the following :

(a) Sharkliver oil forte containing 6,000 I.U. of Vitamin 'A' and 1,000 I.U. of Vitamin D2 per gram.

(b) Dilute shark liver oil containing 1,000 I.U. of Vitamin 'A' and 1,000 I.U. of Vitamin D.2 per gram.

CHAPTER—IX
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT
DIRECTORATE OF AGRICULTURE

Set-up :

There was no change in the set-up of the Department during the year. The Director assisted by an Additional Director and several Joint Directors and other officers continued to head the Department.

Season and Crop condition :

The South-West monsoon during the year though in time, was weak in most parts of the State except in Rayalaseema. However, towards the end of July, the monsoon became active and most of the Telangana Districts received good rainfall. However the rainfall on the whole during June and July fell short of normal rainfall. In August the rainfall was wide-spread but in September the monsoon totally failed throughout the State except in Srikakulam District. The dry spell was particularly severe in the Telangana Region on account of the continuous dry spell, not only the standing dry crops suffered heavy damage but since the minor irrigation sources did not receive any water, the Paddy crop in the region also suffered. The long dry spell during September also affected the dry crops in the upland areas of the Coastal Districts.

The north-east monsoon set in time in October and rainfall was normal. The rains helped the standing crops in the district of Rayalaseema as also in Nellore, Prakasam and Guntur Districts. However, they had no effect in Telangana Region. During November the unprecedented tidal-wave and cyclonic storm that hit the coast near Machilipatnam in Krishna District severely affected the five coastal districts of Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam, West Godavari, and East Godavari, bringing in its wake wide-spread destruction and colossal loss to life and property and standing crops.

As result of the prolonged dry spell in September and the cyclonic-storm accompanied by tidal-wave in November the agriculture production during the year suffered much.

Details of the area under food crops and the production during the year are given below :

Sl. No.	Crops.	Area in lakh hectares			Production in tonnes		
		Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total
1.	Rice	27.08	8.46	35.54	37.68	15.25	52.93
2.	Jowar	11.69	11.38	23.07	7.59	6.56	14.15
3.	Bajra	5.62	0.04	5.66	3.73	0.02	3.75
4.	Ragi	2.47	0.75	3.22	2.24	1.06	3.30
5.	Maize	2.61	0.38	2.99	3.92	0.76	4.68
6.	All other cereals & Millets.	6.62	1.26	7.88	3.21	0.81	4.02
7.	Total Pulses	8.22	4.89	13.11	1.77	2.00	3.77
8.	Total food-grains	64.31	27.16	91.47	60.14	26.46	86.60
9.	Groundnut	9.16	1.44	10.60	7.77	2.00	9.77
10.	Seasamum	1.17	0.32	1.49	0.18	0.08	0.26
11.	Castor			3.28			0.59
12.	Cotton			4.42			2.31*
13.	Mesta			1.11	..		8.57**
14.	Sugarcane			1.48			11.79@
15.	Tobacco			2.21			1.99

*Bales of 170 kgs.

**Bales of 180 kgs.

@In terms of Gur

Note :— The figures are provisional and subject to revision.

Intensive Agricultural District Programme :

WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT :

Intensive Agricultural District Programme, popularly known as Package programme, launched in West Godavari District in October, 1960 continued to be in operation during the year.

1. *Agricultural Information Unit :*

The Agricultural Information Unit, established in 1962 continued to function during the year.

2. *Soil Testing Laboratory Tadepalligudem :*

The Soil Testing Laboratory, Tadepalligudem started in 1962 continued during the year.

The laboratory turned out the following work in the year.

1. No. of soil samples analysed.	30,000
2. No. of irrigation water samples analysed	1,830
3. No. of fertiliser samples analysed.	915

3. *Quality Seed Programme :*

Steps were taken to ensure that quality seed was multiplied and distributed to the cultivators.

4. *Plant Protection :*

The plant protection wing of the project headed by an ADA (Plant Protection) continued to function during the year. For effective plant protection work, staff was stationed at 3 circles, viz. Eluru, Tadepalligudem and B'imavaram under the supervision of the respective Asst. Agricultural Officers (Plant Protection).

A Plant Protection Mechanic and the three sub-Asst. were stationed at Eluru for intensification of pest control campaigns with Plant Protection van.

5. *Water Use Management Scheme :*

The Scheme started with a view to educate the farmers both in upland and delta area for economic utilisation of available irrigation and provide better water-use management with the available irrigation resources continued to be in operation during the year.

6. *Seed Processing Unit Maruteru :*

The Plant established at Maruteru in the year 1967 with the grant of Ford Foundation, U.S.A., at a cost of about Rs. 3.5 lakhs to ensure supplying processed seed to the cultivators, continued to be in operation during the year.

7. *Paddy production training programme for Assistant Agricultural Officers and Village Development Officers.*

A scheme to organise Paddy production training programme for Asst. Agricultural Officers and Village Development Officers at Maruteru was sanctioned during the year. The training was conducted in alternate batches of 20 in each course, with a duration of fourteen days for each batch.

8. Agricultural Implements workshop 'IADP.' Tadepalligudem .

The workshop established at Tadepalligudem in 1962, to design, fabricate and demonstrate suitable agriculture implements continued to be in operation during the year. The following agricultural implements were manufactured at the workshop.

- 18 Soil strirring plough.
 - 1 Leveller mounted with tractor, and
 - 2 Bullock drawn disc.

Training was conducted to six batches of village Development Officers and progressive farmers, and 12 Field Assistant and Overseers in the maintenance of Plant Protection Equipment and Agricultural Machinery at the Agricultural Implements workshop.

Evaluation wing IADP., Eluru :

The evaluation of IADP in West Godavari District continued to be the function of the Directorate of Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Hyderabad at State level.

Intensive Agricultural Area Programme :

The scheme aimed at concentrating in the area where natural conditions are favourable for increasing Agricultural Production by making available the inputs such as fertilizers, seed, plant protection measures and technical know-how at a single point.

Agricultural Statistics :

The statistical section of the Directorate collected compiled and furnished the following agriculture statistics to the Directorate of Bureau of Economics & Statistics during the year.

1. Additional Production targets and achievements.
2. Factorywise quantities of cane crushed, sugar produced, etc.
3. Districtwise performance of Khandasari units with sugar produced, etc.
4. Districtwise distribution of Nitrogenous fertilisers in terms of "N".
5. Districtwise distribution of phosphatic and potassic fertilisers in terms of P. & K.
6. Districtwise quantities of pesticides distributed through the department in Andhra Pradesh.
7. Districtwise area covered with plant protection measures in Andhra Pradesh.
8. Districtwise quantities of seeds distributed under high yielding varieties programme in Andhra Pradesh.

9. Districtwise and programmewise area covered under soil conservation works in Andhra Pradesh.
10. District wise financial provision and expenditure incurred under Short Term Loans in Andhra Pradesh.

The statistical section also prepared weekly reports on seasonal and crop conditions, area, yield and production statistics of crops and also reports for the Agricultural prices commission.

Seed Farms And Seed Stores :

The Department managed 36 State Seed Farms during the year. The following quantities of Foundation seed were Produced in the State seed farms during the year.

Production in M. Tonnes.

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Crop</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.	Paddy.	1644.609
2.	Millets	99.122
3.	Pulses	57.115
4.	Oilseeds	137.377
5.	Others	99.460

443 Seed stores of the Department continued to function under the control of Panchayati Samithis for stocking of H. Y. V. Seeds of various crops for distribution within the Samithis, besides the 23 seed stores attached to various State Seed Farms for stocking the Foundation seeds. In November, 1977 however orders were issued transferring the seed stores along with the seed store clerks back to the Agricultural Department for better utilisation.

Fertilisers And Maners :**FERTILISERS :**

The quantities of fertilisers allotted by Government of India, quantities received and distributed in the State during the year are as follows:

	In Tonnes		
	N	P	K
Total Allocation	3,38,788	50,000	12,944
Total Receipts	3,08,577	1,22,810	33,318
Total consumption	3,51,402	1,36,013	36,443

Intensive fertiliser promotion programme in selected districts.

During the year two campaigns for promoting increased fertiliser consumption were organised in the select districts viz., Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Nellore, Anantapur, and Nizamabad. The following steps were taken to achieve the aim.

1. Opened new sale points.
2. Provided increased credit facilities to farmers.
3. Conducted field demonstrations on balanced use of fertilisers
4. Took up intensive soil testing programme.
5. Carried out publicity activities, like training camps for extension staff and farmers, film shows, distribution of pamphlets and hand bills, etc. broadcasting of scripts on fertiliser use technology for different crops and under different condition.

Implementation of FCO 1957 and quality control in Fertilisers.

The Department continued to implement the following schemes during the year.

1. SCHEME FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF FERTILISER CONTROL ORDER 1957

The scheme was sanctioned during 1958 for enforcing FCO 1957 and to ensure the quality of fertilisers and their sale strictly in accordance with the fertiliser control order.

Following are the particulars of work done under the scheme during the year.

Directorate :

1. No. of certificates of registration issued for preparation of standard mixtures. 7
2. Amount realised as fee for certificate for Registration of standard Mixtures. Rs. 300/—
3. No. of certificates of Registration issued for special Mixture of fertilisers. 24
4. Amount realised towards certificate of Registration fee for special Mixtures of fertilisers. Rs. 792/-

District Level :

1. No. of certificates of Registration. 7,662
2. Amount realised for certificate of registration towards fee for registration. Rs. 3,70,545/-
3. No. of sale points functioning 8,125

Besides, Fertiliser Inspectors in the State conducted inspections of Fertiliser sale points, the details of which are furnished below:

1. No. of inspections conducted 1985
2. No. of cases detected for black marketing 5
3. No. of prosecutions launched for black marketing. 9
(including cases in previous year)
4. Amount realised due to forfeiture or confiscation of stocks to Government. Rs. 246.90

Analytical Units (Quality control laboratories) under F.C.O. at Rajendranagar and Bapatla.

The analytical units (FCO Laboratories) functioning at Rajendranagar and Bapatla carried out the following work during the year.

1. No. of fertiliser samples received 1985
2. No. of fertiliser samples analysed 1871
3. No. of fertiliser found substandard 39
4. Fertiliser remarks
(each laboratory as a capacity to analyses 1000 samples per year)

Quick testing of fertilisers :

During the year 5266 samples were quick tested in the Soil Testing Laboratories at the District Head quarters.

2. SCHEME FOR QUALITY CONTROL (SURPRISE, SQUAD)

The surprise squad continued to operate during the year. The work done by the squad during the year is as follows :

1. No. of godowns inspected.	52
2. No. of quick tests conducted.	195
3. No. of fertiliser samples collected.	77
4. No. of cases of fertilisers suspected for adulteration substandard	Nil
5. No. of cases where contravention of FCO was detected.	4

An amount of Rs. 1,83,344.99 was spent on this scheme i.e. on staff during 1977-78.

Plan Schemes :

The following four schemes continued to be implemented during the year.

S.No.	Name of scheme	Amount Sanctioned expenditure incurred.
1.	Diagnosis of field problems and balanced use of fertilisers in Guntur and Machilipatnam (continuing schemes)	Rs. 3,81,300/-
2.	Diagnosis of field problems and balanced use of fertilisers and demonstration at Kakina and Khammam (continuing scheme)	Rs. 2,68,600/-
3.	Strengthening of FCO Labs. at Rajendranagar and Bapatla. (continuing scheme)	Rs. 66,200/-
4.	Strengthening of surprise squad under quality control of fertilisers (continuing scheme)	Rs. 12,049/-

Development of Local Manurial Resources Scheme for the Development of Rural compost :

The scheme continued to be in operation during the year. The target fixed, quantity produced and utilised during the year are as follows:

- (i) Target for rural compost production..430 lakh tonnes.
- (ii) Quantity of rural compost produced ..358.07 lakh metric tonnes.
during 1977-78.
- (iii) Quantity of compost utilised ..292.87 lakh tonnes.

Scheme for Development Urban Compost :

This non-palm scheme for the development of urban compost in 83 Municipalities of the State was continue during the year at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,39,740 against which an amount of Rs. 1,11,416.48 was spent. Production and utilisation urban compost was taken up in the notified gram panchayats also.

Quality Testing of Compost samples :

Two analytical units at Rajendranagar and Bapatla established to analyse the compost samples and evaluate the "N" content of the compost produced by the Municipalities and notified gram panchayats continued to function during the year and carried out the following work:

1. No. of rural compost samples received.	1269
2. No. of rural compost samples analysed.	1269
3. No. of Urban compost samples received.	248
4. No. of urban compost samples analysed.	248
Total :	1517

Green Manuring :

The object of the scheme is to promote the incorporation of vegetative matter into the soils to increase its fertility and physical condition. Emphasis is laid on fertilising the soil with phosphatic fertilisers to promote healthy growth of green manuring crops. The progress made in 1977-78 is as follows :

- (i) Target 20.25 lakh hects.
- (ii) Area covered 15.22 lakh hects.

Pilot Project for Compost making by Landless Labourers Chittoor district:

Government of India sanctioned the scheme for implementation of a pilot project for compost making by Landless Labourers at a cost of Rs. 46,000/-. Accordingly Chandragir Panchayat Samithi in Chittoor District, was selected for implementation of the scheme. In Chandragir block, 10 villages with 10 landless labourers for each village were selected. The scheme envisaged supply of one wheel barrow to each of the labourers selected for educated unemployed and they were paid Rs. 250/- per month as honorarium for advisory work. As against the sanctioned amount of Rs. 46,000/- an amount of Rs. 40,000/- was utilised. The balance amount of Rs. 6,000/- was proposed to be used for continuing the two organisers upto 31-12-78.

Gobar Gas Plants :

The Khadi and village Industries Commission & Khadi and Village Industries Board operates the scheme. It envisages making use of the cattle dung for production of cheap fuel gas for house consumption and lighting and enriched manure for the farm. The Department continued to be associated with the programme for popularising the gobar gas plants among the farmers. Government of India offered a subsidy of 20% on the cost of plants during the year.

High Yielding Varieties Programme :

The crop-wise target and Achievement under High Yielding Varieties Programme during 1977-78 are as follows :

(Area in lakh hectares.)

Sl. No.	Crop.	KHARIF.		RABI.		TOTAL.	
		Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.	Target.	Achievement.
1.	Paddy.	.. 16.00	16.10	8.25	7.95	24.25	24.13
2.	Jowar.	.. 1.95	0.86	0.20	1.62	2.15	2.48
3.	Bajra.	.. 2.20	1.62	0.05	0.07	2.25	1.69
4.	Maise.	.. 0.35	0.52	0.31	0.32	0.66	0.84
5.	Wheat.	.. ..	..	0.38	0.32	0.38	0.32

The important High Yielding Varieties grown are :

Paddy :

Mashuri, Jagannath, Jaya, Tella Hamsa, Ratna, C. 8002 C. 8089, C. 3626, R.P.W. 6-17, R.P. 4-14, I. R. 20, I.R. 93-1, I. R. 8; Sona, C. 12329, I.E.T. 2508, I.E.T. 1444, C. 029, R.P.W. 6-12, R.P.W. 6-13 Surekha, etc.

Jowar :

C.S.H., C S H S , Swarana, C.S. 3541, 370 (C.S.V. 3) 302 (C.S.V. 2) 168 (C.S.V. 5) and R-16, etc.

Bajra :

BJ-104, B.K. 560, NHB. 5, Vijay Composite.

Maize :

Ganga 5, Deccan Hybrid, Deccan 101.

Wheat :

Kalyan Sona, Sonalika, Up 301, Hira, S. 308 etc.

The steps taken by the Department for increasing the area under H. Y. V. Paddy were as follows :

1. Opening sub-depots in the interior villages for the timely supply of inputs to the cultivators.
2. Advocating early planting in both the seasons.
3. Raising community nurseries for timely supply of seedlings for transplanting in the main field under canals and tanks as soon as water is released.
4. Varieties suitable to the tracts and areas were recommended.
5. Identification of problematic area.
6. Organising demonstrations like Minikit, Management minimi and water management etc.
7. Management of fertilisers application in main field, etc.
8. Introduction of diagnostic cards and strict follow-up action.

Seed Distribution :

The quantity of H. Y. C. seed distributed Departmentally during the year is as under :

Sl. No.	Crops.		Khariif.	Rabi.	Total.
1.	Paddy.	.. ..	6,403	2,308	8,711
2.	Jowar.	.. ..	500	209	789
3.	Bajra.	.. ..	206	11	217
4.	Maize.	.. ..	81	5	86
5.	Wheat.	.. ..	..	117	117
Total :			7,250	2,650	9,900

In addition seeds were also supplied by the National Seeds Corporation and private seed producers in the State.

Seed Certification :

A separate and independent agency created for seed certification started Functioning 1-6-1977.

Seed Exchange Programme :

To induce the cultivators to grow High Yielding varieties of Jowar Bajra, etc., in an area of 1,000 acres in Prakasam District by way of exchanging the H. Y. C. seed with that of local seed of the farmer Government sanctioned an amount of Rs. 20,000 under Six Point Formula scheme during the year. An area of 756 acres was covered under the programme.

During the year Government sanctioned amounts for some districts towards supply of seed as shown below :

Sl. No.	District.	Purpose.	Amount sanctioned. Rs.	Amount spent. Rs.
1.	Nalgonda.	Supply of Jowar and Bajra seed.	22,853	19,823
2.	Kurnool.	Exchange of high yielding varieties with local varieties. ..	82,300	57,206
3.	Adilabad.	For Rabi Jowar cultivation. ..	20,000	19,995
4.	Karimnagar	Exchange of Hybrid Sorghum and High Yielding varieties. ..		
		with local Jowar seed. ..	48,600	47,485
5.	Mahboobnagar.	For seed exchange programme. ..	50,000	50,000

Pilot Project of Minimum Yield of Jowar :

A pilot project aiming at securing a minimum yield of twenty quintals per hectare by mobilising farm inputs and making available timely technical advice to the participant farmers, was taken up in Kharif 1977 in the districts of Mahaboobnagar, Hyderabad and Adilabad and in Maghi season in Kurnool, Khammam and Mahboobnagar in select compact blocks of 400 hectares each. All the farmers in the selected areas were involved in this programme and made to cultivate a single recommended variety, *i.e.*, C.S.H.5. The target of eight quintals per acre or twenty quintals per hectare set under the scheme was achieved in Khariff. Almost the same was the achievement in Maghi season.

State Plan Schemes-High Yielding Programme :

(a) Demonstrations and Trials :

The programme covered (i) Minkit programme of supplying small quantities of pre-released varieties of paddy, jowar, bajra, maize, wheat (ii) problem oriented demonstrations on fertiliser and water management Demonstrations were laid in an area of 1/2 acre providing assistance of Rs. 100 per plot to meet the cost of inputs. In all 4,811 minikits and problem oriented demonstrations were laid out as against the target of 5,566 at a cost of Rs. 1.991 lakhs. Besides field tours were also conducted in all the districts which involved an expenditure of Rs. 0.663 lakhs.

(b) SEED EXCHANGE PROGRAMME AND WATER REGULATION DEMONSTRATIONS :

(i) Seed Exchange Programme :

Under the scheme high yielding varieties seed with the department is exchanged with an equal quantity of local seed available with the small and marginal farmer. As an incentive, the difference in cost of High Yielding Variety seed supplied and of local seed received from the farmer in exchange was treated as subsidy. During the year 243.781 tonnes of High Yielding varieties and Hybrid seed of jowar, bajra, maize and paddy was exchanged covering an area of 22,068 hectares and involving an expenditure of Rs. 4.829 lakhs.

(ii) Water regulation demonstrations :

With a view to educate farmers in the judicious use of irrigation water, 47 water regulation demonstrations were laid out, at a cost of Rs. 0.99 lakhs.

(e) COMMUNITY NURSERIES SCHEME :

During the year community nurseries of High Yielding variety of paddy were raised in an area of 254.88 hectares as against the target of 300 hectares in 412 locations, sufficient to cover an area of 3,341 hecrates. 3,703 farmers were benefited by the nurseries so raised. The scheme involved an expenditure, of Rs. 2.51 lakhs against the provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs, during the year. Nursery growers got an amount of Rs. 1,000 per hectare towards the cost of inputs.

Central Sector Schemes :**COMMUNITY NURSERIES SCHEME :**

Community nurseries were organised in an area of 909,6 hectares as against the target of 1000 hectares, in 1,717 locations. 10,522 hectares were transplanted with these H.Y.V. seedling of paddy 15 to 30 days early benefiting 12,355 farmers. An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs was sanctioned by Government of India towards assistance to the nursery grower at Rs. 1,000 per hectares, out of which an amount of Rs. 8.992 lakhs was spent during the year.

Crop Yield Competitions :

Under the scheme, the crop yield competitions for the year conducted on rice, Jowar (rainfed) groundnut (both rainfed and irrigated) and sugarcane crops. The winners are awarded prizes at village Block, Taluq, District and State levels as follows :

AMOUNT AWARDED AS PRIZE TO THE WINNER AT								
S. No.	Crop.	*State.	@Dis-trict.		†Taluq. Block.	%Village		
			Rs.	Rs..		I.	II	
1.	Paddy & Jowar.	..	700	100	..	30	10	5
2.	Groundnut (rainfed & Irrigated).	.	700	100	..	25	..	..
3.	Sugarcane.		1,000	100	50	..	..	..

N. B. *Rs. 50 worth of cup and the rest in the shape of National savings certificates or National Defence Bonds in addition to a certificate of Merit.

@In the shape of N.S.Cs. or Defence Bonds.

*

£ In the shape of Agricultural implements :

% In Cash

The following were declared as prize winners at State level in crop yield competitions held during 1977-78, in respect of the crops noted against each.

S.No.	Name and Address	Crop	Yield in Kgs./Hect.	Status
1.	Sri T.G. Shiva Raj, Sathnur Village, Adoni Taluk, Kurnool District.	(Paddy) Jaya	14,650	State Prize
2.	Sri Challa Ramakrishna Reddy, Uppalapadu Village, Koilkuntla Taluk, Kurnool District.	Jowar (rainfed)	12,249.6	Do.
3.	Sri H. Obileshu, Dimmagudi Village, Gooty Taluk, Anantapur District.	Groundnut (rainfed)	1,492.514	Do.
4.	Sri M. Rathnam Chetty, Mungalapalem Village, Sri Kalahasti Tq., Chittoor Dist.	Groundnut (Irrigated)	7,754.2	Do.
5.	Sri V.V.S.S. Chowdary, Mairapeta Village, Ramachandrapuram Taluk, East Godavari District.	Sugarcane	2,83,556	Do.

Multiple Cropping Project.

The scheme on Multiple Cropping Project. in that in the year 1971-72 and implemented with the financial assistance of Government of India till the end of Fourth Five year Plan period with a pilot project approach in few selected villages come in to operation as a Stateplan Scheme with effect from 1974-75 The scheme continued to be implemented during the year. The scheme aims at encouraging cultivation of maximum number of crops per unit area per year utilising the land and water resources available without disturbing the natural soil status and thus achieve maximised production.

The targets and achievements under the Project are given below:—

S.No.	Item	Unit	Target	Achievement
1.	Extension demonstrations.	No.	330	265
2.	Water use management demonstration.	No.	90	73

An amount of Rs. 5.23 lakhs was spent as against the sanctioned amount of Rs. 5.99 lakhs, on the scheme.

Plant Protection :

During the year the following plan and non-plan schemes were implemented among others.

PLAN SCHEMES :

1. *Scheme for Imparting training on latest P. P. Techniques and Agricultural advances strengthening of S. I. P. P. & P. S. Hyderabad.*

The S I P. P. & P. S. was established at Hyderabad to impart in-service training to the departmental officers, Panchayat Raj Officers and farmers in identification and control of pest diseases with latest techniques and also up-keep and maintenance of P. P. Machinery . 1,635 personnel were trained at the Institute in 35 batches during 1977-78. An expenditure of Rs. 1.634 was incurred on the scheme against the provision of Rs. 1.70 lakhs.

2. *Scheme for purchase of P. P. Stores (Spare parts of P. P. Equipment:)*

Under this scheme, an amount of Rs. 93,979 was utilised towards purchase of spare parts of P P equipment for supply in the districts and to the central stores

- 3 *Scheme for Purchase of Plant Protection Equipment :*

Under this scheme, P P. equipment, viz. Hand Dusters (BM), Rocker Sprayers, Food Sprayers and Mist blower (Geegal) was acquired at a cost of Rs. 99,330 in Karimnagar, Warangal, Kurnool, Nellore Ongole, Khammam, Cuddapah, Srikakulam, Anantapur, East Godavari, Nizamabad, of the State.

NON-PLAN SCHEMES :***Purchase and Distribution of Pesticides :***

Under this scheme, an amount of Rs. 30,53,533 was sanctioned for purchase of pesticides and the entire amount was spent for the purpose. A sum of Rs. 35.00 lakhs towards purchase of Rodenticides was sanctioned, and the entire amount was spent for the purpose.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES :

1. *Operational Research and Integrated control of Rice Pest at Bapatla and Warangal.*

The object of the scheme is to avoid poisoning and pollution of environment due to indiscriminate use of pesticides, Besides pests are becoming resistant to chemicals. Hence, to evaluate judicious combination of chemicals, biological and other methods of insect control in order to keep the toxicity hazards to the minimum integrated pest control programme, with the collaboration of A. P. A. U. and A. I. C. R. I. P. was implemented. The scheme was financed by I. C. A. R. I. An amount of Rs 2.04 lakhs was spent during 1977-78.

2. *Control of B. P. H. under Sub-Scheme in 10,000 Hects.*

The object of the scheme is to eradicate the B. P. H. on Rice effectively. This scheme was sanctioned for two years i.e. 1976-77 and 1977-78. Under this scheme, distribution of chemicals at 50% subsidy not exceeding Rs. 45 per Hectare along with subsidy on operational charges was allowed. This scheme was implemented in 4 districts covering an area of 9658.8 hecets. and an amount of Rs. 5,07,087 was spent during the year.

3. *Scheme for control of Pests/Diseases in Endemic areas by Aerial/Ground Spraying [Main scheme].*

The scheme was taken up to ensure effective plant protection measures by organising large scale campaign by Aerial/Ground operations for control of endemic and Epidemic pests, allowing subsidy on operational charges @ Rs. 17.50 Hectare for aerial and Rs. 7.50 Hectare for ground sprayings. An amount of Rs. 19,100 was utilised under this scheme.

Scheme for Popularisation of Scientific Techniques for Storage of Food Grains at Farmers Level :

This is a centrally sponsored scheme. It was implemented in select 150 intensive villages during the year, involving an expenditure of Rs. 20.029 lakhs on staff and development. Following are the targets and achievements.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Measure.</i>	<i>Targets.</i>	<i>Achievements.</i>
1.	Fumigation of Food Grains. ..	18,000	22,119
2.	Fumigation of Rat Burrows. ..	10,80,000	13,73,422
3.	Poison Baiting for Rat Control. ..	27,000	11,91,905
4.	Prophylactic Treatment. ..	32,400	39,953

Quality Control :

SCHEME FOR ENFORCEMENT OF INSECTICIDES ACT. 1968.

The scheme was continued to be implemented to ensure quality standards of various pesticide formulations being marketed in the State, and to have a thorough check on their manufacture, sale and distribution. This is a regulatory scheme. Details of number of samples received, analysed, samples found misbranded and cases for which prosecutions were launched, etc. are as follows :

1.	Number of pesticides samples received and analysed under Insecticides Act in the Laboratories.	2,446
2.	Number of samples found misbranded. ..	96
3.	Number of prosecutions launched. ..	76
4.	Number of convictions	14
5.	Number of acquittals.	2
6.	Number of cases pending in courts. ..	60
7.	Amount realised by way of fines. ..	Rs. 6,250.00

During the year five new manufacturing licences and 4,097 dealership licences (selling licences) were issued. The total number of licenced formulators upto the year was 78.

The two laboratories in the State also take up analysis of pesticide samples received from private parties on payment of prescribed fee. During the year 39 samples received from private parties were analysed.

Against an allotment of Rs. 9.62 lakhs made for the scheme, an amount of Rs. 9.56 lakhs was spent during the year.

II. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF QUALITY CONTROL OF AGRICULTURAL INPUTS.

The object of the scheme is to increase and improve the existing arrangements in the department for the effective implementation of the Insecticide Act, 1968 Fertiliser Control, order 1957 and also seed Act and to look after the quality control in respect of agricultural inputs. This is also a regulatory scheme, sponsored by Government of India. Against a provision of Rs. 4.27 lakhs for the scheme an amount of Rs. 3.93 lakhs was spent during the year.

The Fertiliser control order laboratory at Warangal and the Insecticides Laboratory at Anantapur sanctioned under this scheme, were established during the year. The second Fertiliser Control Lab was also to be established at Anantapur.

III. SCHEME FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SEED TESTING LABORATORIES AT RAJENDRANAGAR AND TADEPALLIGUDEM.

This is a regulatory non-plan scheme. The laboratories received seed samples from the following agencies for analysis as per the provision of the seed Act, 1969.

1. State Seed Certification Agency.
2. A. P. State Seed Development Corporation.
3. All India Co-ordinated Rice Improvement Project.
4. A. I. S. I. P. (Sorghum Project).
5. A. P. Agriculture University.

As against a target of analysing 10,000/5,000 seed per year, the two seed testing labs analysed 10,370/5,945 samples during the year. An amount of Rs. 2.62 lakhs was spent, against a provision of Rs. 2.66 lakhs made for the year 1977-78.

IV. SCHEME FOR ESTABLISHMENT AND STRENGTHENING PESTICIDES TESTING LABORATORY, RAJENDRANAGAR.

This is a non-plan scheme. The State level Pesticides Testing Lab¹ Rajendranagar examined the relative phytotoxicity of the pesticide formulations manufactured by different firms, received at the laboratory for analysis under Insecticide Act. During the year, an amount Rs. 1.12 lakhs was spent, against the provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh.

Pulses Development :

The scheme sponsored by Government of India for development of pulses in Andhra Pradesh continued to be in operation during the year. An amount of Rs. 4,79,650/- was spent during the year under the scheme.

Sugarcane Development Programme

Andhra Pradesh is one of the main Sugarcane producing States in India, and ranks 5th in respect of cane area and 3rd in respect of production. 93% of the cane area in the State is concentrated in the districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam East and West Godavari, Krishna, Chittoor, Anantapur, Nizamabad and Medak.

There are 24 Vacuum pan Sugar Factories in the State with a daily cane crushing capacity of 38,250 tonnes, of which 12 are in Co-operative, 9 in private and 3 in public sectors. During the year only 23 factories worked, crushing 46.20 lakhs tonnes of cane producing 4.03 lakh tonnes of sugar. Besides these, 168 Khandasari Units worked in the State utilising 18.66 lakh tonnes of cane and producing 1.08 lakh tonnes of Khandasari Sugar.

Integrated Sugarcane Development :

The scheme envisages increase of cane production by 20.69% and area by 15.32% over the base year (1973-74) with a production of 116 lakh tonnes and area of 1.37 lakh hectares by the end of Vth Plan *i.e.* 1978-79.

During 1977-78, it was proposed to achieve an additional production of four lakh tonnes over an area of 1.56 lakh hectares for which an operational target for an additional production of 8.45 lakh tonnes was fixed. Against this target, additional production of 14.81 lakhs tonnes was achieved.

Sugarcane Liaison Farms :

The Department continued to manage the eight Sugarcane Liaison Farms, at Bobbili, Elamanchili, Samalkot, Kovvur, Vuyyur, Chittoor Nizamabad, Zaheerabad and the four Demonstration Farms at Amadala-valasa, Chelluru, Bheemadole and Challapalli. The object of these farms was to test the results of research achieved at the Sugarcane Research Stations located at Anakapalli (Visakhapatnam District) Rudrur. (Nizamabad District) and Perumallapalli (Chittoor District) tackle the local problems. There were also in operation 32 development centres in the Intensive cane growing Districts under non-plan and plan scheme

Centrally Sponsored scheme for Sugarcane Development :

The scheme sanctioned by Government of India for Sugarcane Development in Andhra Pradesh and put on ground during 1975-76 continued to be implemented during the year. The scheme envisages (1) Seed Production Programme under which there are provisions for establishment of hot water plants and staff (2) Demonstration on plant and Ratoon, (3) Training of Cane Development workers at State level, (4) Purchase of Plant Protection Equipment, (5) Provision of staff in factory areas for intensive cane development in 1,000 hectare blocks around each factory, and (6) Construction of Link roads in factory areas. During the year three more block centres were established totaling 11 centres to cover all sugar factory areas for intensive cane development programme in 1,000 hect are blocks around each factory.

Seed Production Programme :

Foundation seed nurseries were established over 11 hectares during 1977-78 with hot-water seed in the sugarcane liasion farms. The seed from foundation seed nurseries of 1976-77 was further multiplied in/ primary short crop nurseries over an area of 791 hectares. A quantity of 40,000 tonnes of seed produced in primary cum secondary nurseries was distributed cover an area of 5,700 hectares regular planting, which is styled as commercial planting under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

Demonstrations :

To demonstrate various improved methods of cane cultivation to the cane growers for getting better yields, 919 demonstration plots were established on various aspects of Sugarcane Development such as varietal, Cultural and manurial. The average yield obtained in the demonstrations established in 1976-77, but harvested in 1977-78 season, was 122 tonnes as per flect, compared to the State average of 68.3 per hectare.

Training :

During the year 40 Sugarcane Development workers from Andhra Pradesh and 6 from Orissa were trained for a period of one month in improved techniques of cane cultivation, at Sugarcane Research Station, Anakapalle.

Plant Protection Equipment :

100 Mist Blowers and 178 Hand sprayers were purchased and kept with the block centres for timely control of pests and diseases.

Construction of Link Roads :

During the year, Government of India sanctioned a sum of Rs. 5.63 lakhs towards their share for construction of link roads in sugar factory areas. The State Government contributed equal amount and another sum of Rs. 5.63 lakhs was collected from the beneficiaries (*i.e.* sugar factories and cane growers) the funds having been placed at the disposal of the respective cane development councils for execution of works, sanctioned in the factory areas of Etikoppaka, Samalkot, Tanuku, Palakole, Vuyyur, Chittoor, Nizamabad and Zaheerabad where the managements came forward to contribute their 1/3rd share for construction of Link Roads.

State Plan Schemes :

1. *Scheme for control of Pests and Diseases :*

Nurseries with hot water treated seed were raised to cover an area of 1,312 hectares in the districts of Srikakulam, East & West Godavari and Krishna, for which the Government sanctioned an amount of Rs. one lakh.

2. *Scheme for eradication of Red Rot disease in Visakhapatnam District :*

Financed by the State Government Sugar Factories & Market Committees the scheme sanctioned for eradication of red rot disease in Visakhapatnam District continued to be in operation during the year organising primary and secondary seed nurseries with red rot resistant varieties and supplying for commercial cultivation to replace the existing red rot susceptible varieties. A committee with the District Collector as Chairman and Deputy Director of Agriculture (Sugarcane Development) Anakapalle as Secretary with the representatives of factories, Market Committee and cane growers as Members, implemented the scheme.

3. *Scheme for Development of Backward Area under six point Formula :*

A scheme sanctioned for development of sugarcane in Bheemasing factory area was implemented at a cost of Rs. 50,000/- during the year¹ Nurseries were organised with hot water treated seed material. Selected cultivators of the area were taken for field visit to educate them in improved techniques of cane cultivation.

Cotton Development Programme :

Government of India sanctioned Intensive Cotton development programme in the State during 1977-78 with a provision of Rs. 70.425 lakhs. The object of the scheme is to raise cotton production substantially by adoption of improved farming techniques, judicious use of water and other inputs like good quality seed of improved varieties, judicious application of fertilisers and timely and proper plant protection. The scheme was implemented in the following sectors.

1. ICDP project areas covering Guntur, Prakasam & Nalgonda Districts.
2. ICDP Rain fed areas covering Adilabad and Kurnool Districts.
3. ICDP New Traditional areas (Rice fallows) covering Krishna District.
4. ICDP Seed Production Programme.

The area covered under ICDP (Projects) /ICDP (Rainfed)/ ICDP (Rice fallows) during the year was 1,17,048/1,12,807/ 6,55,586 hectares respectively. As a result of implementation of this programme, the area under I. D. Cotton rose from 200 hec. in 1967 to 1,17,000 hectares in 1977-78 and the per hectare yield from 21 Kgs. of lint to 198 Kgs. to lint. Similarly, the per hectare yield in rainfed cotton increased from 56 Kgs. of lint per hectare to 80 Kgs. of lint per hectare in the last five years.

Scheme for Hybrid Seed Production of Cotton :

The object of the scheme is to produce good quality seed of Hybrid varieties, and selfed seed of Hybrid parents of cotton and to supply the F1 generation of Hybrid and Hybrid parents to the cultivators for commercial cultivation as well as organisation of seed production plots. A target of 80 Hect. for Hybrid seed production was fixed during 1977-78, as against which 115 hect. of Hybrid seed production was covered.

Tobacco Development :

The Centrally sponsored scheme for tobacco development was introduced with an object or produce exportable quality of Virginia Tobacco and white Burley Tobacco, encouraging its cultivation in the light soil areas of the State. Light soil cultivation increased from an area of 196 hec. during 1976-77 to 1,63,000 hec. during 1977-78.

Mesta Development Programme :

This is a centrally sponsored scheme. It was intended to stabilise the production of Mesta in the districts of Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam with a target of 40,000 hect. and 10,000 hect. respectively. The following are the targets and achievements during 1977-78.

S.No.	Item	Units	Target	Achievement
1.	Area	Hects	50,000	50,000
2.	Demonstration plots	Nos.	1,250	1,250

Government of India sanctioned during the year an amount of Rs. 8.18 lakhs under special programme for taking up folier spraying and for top dressing on Mesta crop. The targets and achievements under the special programme are as follows :-

S. No.	Item	Units	Targets	Achievements.
1.	Folier spraying	.. Hects	20,000	17,633
2.	Top dressing	.. ,,	10,000	12,557

An amount of Rs. 27,41,371 was utilised during the year as against the provision of Rs. 27,57,300/- made for implementation of the scheme. As a result of the efforts made under the scheme, in the districts of Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam, production of Mesta in the State increased from 4,18,367 bales to 8,57,000 bales from the year 1972-73 to 1977-78.

Oilseeds Development Programme :

The following State & Centrally sponsored schemes for the development of Oilseeds were implemented during the year.

I. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES :

1. *Scheme for Development of Oilseeds :*

Under this scheme, an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs was provided to arrange demonstrations in an area of 1600 hecets. on subsidy basis. A flat rate of Rs. 125/- per hectare was given as subsidy for purchasing inputs like seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and weedicides for groundnut, castor and sunflower crops. An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs was provided for purchasing plant protection equipment for departmental use as well as distribution on 25% subsidy to the cultivators. The scheme was implemented in the districts of Kurnool, Mahaboobnagar and Nalgonda, and an amount of Rs. 15.64 lakhs was spent during the year. The targets and achievements are furnished below :-

S. No.	Crop	Coverage Target (in hecets.)	Coverage Achievement (in hecets.)	Plant Protection Measures grounds
1.	Groundnut	.. 2,86,000	2,82,620	1,00,110
2.	Castor	.. 1,24,000	1,95,944	4,760
3.	Sunflower	.. 8,000	6,966	..

S. No.	Crop	Addl. Production (in tonnes.)		Demonstration (in hecets)	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement.
1.	Groundnut	.. 1,07,259	1,08,600	1,425	1,482
2.	Caster	.. 62,000	35,200	125	237
3.	Sunflower	.. 1,000	800	50	50

2. *Scheme for development of Oilseeds in new irrigated areas :*

Under this scheme among others demonstrations were organised on an area of 300 hectares by providing a subsidy at Rs. 200/- per hectare for the purchase of inputs like seeds, fertilisers and pesticides. The scheme was implemented during the year in the districts of Guntur Nalgonda and Karimnagar at a total cost of Rs. 6.54 lakhs. Following are the particulars of coverage achieved under the scheme during the year :-

S. No.	Crop	District	Target (in hecets)	Achievement (In hecets)
1.	Groundnut	N. S. P. Right Canal		
		Guntur	.. 49,000	25,491
		Nalgonda	1,11,000	25,491

Water was released to Karimnagar District at the end of January, 1978 and hence Oilseeds crop was not taken up Rabi 1977-78.

3. *Scheme for Development of Sunflower :*

Among others an amount of Rs. 1,50,000/- was provided during the year to organise demonstrations in an area of 500 hectares. An amount of Rs. 300/- per hectare was provided as subsidy to purchase inputs like seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and weedicides. The scheme as a whole was implemented in the state at a cost of Rs. 4.23 lakhs during the year. Following are the particulars of coverage achieved under the scheme.

S. No.	Coverage	Targets (in hecets)	Achievements (in hecets)	Inputs distributed (in tonnes)
1.	Use of improved seed	.. 50,000	19,025	190.26Mts.
2.	Seed treatment	.. 50,000	19,025	570.15 ,, N P K
3.	Application of Fertilisers	.. 50,000	19,025	1,214 842 454
4.	Demonstration	.. 500	316	

State Schemes :

NON-PLAN SCHEMES :

Integrated oil Seeds development scheme including package programme.

The scheme was implemented in the Districts of Guntur, Prakasam Nellore, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, Krishna, Anantapur Cuddapah, and Chittoor. Development programmes, were taken up adopting package of practices under different oilseed crops like groundnut castor, sesamum and sunflower. An amount of Rs. 17.00 lakhs was spent under the scheme.

Targets and achievements during the year are as follows :—

S. No.	Item	Targets		Achievements	
		Area (in hecets)	Addl. Pro- duction (in tonnes)	Area (in hecets)	Addl Pro- duction (in tonnes)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

Groundnut :

1.	Package programme assured rain fall areas.	83,200	20,800	83,100	20,800
2.	Package Programme under irrigated areas.	85,800	42,900	85,900	42,900
3.	Double cropping or mixed cropping in rice fallows. ..	16,200	6,600	16,300	6,610
4.	Package programme under castor. ..	7,310	2,485	7,380	2,487
5.	Package Programme under sesamum ..	19,450	4,925	19,560	4,930
6.	Package programme under sunflower. ...	1,900	475	1,910	476

PLAN SCHEMES ;

1. *Scheme for Development of Castor cultivation in Major CASTOR Growing Districts :*

The scheme was implemented in the Districts of Guntur, Prakasam, Anantapur, Hyderabad, Medak, Nalgonda, Mahaboobnagar, Adilabad, Warangal, and Karimnagar. Under the scheme, seed was supplied to poor ryots on subsidy. Demonstrations were also organised providing an amount of Rs. 2 per Kg. for seed and Rs. 150/- for inputs per acre (Fertilisers Rs. 100/- and pesticides Rs. 50/-). An amount of Rs. 1,32,513 was spent on subsidy and demonstrations. The coverage under seed subsidy was 4,129 hectares against the target of 6,000 hec. The reasons for the short fall being the non-availability of good quality seed. Demonstration was organised covering an area of 123.2 hectares against the target of 120 hectares.

2. *Scheme for Development of Sunflower Cultivation :*

The scheme was implemented in the Districts of Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Hyderabad, Nizamabad, Medak, Mahboobnagar, Nalgonda, Karimnagar and Adilabad. Under the scheme, seed was supplied to poor ryots on subsidy. Demonstrations were also organised. An amount of Rs. 33.753 was spent on the programme. The coverage under seed subsidy was 1969 hectares against the target of 2,500. The demonstration also could cover only an area of 68.4 hectares against the target of 120 hectares. The shortfall were due to the non-availability of residual moisture in the soil.

HORTICULTURE.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES ;

Development of Fruit Production for export of Banana (Banana Package Programme).

The scheme was implemented in Cuddapah district only. The object was to promote cultivation of exportable varieties, as well as maximising the production.

An amount of Rs. 1.339 lakhs was spent during the year against the provision of Rs. 1.36 lakhs. Further as against the target of 600 Hects. 630 Hects. were covered. Besides demonstrations was organised on 25 plots as targetted.

2. *Laying out demonstration plots for improved practices in Cashew Cultivation :*

The scheme was implemented in Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, Wests Godavari, Guntur, Prakasham, Nellore and Khammam District. An amount of Rs. 3.206 lakhs was spent as against the provision of Rs. 3.75 lakhs for the year 726 demonstrations were laid as programmed.

3. *Production and distribution of T x d Hybrid Coconut Seedlings :*

The object of the scheme was to produce and distribute T x D Hybrid Coconut seedlings in the State. These are early bearing, medium stature, profuse bearing, combined with good nut quality tolerant to root wilt disease. The scheme covered the entire state. As against the provision of Rs. 1.34 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 1.23 lakhs was spent. 25,000 seed nuts were produced besides distribution of 4,512 seedlings.

4. *Package Programme on Mango.*

The object was to develop exportable varieties, like Benishan and Bangalora, through area development and organising demonstrations. The scheme was implemented in Krishna, West Godavari and Chittoor Districts. An amount of Rs. 1.60 lakhs was spent as against the provision of Rs. 1.70 lakhs for the year. 25 demonstrations were organised as programmed besides developing 195 Hects. by budding in situ as against the target of 200 hectares.

5. *Package Programme on Citrus :*

The object of the scheme was to popularise package of practices for rehabilitation of old and declining citrus industry and to promote high density planting of citrus, through demonstrations and build up new areas. This was implemented in Cuddapah district only. An amount of Rs. 1.40 lakhs was spent as against the provision of Rs. 1.495 lakhs for the year. The physical targets and achievements are as follows :-

S. No.	Item	Target	Achievement.
1.	Development of new area under High density Planting. ..	100 Hects.	165.72
2.	High Density Planting demonstrations. ..	20 Nos.	20 Nos.
3.	Rejuvenation demonstrations ..	90 Nos.	90 Nos.
4.	Coverage of area under rejuvenation. ..	1,500 Hects.	1,505 Hects.

6. *Establishment of progeny Orchards for Cashew :*

The object of the scheme was to develop progeny Orchards of Cashew for the production and supply of true-to-type cashew plant material. This was implemented, in Chinnapavani of Prakasam District and Vennelavalasa of Srikakulam District. As against the provision of Rs. 0.65 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 0.387 lakhs was spent while an area of 30 Hects. was covered as targetted for development of progeny orchard during the year.

7. *Subsidised Plantation of Cashew in non-departmental areas :*

The object of the scheme was to increase the area under cashew with a view to generate additional production of raw nuts for the processing industry in a phased manner, by way of providing subsidy on plant material and inputs in the first two years at Rs. 300/- per hectare (i.e. Rs. 120/- in the first year and Rs. 180/- in the second year). The programme was implemented in East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Prakasam and Nellore Districts. An area of 919 hectares was covered with cashew plantation as against the target of 1000 hectares. In addition an area of 126 hect. was covered by direct supply of cashew seed on no loss no profit basis, thus, bringing the total area to 1,045 hec. An amount of Rs. 0.866 lakhs was spent as against the provision of Rs. 1.20 lakhs for the year.

STATE PLAN SCHEMES :

1. *Intensive Cultivation of Vegetables in Urban Areas:*

Minikits comprising of seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and fruit plants worth Rs. 15/- were distributed to Kitchen garden growers on 50% subsidy. In all 3,300 minikits were distributed as targeted at a cost of Rs. 0.495 lakhs.

2. *Development of Fruits in Agency Areas including Mandarin Oranges :*

The scheme was implemented in the agency areas of Srikakulam Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, Khammam and Warangal Districts as also Araku Farm in Visakhapatnam and Maredumilli farm in East Godavari. The scheme envisaged supply of fruit plants like Mango, Citrus, Jack, Sapota and Guava worth Rs. 50/- on full subsidy basis to each individual Tribal farmer in agency areas. An amount of Rs. 0.95 lakhs was utilised as against the provision of Rs. 1.15 lakhs for the year. The physical targets and achievements are as follows :

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Item.</i>	<i>Target.</i>	<i>Achievement.</i>
(a)	Raising of Rangapur lime root stocks.	.. 2,000 Nos.	2,202 Nos.
(b)	Budding with local Kamala budwood.	.. 2,000 Nos.	2,996 Nos.

3. *Establishment of progeny Orchards for fruit plants and Vegetable Nurseries at Thangadancha, Malthumeda and Garledinne in Kurnool, Nizamabad and Anantapur Districts respectively.*

An amount of Rs. 1.32 was utilised against the provision of Rs. 1.50 lakhs. An area of 49.29 hectares, was brought under fruit and vegetable progenies upto 1977-78.

4. *Cocoa Development at Maredumilli Farm.*

An amount of Rs. 0.32 lakhs was spent as against the provision of Rs. 0.40 lakhs for the year.

5. *Large Scale minikit demonstrations with improved Vegetable Varieties :*

4,000 Nos. of minikits of improved variety vegetable seed and other inputs were distributed during the year to intensify Vegetable cultivation in 28 Urban areas in the State. As against the provision of Rs. 0.40 lakhs, Rs. 0.3999 lakhs was spent.

6. *Establishment of vegetable nurseries and Horticulture service. Centres in the Twin Cities of Hyderabad & Secunderabad.*

The object of the scheme was to supply vegetable seed and seedlings, fruit plants, etc. at the door step of the households in view of increasing population and new colonies coming up in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. Nine Centres were opened against the proposed twelve centres. An amount of Rs. 0.484 lakhs was spent as against the provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh for the year.

NON-PLAN SCHEME :

(i) *Cocoa Development at Ramapachodavaram :*

The object of the scheme was to plant imported cocoa types with a view to enhance the plantation wealth of agency areas and to meet the requirement of cocoa industry. It was implemented in Maredumilli (Rampachodavaram) in East Godavari District.

2. *Integrated Grape Development.*

The scheme is only of an advisory nature intended to increase the area under grape in and around Hyderabad and Rayalaseema Districts.

3. *Laying out Kitchen gardens in twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.*

The scheme is only of an advisory nature intended to popularise growing kitchen gardens in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

4. *Fruit Development in Andhra Pradesh.*

The scheme was intended to advise the growers in the cultivation of fruit plants, selection of sites, supply of improved varieties seedlings suitable for the locality, manurial dosages and plant protection measures etc.

5. *Banana progeny Orchard, Vikarabad.*

The object of the scheme was to produce healthy Banana suckers of "Banana" variety for meeting the growing demand from the public and increase the area under Banana "Basarai" variety. During the year 15,177 Banana suckers were produced and distributed.

6. *Integrated Coconut Development.*

The object of the scheme was to produce and distribute good quality coconut seedlings to the cultivators for raising coconut gardens. During the year 3,20,650 seednuts were procured against the target of 4,00,000. Besides 1,76,430 seedlings were distributed.

7. *Vegetable Development in Andhra Pradesh.*

The object of the scheme was to intensify vegetable production by providing good quality seed and rendering technical advise to farmers.

Farmers Training and Education.

Farmers training and education programme have been in operation since 1967-68. Thirteen Farmers Training centres have been started, ten under Centrally Sponsored scheme at Rajendranagar, Suryapet, Karimnagar, Warangal, Anakapalli, Gopannapalem. Bapatla, Nandyal, Srikakulam and Samalkot, and three under State Sponsored scheme at Anantapur, Wanaparthy Nellore. The following training course were conducted during the year.

1. INSTITUTIONAL TRAINING COURSES :

- (a) Farmers.
- (b) Farm Women.
- (c) Convenors of discussion group.

2. NON-INSTITUTIONAL TRAINING COURSES (PARIPATATIC) ONE DAY TRAINING-CUM-DEMONSTRATION CAMP.

3. ORGANISATION OF FARMERS DISCUSSION GROUP (CHARCHAMANDALS)

- (a) Farmers discussion group.
- (b) Farm Women discussion group.
- (c) Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

(a) *Intitutional Training course for Farmers.*

During the year 1977-78, 194 courses were conducted involving 4,837 farmers, farm labourers and farmers of S.F.D A as against a target of 150 courses covering 3,750 farmers.

The training courses covered specialised courses on subject like water management, soil conservation, horticulture, vegetable cultivation, fruits preservation sericulture, use of improved agriculture implements, maintenance of agricultural Machinery, use of pesticides and fertilisers, poultry, dairy, plant protection repairs to P. P. Equipment multiple cropping and storage of foodgrains at domestic level etc.

(b) Institutional Training courses for farm-Women :

Against a target of 140 courses covering 3,330 farm-women 145 courses involving 4,361 farm-women were conducted. The courses covered special training in nutrition, vegetable cultivation, storage of foodgrains, poultry, dairying, kitchen gardening and preservation of fruits etc.

(c) Institutional Training Course for Convenors of Discussion.

144 courses were conducted involving 1,921 persons against a target of 60 course covering 800 farmers. The convenors were trained in crop husbandry and maintenance of records and registers, etc.

(d) One day Training-cum-Demonstration Camps.

2,040 demonstration camps were organised covering 28,916 cultivators as against a target of 1,000 camps and 29,000 farmers.

(e) Field visits of Farmers :

232 field visits were organised to the demonstrations, National demonstration plots, fields of progressive farmers, and research stations to observe the latest Technology of improved practices in High Yielding Varieties. 5,316 Farmers and Farm-Women and Convenors participated in the said field visits.

(f) Radio Scripts.

1,794 scripts were sent to the A.I.R. for broadcast.

(g) Film Shows :

339 film-shows were arranged for the benefit of 1,29,671 persons who witnessed the shows.

EXPENDITURE :

An amount of Rs. 10.68 lakhs was spent on the seven old F.T.Cs. under Centrally sponsored scheme as against the allotment of Rs. 8.96 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 6.37 lakhs was spent on the three new F.T.Cs. sanctioned under C. S. S. during 1977-78, as against the allotment of Rs. 8.24 lakhs.

State Sponsored Schemes :**1. Institutional Training Course for Farmers :**

46 courses were conducted involving 1,086 farmers as against a target of 45 courses, 1,125 farmers to be trained.

2. Institutional Training Courses for Farm-Women :

19 courses were run involving 595 farm-women.

3. Institutional Training Courses for Convenors.

7 Convenors training programme were organised benefitting 53 farmers.

4. One Day Training-cum-Demonstration Camp.

76 demonstration were conducted involving 2,194 farmers.

5. Organisation of discussion groups, (Charchmandals).

294 discussion groups were formed enrolling 6,782 farmers as against the target of 150 groups and 3,000 farmers.

EXPENDITURE :

An amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs was utilised against the provision of Rs. 4.97 lakhs during 1977-78 by the 3 F.T.Cs.

SCHEME FOR PROMOTION OF SCIENTIFIC STORAGE OF FOOD GRAINS AT DOMESTIC LEVEL, F.T.Cs. (UNDER C.S.S. SCHEME).

In order to make the rural women aware of quantitative and qualitative losses of foodgrains, their economic and social implication and to give them technical know-how on preventing grain losses a scheme for appointing four Lady demonstrators was sanctioned by the Government of India in the F.T.Cs. at Suryapet, Karimnagar, Nandyal, and Gopannapalem during 1976-77. This scheme was extended to the other seven F. T. Cs. during 1977-78. An amount of Rs.37,215/- was utilised against the provision of Rs. 41,775/- during the year. Following are the particulars of the work done by the lady demonstrators under save Grain Scheme at Domestic level (C.S.S.) during 1977-78, are :

Sl. No.	Item.	Achievement.
1.	No. of villages the lady demonstrations visited..	543
2.	No. of demonstrations conducted on.	
	(a) Insect control.	652
	(b) Rat control...	1,678
	(c) Others.	1,707
3.	<i>Disinfection :</i>	
	(a) Qty. of grain fumigated (Kgs).	25,208
	(b) Rat control.	3,556
	(c) Spraying.	60
4.	<i>Publicity work done by :</i>	
	(a) Group discussion.	1,014
	(b) Slide shows.	28
	(c) Film-shows.	37

PUBLICITY & PROPAGANDA.

The Department has been carrying its publicity activities through the following media effectively.

1. Extension literature.
2. Exhibitions and Tableaux.
3. Film-shows.
4. Journals.
5. Radio & Television.
6. Publications.
7. Posters and stickers, and
8. Press Releases.

An amount of Rs. 5,90,600/- was utilised against the provision of Rs. 7,00,000/- made during the year.

SOIL CONSERVATION.

The programme was initiated in the State in 1950 as a single practice programme comprising of formation of bunds, etc., to check erosion. The programme now is a multi-disciplinary one, involving intensive extension programme in the treated areas to derive full benefits of the scheme. The programme during the year covered an area of 6,789 hec. as against the target of 9,600 hec., at a cost of Rs. 14.267 lakhs as against the available provision of Rs. 15.46 lakhs.

Soil Conservation Training Centres Anantapur and Hyderabad :

Two Training Centres at Hyderabad and Anantapur conducted two short-term courses and imparted training in soil conservation methods to 67 A.A.Os. 102 Sub-Assts. and ten Village Development Officers during the year. As against a provision of Rs. 4.785 lakhs an amount of Rs. 4.754 was utilised during the year.

SOIL TESTING PROGRAMME :

1. *Soil Fertility Evaluation Studies :*

The work turned out during the year under the scheme is as follows :

	N. Sagar Project.	Pochampad Project.
(a) <i>Soil Analysis :</i>		
1. Routine analysis and micronutrients...	40	2
2. Analysis for potash. 	87	119
3. Analysis for fixed K ₂ , 	36 samples.	40

(b) *Plant Analysis* :

1. Analysis for potash.	..	..	20	..	81
2. Analysis for Micro nutrients and P. & K.	214	..	..	..	278

Miscellaneous :

1. Plant samples Zn, Cu, Fe, Mu, Ca, Mg., P. & K.	492	..	..	..	..
2. Soil Samples (Routine Micros).	..	300	..	..	..
3. Fertilisers.	..	..	9	..	..
4. Water Samples.	..	..	10	..	..

II. REGIONAL SOIL TESTING LABORATORIES AT RAJENDRANAGAR AND BAPATLA.

The laboratories turned out the following work during the year.

			Target.	Achievement.
1. Soil samples analysed.	..	..	20,000	23,885
2. Area Surveyed.	..	..	..	5,524
3. Water samples analysed.	..	..	..	294

III. PROJECT LABORATORIES UNDER NAGARJUNASAGAR PROJECT :

Project Laboratories functioning under the scheme at Guntur and Miryalaguda did the following work during the year.

	Targets	Achievements
i) Soil samples analysed	12,000	15,640
ii) Water samples	..	187
iii) Fertiliser samples	3,000	623
iv) Block Fertility maps	..	2
v) Field verification trials	..	8

IV. MOBILE SOIL TESTING LABORATORIES :

The two units functioning with headquarters at Hyderabad and Bapatla analysed 21,797 samples as against the target of 20,000.

V. DISTRICT SOIL TESTING LABORATORIES :

The District soil testing laboratories carried out the following work during the year.

S No.	Item of work	Targets	Achievements
1.	Soil Samples analysed	96,000	96,423
2.	Water samples analysed	..	1,289
3.	Fertiliser samples analysed	24,000	3,613

River Vally Project :

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The objects of the scheme are :

1. to check the sediment inflow into the three reservoirs of Nizam-sagar, Pochampad and Nagarjunasagar in order to maintain the storage capacity of reservoirs to the maximum extent possible, and
2. to prevent loss of fertile top soil from agricultural lands, in order to stabilise production in agricultural, lands lying in the catchment areas of the three River Valley Projects viz. Nizamsagar, Pochampad and Nagarjunasagar.

The scheme envisaged taking the following effective steps against the factors responsible for deterioration of fertility status of the land.

1. Agronomic practices like, contour cultivation, strip cropping, mixed cropping etc.,
2. Mechanical practices such as ;
 - (i) Constructing contour bunds with grade in the agricultural lands across the slope providing water ways and diversion drains.
 - (ii) Plugging of gullies with check dams, retention dams, silt retard ing structures, farm ponds, minor irrigation tanks, etc.
 - (iii) Easting of gullies and stabilising the banks with vegetative protection works, and
 - (iv) Afforestation and trenching works on barren hil slopes and raising of farm forestry in the marginal lands.

The sub-watersheds selected by the Government of India as high priority areas based on the erosion hazard are as follows :—

Name of sub-watershed :

1. Nizamsagar	15,435 Area in Hects.
2. Pochampad	12,052 "
3. Nagarjunasagar (Left Bank) Wanaparthy.	17,859 "
4. Nagarjunasagar (Right Bank) Macherla.	9,856 "

During the year 1977-78, the work done in various sub-watershed^s is as follows :—

S.No.	Watershed	Target in in Hects.	Achievement in Hects.	Amount Spent in Rs.
1.	Nizamsagar (Jogipet)	2,000	1,139.14	1,85,804.00
2.	Pochampad (Bhainsa)	1,640	925.00	1,66,188.00
3.	Nagarjunasagar (Wanaparthi)	1,200	643.38	1,30,995.00
4.	Nagarjunasagar (Macharla)	1,000	415.00	1,92,500.00

Gully Control Works :

S. No.	Name of Project.	No. of Gully Control structures construc- ted.		Amount spent in Rs.	
		Target.	Achieve- ment.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
1.	Nizamsagar	..	1	28	15,974.00
2.	Pochampad	..	..	4	2,000.00
3.	Nagarjunasagar (Wanaparthi)	..	..	35	14,000.00
4.	Nagarjunasagar (Macherla)	..	..	28	18,500.00
Total :		..	1	95	50,474.00

Integrated Dry land Agricultural Development Project Programme (Hyderabad and Anantapur)

It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, implemented by the state agency with full financial assistance by Government of India. The project is intended to develop, stabilise and increase agricultural production in dry land area and thereby better the economic conditions of dry land farmer. The programme envisages coverage of 2,000 acres every year under each project. It was implemented in an extent of 4,000 acres in

1977-78, 2,000 acres under each project. Expenditure incurred on various development activities during the year, is as under:

S. No.	Item.	Allotment. Expenditure	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Inputs.	1,08,000	92,515.00
2.	Permanent works	2,86,000	1,78,526.00
3.	Infrastructure	97,500	61,007.00
4.	Minor Irrigation	3,00,000	1,15,655.00
5.	Animal Husbandry	89,250	12,786.00
6.	Establishment	1,90,150	1,72,067.00
7.	Risk Fund	25,740	..

THE REASONS FOR SHORT FALL :

1. Non-availability of credit component from the Banking institutions.
2. Ineligibility of small and marginal farmers.
3. Unfavourable seasonal conditions.

Drought Prone Area Programme :

The programme earlier known as Rural works programme continued to be implemented during the year in the districts of Anantapur, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Chittoor, Mahaboobnagar, Nalgonda and Prakasam.

Under Agricultural sector, the soil conservation programme involves treatment of catchment areas on watershed basis, followed by intensive dry land farming extension strategy on an integrated approach. Incentives were continued to be provided to the extent of 25% and 33-1/2% to small and marginal farmers respectively for effective implementation of the programme. The soil conservation programme included contour bunding, terracing, check dams, nalla ploughing provision of water ways and water harvesting structures like farm-ponds, percolation tanks, sedimentation tanks etc. that aid in recharging the ground water. The dry land farming strategy covered popularisation of improved and hybrid/high yielding varieties that are tolerant/resistant to drought on massscale through seed exchange programme and by organising composite demonstrations for important crops, besides useage of balanced application of fertilisers in combination with P. & K. distribution, Plant Protection and Agricultural implements and supply of fruit plants etc.

Project Development and Demonstration Farms in Project Areas:

The Department continued to manage the seven project Development and Demonstration Farms in the State, at Yemmiganur, (Kurnool District), Reddipalli, Kannekal (Anantapur District), Kurvipad, and Jullekal (Mahaboobnagar District) and Amaravathi (Guntur District) and Garekapadu (Krishna District) incurred an expenditure of Rs. 12,52,979/- on these farms during the year.

Soil Conservation Schemes Ongole Sub-division :

The scheme was in operation in the N.S.P. ayacut areas in Prakasam and Guntur Districts. During the year 10 pipes were surveyed in Vinukonda Taluk of Guntur District in Block No. XIII, and thirteen pipes were surveyed in Block No. XI of Prakasam District. Besides 533.39 Hects. under 23 I.D. pipes were Grid Surveyed and estimates and plans prepared as against the target of 624.03 hects. Under 26 I.D. pipes, 1,227 loan applications were recommended for sanction of loan to the extent of Rs. 30,57,795/- covering an area of 2,273.81 hects. An amount of Rs. 3,07,053/- was spent under the schemes, as against the provision of Rs. 3,08,949/-

Nandyal Sub-Division :

The scheme intended to educate the farmers (i) to develop the localised wet and I.D. lands for cultivation of improved and high yielding varieties of crops and (ii) on water use management through suitable demonstrations, was in operation in three blocks, namely Nandyal-Allagadda, and Koilkuntla Panchayat Samithies under K.C. Canal. 55 demonstrations were laid out, as against the targetted 77 plots. Besides, 112 State Government of India and A.P.U.A. Minikits on Paddy, Jowar, etc. were laid out as against 114 Minikits. An amount of Rs. 4,060/- was spent on demonstration.

Land Development Sub-Division, Kodad :

The sub-division was meant to prepare technical plans for each loanee who intended to obtain loan from Agricultural Development Banks for reclamation of his land under Nagarjunasagar Project Canal ayacut area, besides those who took up land development work with their own resources. In addition, the sub-division was also intended to attend to:

- (i) Final verification of utilisation of loan amount by loanees.
- (ii) Land Development including field channels and drains, and ;
- (iii) Topographical survey.

During the year this sub-division prepared technical plans for 1,741 loan applications, the details of which are as follows :—

1. Total number of loan applications received	1,741
2. No. of loan applications for which detailed estimation prepared	766
3. Area covered in hectares	1,748.45 hec.
4. Amount recommended	Rs. 33,47,580.00
5. No. of loan application for which percentage of slope certificates issued	975
6. Extent in hectares for which slope certificates issued	1,631.13 hec.
7. Final verification of utilisation of loan amounts	24 cases

Special A.D.A. Nirmal:

The office started with a view to attend to the development of the localised area under Kaddam Project, continued to function during the year.

Pilot Project Scheme, Pochampad Command Area, Jagtial :

The pilot project a centrally sponsored scheme sanctioned for a period of three years from 1976-77 to 1978-79 continued to be in operation with a total outlay of Rs. 1.46 millions. The project was intended to take up training programme in systematic land development using tractor drawn, implements. Regular training course were conducted not only at the training institutions, but also at the villages in the farmer field during 1977-78. In all 6 courses were conducted during the year giving training to 99 candidates. An amount of Rs. 2,57,392/- was spent under the scheme during 1977-78.

Short Term Loans :

The following are the details of the amounts sanctioned and the expenditure incurred under STLs during Kharif and Rabi 1977-78:

		<i>Rs. in lakhs.</i>	
		<i>Amount allotted.</i>	<i>Expenditure incurred.</i>
Kharif	1977	932.03	927.42
Rabi	1977-78	1,461.94	1,365.72
Total :		2,393.97	2,293.14

Training Programme :

During the year 92 A.A.O's were trained in the modern methods of agriculture at the State Institute of Community Development & Panchayat Raj, Rajendranagar, in a course of fifteen days duration.

Demonstration of improved Agricultural implements :

The scheme continued to be operated in ten districts Krishna, Nalgonda, Karimnagar, Chittoor, Kurnool, Hyderabad, West Godavari, Nizamabad, Kurnool and Mahaboobnagar during the year. 706 demonstrations were conducted at various demonstration centres, as against the target of 1,000 demonstrations. The scheme was implemented at a cost of Rs. 11,404.30 as against the provision of Rs. 11,400.00.

Supply of improved Agricultural implements on subsidy basis in Mahaboobnagar District :

167 Bose ploughs, 18 Bund farmers, 70 Push cultivators, 4 Royala Gorus, were supplied to farmers on 25% subsidy during 1977-78, as targetted during the year involving an expenditure of Rs. 7,997.59 as against the provision of Rs. 7,000/-.

Cyclone Relief 1977-78 :

During November 1977, a severe cyclonic storm hit the five coastal districts of Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam, West Godavari and East Godavari. A tidal wave of un-precedented nature also hit the taluks of Divi and Bandar of Krishna district. The cyclone and tidal wave caused colossal loss not only to human life, live-stock and property but also to the standing crops in these districts and also to some extent in Khammam district. A large extent of cultivable land was salienated by the sea water, and soil rendered unfit for cultivation of crops without reclamation. There was rodent build up. All the seed material was lost. Immediate attention was directed to assess the extent of damage and take relief measures needed to rehabilitate agriculture like rejuvenation of offected standing crops, repairs to damaged tobacco barns, reclamation af saline and sandcast areas and supply of paddy seedlings and seed etc. It was found that Paddy in a area of 7.38 lakh hectares, cotton, in 1.23 lakh hectares, Tobacco in 0.64 lakh hectares and other crops in 1.88 lakh hectares were affected with an estimated loss of about Rs. 336.55 crores.

A massive credit supply programme was taken up through disbursement of short term loans without waiting for Government of India's assistance, as the immediate task was rehabilitation of Agriculture. The department of Agriculture alone extended credit to the extent of Rs. 12.70 crores in the cyclone affected districts as against the release of

Rs. 10.00 crores from Government of India funds to small and marginal farmers and other farmers for various agricultural relief programmes. In addition to the short term loans distributed by the Department to the extent of Rs. 1220.70 lakhs in cyclone affected areas, the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Central Bank arranged crop loans of the order of Rs. 1100 lakh and medium term loans of the order of Rs. 90.00 lakhs. The Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Agricultural Development Bank advanced of Rs. 274.50 lakhs for repairs to damaged tobacco, barns, reclamation of saline and sandcast areas, etc. The commercial banks also were reported to have advanced Rs. 1144 crores.

Government of India sanctioned an amount of Rs. 764.00 lakhs towards assistance to Agriculturists, an amount of Rs. 32.50 lakhs towards repairs to damaged tobacco barns and Rs. 10 lakhs for repairs to agriculture godowns.

As the subsidy was limited to small and marginal farmers, the State Government provided Rs. 225.00 lakhs under assistance to Agriculturists and Rs. 2.25 lakhs for repairs to damaged agricultural godowns, etc.

For rejuvenation of affected crops and raising of second crop paddy and supply of pulses and fodder seed etc. 25% subsidy to small farmers and 33½% to marginal farmers was given, while 50% subsidy was given for reclamation of saline and sand cast areas. For raising community nurseries, a subsidy of Rs. 400/- per acre was given to the nursery farmer towards the cost of inputs like seed, fertilisers and pesticides. A subsidy of Rs. 500/- was given towards repairs to each damaged tobacco barn. A set of primary agricultural implements was given free of cost to the affected farmer families in Krishna district through S.F.D.C. The cost of these implements was shared equally by the Government and Institutions like Sadvicha Trust, etc. An amount of Rs. 60.00 lakhs was sanctioned for additional accommodation to the Krishna Co-operative Central Bank.

In addition to these monetary benefits, several relaxations were made in the grant of loans in order to enable the affected farmers to draw a second crop loan also and obtain their requirements to take up agricultural operations, hitherto not allowed under normal rules. Relaxations in respect of the borrowing limit per individual farmer were also given.

Additional requirements of fertilisers, pesticides and seeds were moved from various parts of the State to the cyclone affected districts.

Immediately after the cyclone, reconnaissance surveys were made of the crops damaged, and extension advice to the farmers was disseminated through All India Radio and printed pamphlets, etc. through out the affected areas. Pest control operations including serial spraying were taken up to protect the crops from pests and diseases. Teams of officials visited the saline and silt affected areas, and suggested various ameliorative measures like flushing and draining of affected fields after proper soil analysis. Machinery from various public sector and private institutions were mobilised for this work. Wherever Water was available, farmers were enabled to grow a second crop paddy and in areas where water was not available, they were supplied with Daincha or Sunhemp or pulses seed so that the reclaimed lands were cultivated without being kept fallow.

DIRECTORATE OF MARKETING.

Set Up :

There was no change in the set up of the Department during the year. The Director continued to head the Department, There were three Deputy Directors of Marketing, five Assistant Directors of Marketing, one Audit Officer at Headquarters to assist the Director, besides three Deputy Directors posted to Rayalaseema, Circar and Telangana Regions with head quarters at Cuddapah, Vijayawada and Hyderabad respectively, and 21 Assistant Directors of Marketing, each in-charge of a District.

The Executive Engineer stationed at head office and assisted by one Marketing Engineer and 10 Assistant Engineers (Marketing) stationed at Karimnagar, Hyderabad Khammam, Mahaboobnagar, Nizamabad, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, and Guntur headed the Engineering wing of the Department and functioned under the control of the Director. Director of Marketing also continued to administer and apply the fund known as Central Market Fund constituted under section 16 of A.P. (Agricultural Produce & Live-stocks) Markets Act, 1966, Assisted by one Assistant Secretary and one Special Officer for projects the Director, Marketing also functioned as Secretary to Andhra Pradesh State Agricultural Marketing Advisory Board. The Ghee and Oil Labs at Vijayawada, Guntur, Giddalur, Proddut ur and Samalkot continued to be maintained during the year with Government Chemists as in-charge of these Laboratories, for grading of ghee, oil, honey and ground spices under Agmark specifications.

Production :

The area and production of major agricultural crops in the State based on the final forecast reports are given below:

S. No.	Commodity.			Area in '00 hec- tares.	Produc- tion '00 in tonnes
(1)	(2)			(3)	(4)
1.	Rice .. ..	..	..	35,539	52,992
2.	Wheat .. ..	..	..	312	214
3.	Jowar .. ..	..	..	23,074	14,124
4.	Bajra .. ..	..	..	5,542	3,123
5.	Maize .. ..	..	..	2,849	4,406
6.	Ragi .. ..	..	..	3,224	3,190
7.	Small Millets .. ..	..	..	7,569	3,794
8.	Pulses .. ..	..	..	12,661	3,251
9.	Cotton .. ..	..	..	4,412	2,305@
10.	Groundnut .. ..	..	..	10,660	9,747
11.	Sesumum .. ..	..	..	1,490	259
12.	Tobacco .. ..	..	..	2,213	1,990
13.	Jaggery .. ..	..	..	1,693	14,567
14.	Chillies .. ..	..	..	1,229	905
15.	Onions .. ..	..	..	104	597
16.	Mesta .. ..	..	..	1,110	8,571 @

@bales of 180 Kgs.

ARRIVALS IN REGULATED MARKETS :

Arrivals of agricultural produce and live-stock, fruit and fish and their valuation during the year are as follows :

S. No.	Particulars.	1977-78 Arrivals.	Valuation in Rs. in lakhs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Annual arrivals of Agricultural commodities (Lakhs M. Tonnes).	54.10	97,522.19
2.	Coconuts (lakhs of Nos.) ..	2,760.44	2,134.33
3.	Livestock (in heads).	1,26,121	299.33
4.	Fish Prawns (Lakhs of M. Tonnes).	0.007	43.17
5.	Fruits. .. ..	..	1550.88
6.	Vegetables. .. ..	..	280.05
7.	Eggs. .. ..	..	2.32
8.	Betal leaves (in lakhs of quintals). ..	0.002	3.00
		..	1,01,835.27

There was considerable increase in the arrivals of food grains, coconuts, fish and prawn to the regulated markets during the year when compared to 1976-77.

CONSTITUTION OF MARKET COMMITTEE.

203 Market Committees were constituted and 504 markets were notified by the end of March, 1978, under the provisions of A. P. (Agricultural Produce & Livestock) Market Act 1966.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE MARKET COMMITTEES :

While the gross income of the Market Committees during the year from all sources including the loans obtained by the Market Committees for developmental works, amounts realised by sale of plots, interest earned and investments made by them besides income by way of Market Fees, licence fees and others was Rs. 596.77 lakhs, their expenditure during the year on developmental activities was Rs. 498.53 lakhs.

MARKET FUNCTIONARIES :

The total number of market functionaries who operated in 504 markets during 1977-78 was 75,005 of these 29,251 were traders, 30,123 dealers 4,797 licensed weighmen and 5,934 licenced hamals.

Takpatties :

Market Committees received in all 45,28,241 Takpatties (sale slips) during the year.

WORKS PROGRAMME :

During the year sanction was accorded to various/works of the Market committees in the State at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,93,14,411/-. The Market Committees incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1,17,77,000/- up to the end of March, 1978 on these works including spill over works.

GRADING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE :

With a view to promoting organised marketing, the Department under took grading of Agricultural produce consumer oriented as well as producer oriented grading.

Consumer Oriented Grading :

The Ghee and Oil Agmark Grading Labs in the State at Proddatur Giddalur, Samalkot, Vijayawada, and Guntur, graded during the year ghee, oil and honey as under :

1. Ghee.	19,180.39 Quintals.
2. Oil.	4,763.02 „
3. Honey.	196.10 „

Producer Oriented Grading :

Grading of Important commodities like onions, groundnut, cotton, turmeric etc. before sale was introduced at Primary Market.

GRADING AT FARMERS LEVEL :

The Department continued to provide grading services all over the State for grading at farmers level:

MARKET RESEARCH AND SURVEY !

The Department undertook survey of various commodities with a view to recommend improvement in the method of storage, trade practices and also to suggest trade potentialities in other consuming centres, and in the process, printed and published reports in respect of (1) Rice (2) Potatoes (3) Grapes (4) Wool (5) Castor (6) Onions (7) Bete Leaves (8) Tobacco (9) Chillies (10) Acid Limes (11) Cane Jaggery (12) Jowar (13) Ghee (14) Maize (15) Greengram (16) Redgram (17) Turmeric)

The Department also compiled survey reports in respect of (1) groundnut, (2) Tamarind, (3) Ragi during the year.

MARKET INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS :

The Department continued to take the following steps to disseminate information on prices, Market arrivals etc.

1. Broadcast of daily market news, bulletin in Regional Languages from the Regional A. I. R. Stations (*i.e.*) Hyderabad, Vijayawada, Cuddapah and Visakhapatnam.
2. Broadcast of weekly market review from the regional stations of A. I. R. in the rural programme.
3. Issue to local news papers, hand outs containing daily prices of Agricultural commodities in respect of important market centres.
4. Display of ruling prices prominently on the notice board at the regulated market yards for the benefit of the farmers.

In addition to the above, the price reporters continued to send wholesale prices of various agricultural commodities on daily, weekly, basis to ECOSTAT, Government of India, and Director Bureau of Economics and Statistics, etc.

PUBLICITY AND PROPAGANDA:

To bring home the benefits of regulation and grading of Agricultural Produce to the grower-seller, intensive and extensive propagandas was undertaken in rural areas. The Department participated in the All India Industrial Exhibition held at Hyderabad and also National Agricultural Fair held at New Delhi in November, 1977. A journal on marketing activities was also continued to be published every month on the recommendation of Agricultural Marketing Advisory Board from July 1976.

TRAINING :

The particulars of the personnel from Marketing Department and Agricultural Market Committee trained till the year in various training programme of the Central Government are as under :

1. Diploma course in Agricultural Marketing (one year course).	12
2. Market Secretaries course.	795
3. Grading Supervisors Course.	222
4. Tobacco grading.	27
5. Information workshop.	3

PLAN SCHEMES :

The Department took up the following five State plan schemes and one Centrally Sponsored Scheme during the year with an outlay of Rs. 7 lakhs and 2.10 lakhs respectively.

State Plan Schemes :

1. Training programme in Agricultural Marketing.
2. Strengthening of administrative set up in District.
3. Market survey in Intelligence.
4. Promotion of grading of Agricultural Produce.
5. Regulation of Markets.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme :

Setting up of 7 grading centres for grading of Kapas in Cotton producing areas.

CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SET UP :

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies assisted by a team of Joint Registrars, Deputy Registrars and other Subordinate staff, continued to head the Department. An officer of the cadre of special category Deputy Registrar, functioned as District Co-operative Officer at the District level under the supervision of the District Collector, with officers of the cadre of Deputy Registrar, and Sub-Registrar etc. to assist him at the Revenue Division and Taluq levels.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT :**SHORT TERM AND MEDIUM TERM CREDIT :**

A net work of co-operative credit institutions, viz., 5,653 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies at village level, 26 Cooperative Central Banks at intermediary level and Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank at apex level constituted a major source of institutional credit in agricultural and allied fields in rural sector.

SHORT TERM LOANS :

As the following figures reveal there had been a phenomenal growth in the issue of credit for seasonal agricultural operations during the past four years.

Rs. in crores				
Financial year.		Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.
1974-75	..	31.31	10.70	42.01
1975-76	..	50.89	15.05	65.94
1976-77	..	72.53	16.15	88.68
1977-78	..	71.39	13.33	84.72

In pursuance of the national policy to double the credit flow through cooperatives within the next three years, it was programmed to increase the banking to Rs. 130.00 crores during 1978-79. As against this however the co-operative Central Banks (except Adilabad) applied for credit limit of Rs. 124.05 crores, of which a limit of Rs. 86.30 crores only was recommended to the Reserve Bank of India.

LOANS TO WEAKER SECTIONS:

Cooperatives reoriented their policies to ensure that the small farmers and other weaker sections received the maximum benefit. The intention was that 75% of the credit reached the small farmers. In pursuance of this policy loans to the tune of Rs. 47.79 crores were issued to small farmers during the year. This constituted 54% of the total loans advanced of this Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe farmers were given a loan assistance of Rs. 5.42 crores and Rs. 1.48 crores, constituting 6 per cent and about 2 per cent respectively of the total loan sanctioned during the year.

MEDIUM TERM CREDIT:

Co-operatives also stepped up their term advances to build up farm assets like sinking of wells, installation of pumpsets, and introduction of subsidiary occupations like dairy, poultry and sheep rearing etc. Co-operative Central Banks also actively associated themselves with small farmers development Agencies and Drought Prone Area Programme agencies in financing the small and marginal farmers and other weaker sections through implementation of various production oriented

schemes. The following figures relating to medium term credit made available during the last four years would show the efforts made in this direction.

Year.	Rs. in crores.
1974-75	1.79
1975-76	1.53
1976-77	4.08
1977-78	4.05

CYCLONE RELIEF MEASURES :

Co-operative institutions took several steps to provide relief to ryots in coastal districts when in November, 1977 they were hit by cyclone and tidal wave in November, 1977.

(i) FRESH RABI FINANCE FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS :

Since Kharif crop was almost lost the farmers were given fresh loans for Rabi 1977-78 by relaxing the usual conditions, pending recovery of Kharif loans. For the purpose the Reserve Bank sanctioned an amount of Rs. 10.30 crores, against the supplemental credit limits recommended to the order of Rs. 12.60 crores, and out of the loan so sanctioned an amount of Rs. 9.87 crores was disbursed.

(ii) LOANS FOR PURCHASE OF MILCH CATTLE AND PLOUGH BULLOCKS :

In order to replenish the cattle lost during cyclone, the four Co-operative Central Banks in the Cyclone affected areas, viz., Guntur, Krishna, Vijayawada, and Prakasam, issued loans to an extent of Rs. 67.47 lakhs towards purchase of Milch cattle and plough bullocks in these areas.

(iii) LOANS FOR REPAIRS TO TOBACCO BARNs :

The Vijayawada Cooperative Central Bank was specially permitted to issue loans to an extent of Rs. 27.00 lakhs, for taking up repairs to tobacco barns damaged in cyclone.

(iv) POSTPONEMENT OF RECOVERY OF KHARIF 1977 LOANS BY CONVERSION OF SHORT TERM LOANS INTO MEDIUM TERM LOANS

Recovery of loans advanced for Kharif, 1977 was sought to be postponed through Agricultural credit stabilisation arrangement. Out of a amount of Rs 39.00 crores advanced during Kharif 1977, in cyclone affected area an amount of Rs. 13.61 crores was estimated to be converted into medium term loans. The Reserve Bank however sanctioned a medium term (credit) limit of Rs. 10.98 crores.

(v) REPLACEMENT OF CONVERSION OF LOANS OF KHARIF 1976-77.

Since some of the Co-operative Central Banks in Coastal districts had to face problems created by cyclone for the second year in succession, short term loans of the order of Rs. 4.74 crores converted into

medium term loans during 1976-77, were sought to be rephased into five year medium term loans during 1977-78, so as to provide relief mainly to the Co-operative Central Banks and Primary Agricultural Credit Societies in their loaning operations. The Reserve Bank of India however permitted, rephasing of Rs. 3.55 crores.

(vi) ASSISTANCE TO KRISHNA CO-OPERATIVE CENTRAL BANK, HIT BY TIDAL WAVE.

Loans to the tune of Rs. 100.00 crores advanced by Krishna Co-operative Central Bank in the two taluks of Divi and Bandar in Krishna District became irrecoverable, due to widespread destruction and loss caused to the area by tidal wave. The State Government therefore requested the Government of India to provide Rs. 60.00 lakhs by way of long term loan from out of cyclone Relief fund, pending consideration of the proposal to write off such loans.

(vii) AGRICULTURAL CREDIT STABILISATION FUND :

Government of India have been providing assistance by way of grant and loan under Central sector scheme towards Agricultural Credit stabilisation Fund of State Co-operative Bank, according to the pattern of assistance envisaged by the Reserve Bank of India. In pursuance of this programme they provided an assistance of the order of Rs. 2.73 crores as against the eligibility of Rs. 9.45 crores during the year.

CONSUMPTION LOANS :

As envisaged by the Reserve Bank of India and in accordance with the scheme formulated by the planning commission, Cooperative credit Institutions in Andhra Pradesh were instructed to provide loans for consumption purpose to small farmers with land-holdings of less than half acre, agricultural labourers and rural artisans through the primary agricultural credit societies having paid secretaries. In pursuance of this policy loans of the order of Rs. 35.88 lakhs were issued in cyclone affected areas.

STRENGTHENING OF SHARE CAPITAL OF CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT INSTITUTIONS.

In order to enable the co-operatives to provide larger volume of credit to agriculture and allied activities, Government have been investing in the shares of co-operative credit societies in increasing measure, particularly to fill up the credit gap in rural sector in the wake of debt relief measures. The share capital assistance provided during 1977-78 was of the order of Rs. 316.54 lakhs as against Rs. 70.35 lakhs and Rs. 288.99 lakhs respectively during 1975-76 to 1976-77. However out of Rs. 316.54 lakhs borrowed by State Government from National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operation) Fund of Reserve Bank of India only an amount of Rs. 84.89 lakhs was released in March 1978 for want of budget provision, and the balance was to be released during 1978-79.

ASSISTANCE TO WEAK CO-OPERATIVE CENTRAL BANKS :

Out of 26 Co-operative Central Banks in the State, providing credit for agriculture and allied activities, 12 of them were classified as weak by the Reserve Bank of India requiring rehabilitation. In order to

assist these banks State and Central Governments have been providing assistance by way of loans and grants. In pursuance of this policy, a sum of Rs. 3.40 lakhs was provided towards states share to Mahaboobnagar Central Co-operative Bank during the year. Similarly Government of India released a sum of Rs. 6.90 lakhs to Anantapur Co-operative Central Bank towards first instalment, as against the demand for a sum of Rs. 12.39 lakhs towards their share for assisting Anantapur and Kakinada Co-operative Central Banks.

RECOVERY PERFORMANCE :

There was a significant improvement in recovery of overdues, during the year.

VIABILITY PROGRAMMES :

14,943 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies existing as on 1-4-1977, were reorganised into 5,653 viable/potentially viable societies during the year. This was accomplished by merging 7,893 non-viable societies and by liquidating 1,397 societies.

APPOINTMENT OF PAID SECRETARIES :

Since appointment of full time paid secretaries is an essential item of the programme for strengthening the resultant viable units, a programme was drawn up for imparting training to 2,400 candidates in four batches of 1200 each in a period of 12 months, in a course of six months duration. The training of first batch of 1200 candidates commenced in October, 1977. Again in order to enable the primary Agricultural Credit Societies to meet the cost of paid Secretaries in the initial years Government continued to provide assistance by way of marginal subsidy according to a set pattern of consolidated salary of Rs. 150 p.m. which was increased to Rs. 250 p.m. from 1-6-1977. A sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs was utilised for the purpose during the year.

OUTRIGHT GRANTS (RISK FUND) TO PRIMARY AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES AND CO-OPERATIVE CENTRAL BANKS SPECIAL BAD DEBTS RESERVED :

Government have been providing outright grants to Primary Agricultural Credit Societies and Co-operative Central Banks to build up sizeable reserves to meet possible losses on account of liberal lendings to small farmers and weaker sections. During the year an amount of Rs. 0.50 lakhs was granted to Co-operative Central Banks under this programme. Primary Agricultural credit Societies also got an amount of Rs. 0.491 lakhs during the year.

FARMERS SERVICE SOCIETIES :

In pursuance of the recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture, Farmers Service Societies were started in Andhra Pradesh to provide intergrated credit (short term and long term) and service like marketing and processing etc. at one contact point, especially to small farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans. Out of 50 farmers service societies registered in the State, 41 were those which were sponsored by Commercial Banks. Out of 50 Farmers Service Societies, 28 Societies started loaning operations and extended credit to the extent of Rs. 310.07 lakhs towards short term, medium term and long term loans.

During the year a sum of Rs. 4.30 lakhs was provided to Farmers Service societies as share capital contribution by Government. The Reserve Bank of India also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 8.00 lakhs during the year.

Co-operative Urban Banks :

Out of 127 Co-operative Urban Banks which functioned in the State 41 banks (with share capital and reserves of over one lakh) were brought under the purview of the Banking Regulation Act. These Urban Banks provided credit to working classes, artisans and small scale industrial units besides others in the community. During the year the Reserve Bank of India sanctioned a share capital contribution of Rs. 4.00 lakhs to 7 Urban Banks.

CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT BANK.

As per the programme cleared by the working group, loaning programme of Rs. 45.50 crores was set for the year. Of this the share of A.R.D.C. assisted schemes was of the order of Rs. 35.00 crores. The Reserve Bank of India approved lending programme of Rs. 35.00 crores. Besides an additional programme of Rs. 3.60 crores was also sanctioned under cyclone affected area programme. The Bank lent during the year of Rs. 4,767.97 lakhs (*i.e.*, Rs. 934.02 lakhs normal including cyclone programme and Rs. 3,833.95 lakhs under A.R.D.C.). The Bank implemented various special development schemes covering Minor Irrigation, Horticulture, Dairying Sheep rearing, S.F.D.A., M-F.D.A., D.P.A.P., farm Mechanisation, Land Development, Pisciculture and Poultry at a cost of Rs. 2,945.33 lakhs. During the year the Bank admitted the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board as a Member of the Bank with a view to provide direct financing for organisation of pump sets, in accordance with the pattern of assistance approved by the Bank. The Bank advanced an amount of Rs. 756.40 lakhs to A.P.S.E.B. during the year to accelerate the pace of rural electrification.

Co-operative Marketing Processing and Storage :

Co-operative Marketing Societies functioned at three levels, *viz.*, State Co-operative Marketing Federation at State level, 21 District Co-operative Marketing Societies functioning at District level and 317 Primary Co-operative Marketing Societies operating at Taluk or Mandi or Block level.

Government provided a share capital during the year of Rs. 7.90 lakhs to the Co-operative Marketing Societies to enable them to raise the required working capital and improve their marketing operations.

There were also 193 processing Units engaged in activities like paddy milling, groundnut decortication, cattle feed mixing Oil extraction, Vanaspathi manufacturing etc., in the Co-operative Sector as on 31-3-1978. Five of these units got during the year a sum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs towards margin money for raising working capital.

Tractor Service Stations :

Continued to function during the year were six tractor service stations established earlier with the financial assistance provided by the State Government for helping the farmers to secure tractors on hire and to provide servicing to their agricultural machinery including oil engines and pump sets, etc.

Co-operative Storage :

The Co-operatives received Financial Assistance by way of loans and subsidies for taking up construction of godowns. The progress registered in this direction up to 31-3-1978 is as follows :

1. Financial assistance sanctioned	..	Rs. 345.76 lakhs.
2. Storage capacity created	..	2.88 lakhs
3. No. of godowns sanctioned	..	1,467
		M.Ts.
4. No. of godowns under construction	..	1,367

Marketing Federation :

The Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd., which started functioning in 1957 continued to function during the year with a membership of 255 members as on 31-3-1978 and a paid up share capital of Rs. 4,31,85,866.

The MARKFED as an apex organisation continued to be associated with procurement of paddy. However as there was no producers levy during the year the MARKFED took up procurement of paddy in the open market. During the year, the MARKFED took-over on lease five rice mills, in Nizamabad, Miryalaguda, Kodad, Kakinada and Karimnagar, and appointed two other societies having rice mills as agents procurement of paddy in the open market. The MARKFED procured 50,000 quintals of paddy in the above centres and supplied rice obtained from the mills to consumers through Co-operative Stores, Super Bazars and through MARKFED door delivery service.

DISTRIBUTION OF CONTROLLED AND NON-CONTROLLED COMMODITIES :

Markfed continued to be a wholesaler for distribution of levy sugar in twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad, and also in the Districts of Krishna, Kurnool, Hyderabad, Nizamabad, East Godavari and Warangal. Besides the Federation undertook distribution of Rice, Pulses, Maida, Vanaspathi and Dhall, etc., and also exported commodities like rice broken, green gram, jawar and Maize to other States like Maharashtra and Karnataka, etc.

FERTILISER AND PESTICIDES BUSINESS :

During the year Markfed distributed 67,554 Mts. of complex and 69,782 Mts., of straight fertilizers of the value of Rs. 23.91 crores through 2,800 outlets and also sold pesticides worth Rs. 1.18 lakhs.

Markfed Industries :

The following industries established by MARKFED with the financial assistance given by the National Co-operative Development Corporation and State Government continued to be in operation during the year.

1. Marketed solvent extraction plant (Rice Bran Oil Factory at Vijayawada).

2. Vanaspathi Complex Oil Mill-cum-solvent. Extraction Plant Karimnagar.
3. Oil Refinery Unit, Karimnagar.
4. Groundnut Oil complex, Anantapur.
5. Cotton Ginning and pressing unit, Adilabad.
6. Feed Mixing Plant, Nandyal.
7. Coconut Oil Complex, Amalapuram.
8. Agro-service centres, (Tractor servicing-cum-Hiring centres) Miryalaguda, Nandyal and Jagtial.

Distribution of Fertilizers :

In the matter of distribution of fertilizers by Co-operatives while the State Co-operative Marketing federation, functioned as whole-saler for other Co-operatives, the District Co-operative Marketing Societies and other Societies acted as retail agencies. The State Co-operative Marketing Federation distributed 1.37 lakhs M.Ts. of various grades of fertilizers of the value Rs. 26.50 crores, through 2,855 retail out-lets. Besides the District Co-operative Marketing Societies, also purchased fertilizers direct from the indigenous manufacturers or their agents and supplied to farmers about 30,883 M.Ts. of fertilizers of the value of Rs. 5.46 crores. Thus, the Co-operatives distributed 1.68 lakh M.Ts. of fertilizers of the value of Rs. 31.96 crores during the year.

Central Stores/Super Bazars

As on 1-3-1975 there were 31 Consumer Co-operative Central Stores functioning in the State. At the State level, there is an Apex Consumers Co-operative Federation. A decision was taken in March, 1976 to establish Super Bazar in all taluks and towns having a population between 25,000 and 50,000 in order to streamline the public distribution system through the Consumers Co-operative Stores. Accordingly, 34 such Super Bazars were established. The State Government sanctioned financial assistance of Rs. 50,000/- to each of these Super Bazars. These continued to function well during the year. To ensure distribution of consumer articles at Taluk level, 145 Taluk level Super Bazars were established. The State Government sanctioned a share capital contribution of Rs. 30,000/- each to the Taluk level super bazars, besides providing free services of a senior Inspector to work as Managing Director for a period of one year. Many of these Super Bazars, besides strengthening their share capital structure by collecting share capital from the Members, obtained cash credit accommodation from the Co-operative Central Banks and other Commercial Banks.

In 1975, 11 Mahila Super Bazars were established, five in Twin cities and six in districts, manned exclusively by women. Again in 1976-77 ten more Mahila Super Bazars were started. The State Government provided share capital contribution of Rs. 25,000 to each of the Mahila

Super Bazars besides managerial subsidy of Rs.8,700/- and allowing free services of a senior Inspector for one year. These Mahila Super Bazars continued to function satisfactorily, except the one called Priyadarshini Mahila Super Bazar in Vijayawada. In March, 1978 Government of India sanctioned financial assistance of Rs. 2.66 lakhs for setting up 19 Janata shops.

The National Co-operative Development Corporation formulated a scheme for distribution of consumer articles in the rural areas through the consumer Co-operative Central Stores, Co-operative Marketing Co-operative Development Corporation sanctioned a sum of Rs. 54.45 lakhs to 42 Co-operative Central Stores and Co-operative Marketing Societies and Village Credit Societies. The National Societies towards margin money, purchase of transport vehicles, fixation of furniture and fixtures to the Lead Societies as well as linked up Societies.

75 Students Consumers Co-operative Stores functioning in the Universities have been catering to the requirements of students hostels by securing essential commodities from the Civil Supplies Department. There are 850 Primary Consumers Co-operative Stores in the State, of which 190 are potentially viable catering to the requirements of the people.

There are 924 Primary Consumers stores, including 94 Consumers stores for industrial workers, and 28 Railway Employees Consumers stores. During the year seventeen consumers Co-operative stores functioning well and recognised as viable were sanctioned managerial subsidy of Rs. 15,000/-each, to assist them in strengthening their business. Besides two primary co-operative Marketing Societies dealing in consumer articles in rural areas were given an assistance of Rs. 2,000/- towards managerial subsidy.

Co-operative Housing :

The following amounts were sanctioned by Government and released to the Members of Co-operative Housing Societies from the inception of, Scheme.

Sl. No.	Schemes	Sanctioned by Government.	Utilised by Members of Co-operative House Building Societies.
		Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1.	L.I.G.H. Scheme	481.90	435.871
2.	M.I.G.H. Scheme	189.81	159.715 lakhs.

As against 6,486 Members to whom loans were sanctioned under L.I.G.H. Scheme, 4,627 Members completed construction of houses. The remaining 1,859 houses were at various stages of construction during the year. As against 948 Members to whom loans were sanctioned under M.I.G.H. Scheme, 861 Members completed construction of houses. The remaining 87 houses were at various stages of construction during the year.

**ANDHRA PRADESH CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES FEDERATION LTD.,
HYDERABAD.**

The A.P. Co-operative Housing Societies Federation which has been issuing loans under co-operative sector since 1970-71, borrowed funds from the Life Insurance Corporation of India at 12 times its paid up share-capital and reserve fund on Government guarantee. The Federation secured till the end of March, 1978 an amount of Rs. 9.45 crores while the amount outstanding and repayable to the Life Insurance Corporation of India was Rs. 8.465 crores. The Federation enrolled 723 Members and collected Rs. 102 lakhs as share-capital, of which Government contribution was Rs. 8.75 lakhs. The Federation sanctioned loans to 6,485 applicants, to the tune of Rs. 1,024.91 lakhs, out of 9,452 applications received by the end of March, 1978 and disbursed loans to the tune of Rs. 842.45 lakhs under L.I.G.H. and M.I.G.H. Schemes. With the loans sanctioned by the Federation, 3,662 houses were completed by the loanee Members of the Co-operative Housing Societies, and the remaining houses were at various stages of construction.

Government provided an amount of Rs. 40,000/- towards managerial subsidy to the Federation for the year.

Weaker Sections Co-operatives :

CYCLE RICKSHAW PULLERS CO-OPERATIVES :

During the year a sum of Rs. 8.78 lakhs was sanctioned as share-capital contribution to 68 Rickshaw Pullers Co-operative Societies and to assist 878 Rickshaw Pullers. As per the pattern of assistance, an amount of Rs. 1,000 was sanctioned towards cost of each Rickshaw. By the end of the year 372 Societies were assisted with a total financial assistance of Rs. 85.03 lakhs.

WOMEN'S WELFARE CO-OPERATIVES :

During the year, an amount of Rs. 3.70 lakhs was sanctioned as share capital contribution to meet full cost of the scheme. The amount was sanctioned to 88 Women Welfare Co-operative Societies and to assist about 643 Members. 348 Societies secured a total assistance of Rs. 25.47 lakhs by the end of the year.

BULLOCK CART CO-OPERATIVES :

A sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs was sanctioned as share-capital contribution to 27 Bullock Cart Co-operative Societies and to assist 151 Bullock Cart Drivers. 58 Societies secured a total assistance of Rs. 7.00 lakhs by the end of the year.

PIGGERY CO-OPERATIVES :

An amount of Rs. 2.50 lakhs was sanctioned as share-capital contribution to 40 Piggery Co-operative Societies, and to assist about 412 Members, who live on Pig Rearing Profession. 68 Societies received in all Rs. 5.06 lakhs as assistance by the end of the year.

Printing and Publishing Co-operatives :

An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakhs was sanctioned as share-capital and to assist 5 Printing and Publishing Co-operative Societies to meet full cost of the scheme. A total sum of Rs. 13.52 lakhs was sanctioned to 30 Societies.

AUTO RICKSHAW DRIVERS CO-OPERATIVES :

An amount of Rs. 7,550/- was sanctioned as share-capital contribution to one Auto Rickshaw Drivers Co-operative Society, and to assist Six Auto Rickshaw Drivers to meet 10% cost of six Auto Rickshaws. A total sum of Rs. 21.00 lakhs was sanctioned as share-capital contribution to meet 10% cost of Auto Rickshaws.

WASHERMEN AND BARBERS CO-OPERATIVES :

An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs/Rs. 4.35 lakhs was sanctioned to assist 1,471 Washermen/1,238 Barbers. A total sum of Rs. 34.55 lakhs/Rs. 21.68 lakhs was sanctioned to assist 13,443 Washermen/about 7,227 Barbers. The assistance was sanctioned for the purchase of their traditional implements at Rs. 350/- to each Member.

There were 652 Primary Labour Co-operatives, besides four District level Federations and a Regional Federation for the nine Districts of Telangana Region with a membership of 83,500 and paid up share-capital of Rs. 6.96 lakhs. During the year financial assistance of Rs. 6,74,000 was sanctioned towards working capital loan, share-capital contribution and managerial subsidy.

A.P. STATE PALMGUR CO-OPERATIVE FEDERATION LTD., NIDADAVOLE :

Having been registered on 27-2-1959 the Federation started functioning from 25-3-1959 with a membership of 548 and authorised share-capital of Rs. 15.00 lakhs and paid up share-capital of Rs. 2,09,450/-. The Khadi and Village Industries Board sanctioned to the Federation a sum of Rs. 3,51,000 towards working capital loan, capital expenditure loan and grant for the year 1977-78.

The Federation continued to running a printing press of its own and undertake work from various Co-operative Institutions and the public. The trading wing of the federation also continued to sell palm products like brushes made out of palm fibre, bags, suit cases and brief cases etc., made out of palm matting during the year.

Audit :

There were 44,180 Societies as on 1-7-1976. Out of these, 529 Societies though registered, as not started functioning as on 1-7-1976, and 6,106 Societies were deleted from the final audit programme for the year 1976-77 due to non-production of records for audit for the preceding two consecutive years. Final audit in respect of 37,545 Societies for the year 1976-77 was programmed. As on 31-3-1978, audit reports for the year 1976-77 in respect of 20,496 Societies were received and 9,394 audit certificates for the year 1976-77, were issued.

CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT

Set-up :

The Civil Supplies Department continued to be headed by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies. The Directorate of Civil Supplies also continued to function with the Director as its head, four Deputy Directors, and two Accounts Officers, and other staff. While the Chief Rationing-Officer, with one District supply Officer and nine Assistant Supply Officers looked after the public Distribution system in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad, two Assistant Supply Officers attended to the job at Visakhapatnam. Besides at the District level a District Supply Officer of the rank of Deputy Collector or Tahsildar assisted the Collector in Civil supplies matters. There was also a Directorate of Vigilance Cell with necessary staff, stationed at Hyderabad, and Additional Superintendents, Deputy Superintendents and other supporting staff in the Districts.

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

1. Procurement of Foodgrains.
2. Public Distribution of Essential Commodities.
3. Enforcement of various control orders and checking of smuggling of foodgrains.

Thirty two statutory orders issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 were in force as on 1-4-1977. While five of them were rescinded in the course of the year, six new control orders were issued after 1-4-1977.

Removal of movement restrictions :

Government of India issued orders constituting an all India Zone from 1st October 1977, for movement of paddy and rice. Consequently, prices of paddy improved in favour of the farmer in the state and a large market opened for the surplus rice of Andhra Pradesh.

Procurement of Foodgrains :

The State Government fixed a target of 2,09,800 tonnes of raw rice to meet the local requirements and a target of 1,00,000 tonnes of boiled rice for offering to the central Pool. While the procurement made from 1st November, 1977 to 31st March 1978 was 2,54,049 tonnes, the procurement made from April 1977 to March, 1978 was 3,52,208 tonnes. No. producer's Levy was imposed during the years 1976-77 and 1977-78 on account of the damage caused by cyclone.

Procurement Agencies :

The Food Corporation of India, A.P. State Civil Supplied Corporation and A.P. Girijan Cooperative Corporation continued to function as procurement agents.

Movement of levy free stocks of Rice and Brokens out-side the State :

During the year the following stocks of Raw Rice, Boiled Rice and Brokens were moved to other states :

	u	<i>Tonnes</i>
1. Raw Rice	1,60,671
2. Boiled Rice	46,212
3. Brokens	18,322

Release of Rice :

The off -take of rice released through the Fair Price Shops during the year was 2,21,374 tonnes.

Administrative Surcharge :

The Government derived about Rs. 2.16 crores towards administrative surcharge levied on foodgrains during the year 1977-78.

Public Distribution System :

While Fair Price Shop Committee functioned in the rural areas food advisory committee functioned in major cities like Hyderabad, Secunderabad, Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada and other important urban areas. Apart from Food Advisory Committee, Ward Committees were also constituted for the cities of Hyderabad, Secunderabad, Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada to oversee the functioning of the Fair Price Shops.

Public Distribution operated through fair price shops. There were in all 22,214 Fair Price Shops, 4,543 in Urban Areas and 17,671 in Rural Areas. In addition 3,020 Fair Price Shops functioned in the Co-operative Sector in the State as on 31-3-1978. These Fair Price shops supplied Rice, Wheat and Sugar to the consumers. A part from this, Kerosene was supplied through the retail outlets.

WHEAT :

Government of India allotted wheat to the state every month from the Central Pool for the Public Distribution System and also for supplied to the Roller Flour Mills. During the year Government released 1,14,000 tonnes of Wheat to Fair Price Shops and an equal quantity of Wheat to Roller Flour Mills.

SUGAR :

Government of India allotted Sugar to the State every month from various Sugar factories. During the year the state got an allotment of 2,01,935.6 tonnes of sugar. The stocks was released for domestic consumption through Fair Price Shops at a uniform price of Rs. 2.30 per kg. revised with effect from 1-3-1978.

KEROSENE :

Government of India allotted kerosene quota every month from different oil companies to meet the requirements of the state. The stocks allotted during the year were 2,61,239 metric tonnes.

Fair Price Shops scheme in Twin Cities :

The Fair Price Shops Scheme introduced by the State Government in 1973 in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad continued to function during the year. In all 531 Fair Price Shops handled public distribution system in the Twin Cities.

Licenses and Permits :

There were 200 wholesale sugar Licenses and 35 Kerosene licenses. There were also 642 wholesale Foodgrain Licenses and 630 Groundnut oil licenses in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad during the year. Sugar permits were issued every month to 55 Pharmaceauticals Units in the twin cities. Kerosene permits were also issued every month to 83 bulk consumers.

House Hold Supply Cards and Rations :

As on 31-3-1978, 4,79,993 cards were distributed. House holds with a monthly income of Rs. 650/- and below, and those with an income above Rs. 650 were classified as Low and Higher Income Groups respectively for purposes of distribution of food grāins. These Income Groups were further classified as according to their staple food (i.e.,) wheat or rice.

Institutions and Establishments :

About 189 institutions like Hospitals, University, College Hostels, Messes, Jails, etc., continued to be supplied controlled commodities as per a fixed scale.

Enforcement of Control Orders :

Officers of Revenue, Civil Supplies, Vigilance and Police Department were empowered to make inspection of stock, seize and produce them before the District Revenue Officer for confiscation, besides launching prosecution in the Courts of Law against those violating the control orders.

Vigilance Cell :

The Vigilance Cell was constituted in the year 1968 and since then functioned as a Wing of the Civil Supplies Department. The main functions of the Cell continued to be (1) to collect market intelligence on the prices of essential commodities (2) to enforce various control orders (3) to conduct enquiries into allegations against the conduct of individual Officers and staff of the Civil Supplies Department etc., and (4) to act as liaison between the Central Bureau of Investigation and the State Government for furnishing periodical Reports etc.,

During the year the Vigilance Cell booked 738 cases of contraventions of various Control orders involving seizure of 76,786.08 Quintal of foodgrains besides other commodities such as Edible oils, Fertilisers, Cement etc., 8 lorries, 59 other vehicles, 403 animals involved in the transport of the said commodities, all valued Rs. 24,43,152 besides arresting 376 persons, who were charged with the offences.

PRICE CONTROL CELL :

The Cell continued to gather wholesale and retail prices of essential commodities and prepare a consolidated State Report every week, besides providing an analysis on the increase and decrease in the open market prices.

Rice Milling Industry Regulation Act, 1958 :

The Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958 came into force on 22-4-1959. The Commissioner of Civil Supplies continued to be the authority granting permits for installation of new rice mills, etc and the District Revenue Officer the Licensing Authority under the Act, Government of India amended the Rice Milling Industry Licensing Rules in 1970 for the purpose of modernisation of the conventional type of Rice Mills and in accordance with the amended Rules, steps were taken to modernise Rice Mills in the State. There were 11,033 licensed Rice Mills in the State including modern mills, out of which 6,409 were Huller and Composite Mini Mills, and 4,433 Sheller, Combined Huller Sheller and Modern Mills. In all 600 Rice Mills were modernised in the State, by end of the year 1977-78.

ROLLER FLOUR MILLS :

Though licenses were issued to fourteen Roller Flour Mills under wheat Roller Flour Mills licensing order, only 12 Mills were functioning. Wheat allotment was made to the 13 Roller Flour Mills according to their grinding capacity.

Settlement of accounts of Millers, Local Units and Departmental Godowns etc.

This relates to the settlement of accounts towards storage, milling and distribution of foodgrains during the period of the erstwhile Hyderabad State. The accounts of Millers and Local Units in the nine Telengana Districts were finalised, and steps were initiated to recover the amounts found recoverable under the provisions of the Revenue Recovery Act. As against an amount of Rs. 34,54,433.31 Ps., recoverable from the millers and local units as on 31-3-1978, an amount of Rs. 1,02,818.34 Ps. was recovered from them either by way of adjustment of their counter claims or in cash during 1977-78.

GOVERNMENT GARDENS DEPARTMENT

Maintenance of Gardens :

The Department continued to maintain during the year 139 gardens attached to various Government Departments, hospitals and Educational Institutions. The Department also looked after the gardens attached to the official residences of Ministers and High Court Judges.

Nursery :

The Department also maintained a first class nursery of seasonal and perennial seedlings, rooted plants, shrubs, creepers, flowering and non-flowering shady avenue trees and sold them to the public. The total requirements of plants for various gardens under the control of the Department were also met from this nursery. New varieties of species were introduced and multiplied for sale to the public. The revenue of the nursery from the sale of plants was doubled.

Technical Advice :

The Department continued to provide technical advice and practical help to the public and industrial entrepreneurs in designing lay-outs and maintaining gardens.

Flower Shows and Garden Competitions :

The Department assisted the All India Industrial Exhibition Society, Hyderabad, conducting the annual horticultural show and garden competitions.

Botanical Studies :

School and College students continued to visit the gardens for Botanical studies plant material was also regularly supplied to the Botany Departments of various Colleges for laboratory studies and examinations.

Lay out of Japanese Garden :

The lay out of a Japanese garden in the Saroo Bagh was in progress during the year.

**DISTRICT-WISE STATEMENT OF WORKS
TAKEN UP VARIOUS UNDER PROGRAMMES
DURING THE YEAR 1977-78**

DISTRICT-WISE STATEMENT OF WORKS TAKEN UP UNDER

Sl. No.	Name of the District.	Total Number.	Estimated Cost in lakhs.	Expenditure incurred during the year (in lakhs).	Additional potential created (in acres).	Balance amount required for completion (in lakhs).	Number of schemes completed during the year.	Total Number.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		
1.	Srikakulam..	5	135.46	16.43	..	57.33	2	..
2.	Visakha- patnam ..	11+58 TRS.	107.03	19.42	810	44.15	6	10+50 TRS.
3.	East Godavari	4+1 FSR.	11.28	2.56	437	2.13	4+1 FSR	1+2TRS
4.	West Godavari	1+11 FSR.	8.16	3.05	195	1.90	1+10 FSR	..
5.	Krishna ..	12+13 FSR.	41.64	1.15	2,374	10.36	5+13 FSR	2
6.	Guntur ..	6	25.46	7.35	180	10.50	4	1
7.	Prakasam ..	5	54.28	21.62	4,826	6.94	1	3
8.	Nellore ..	5	13.85	11.27	..	1.51	2	5
9.	Chittoor ..	11+45 FSR.	193.55	38.89	562	75.10	7 FSR	7
10.	Cuddapah ..	9	192.26	30.85	260	73.31	3	7
11.	Ananthapur	6	40.78	20.63	1,888	22.40	5	2
12.	Kurnool ..	6	128.33	43.08	804	47.57	4	11
13.	Rangareddy	15	41.75	9.86	5,431	31.21	10	8
14.	Nalgonda ..	27	44.15	30.95	30,625	34.29	..	8
15.	Mahaboob- nagar ..	28	206.05	98.69	5,665	110.77	14	11
16.	Warangal ..	19	171.32	52.99	269	131.93	1	19
17.	Khammam	13	215.580	57.45	1,616	158.58	2	7
18.	Nizamabad	3	21.38	5.54	..	18.46	..	13
19.	Medak ..	27	79.42	20.00	5,092	62.31	21	15
20.	Karimnagar	16	131.08	32.58	254	99.99	2	24
21.	Adilabad ..	47	226.00	51.53	8,271	166.27	38	14
	Total ..	276+128 TSR.	2,088.87	575.90	69,558	1,167.06	131+31	286+52 TRS.

VARIOUS PROGRAMMES, DURING THE YEAR 1977-78.

Estimated amount (in lakhs).	Expenditure incurred during the year (in lakhM).	Additional potential created (in acres).	Balance amount required for completion.	No. of schemes completed during the year.	Total No.	Estimated Amount.	Expenditure incurred during the year (in lakhs).	Additional potential created (in acres).	Balance amount required (in lakhs)	No. of schemes completed during the year.
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
47.60	36.51	590	35.89	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
73.03	46.59	860	65.61	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
25.52	15.77	510	25.38	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
124.02	32.81	4,868	32.70	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
99.02	6.82	158	88.16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
520.74	91.37	942	391.00	7	16	154.37	22.456	2,104	131.920	
235.77	80.17	1,869	181.36	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
226.06	60.96	Nil.	131.96	5	43	183.185	40.229	917	109.675	
139.74	63.32	541	84.80	2	30	158.633	51.666	750	106.163	
11.76	8.88	..	11.66	2	13	87.807	35.098	866	48.217	3
229.42	26.06	..	189.35	..	22	171.641	41.140	1,793	126.441	5
214.59	57.24	2,275	170.62	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.38	12.53	169	2.08	1	9	19.40	10.230	809	8.40	4
32.47	5.69	9,013	30.27	..	9	28.03	14.732	..	16.536	..
38.51	21.12	448	38.43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
104.79	51.64	879	83.50	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
56.64	14.58	93	50.14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
139.96	23.66	40	121.20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
38.79	10.43	..	38.79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37.63	18.48	5,133	37.48	38	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,398.49	684.11	28,378	1,809.38	88— 2 TRS	142	803.072	215.551	7,239	547.352	23

(Sd)

For Chief Engineer, Minor Irrigation.

CHAPTER X

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

Commerce and Export Promotion :

The main functions of the Department of Commerce and Export Promotion, are to encourage Commerce and Export in general in the State and to obtain foreign market intelligence and to disseminate the same to the trade and industry to help trade and industry in sorting out their problems connected with marketing to work as a liaison office in all matters of export promotion work, and to organise participation of trade and industry in national and international trade fairs, etc.

1. *Integrated Air Cargo Complex :*

One of the major bottlenecks hindering exports from the State was non-availability of customs clearance facilities in the State. A proposal was sent to the Government of India by the State Government to declare the Hyderabad Airport as a Customs Clearance Airport. As desired by the Government of India, the Department conducted an air cargo potential survey and identified 12 groups of products which had good export potential provided necessary customs clearance facilities were available at the Hyderabad Airport.

Exchange Control Department in the Reserve Bank of India, Hyderabad

The Reserve Bank of India at the instance of the Department has agreed to upgrade the Exchange Control Department at Hyderabad into a fullfledged office for all export transactions for which the exporters have to now approach the Madras Reserve Bank of India.

Director of Industries :

During the year, there has been an increasing emphasis on promotional work, while regulatory work had also increased in volume. The main order of work of the Directorate are the following :

1. Large Scale Industries wing including Medium Scale Industries.
2. Small Scale Industries.
3. Handicrafts including Village industries, Industrial Co-operatives, and Rural Industries Projects.
4. Development and Investment counselling, and
5. Self-Employment Scheme.

Plan Programme for 1977-78 :

A sum of Rs. 110.00 lakhs was provided in the Annual Plan for 1977-78 towards Incentive to Industrial units and another sum of Rs. 63.95 lakhs was provided for "Village & Small Scale Industries" Sector for implementation of Plan schemes during the year. The total expenditure of the department both plan and non-plan for the year 1977-78 was Rs. 6,98,53,275 and Rs. 1,03,57,243 including Loan and advances.

Medium & Large Industries :

During the year the department processed and secured letters of Incent/Industrial licences. For units involving a capital Investment of Rs. 198.35 crores. In addition to this DGTD, New Delhi have issued approval in 21 cases involving capital outlay of Rs. 10.45 crores.

Registration of Small Scale Industries :

During the year 1977-78, 7126 small scale industrial units were registered. The total capital investment of all SSI units so far registered comes to Rs. 177.34 crores with employment potential of about 2 lakh persons.

Iron & Steel :

The number of steel consuming units has increased from 1953 to 1968 enhancing the total requirements to 95,543 Mts. per annum.

Financial Assistance through Banks :

The Scheduled Commercial Banks and other Institutions continued to provide financial assistance to various Small Scale Industries Units. The particulars of amounts sanctioned and balance outstanding are as given below :

<i>No. of accounts</i>	<i>Units sanctioned Rs. lakhs</i>	<i>Balance outstanding Rs. lakhs.</i>
	11,413	8002

Small Scale Industries 32,656

Central subsidy :

The New Industrial Units set-up in selected backward areas and subsidy tracts approved by Government of India are eligible for this investment subsidy under Central subsidy scheme at 15% on their fixed capital investment. 253 industrial units in all were benefitted under this scheme Rs. 2.03 crores during the year.

Handicrafts :

Handicrafts are the traditional and hereditary crafts practised by craftsmen mostly in rural areas. The following categories of handicrafts schemes were implemented.

1. Nirmal Industry, Hyderabad.
2. Training of artisans in traditional crafts.
3. Running of pilot centres.
4. Supply of raw materials to handicrafts co-operative societies and artisans.
5. Granting of loans towards working capital and share-capital.
6. Grants towards managerial assistance and purchase of tools and equipment.
7. Participation in the exhibitions and all India Handicrafts weeks.
8. Supply of traditional as well as new designs and proto-type models to handicrafts artisans through research and design centre.

A sum of Rs. 3.95 lakhs was spent towards these schemes as against a total provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs. Almost all the crafts have been brought under the fold of Co-operative Societies.

Industrial Co-operatives :

This Department is charged with responsibility of providing assistance to various artisans spread over in the remote Villages and towns in the State who are engaged in the various types of Khadi and Village Industries etc., such as Khadi, processing of cereals and pulses etc. For this purpose, the Department has organised Industrial Co-operative Societies which are being provided necessary financial assistance. The schemes undertaken by the Department are such as providing share-capital loans to the members of the Industrial Co-operative Societies to enable them to become members of the Society. Providing managerial assistance to Industrial Co-operative Societies.

As against total plan provision of Rs. 1.70 lakhs made available during 1977-78, assistance was provided to 58 Industrial Co-operative Societies. Out of the assistance provided, 21 societies belonging to scheduled castes have received assistance to the extent of Rs. 61,000/- while 8 societies belonging to schedule tribes received assistance of Rs. 20,000/-.

Self-Employment Schemes :

Self-Employment Programme for the educated unemployed was launched in the State during 1971-72 and was continued. The scope of the programme was widened by including artisans also in "Half-a Million Jobs Programmes" with wider scope to benefit larger sections of educated enemployed and artisans.

Margin Money Scheme :

Under The new "Central Sponsored Scheme" Government have provided an amount of Rs. 35.00 lakhs for the year 1977-78, of which Rs. 33.442 lakhs was utilised. 798 entrepreneurs have been given margin money to set-up their units involving a total investment of Rs. 300 lakhs guaranteeing employment to 2394 persons.

Motivation of entrepreneurs :

Andhra Pradesh evolved a unique procedure of organising preliminary and intensive campaigns for the identification and motivation of the entrepreneurs and carry forward the programme of industrialisation in rural and semi-urban areas attracting the educated unemployed and also rural youth who have the necessary talents. As a result of these intensive campaigns a number of industries under medium, small scale and business venture have come up attracting a total investment of Rs. 970 lakhs under medium, small scale industries Rs. 1,424 lakhs under small scale industries and Rs. 25.73 lakhs under business venture, generating employment of 4,030 under medium scale industries, 15,511 under small scale industries and 581 in business ventures.

The Scheme-wise progress under Self-Employment Scheme is shown below :

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>Employment generated upto 31-3-1978</i>
1.	Margin Money scheme	34,755
2.	Establishment of Technicians Co-operatives ..	3,812
3.	Establishment of Commission Agents	14
4.	Organisation of Marketing societies at District Level	199
5.	Providing employment avenues to educated artisans..	2,221
6.	Co-operative societies for clearance of goods ..	63
7.	Subsidised employment scheme	1,219
8.	Employment of educated unemployed as Managers of Industrial co-operatives	12
Total :		42,295

Mines and Geology :

There is a significant improvement in the collection of the mineral revenue. With the introduction of the permit system the Department are issuing permits after collecting, in advance royalty, mineral right tax and cess and due from the lessees.

During the year M/s Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. have paid their entire arrears on royalty and also about 2.3 crores towards Mineral Revenue Tax.

There has been a tremendous increase in the production of barytes from the Mangampet sector. About 4 lakh tonnes of ore has been produced. This mineral is being largely exported to the Oil-well drilling countries in Middle-East.

Realisation of Mineral Revenue :

For the year 1976-77 :

	Rs.
(Inclusive of arrears on coal) .. ..	.. 5,45,60,842.81
For the year 1977-78	4,67,99,197.34

Directorate of Sugar and Cane Commissioner :

During the year the sugar factories in the State have crushed a total quantity of 46.28 lakhs M.Ts of cane and produced 4.05 lakh M.Ts of sugar with an average recovery of 8.75% as against the achievement of 30.63 lakhs M.ts. of cane and production of 2.83 lakh M.Ts. of sugar with an average recovery of 9.24% representing a 51% increase in cane crush and 43% increase in sugar production in the 1977-78 season, over that of 176-77 season.

Khandasari Sugar Factories :

During 1977-78 season, 43 fresh licences have been issued in the State for establishment of Khandasari Units for manufacture of Khandasari Sugar 204 Licences were renewed. Amounts of Rs. 242.58 lakhs and Rs. 125.62 lakhs towards purchase tax were collected respectively for 1976-77 and 1977-78 financial yaers. Purchase tax realised from Khandasari units was of the order of Rs. 1.61 crores during the year.

Assistance to Co-op. Sugar Factoriës during 1977-78 towards share capital contribution :

The Government of Andhra Pradesh contributed to the share capital for eleven Coop. Sugar factories to an extent of Rs. 883.60 lakhs nder the State plan and six point formula.

Handlooms and Textiles :

Handloom Industry is an important industry in Andhra Pradesh State next to agriculture providing employment to more than 4 million weavers. Handloom Industry is being carried on in co-operative sector by Weavers Co-operative Societies and in Private Sector by individual weavers small scale industrial units and master weavers. Out of 6 lakh looms enumerated in 1973, 2.31 lakhs are in the Cooperative sector. The remaining looms are with the individuals, small scale industrial units and Master weavers.

The Andhra Pradesh State Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society has built up a share capital Rs. 320.90 lakhs from Rs. 166.95 lakhs. The Apex society has produced Rs.1550.80 lakhs of value of cloth from 1032 primaries as against Rs. 571.09 lakhs from 802 primaries in the previous year. It has sold finished goods worth Rs. 1257.04 lakhs as against Rs. 585.06 lakhs of previous year.

Andhra Pradesh State Textile Development Corporation ;

It's authorised share Capital is Rs. 2.5 Crores and paid-up share capital is Rs. 1.60 crores. During the year the corporation has taken up the implementation of two centrally sponsored schemes of Intensive Development Project and Export Production Project. Under Intensive Development Project the Corporation has opened five production centres at Puttur, Vetapalem, Kovvur, Chimakurthy and Proddatur. Under Export Production Project (two) centres at Jangaon and Narayanapur were opened.

The Corporation is selling its products in other states by participating in exhibitions and also making exports to foreign countries. In March, 1978 at Delhi Handloom spring Bazar, the corporation has sold its products worth Rs. 5.5 lakhs and exported its produced to foreign countries worth about Rs. 20.80 lakhs. The corporation through its two showrooms at Vasavinagar and Chandralok Complex has made a sale of Rs. 2.90 lakhs, through mobile sales in the premises of bit organisations like BHEL & ECIL etc. By conducting exhibition cum discount sales at various important market points in the city, earned Rs. 1.32 lakhs and by credit sales to Government employees Rs. 58.91 lakhs.

Weights & Measures Department :

Inspectors and Senior Inspectors are the executive subordinates of Weights and Measures Department and they are the field officers directly connected with the enforcement work of the Department. There are 28 senior officers and 90 Inspectors, Offices located in different taluk headquarters and district headquarters in the State.

The Government have changed the periodicity of verification of Weights and Measures from two years to one year.

The aims and objects of Weights and Measures Department are :

(i) to prohibit the use of non-standard Weights & Measures and weighing and Measuring instruments.

(ii) to see that the Weights and Measures in use are accurate as per the prescribed standards.

Stamping of Weights, Measures, etc.:

The total number of weights, measures, weighing instruments and measuring instruments stamped during the year 1977-78 are 1643819, 692145, 357533 and 2195 respectively. The total revenue collections of this department towards the stamping Fees, compounding Fees, Licence Fees, sale of seized Articles etc., for the year is Rs. 57.65 lakhs.

Stamping and Reverification and Prosecutions :

During the year 15,781 cases were registered for the contravention of the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 and Rules made thereunder, as against 14,069 cases booked during the previous year. Out of this 13600 cases were compounded and 2181 cases were ordered to be launched for prosecution in the courts of Law.

Textile Development Corporation :

The authorised share-capital as on date is Rs. 2.5 crores with paid up capital of Rs. 1.60 crores. Since its inception, the Corporation has been taking up a number of developmental and commercial activities for the development of handloom industry in the State.

During the year, cloth valuing Rs. 30,60,209 was produced at the 7 centres. This apart, the Corporation also procured cloth worth Rs. 31.75 lakhs during April & May 1977, when the rebate facility was in operation to relieve the Handloom cloth Marketing societies from their heavy accumulated stocks.

During the year, the Corporation at its two showrooms, one at Vasavinagar and the other at Chandralok Complex has made a sales of Rs. 2.90 lakhs. Further the Corporation in the year has supplied on credit fabrics and garments worth Rs. 58.91 lakhs to various departments of the Government. The sales turnover of the Corporation during the period is Rs. 85.08 lakhs.

State Financial Corporation :

The State Financial Corporation is to extend financial assistance to the units established or being established in private and joint sectors within the State. The Corporation is managed by a Board consisting of 12 Directors.

Financial Position of The Corporation:

	<i>Amount in Rs. Lakhs position as on</i>
	<u>31-3-78</u>
Paid-up capital	427.97
State Govt. Contribution in paid-up capital	208.99
Other Institutions :	218.98
<i>Other sources of finances:</i>	
Reserves	326.04
Refinance from I.D.B.I.	1291.03
Bonds Floated.	2080.00
Fixed Deposits :	39.68
Repayment of loans by borrowers.	1953.50

It is also having the facility of borrowing from R.B.I. on *Adhoc* Bond basis.

Financial Assistance To Industrial Units:

The Corporation has been helping a wide variety of industries both conventional and sophisticated in small and medium scale sector with a particular interest in Backward areas. The total sanction during 1977-78 were Rs. 20.33 crores as against in Rs. 14.95 crores in 1976-77. The following tables would give an idea of the total assistance rendered and year-wise sanctions made by the corporation.

	<i>Amount Sanctioned in Rs. lakhs upto 31-3-1978</i>	
<i>Total Loans Sanctioned:</i>	No.	Amount
By way of term loans :	6498	9610.76
By way of subscription :	35	111.32
By way of Debentures :	4	34.00
By way of Deferred Payment Guarantee;	32	212.92

Schemes :

The following table will give an idea of the assistance rendered by the Corporation under various Schemes;

	1976-77		1977-78	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
		Rs. in lakhs		Rs. in lakhs
<i>Assistance to :</i>				
1. Technocrats	17	24.26	18	37.69
2. Ancillary Units :	13	95.77	27	77.04
3. Crash Programme.	175	109.69	181	126.11
4. Mini Loan Scheme	358	28.84	290	24.23
<i>Financial Results :</i>				
	1976-77		1977-78	
Net Profit before tax	93.52		126.08	
Tax provision	23.50		43.69	
Net Profit after tax	70.02		82.39	

The Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation :*Capital structure of the Corporation :*

The Corporation has an authorized capital of Rs. 400 lakhs, of this Rs. 270.88 lakhs is paid up, all the shares being paid by the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

The Management of the Corporation vests with the Board of Directors appointed by the Government in terms of Articles of Association of the Corporation. During the year the Government have released a sum of Rs. 38.64 lakhs made up of Rs. 12.83 lakhs from out of the State Plan Provision and a sum of Rs. 25.81 lakhs from out of Six Point Formula funds, towards investment in the equity share capital of the Corporation.

Activities :

The corporation has developed the Copper deposits at Mailaram, a backward tribal village of Khammam District, in technical collaboration of M/s. Bharat Gold Mines Ltd., a Govt. of India undertaking. The Project is estimated to cost of Rs. 130 lakhs and produced 5 to 6 tonnes of copper concentrate per day, and also results foreign exchange saving for the Country about Rs. 5 crores.

The total turnover of the Corporation during the year is Rs. 111.55 lakhs, which represents an increase of 250% over the last year, and which is highest so far the Corporation achieved.

Industrial Infrastructure Corporation :

The Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited constituted with an authorised Capital of Rs. 10 Crores. The Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation is identifying growth Centres, acquiring land and establishing Industrial Estates and Industrial Development Areas in different parts of the State.

Achievements :

The Corporation has initiated 36 land acquisition cases for about 985 acres of private land and taken possession of 396 acres of private land for the establishment of Industrial Estates and Industrial Development Areas.

The Corporation has constructed 180 *factory* sheds and developed 1461 *plots* during the year and including them, it has constructed 983 *factory sheds* and developed 3642 *plots* till the end of 1977-78 since its inception. These are in addition to 495 *factory* sheds and 2240 developed plots transferred to the control of the Corporation with effect from 1-1-1974.

The Corporation has allotted 207 *factory* sheds and 333 developed plots during the year. 152 units have gone into production creating employment for nearly 2000 persons.

The Corporation has released an amount of Rs. 552.64 lakhs under Bridge Loans to the entrepreneurs and Rs. 75.68 lakhs towards Voluntary Loan Contributions to the APSEB on behalf of entrepreneurs during the year. It has disbursed Rs. 130.67 lakhs towards State Incentives, Rs. 235.41 lakhs towards Central Subsidy to the entrepreneurs as an agent to the Government. It has also disbursed Rs. 53.93 lakhs under Margin Money in 1461 cases.

Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation.

The Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation Limited (APSSIDC LTD) was incorporated on 1-3-1961 as a limited company. The objectives of APSSIDC Ltd. are to aid, assist counsel, promote and protect the interests of Small scale industries in Andhra Pradesh. The authorised capital of the Corporation is Rs. 3.00 crores with its paid up capital at Rs. 2.64 crores as on 31-3-1978.

The main activities of the Corporation can be classified under the following three categories, they are :

1. Supply of scarce industrial raw materials.
2. Management of production units transferred by Government.
3. Promotional activities that stimulate further growth of small scale industries in the state.

Following are the details of the schemes taken up by the Corporation and the results achieved so far with particular reference to the year 1977-78.

Management of the Production Units :

The Government transferred 21 production units to the Control of the Corporation with effect from 1-7-1962.

The total turnover registered by these units has shown an all time record of Rs. 110.79 lakhs during the year 1976-77. The turnover of the production units during the year 1977-78 was Rs. 102.47 lakhs. These production units have successfully been competing with other units in the private sector.

Joint Ventures Capital Participation :

As a promotional agency, the Corporation has encouraged many entrepreneurs to set up industries by extending financial assistance by way of loans to an extent of Rs. 49.66 lakhs given to 63 small scale industries in the State. Under this scheme during 1977-78 and of December 1977 the corporation has sanctioned 79 schemes with a total commitment of Rs. 203.12 lakhs. Out of which the Corporation had released a sum of Rs. 127.30 lakhs as on 31-3-78. Out of the 79 joint ventures promoted have already gone into production.

For the entrepreneurs belonging to weaker sections like SCs/STs the corporation has been extending the several concessions, and subsidies during the year.

Hire Purchase Scheme :

Under this scheme, the Corporation has sanctioned about 936 self employment schemes with a total commitment of Rs. 4.46 crores and generated employment potential for about 5500 persons.

Quick Impact Industrialisation Scheme :

Under this scheme the Corporation can sanction machinery upto the extent of Rs. 5.00 lakhs in individual cases. The Corporation has sanctioned 15 such applications so far with a total commitment of Rs. 37.62 lakhs.

Registrar of Non-Trading Companies :

The Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps continued to be the Ex-Officio Registrar of Non-Trading Companies.

Work done under the Andhra Pradesh Non-Trading Companies Act 1962 during the year compared with the work done during the previous Year :

	1976-77	1977-78
(a) No. of licences issued by the Government.	26	5
(b) No. of Associations registered as Non-Trading Companies.	38	5
(c) No. of inspections of old records made	83	38
(d) No. of Certified Copies.	163	79
(e) Miscellaneous work.	—	—

CHAPTER.—XI.

HOUSING MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad.

The Corporation of Hyderabad has an approximate annual income of Rs. 7.41 crores. The Corporation received compensation of Rs. 83.84 lakhs from the Government due to abolition of the levy of the octroi Tax and Toll Tax.

During the year the Corporation maintained 18 child welfare centres and 12 Urban family welfare centres, at various places in the twin cities. The Corporation did its best to discharge its duties and functions in meeting the civil needs of its citizen within the limits of financial resources.

Municipal Administration :

The Director of Municipal Administration held charge for the administration of local Bodies. There were 83 Municipalities including one Notified Area Committee in the State under the Administrative control during the period.

1,284 Elementary Schools and 112 Secondary Schools are maintained by the Municipalities of Andhra Area during the year. Out of 83 Municipalities in the State, 31 Municipalities are only maintaining Municipal Dispensaries. 98 dispensaries are maintained by 31 Municipalities during the year.

An amount of Rs. 2,55,29,791/- has been incurred on communication by 72 Municipalities during 1977-78.

The Seven Municipalities have taken up remunerative schemes of Rs. 8.20 lakhs by obtaining loans from State Government during 1977-78, under Urban Development Schemes.

Vijayawada and Guntur Municipalities have obtained a sum of Rs. 16.75 lakhs and Rs. 23.37 lakhs grant-in-aid (100%) respectively, under Environmental Improvement Scheme. The implementation of the Scheme is in progress.

Housing Board :

The activities of the Housing Board which were previously confined to the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad have been extended

to Districts. During the year Housing Schemes were executed in most of the District Head Quarters and other important towns. Execution of Housing Schemes is supervised by two Housing Engineers and five Regional Housing Engineers who are assisted by District Housing Engineers and Junior Housing Engineers. The extension of activities to Districts is aimed to providing houses for Economically Weaker Sections and persons coming under Low and Middle Income Groups. In order to meet the needs of the Economically Weaker Sections, Schemes are formulated in such a way as to provide houses at reasonable prices.

The total number of houses under construction during the year is 3,524 bringing thereby the total number of houses constructed from inception to 8986 Houses. In addition to the above activities, the Housing Board has planned to construct Multistoreyed Buildings for Commercial-Cum-Office accommodation at Hyderabad City under Mukarramjahi Road Development Scheme and at Bagh Lingampally area.

(A) Plan Schemes :

During the year 1977-78, Government have earmarked an amount of Rs. 166.32 lakhs for the construction of E. W. S., L. I. G., and M.I.G. Houses and for land acquisition in twin cities and in Districts of Andhra Pradesh. Out of the above allocation of Rs. 146.10 lakhs the Government have advanced an amount of Rs. 111.32 lakhs and Rs. 55.00 lakhs have been raised as loan from public.

(B) Hudco Schemes :

The HUDCO has sanctioned loans worth of Rs. 458.35 lakhs against the 12 construction schemes in the State.

State Government Employees Housing Schemes :

The Government have taken a policy decision to provide a house to each Government employee before his retirement from service.

In accordance with the latest orders of the State Government on the scheme, the Housing Board will be able to take up the scheme only on fulfilment of the prerequisites.

Rural Housing Schemes :

Government have issued orders for setting up a Rural Housing Wing for the construction of Low cost Houses. The scheme is being implemented during 1978-79. A model scheme for construction of houses at Jangaon at an estimated cost of Rs. 12.27 lakhs has been drawn up.

Programme :

The Board has drawn up a programme for 1978-79 involving an outlay of Rs. 598.970 lakhs, which represents a capital expenditure of Rs. 187.370 lakhs on new works and Rs. 411.600 lakhs on spill over works. The estimated cost of new works is Rs. 1,930.591 lakhs for and Rs. 1,384.632 lakhs, spill over works thus aggregating to an estimated cost of Rs. 3,315.223 lakhs.

Houses for Economically Weaker Sections :

This scheme is intended for persons whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 4,200/-

The following House were notified and allotted during the year.

Sl. No.	Place.	No. of houses notified.	No. of applications received	No. of houses allotted.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	City.	162	1,769	124	The remaining houses will be allotted during the year 1978-79.
2.	District.	63	320	6	

Receipts and Expenditure :

The aggregate receipts of the Andhra Pradesh Housing Board during the year under all heads of account including debts, remittances and suspense accounts, were Rs. 1131.09 lakhs. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 85.98 lakhs, represents revenue receipts which comprise of Block Grant, rental receipts, centage charges, incidental charges and other items of Misc. revenue receipts. A sum of Rs. 146.10 lakhs was received from the State Government as loan. An amount of Rs. 37.776 lakhs was also received as loan from the HUDCO. An open market loan of Rs. 55.00 lakhs was also raised by the Board during the year. A sum of Rs. 189.342 lakhs was realised towards outright, 50% and 20% cost and hire purchase instalments during the year. In addition, a sum of Rs. 9,549 lakhs was realised towards sale of lands. A sum of Rs. 18.479 lakhs was also realised as interest on investments. The balance of receipts represent the amounts in suspense, deposits advances and other misc. accounts.

The total expenditure incurred during the year 1977-78 under all heads of account was Rs. 1137.844 lakhs which included a sum of Rs. 235.674 lakhs spent on housing and land acquisition schemes and a sum of Rs. 52.945 lakhs incurred under the revenue account towards administrative expenses.

Public Health :

There are 207 Urban towns in A. P. State out of which one is a Municipal Corporation, 83 are Municipalities and the rest are other Panchayat town-ships. The P. H. & M. E. Department headed by the Chief Engineer (Public Health) is incharge of investigation, Designs and execution of Protected Water supply Schemes in twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and the Water Supply and Sewerage Schemes in the rest of the Municipalities of the State.

Proposals under Sixth Five Year Plan : (78-83).

As per the sixth five year plan proposals submitted earlier, an outlay of Rs. 171.63 lakhs was provided for Urban Water Supply and sewerage schemes in A.P. State.

Activities During the Year :

An amount of Rs. 1108.13 lakhs was provided and Rs. 596.98 lakhs were spent, during the year. In respect of the schemes of water supply and sewerages.

During the year 1977-78, a provision of Rs. 754.00 lakhs was made against which an expenditure of Rs. 456.83 lakhs was incurred to end of March, 1978. The provision of Rs. 754.00 lakhs made during 1977-78 was allocated for works under Phase II of Manjira Water Supply Scheme, Remodelling distribution system and to conduct Survey for bringing water from Singur Project.

For the scheme of water supply in Municipalities during the 1977-78 an outlay of Rs. 323.00 lakhs was provided including L.I.C. loan assistance of Rs. 145.00 lakhs and the State share of 178.00 lakhs as Government loan for W. S. S. of Municipalities. Against the provision available during 1977-78, an expenditure of Rs. 114.79 lakhs was incurred.

Town Planning Department :

There are three Town Planning Units in incharge of Regional Planning and to attend to the Special work of preparation of Master Plans for the selected towns in Telangana, Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema regions. Under the jurisdiction the three Regional Planning Units three survey units are functioning in the selected towns for conducting physical and socio-economic survey basing on which the General Town Planning Schemes are being prepared.

Detailed Town Planning Schemes :

During the year 29 Town Planning Schemes including part Revised Town Planning Schemes were prepared by the Department and furnished to the Municipalities,

CHAPTER XII

HOME DEPARTMENT

Police Department :

The budget provision for Police Department during the year was Rs. 36.28 crores.

General :

The General Election for the Assembly had cast heavy duty and responsibility on the Police in maintaining Law and Order prior to, during the post election periods, and they acquitted themselves most creditably by their hardwork, efficiency and impartiality.

The Police also under took large scale tree plantation and other measures for general public welfare, and associated themselves with some of the developmental schemes initiated by the Government.

The Police turned out good work during the year and rendered valuable assistance in the areas affected by Cyclones. Discipline and the morale of the force was maintained at a high-level.

Law and Order :

The Law and Order situation in the State has been well under control during the year except for Sporadic Naxalite activities and minor communal clashes.

The elections to the A.P. Legislative Assembly (25-2-78) went off peacefully except for two major violent incidents one in Karimnagar district and another in Hyderabad city resulting in the death of two persons. Apart from these, there were 245 incidents of minor nature in the State.

Labour Activities :

After the lifting of Emergency in March, 1977 labour unrest showed a marked increase. The increase in industrial strikes which commenced in the month of April, 1977 continues at the same level inspite of restoration of bonus to the pre-emergency level. During the period there were 223 strikes, in the State as against only 156 during Emergency.

Besides the labour unrest among the workers of various Industrial establishments, instances of group rivalries between the CPI and CPM and I.N.T.U.C. also came to notice resulting in breach of industrial peace. During April 77 there was a clash between the CPM and CPI group workers of Bhajarang Jute Mills, Guntur resulting in a stab injury to a worker belonging to CPM and injuries to other workers.

Students :

There have been no major incidents of violence during the financial year 1977-78. However, there were some short lived strikes and hunger strikes by students and incidents of boycotting of classes came to notice in connection with Academic and Non-Academic issues.

Home Guards :

The Home Guards Organisation is functioning in all the districts (Except Hyderabad district) and in the twin cities. The sanctioned strength of Home Guards for the State is 7,988.

Home Guards are deployed on bandobust duties during festivals, VIP visits, traffic control patrolling etc., and have been found to be on considerable service to the community.

Central Government Aid/L.S. grant of Rs. 50 lakhs P.A. Provided by the State Government :

An amount of Rs. 78.00 lakhs including unspent balance of Rs.7.56 lakhs of the preceding year was allocated by the Government of India to the State under the scheme for modernisation of Police force during 1977-78 for the purchase of wireless equipment. Scientific equipment, Vehicles and Computer system.

The Andhra Pradesh State Police Housing Corporation was incorporated with an authorised share capital of Rs. 100.00 lakhs with a view to expedite the construction of quarters for the personnel of the Police Department. The authorised Share Capital of the Corporation has since been increased to Rs. 300.00 lakhs.

During the year 1977-78 the Corporation has undertaken the construction of 1,009 quarters at an estimated outlay of Rs. 257.81 lakhs. As its Corporation accounting year extends to part of the year 1977-78 and 1978-79 of the financial year of the Government, the above expenditure is to be made from the budget provisions for the year 1977-78 and 1978-79 which are as follows :—

1977-78	Rs. 113.64 lakhs
1978-79	Rs. 100.00 lakhs (Tentative)

Telephones :

So far 956 Police Stations, have been provided with telephones and 186 Police Stations, have to be given telephone connections. Telephones have been installed in 185 Circle Offices and 39 Circles are yet to be provided with telephones. Installation of phones is taken up in a phased programme taking into consideration, the financial implication and also the technical feasibility in the area concerned.

Social and Local Laws :

The total number of cases under Special and local laws recorded a decrease of 18,224 during the year. 1,50,968 cases were registered in 1977-78 as against 1,69,192 cases in the previous year.

Civil Defence :

The object of the Institute is to train State Government Officers and others in Civil Defence and for providing a nucleus of training Corps and also a machinery for planning of relief measures during natural or man made calamities and for the manning of various Civil Defence Services. Civil Defence Instructions Corps are conducted.

During the year 265 Officers passed out as Instructors in 10 batches. A total number of 3,397 have been trained by this Institute till the end of 1977-78.

The total annual expenditure on the establishment during the year was Rs. 5,49,200. This Institute provides hostel facility to the Officers deputed to the Civil Defence Instructors courses for a minimum of 25 to 30 persons in each batch.

Fire Service :

The Fire Service Department is under the control of the Director of Fire Services. For the purpose of administration, the entire State has been divided into three Regions viz., Eastern Region, Southern Region and Central Region, with their Headquarters at Visakhapatnam, Anantapur and Hyderabad respectively.

During the year six new Fire Stations (Single Unit Fire Stations) at Markapuram in Ongol district, Avanigadda in Krishna district, Bodhan in Nizamabad district, Jagtial in Karimnagar district, Srungavarapukota in Visakhapatna district, and Bhadrachalam in Khammam district, were opened. Thus the total number of Fire Stations, functioning at the close of the year, 1977-78 was 79.

Statistics of Fires and other Calls :

The total number of Fire calls attended by the department in the year was 4,601 as against 4,373 in the previous year. The Fire Services have rescued as many as 127 persons involved in Fire Accidents and floods during the period.

Out of 127 persons rescued, one hundred and six (106) persons were rescued by the Fire Services Department from the Fire Accidents and unprecedented floods during April, 1977 to March, 1978. The remaining 21 cases are rescue of persons who were involved in accidental falls in wells, and drainage canals in the twin cities of Hyderabad Secunderabad.

Prisons :

The Jail Department consists of 2 Branches, namely (a) Jails and (b) Probation and Certified Schools.

There are 4 Central Prisons one each at Hyderabad, Warangal, Rajahmundry and Visakhapatnam. All the Central Prisons are under the charge of full time Superintendents. The Central Prisons are meant mainly to receive and train long term prisoners. There are 9 District Jails in the State. These District Jails are intended to receive and keep short term convicts and under trials. There is one State Jail for Women at Rajahmundry, where both long term and short term female prisoners of the Andhra and Rayalaseema area are confined.

There are two open Air Prisons one at Anantapur and the other at Moula Ali near Secunderabad. The Prisoners Agricultural Colony Anantapur is under the control of a full time Superintendent.

There are two Borstal Schools in the State one at Visakhapatnam and the other at Nizamabad. The inmates belonging to Telangana Area who were hitherto being confined in Borstal School Visakhapatnam are now confined in this School. There are 146 Sub-Jails in the State out of these Sub-Jails, Sub-Jails at Chittoor and Guntur are Grade-II Sub-Jails.

Admissions and Discharges :

During the year 31, 583 prisoners were admitted in Central Prisons, District Jails and Open Air Prisons. There were 6,387 prisoners at the beginning of the year. During this period 32,990 prisoners were discharged leaving a balance of 4,980. The total authorised accommodation in all the Central Prisons, District Jails and Open Air Prisons is 5,798.

There were 280 inmates in the Borstal Schools at Visakhapatnam and Nizamabad at the beginning of the year as against the authorised accommodation of 260. During the year 191 inmates were admitted and 215 discharged from the Borstal Schools leaving a balance of 256 at the end of the year.

Execution of Death Sentence :

During the year one condemned prisoner was hanged to death at District Jail, Secunderabad.

Escapes :

During the year escapes of 11 prisoners were reported, 5 from Police Custody while undergoing treatment in Government Hospital and while attending the Court and 6 from out files. Out of 11 prisoners who escaped, 6 prisoner were recaptured. The remaining 5 prisoners are still at large. The percentage of escapes is negligible.

Advisory Board Remission and short Leave :

387 cases were reviewed by the Advisory Boards of various Central Prisons and Open Air Jails and District Jails. 167 cases were recommended to Government for release, out of which 101 cases (including previous years cases) were ordered to be released prematurely by the Government and 130 cases were pending disposal.

Parole and Furlough :

During the period in question Government granted Parole in 638 cases and rejected 90 cases. 223 prisoners were released on furlough, 74 cases were rejected.

Premature Release on Mercy and Other Grounds:

On mercy and other grounds, 21 prisoners were ordered to be released by the Government.

Education in Jail :

Each Jail is having a Jail School with qualified teachers for imparting education to the prisoners.

Total number of Prisoners join in Schools	749
Total Number of Prisoners Passed	557
Total Number of Prisoners taught 3 Rs.	1,201

Welfare Activities :

Honorary Religious and Moral Instructors are frequently visiting Jails and delivering lectures. During the period 473 Lectures were delivered to the Prisoners. The prisoners continued to be enthusiastic about donating blood. During the year 1,497 prisoners have donated blood. They are also encouraged to undergo family planning operations, as a Welfare measure. During the period 60 prisoners voluntarily under went vasectomy operations.

Finance and Maintenance of Prisoners :

The State Government had provided Rs. 2,21,03,500.00 in its annual budget to meet the requirements of the prisoners. An amount of Rs. 1,95,60,505.00 was spent towards the maintenance of prisoners in Central and District Jails and Sub-Jails Gr. II in the State during the period. An amount of Rs. 32,05,722.36 was spent towards the maintenance of prisoners in the other Sub-jails in the State.

Probation Department (Jails)

As on 1-4-1977, there were 3,876 persons under the supervision of Probation Officers. During the year 2,114 persons were placed under their supervision. Supervision in respect of 2079 persons has been successfully completed. Only 26 persons under supervision have reverted to crime.

Expenditure :

A total expenditure of Rs. 12,28,446.00 was incurred on probation services during the year as against the amount of Rs. 10,47,292.00 incurred in the previous year. The average cost per ward towards supervision comes to Rs. 17.00 per month which is far less when compared to the cost of maintaining persons in correctional institutions.

The following are the Remand Homes and Certified Schools functioning in the State.

Remand Homes :

1. Reception Home for Boys, Rajahmundry.
2. Reception Home for Boys, Vijayawada.
3. Reception Home for Boys, Thirupathi
4. Auxiliary Home for Boys, Hyderabad.
5. Auxiliary Home for Girls, Hyderabad.

Certified Schools :

1. Senior Certified School for Boys, Hyderabad.
2. Junior Certified Schools for Boys, Hyderabad.
3. Junior Certified Schools for Boys, Eluru.
4. Girls Certified school, Hyderabad.

Certified Schools :

Delinquent children below the age of 12 years and destitute children below the age of 14 years committed by courts are committed to Junior Certified Schools and those between the age group of 12 to 16 years are committed to senior Certified Schools for a minimum period of two years and a maximum period of five years or till they attain the age of 18 years.

Vocational Training :

The major object of the institutions is to reform the inmates and make them work minded. The products manufactured by the inmates of these institutions are in good demand. Government of India extended an assistance of Rs. 58,000.00 for improvement of vocational training and this amount was utilised for providing mechanised tools.

After care Services :

The State after Care Home, Hyderabad is providing temporary shelter to needy prisoners released from Jails and to inmates discharged from Borstal Schools and Certified Schools. There were 20 ex-pupils as on 1-4-1977. During the year 58 ex-pupils, one ex-inmate and 2 ex-convicts were admitted. 55 ex-pupils, one ex-inmate and 2 ex-convicts were discharged leaving a strength of 23 ex-pupils as on 31-3-1978. For the maintenance of this Home the total expenditure incurred is Rs. 65,815.94.

"Non-Institutional services for Control and Eradication of Juvenile Beggary and Vagrancy" Function of child guidance bureau, Hyderabad.

The objectives of the schemes is to locate and identify juvenile Beggars and vagrants, channelise their energies and current talents into constructive activity through counselling and training.

During the period 78 boys in training Programme, 72 boys by counselling and 17 boys in after care programmes were rehabilitated.

Articles worth of Rs. 7,378.00 were manufactured. Income from sale of the manufactured articles was Rs. 6,742/- from the two units of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. The amount realised has been credited to the Government.

A total expenditure of Rs. 2,11,473.00 was incurred during the year, including the stipends for the maintenance.

Printing, Stationery and Stores Purchase Department :

The printing wing of the department of PTG. Sty., and stores Purchase consists of :

1. Govt., Central Press, Hyderabad.
2. Publication Bureau, Hyderabad.
3. Govt., Secretariat Press, Hyderabad.
4. I.G.P. Press, Hyderabad.
5. High Court Press, Hyderabad.
6. Govt., Press, Kurnool.

Budgetary Position :

The total expenditure of the Department, during the year was Rs-4,24,21,635 excluding over-time and Private-Printing. For the execution of urgent and time -scheduled jobs, all the Presses had to work over time specially during Assembly and Council Sessions, General Elections and for Budget-Work,. The expenditure on over-time during the year was Rs. 42,83,385.91 P.

The value of work got executed at Private Presses by this department other heads of departments and the District Collectors worked out to Rs. 2,25,686.00 Only.

A.P. Gazette

A sum of Rs. 1,14, 357-78 was received from the subscription and sale of Gazette and Rs. 6,52,589-09 towards the private advertisement charges made in the gazette.

Special printing works undertaken :

1. Explanatory Budget Memorandum in Telugu.
2. Starred question lists of Assembly and Council in diglott
3. Demand speeches of Ministers in Telugu.
4. Cyclone Report and
5. Indian Nation Bibliography.

*Welfare activities :**Mutual Benefit Fund :*

During the year a sum of Rs. 1,12,175-25 paise was paid by way of benefit to the employees either on their retirement or on death.

Medical Aid :

The expenditure on the medicines supplied and used during the year is Rs. 79,785-75 Ps.

Co-operative Society :

332 workers had taken loan to the extent of Rs. 9,90,285. It has been serving the needy at all times.

Workmens Compensation :

During the year two workers met with minor accidents.

High Court Press :

The High Court Press takes up the printing of Daily Cause Lists Ready List consisting of about 11,846 pages and other works of High Court of A.P., Indian Law Reports consisting of 752 pages have also been printed.

Publication Bureau :

Publication Bureau is the centralised Agency for the distribution and sale of State Government Publications as well as Government of India Publications.

During 1977-78 Publication Bureau has distributed 50,000 copies of Assembly and Council debates to Legislators and Members of Parliament to the 288. Moreover 19,000 Indian Law Reports (A.P. Series) when sent to all the Judicial Officers of the State and on reciprocal basis to all the State Governments in India. The Publication Bureau has also realised an amount of Rs. 13,413.50 by way of subscription for these I. L. Rs.

I. G. P. Press :

The Secretariat Press completed 1,030 indents against 1,103 indents received. The Police Press has undertaken the work of printing Gazettes and criminal Intelligence Gazette. In the Government Press, Kurnool standardised and non-standardised forms and registers were printed and supplied to all the Government Departments in the state and to the Local Bodies. District Gazettes both in English and Telugu were also printed and supplied for all the Districts in Andhra Pradesh.

Expenditure :

The expenditure for 1977-78 was Rs. 51,69,318/-

Stationery Wing :

The Stationery wing is the Central Agency for the procurement and distribution of Stationery Articles, Typewriters, Duplicators and Clothing material to the Government Offices through out the State. It also procures and supplies modern Office equipment like Calculators, tape records etc. The total cost of various Stationery articles procured and supplied during 1977-78 was Rs. 1.40 crores.

An amount of Rs. 2,35,000.00 has been incurred for office expenditure and for repairs to Typewriters and Duplicators withdrawn from various offices.

Stores Purchase Wing :

The year under review has registered a total purchase of Stores worth Rs. 28,12,087.91 by this Wing. The total value of purchases made during the financial year 1977-78 through SSI Units was Rs. 2,86,227.45.

The Department had entered into the following Rate Contracts to facilitate Indenting Officers to draw their requirements directly against those rate contracts as Direct Demanding Officer :

1. Cycles
2. Wooden Furnitures
3. Steel Furniture.

Telugu Lino Type :

The Telugu Research Cell for designing characters for Telugu Lino-Type composing Machines has been set up in the Government Central Press and started functioning from 17th March, 1975. The Research Cell working since its incorporation under the personal guidance of Sri V. Narayana Rao, IAS, and under the Supervision of Official Language Commission, has completed the last batch of the designs and sent to the M/S. Lino-Type and Machinery Ltd., U. K. The Government have approved the 272 Telugu character scheme and Key Board layout for Lino-Type machine. Orders have been placed on the manufactureres for 8 Lino-Type Machines at a cost of about rupees thirty lakhs and all the 8 machines have already arrived.

CHAPTER XIII

IRRIGATION AND POWER DEPARTMENT

Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board

The following works are under the control of the Government :

(a) O & M and other related matters of (i) Machkund (ii) Tungabhadra Dam and (iii) Hampi Power Houses.

(b) *Power Position* : The installed capacity in the State at the end of 1977-78 was 1563 M. W. The peak load on the State grid was 978 M. W. during the year as against 871 M. W. in 1976-77.

There are only two power projects under construction under Government control viz., Srisailam and A. P. Power House at Balimela. The Project, A. P. Power House at Belimela was transferred to the Board in the middle of the year (1977-78).

Generating Stations.—

(a) Machkund Hydro Station : This is the 23rd year of operation for the station. The installed capacity of the Station is 114.75 M. W. with 3 units of 21.25 M. W. and 3 units of 17 M. W. each. The scheme is a joint venture of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa Governments sharing the power in 70:30 MkwH of which Andhra Pradesh utilised 443.4 MkwH.

(b) *Tungabhadra and Hampi Power Stations.—*These two stations are jointly owned by A. P. and Karnataka Governments sharing the power in the ratio of 80:20. The total installed capacity of the two power Houses is 72 M. W. The total generation of the power Houses during the year is 251.63 MkwH. of which Andhra Pradesh utilised 153.9 MkwH.

(c) *Balimela Hydro Electric Project.—*This Project is a joint venture of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa Governments. The Dam across Sileru River is nearing completion. The reservoir provides water storage to be stored by the two States equally. It is estimated that 2100 cusecs of regulated water discharge will be available to Andhra Pradesh from the reservoir for power generation at Upper Sileru and Lower Sileru Power Houses. The common works along with the Balimela Dam are being executed by Orissa Government.

(d) *Andhra Pradesh Power House at Balimela.*—It is proposed to install 2 units of 30 M. W. at the power House to utilise the head available in the Balimela reservoir for Power generation. The Planning Commission approved the scheme report in 2/77 at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,777 lakhs. The amount spent during 1977-78, prior to the transfer of the Board is Rs. 6.89 lakhs and the total amount spent so far was Rs. 143.35 lakhs.

Electrical Works of Srisaïlam Project :

The Electrical works of Srisaïlam Hydro Electric Scheme comprising erections of 4 Nos. 110 M.W. hydel generating sets, set up transformers, etc., and an out door 22 KV switch yard are under the control of Chief Engineer for Electricity (Projects). During the year the work of erection of structures, E. H. V. switchgear, etc., in the out door switchyard has been taken up and a major portion of the switchyard has been completed.

Electrical Inspectorate :

The Chief Electrical Inspector to Government is the Head of the Department in the rank of Chief Engineer. The Chief Electrical Inspector to Government is under the administrative control of Irrigation and Power Department.

Inspections :

The inspections and tests done during the year were 3594 as against 3280 of previous year.

The figures include fresh inspections, annual inspections and check inspections.

In addition, drawings for 203 Nos. of HT, Xray and Neonsign installations were approved.

Revenue and expenditure

Fees for inspections and services rendered by the inspectorate.

The revenue realised for the year 1977-78 is Rs. 17,98,240- inclusive of electricity duty amount realised in the current year.

The expenditure of Electrical Inspectorate for the year 1977-78 is Rs. 16,11,800/-.

STATE IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Budget :

The budget of the Corporation for 1977-78 is Rs. 935.69. Out of this, Government contribution will be to the order of Rs. 3.00 crore approximately. The rest will be obtained from the Banks as loans.

In the State Plan budget for 1977-78 Rs. 1.85 Crores has been provided to the Corporation. Government of India have provided Rs. 95 lakhs as share capital in March, 1978.

The Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation Limited has been formed as a State Government undertaking with an authorised share capital of Rs. 10.00 crores. The Corporation's main task is exploitation of Irrigation potential in the State through various methods. At present the Corporation has taken up Lift Irrigation schemes on different rivers, streams, drains and canals etc., for exploiting the surface water. Like-wise, ground water exploitation has also been taken up by sinking different types of tube wells.

Government of India have approved Centrally Sponsored Scheme for further strengthening of the State Organisation responsible for Surveys, Planning and Design of Ground Water and surface water and Minor Irrigation Projects. The Administrative approval is accorded by Government of India for the implementation of the scheme during the period from 1976-77 to 1978-79 at a total cost of Rs. 36.57 lakhs.

Programme and Progress :

The Corporation has so far taken up 29 lift Irrigation Schemes in various districts of the State. The estimated cost of these L.I. Schemes is about Rs. 518 lakhs. On completion of these lift irrigation schemes an additional irrigation potential of 18,500 hectares of ayacut in khariff and 16,689 hectares of ayacut in Rabi season will be created.

The Corporation is taking up drilling of deep bores of 1000 feet deep costing more than a lakh of Rupees each, irrigating 70 to 80 acres under each bore well in soft rock areas in Khammam, West Godavari, East Godavari and Warangal districts. In hard rock areas, such as Vizag, Srikakulam, Anantapur, Kurnool, Chittoor, Nellore, the Corporation is taking up drilling of Shallow to Medium tube wells upto 150 ft., costing Rs. 30,000/- to Rs. 50,000/- and capable of irrigating 30 to 40 acres.

Details of tube well schemes completed, under execution and under Investigation are as follows :—

S.No.	Item	No. of wells	Cost Rs. in lakhs	Ayacut in Khariff	Hectares Rabi
1.	Tube wells completed and energised	116	124.30	1,856	3,712
2.	Tube wells under execution	187	149.61	2,288	4,576

Sources of Finance :

Government have fixed debt equity ratio at 3:1 for obtaining finances from various banks for the construction of lift irrigation schemes and tube well schemes. Government have so far released Rs. 317.17 lakhs as share capital towards construction of various schemes and establishment charges including Rs. 12.00 lakhs to the Six Point Formula Schemes and Rs. 30.80 lakhs towards grant in aid for exploratory tube well organisation.

Pochampad Project :**General :**

The Pochampad Project across river Godavari was administratively sanctioned for Rs. 40.10 crores. The first phase of the project envisages an ayacut of 5.70 lakhs acres with an utilisation of 66 TM cft of Godavari Waters.

The scope of the project enables the State of Andhra Pradesh to utilise 200 T.M. cft quantum of Godavari Waters to cater to an area of 16.11 lakh acres of ayacut in Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam, Nalgonda and Adilabad Districts.

The expenditure during 1977-78 is Rs. 19.20 crores while a provision of Rs. 24.50 crores was made during 1978-79. The total expenditure incurred upto 2nd of 31st March was Rs. 129.60 crores. The I.P. created to the end of 6/78 was 1,05,000 hectares. Execution of main canal includes the programme to arrange drinking water supply to Warangal town in addition to proposed irrigation.

Lower Manair Dam :

The Godavari South Main Canal crosses the Manair river, a major tributary of Godavari at Km. 146. This is proposed to be negotiated by constructing a subsidiary reservoir across the river. This will enable the storage of both Godavari and Manair river waters to extend the benefits to 9 lakhs acres of ayacut lying beyond Manair in Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda districts. This is primarily an irrigation project, but to augment the drinking water supply to Warangal town, a provision of 1.50 TMC of water is made in the storage capacity of the reservoir. The full reservoir level of L.M.D. reservoir is raised to +920.00 with a view to create suitable storage and regulate the waters so as to irrigate an area of 10 lakh acres beyond Lower Manair Dam.

The cumulative expenditure incurred on Lower Manair Dam works from inception (i.e. from May 1969) to the end of 3/78 is Rs. 2210.321 lakhs.

Acquisition of Land for Canals :

The Project was originally sanctioned to take up excavation of right flank South Canal with a length of 70 miles to irrigate 5.70 lakhs of acres (1.90 Aabi Paddy and 3.80 lakhs Rabi I.D.) lands by utilising 66 T.M.C. of water. It was found that area proposed cannot be achieved with 70 miles of South Main Canal. Thus it was decided to extend the same upto 91 miles. Even this extended length upto 91 miles could cover up an area of 4.37 lakhs of acres. Thus, it has become necessary to cross the river Manair to achieve the marked area of 5.70 lakhs of acres.

During the year 1977-78, an area proposed to be acquired for submergence of Pochampad project is Ac. 6,687.26 and 19 village sites and out of which acres 1,874-30 1/2 of agricultural land and 18 village sites, have been acquired and land compensation amounting to Rs. 3,20,50,287-00 was disbursed.

With a view to keep the pace with potential created for irrigation under the project, in developing ayacut lands, a comprehensive Scheme was drawn for laying ayacut roads simultaneously to provide communication facilities to the market complex, etc., in the Command Area.

Rehabilitation work :

(86) villages of Adilabad and Nizamabad districts are coming under submergence of Pochampad Project reservoir and require rehabilitation. Out of (86), (19) villages do not require any rehabilitation as the Agricultural lands only are coming under partial submergence.

Rehabilitation Centres of Adilabad District : Out of (26) villages coming under full and partial submergence, rehabilitation work in respect of (21) villages has been completed.

But out of the (21) villages, (6) villages alone have been shifted to the selected Rehabilitation Centres.

Rehabilitation Programme in Nizamabad District : There are (20) submergable villages and (5) Back water and wave affected villages of Nizamabad District, to be rehabilitated.

Out of (20) villages that are coming under submergence, (6) villages are already rehabilitated.

Nagarjunasagar Dam :

The main sources of Irrigation in Andhra Pradesh are two major rivers, Godavari and Krishna, and their tributaries. Besides many major, medium and minor projects, the Nagarjuna Project is at various stages of construction for which the ultimate irrigation potential is estimated to be 21.54 lakh acres (867 thousand hectares) in its first phase.

The Nagarjunasagar dam is nearly 3 miles (4.8 Kms) long, out of which the masonry portion is 4756 feet, flanked by Earth Dam. The lake formed is having a water spread area of 110 Sq.Miles, creating a gross storage of 408 TMC of water. Amount spent on Dam to the end of 3/78 since inception is Rs. 83.41 crores against estimated cost of Rs. 83.05 crores.

Right Main Canal :

The Right Canal runs in a contour for a length of 126 miles in 1st phase to irrigate nearly 11.74 lakh acres of ayacut in Guntur and Prakasam Districts.

The expenditure incurred to the end of 3/78 from inception is Rs. 93.00 crores against the estimated cost of Rs. 113.684 crores, and the balance requirement for completion is assessed for Rs. 67.09 crores. The total irrigation potential created to end of 6/78 was 7.89 lakh acres, of which actual utilisation was 6.56 lakh acres.

Budget and Expenditure :

The grant provide to N.S. Project for the year 1977-78 under "M.H. 532 M.P. R. Projects" for which vote of Legislature was obtained, was Rs. 36.70 crores, out of which the share of N.S.Right Canals Unit (including Dam) was Rs. 18.70 crores. The actual booked expenditure during the year 1977-78 for the Dam & N.S. Right Canals was Rs.58.15 lakhs and Rs. 1811.65 lakhs.

The cumulative booked expenditure to the end of 3/79 from the inception of N.S. Project is as follows:

Dam.	Right canals.
To the end of 3/78 Rs. 8341.01 lakhs	Rs. 9299.99 lakhs.

Nagarjunasagar Left Canals :

The Left Canals organisation has come under the control of a separate Chief Engineer whose Head-quarter is at Tekulapalli, Khammam District. Work on the Main Canal was done upto KM 164 and the works in the balance length of the Main Canal upto KM 178 are in various stages of progress.

Irrigation Potential :

An additional Irrigation Potential has been created for an area of 4,800 Hectares by 6/78. The cumulative Irrigation Potential created upto 6/77 was 1,81,550 hectares.

Expenditure :

The expenditure incurred during the year is Rs. 1800 lakhs bringing the cumulative outlay to Rs. 93.63 crores from the inception of the project.

World Bank Loan :

Government of India negotiated a loan of Rs. 145 Million Dollars (Rs. 130.50 crores) with the World Bank for execution of balance works on Nagarjunasagar Project and certain other works of Command Area Development in Nagarjunasagar Project, Pochampad Project and Tungabhadra Project, including construction of ayacut roads.

C.A.D. Department :

During the year for both Khariff and Rabi season, the C.A.D. Department indicated the requirement of water for the crops, and accordingly the drawals were regulated from the reservoir into N.S.Left Canals by the Irrigation Department. In spite of long dry spell during Khariff the water management was successfully tackled.

The above arrangements yielded good results in curbing irrigation offences during Khariff 1977 to the possible extent.

Drainage Scheme :

The Krishna and Godavari Delta Irrigation system provides irrigation facilities for paddy cultivation over an area of about 2.2 million acres in the coastal belt of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur and Prakasam Dists. of Andhra Pradesh. The Krishna and Godavari Delta areas are, however, subject to frequent floods and drainage congestion during heavy rains causing damage to crops and properties. After the disastrous floods of 1964, the Government of India constituted an expert committee, recommended various floods control and drainage schemes and measures to carry out improvements to all the existing delta drains to design standards to be implemented in two stages.

The Krishna and Godavari Delta Drainage Schemes were taken up for execution during the year 1969-70, with the loan assistance of Rs.3 crores granted by the Government of India.

Programme and Performance of Drainage Works during 1977-78 :

The Budget outlay for 1977-78 is Rs. 350 lakhs and Government have allotted an additional grant of Rs.100 lakhs for the Thammileru Reservoir Project works. These amounts were fully utilised.

Further, an allotment of Rs. 105 lakhs has been made for attending to the damages caused to the drains during the cyclone occurred on 19th November 1977, and this amount was spent on the cyclone damage repair works on the drains in both the deltas.

A brief description of the important works executed during 1977-78 is furnished in the foregoing paragraphs.

Thammileru Reservoir scheme in West Godavari district :

The Thammileru Reservoir Scheme envisages flood moderation to mitigate flood devastation by constructing a detention reservoir across Thammileru River near Nagireddigudem village in Chintalapudi Taluq of West Godavari District. The estimated cost of this scheme is Rs. 681.40 lakhs

Cyclone Damage Repairs to the Drains :

The cyclonic storm that swept over the five coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh on 19-11-1977 has damaged irrigation sources including the delta drains; and the damages to the drains initially assessed at Rs. 175 lakhs, finally rose upto Rs. 220 lakhs. About Rs. 100 lakhs have been spent for the speedy restoration of the drainage works upto end of March, 1978 and the balance works left over have been continued as spill over works beyond March, 1978. During the year 1977-78 an amount of Rs. 40 lakhs has been utilised for the maintenance of the drains. The area protected during 1977-78 is 0.409 lakh hectares and the total area so far protected is 4.9424 lakh hectares. The targetted achievements are fully realised.

Medium Irrigation & Designs :

Works of T.B.P.H.L.C. Schemes :

The 2nd stage of the scheme is a continuation of the first stage was cleared by the Planning Commission for Rs. 914.70 lakhs and administratively sanctioned. The 2nd stage contemplated to provide irrigation facilities to an extent of 49,759 hectares in Anantapur, Kurnool, and Cuddapah Districts.

The works on Guntakal Branch Canal, Alur Sub-Branch Canal, Gooty Sub-branch canal were taken up under this scheme.

Irrigation Potential :

In view of the limited financial resources, it has been contemplated to complete the works stage by stage with a view to realise partial benefits and to expedite the pucca development. On the basis of the above aspects the works are being executed stage by stage in the order of priority from head to tail. Every effort is being made to release the water in this branch canal in the month of July, 1978, for irrigation purposes for an extent of 6,880 hectares (17000 acres) of I.D. crops which will be benefitted by the Chronically famine effected areas of Gooty taluk of about 19 villages.

Against the ayacut of 19,408 hectares (49,957 acres) the potential created is 11,990 hectares (29,626 acres) and development is, 4,102 hectares (10,135 acres) during the year Khariff 1977.

The expenditure incurred in this component during the financial year 1977-78 is Rs. 29.46 lakhs and cumulative expenditure incurred to the end of 3/77 is Rs. 472.31 lakhs.

Construction of Mylavaram Reservoir :

The total length of the Reservoir contemplated 2,850 mts. comprising a masonry spillway of 297 mts. long, including masonry non-over flow section and 2,533 mts. long earthen dam respectively.

Construction of spill way masonry dam from ch. 845.740 mtrs. to 1040.840 mts. above the existing level (+) 186.00 mts. is in progress undeo various stages.

The expenditure incurred on this component during the financial year 1977-78 is Rs. 173.68 lakhs and cumulative expenditure incurred to the end of 3/78 is Rs. 756.05 lakhs.

Widening and Lining of Mid Pennar South Canal :

The works of widening and lining of Mid Pennar South Canal is proposed to carry an additional discharge of 15.574 cum/sec. The entire length of 72.50 Kms. canal was taken up for widening of lining as the case may be.

The expenditure incurred during the financial year 1977-78 in this component is Rs. 96.59 lakhs and cumulative expenditure incurred upto the end of 3/78 is Rs. 218.10 lakhs.

Construction of Balancing Reservoir to Tadipatri Branch Canal (Subbarayasagaram) :

The works are under well progress. About 75% of earthwork 80% of concrete, 50% of masonry and 70% of Revetment works are complete.

The expenditure incurred to the end of 3/78 under this component is Rs. 39.76 lakhs.

TBP HLC Scheme Stage-II (Anantapur) Cuddapah and Kurnool Dists.

The project envisages to provide irrigation facilities to an extent of 55,614 hecs. as per the original estimate. As per the revised localisation pattern it arrives to an extent of 49,759 hectares (Wet:19,279 hectares, and I.D.30,032 hectares) of lands in Anantapur, Cuddapah and Kurnool Districts by constructing a reservoir. This does not arise for the entire scheme of TBP HLC Scheme Stage-II works in A.P. Area, as it consists of different component of works. Out of which Mylavaram Reservoir across river Pennar near Mylavaram village of Jammalamadugu Taluks Cuddapah district, is one of the component.

The total expenditure incurred to the end of 3/78 is Rs. 2272.42 lakhs, including an amount of Rs. 36.73 lakhs from the famine funds.

Srisaïlam Hydro Electric Project :

The Srisaïlam Hydro-Electric Project forms part of the scheme of integrated development of water resources of the river Krishna in Andhra Pradesh. The Hydro-Electric Project comprises of high masonry gravity dam across river Krishna near the famous temple of Sri Bhraramamba Mallikarjuna Swamy at Srisaïlam in Kurnool District about 100 kms. upstream of Nagarjunasagar Project on the same river. According to the construction programme drawn up in 1977-78, the dam is expected to be raised to a height of + 815' by June 1979 and +830' by June, 1980. The dam as +815' level corresponds to the flood level of +879' and at +839' corresponds to the flood level of +887'.

Land Acquisition :

The Public Works Department authorities sent requisitions for acquiring 86,732 acres of patta lands. The actual extent coming under subergence, after preparation of the sub-division records is 85,051, acres, and declaration U/s 6 of the L.A.Act has been published, for this extent. An extent of 73,449.21 acres of land has been acquired upto 31-3-1978.

Main Dam :

As per the programme, the dam is proposed to be raised to its full height *i.e* +900' by June 1980. The total quantity of masonry concrete involved in Dam construction is 19,56.193 cum. out of which 12,39,765 cum. of Mosonry/concrete has been done till the end of March, 1978. The progress of masonry/concrete during the year to the end of March, 1978, is 3,59,553 cum.

Power House Complex :

Power Tunnel : This work was entrusted on a contract for Rs. 2.95 crores and the work is practically completed in August, 1975.

Penstock Ferrules : The fabrication of all the 416 Nos. 20 ft. diameter steel ferrules is completed. The lowering of these ferrules into penstock tunnels and their erection was commenced in June, 1977.

Power House excavation : After doing the easy work of excavation in the top portions, the contractor had stopped the work. The balance excavation of work of power house is entrusted to M/s. Gammon India Ltd., Bombay. The work is in progress.

Out of the total quantity 4,83,000 cum of excavation 4,38,789 cum has been done till the end of March, 1978. The progress of excavation during the year 1977-78 to the end of March, 1978 is 22,334 cum.

Power House Building : The construction of power house building in unloading bay and in service bay is completed.

Out of the total quantity 5,600 cum, 3562 cum of concreting has been done till the end of March, 1978. The progress of concrete during the year to the end of March, 1978 is 3,074 cum.

Expenditure : The expenditure in Civil works (including land acquisition and Electrical works) to the end of March, 1978, during the year is Rs. 3,110.00 lakhs. The cumulative expenditure incurred on civil works from the inception of the Project to the end of March, 1978 is Rs. 12,396.96 lakhs.

Godavari Barrage Project :

The Godavari Barrage Project comprises of construction of Barrage across the four arms of the River Godavari, at Dowleiswaram as the existing anicuts across the four arms of the river, which were constructed about 120 years ago by Sir Arthur Cotton, have deteriorated and are posing a threat to the irrigation needs of Four lakhs Hectares of land, due to passage of time.

The construction of the Barrage was originally sanctioned by the Government for Rs. 26.59 crores and work on this project was inaugurated on 11-4-1970.

In order to complete the construction of Barrage by June 80 and to augment the Finances, the Government approached the World Bank and obtained I.D.A. Loan of 45 Million US Dollars under IDA Agreement Credit No. 532/-IN.

Due to a breach of 490' on the Dowleiswaram anicut on the night of 8-7-'76 the supplies to the eastern delta of 3 lakhs acres are effected

There was no 2nd crop in eastern delta. The programme of work for 76-77 working season was modified giving priority for restoring supplies to Eastern Delta and stepping up work of Dowlaiswaram arm substructure. By concerted effort it has been possible to reconstruct the breached section of the anicut and also do the substructure work of 60 spans. The eastern delta has been supplied water on 7-6-77 as per the usual date of supplies for 1st crop.

Due to the Cyclone on 19-11-1977, the river discharge rose up from 18,500 C/S to 52,000 C/s. This extra discharge affected the coffer dam works in progress to some extent. Again on 30-11-1977, due to heavy rains in Vidarbha and Madhya Pradesh, river Godavari received floods. The discharge in the river rose from 52,000 C/s to 1,80,000 C/s.

Due to (1) the unprecedented flood in November, 1977 in the river and (2) the delay in mobilization by the contractors M/s. NPCC., New Delhi (Government of India undertaking), it was possible only to spend Rs. 10 crores against the budget allotment of Rs. 11 00 crores.

The project is likely to cost Rs. 60 crores. Out of this I.D.A. agreed to give a loan of 45 million U.S. dollars, or Rs. 36 crores.

An amount of Rs. 3268.224 lakhs was spent since inception to the end of 3/78. The I.D.A. loan agreement for the Barrage project has come into operation from 7-3-1975. So far till 3/78 an amount of Rs. 223.046 million has been claimed for reimbursement.

Engineering Research Laboratories :

The Engineering Research Laboratories deal with various research works and the primary function of this organisation is to test the behaviour, accuracy and soundness of the designs of engineering structures worked out or constructed by the Irrigation and Power and other Departments, and suggest modifications, wherever necessary, based on experimental or analytical studies.

Minor Works :

During the year 1977-78, the spill over work of installation of pump sets and constructing service Reservoir etc., has been completed. Office Building and store shed for the sedimentation Cell and Service Platform for vehicles have been taken up and completed during the year.

The expenditure booked on these works is Rs. 78,169.00. An amount of Rs.1,24,589/- was incurred for maintenance of Buildings and service lines from the funds provided from the lumpsum amount earmarked for ordinary repairs of buildings in irrigation areas.

Research Works :

The investigation of routine and specific problems referred to the Seven Research Laboratories of the Department by various Departments of the State and Central Governments and private firms has been done during the year. The number of problems received and completed in different laboratories during the year was 851 and 683 respectively.

Minor Irrigation Department :

Minor Irrigation plays an important role in the development of agricultural production in rural areas. Its benefit can be extended to backward areas reaching nook and corner of the State. The benefits are achieved in short time without long gestation periods.

During this year under Normal programme 286 M.I. Works (besides 52 T.R.S. works) costing Rs. 2,398 lakhs are under execution. An amount of Rs. 684 lakhs (including of Establishment and Investigation) was spent during the year. Under this programme 88 works were completed, and an Irrigation potential of 28,378 acres (including stabilisation) is created during the year.

Under C.A.P. 276 M.I works (besides 128 SSR works) costing Rs. 2,089 lakhs are taken up during the year. An amount of Rs. 576 lakhs was spent during the year. Under this programme 131 works were completed and an Irrigation Potential (inclusive of stabilisation) of 69,558 acres was credited during the year.

Under D.P.A.P. 142 works (costing Rs. 803 lakhs) are taken up. An amount of Rs. 215 lakhs was spent during the year. 23 works were completed under this programme creating a potential of 7,239 acres.

Under I.T.D.A., 13 Schemes costing Rs. 20.58 lakhs are under execution during 1977-78. All the schemes are physically completed creating a potential of 883 acres.

Ground Water Department :**Set up :**

The Ground Water investigations are carried out by Technical Officers under the supervision of 3 Regional Officers with Headquarters at Hyderabad, Cuddapah and Rajahmundry and 7 Branch Officers.

Budget allocation :

Initially the Ground Water Department was allotted Rs. 400 lakhs for the Vth Five Year Plan. Subsequently, the amount was slashed down to Rs. 211.90 lakhs for implementation of the schemes of which an amount of Rs. 63.701 lakhs was provided in 1977-78 under plan. In addition Rs. 9.38 lakhs was provided under non-plan for running the Directorate.

As against a provision of Rs. 63.701 lakhs under plan an amount of Rs. 63.142 lakhs was spent during the year 1977-78. Out of a provision of Rs. 9.38 lakhs under non-plan for running the Directorate Rs. 9.32 lakhs was spent. During the year, the Department has realised revenue receipts to the tune of Rs. 4,23,700 towards the charges for surveys (Hydrogeological, Hydrological and Geophysical), reports exploration and well construction.

Review of the schemes implemented :

I. Scheme for survey and investigation of ground water resources in International Development Association Taluks :

II. Scheme for strengthening the Ground water Department ; and

III. Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

The three schemes are interrelated and the review of the progress is done together. As against the provision of Rs. 12.80 lakhs under Scheme (I) for survey and investigation of Ground Water resources in I.D.A. taluks, and amount of Rs. 12.75 lakhs has been incurred, while under Scheme (II) for strengthening the Department, as against the provision of Rs. 13.20 lakhs an amount of Rs. 13.06 lakhs has been spent. As against the provision of Rs. 17.885 lakhs under Scheme (III)—Centrally Sponsored Scheme, an amount of Rs. 17.872 lakhs was spent.

CHAPTER—XIV

LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Labour Department :

Administrative measures :

During the year the Department continued to function under the over all supervision and control of the Commissioner of Labour, A. P., Hyderabad.

Conciliation and adjudication :

As a result of the intervention of the Conciliation machinery, settlements were recorded under Section 12(3) of the Industrial Disputes Act in respect of 204 cases out of 653 Industrial disputes. The Government, during the period, referred 260 Industrial Disputes to the Industrial Tribunal and Labour Courts for adjudication. During the period 1977-78, the Industrial Tribunal and Labour Courts adjudicated 321 references.

The A. P. Shops & Establishments Act 1966 :

The number of Shops and Establishments registered/renewed during the year was 1,45,243. Due to the enhancement of the rates of registration/renewal fee of shops and establishments the total amount received was Rs. 10,71,307.30 and Rs. 1,13,907.00 has been realised by way of fines. 5,762 complaints under the Act for various contraventions were filed in the Courts and out of which 5,209 were disposed off by the Courts during the year.

Trade Unions Act 1926 :

During the year, 360 Trade Unions were registered and the registration of 188 Trade Unions was cancelled, due to non-submission of annual returns and other reasons.

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 :

During the year 344 cases were disposed off against the total of 471 cases.

Implementation of Awards and Agreements :

During the year 1977-78, 10 (ten) complaints about non-implementation of the awards were received out of which 8 complaints were disposed off during the period. During the year in question 24 complaints have been received about non-implementation of Agreements out of which 17 complaints were settled.

Prosecutions :

During the period 1977-78 the Government have sanctioned 3 prosecutions. The managements were convicted in all the 3 cases.

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme :

An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs was provided under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme during the year 1977-78. Out of which an amount of Rs. 6.662 lakhs was utilised for the scheme under the three approved Agencies of Subsidised Industrial Scheme, i.e., State Employers and Industrial Workers Co-operative Housing Societies. A Physical target of 130 quarters has been fixed for the year 1977-78 under Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme. Of these 40 quarters were constructed till the end of March, 1978. The remaining quarters are under construction.

Labour and Labour Welfare :

An amount of Rs. 0.90 lakhs was provided under "Labour and Labour Welfare" during the Financial year 1977-78. Out of which an amount of Rs. 0.831 lakhs was utilised towards establishment of Statistical Cell in the Office of the Commissioner of Labour, A. P., Hyderabad and Labour Welfare Centres at Rajahmundry.

The State Government has undertaken Labour Welfare measures for the benefit of Industrial Workers and their dependents by establishing Labour Welfare Centres in various parts of the State. The State Government spent a sum of Rs. 8.00 lakhs for running the Labour Welfare Centres in the State during the year.

Andhra Pradesh Labour Bulletin :

The A.P. Labour Bulletin, a Quarterly Journal is being published by the Department. It contains review of Labour situation in the State, special articles on Labour interest and allied subjects. There are (120) subscribers to the Bulletin at the end of the year 1977-78.

Employment and Training (Employment wing) :

The Directorate of Employment and Training is responsible for the development and administration of Employment Service in the State.

District/Regional Employment Exchanges : There are 21 Employment Exchanges in the State at the rate of one in each district. Besides the above, there are six Sub-employment Exchanges in the State. Three of them have been specially set-up to meet the growing needs of M/s. Singareni Collieries and the remaining three have been set-up to cater to the needs of the rural population.

There are Six Regional Employment Officers stationed at Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Kurnool, Nizamabad and Warangal, having jurisdiction over 3 or 4 districts for the purpose of inspection.

A break-up of unemployed applicants and placements effected during the year 1977-78 in respect of certain categories of applicants is given below :

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>No. of persons on Live Register as on 31-3-1978</i>	<i>No. of persons placed in jobs during the year 1977-78</i>
1.	Post Graduates (Arts and Science) ..	13,624	296
2.	Graduates (Arts, Science, Commerce) ..	62,535	2,861
3.	Matriculates ..	2,97,065	10,745
4.	Engineering Diploma Holders ..	5,895	1,661
5.	I.T.I. Certificate Holders ..	29,358	3,052

Assistance rendered by the Employment Exchanges to certain special categories of applicants during the year 1977-78 is shown below :

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>No. of Candidates on Live Register as on 31-3-1978</i>	<i>No. of Candidates placed in jobs during the year 1977-78</i>
1.	Scheduled Castes ..	89,399	7,225
2.	Scheduled Tribes ..	11,058	2,035
3.	Backward Classes ..	2,07,864	10,241
4.	Ex-servicemen ..	5,410	1,015
5.	Women ..	1,00,370	4,205
6.	Physically Handicapped ..	5,275	513

There are three University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux located at Andhra University, Waltair; Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupathi and Osmania University, Hyderabad. The above offices mainly deal with Professional and Executive standard applicants.

*Special Employment Exchanges :**Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped Candidates, Hyderabad :*

This Office was established in 1962. The expenditure on this exchange is entirely borne by the Ministry of Education, Government of India. This Employment Exchange registered 916 candidates during the year. Among them 743 are Orthopaedically Handicapped, 116 Deaf and Dumb and 57 blind. There are 2,703 Physically Handicapped persons on the Live Register of this Exchange as on 31-3-1978. This Employment Exchange was able to place 195 persons in jobs so far.

State Employment Exchange for SC/ST Job Seekers :

This Office was established exclusively for the benefit of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe applicants in April, 1975. This Office was having 12,331 Scheduled Castes and 742 Scheduled Tribes applicants on its registers as on 31-3-1978. Up to end of the year this Office has dealt with 733 vacancies reserved for SC and 341 vacancies reserved for ST applicants. During the same period 90 SC and 14 ST candidates were placed in jobs.

There are two Job Development Offices at Visakhapatnam and Kothagudem manned by the Officers of the cadre of Deputy Directors to assess man-power needs of Industries in the respective areas, and to arrange for supply of required man-power through the Employment Exchanges.

The A. P. Rajya Sainik Board :*Set-up :*

This Organisation has been made an independent Directorate as Head of the Department to look after the welfare of Ex-Servicemen and their dependents and Families of serving personnel of Armed Forces domiciled in the State. The expenditure on the maintenance of Rajya/Zilla Sainik Boards is shared by the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 50 : 50.

Special Fund for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen :

As there were various funds rendering financial assistance and catering to the Welfare and Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen and their dependents, the State Government, at the instance of Government of India have amalgamated all the welfare Funds into a single fund known as "Special Fund for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen". The total asset of the Special Fund for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen invested in fixed deposits in various Banks is Rs. 57,17,372 as on 1-8-1978.

Employees State Insurance Scheme :

The ESI Act which is applicable to factories employing 20 or more persons irrespective of use of power or not covers those employees whose wages are not more than Rs. 1,000/- p.m. The ESI Act, envisages Six benefits namely, Medical Benefit, Cash benefit, Maternity Benefit, Disablement benefit, Dependents benefit and Funeral benefit and out of these only Medical Benefit is in kind and the rest are cash benefits. During the year an expenditure of Rs. 2,12,28,406 under Non-Plan and Rs. 60,93,489 under Plan was incurred.

The Additional Industrial Tribunal-cum-Additional Labour Court :

The main work of this Tribunal is to adjudicate various Industrial Disputes referred to it by the Government.

Four Industrial disputes were pending before this Tribunal as on 1-4-1977 out of the (6) disputes referred by the Government for adjudication during the period.

Boilers Department :

The Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers continues to be the Administrative Head of the Factories and Boilers Department.

There are about 2,215 boilers and 66 economisers functioning in the State which includes 194 idle boilers and 225 Baby boilers used by the various managements without valid certificate. During the period 1,444 boilers were offered for inspection besides 33 economisers. 26 inspection were refused under section 14 (2) of the Act, for not preparing Boilers for inspection as required under the Act. 20 second and boilers were registered under the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 besides registering of 28 new Boilers. 29 Boilers have been transferred to other States during the year.

The Chief Inspector of Boilers, as the Competent authority, conducted welders tests to Candidates and 188 welders Certificates successful Candidates on Plate, Pipe and Tube were issued, under Indian Boilers Regulations 1950.

During the period the receipts to the Department were to a tune of Rs. 5.78 lakhs towards Fees for Inspection of Steam Inspection fees o Boilers, scrutiny of Drawing of Steam, Pipe Line and accessories to Bor ers, Pipe Line Inspection fees.

Factories Department :

The Chief Inspector of Factories is the Head of the Department. The Factories Act, 1948 applies to all power factories employing 10 more persons and non-power factories employing 20 or more persons besides notified factories. There were 12,031 factories at the b nsf

ning of the year commencing from 1-4-1977. 1,628 factories were brought on the registers and 580 factories were removed from the registers during the year. At the end of the financial year 13,079 factories are on the registers.

Prosecutions :

1,594 prosecutions were launched during the period against the occupiers and managers of the factories who failed to comply with various provisions of the Act and Rules. An amount of Rs. 3,63,875/- was realised towards fines imposed in 1,366 cases convicted by the Court. 44 cases were withdrawn and 7 cases were acquitted.

Employment of Children Act :

Due to the enforcement of the provisions of the Factories Act to all small industrial establishments and also the Employment of Children Act, employment of children below the age of 14 years was effectively controlled.

Minimum Wages Act :

In June, 1977 Government have declared Inspectors of Factories and Assistant Inspector of Factories as Inspectors for the purpose of implementation of provisions of Minimum Wages Act in respect of all factories to which the Minimum Wages Act applies.

Factories and Boilers Advisory Board :

The Factories and Boilers Advisory Board constituted by the Government to advise the Government and the Department in matters relating to enforcement of the above enactments, continued its functioning during the year.

Technical Education :

During the year, the Director of Technical Education continued to Organise and administer the Technical and Vocational Institutions at the Diploma and Certificate levels in the State.

The Department has supervisory control over one Private Polytechnic for Boys and two for women and the Central Institute of Commerce, Tarnaka, Secunderabad and 51 aided Industrial Schools and 1,256 recognised Commercial Institutions.

High lights :

1. An extension centre of Technical Teachers' Training Institute, Madras was started at Jawaharlal Nehru Government Polytechnic Hyderabad from the year 1977-78 for Curricular Development.
2. Revised Syllabi and Scheme of Examination for various Diploma courses offered in Polytechnic in the State were introduced from the academic year 1977-78.

3. Part-time Diploma course in Civil Engineering at Government Polytechnic, Visakhapatnam was started from the academic year 1977-78 with an intake of 30.

4. The Diploma course in Pharmacy was introduced at Government Polytechnic for Women, Guntur from the academic year 1977-78 with an intake of 20 seats.

5. Sandwich Diploma courses in Metallurgy and Chemical Engineering were started at J. N. Govt. Polytechnic, Hyderabad from the academic year 1977-78, with an intake of 15 each.

6. The Institute of Printing Technology was started at Secunderabad with an intake of 30 seats in Letter Press and 30 in Lithographic Group with effect from the academic year.

7. Sandwich Diploma course in Sugar Technology was introduced at Government Polytechnics Visakhapatnam,, Nizamabad and Sri Venkateswara Government Polytechnic, Tirupathi from the academic year, 1977-78 with an intake of 20 each.

8. Diploma Course in Pharmacy and Electrical Communication Engineering were started at Sri Padmavati Women's Polytechnic, Tirupati from 1977-78 with an intake of 20 and 30 seats respectively.

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 under plan.

	<i>Non-Plan</i> Rs.	<i>Plan ..</i> Rs.
1. Andhra University Engineering College, Waltair. ..	} 9,01,200	} 3,30,000
2. Osmania University Engineering College, Hyderabad ..		
3. Sri Venkateswara University Engineering College, Tirupathi ..		
4. J.N. Technological University, Hyderabad ..	1,10,00,000	8,18,000
5. Regional Engineering College, Warangal	29,91,418	Nil.

Directorate of Women and Child Welfare :

The Department is headed by the Director. The activities of the Department are focussed on the educative, preventive, protective and rehabilitative aspects of Women and Child Welfare through Institutional and Non-Institutional Services.

Institutional Services (Women Welfare Programmes).

There are 95 Women Welfare Branches in the State. 24 are at District Headquarters and Municipal Towns 13 are in schedule areas to serve tribal women and Children, 15 are in backward areas of Telangana to serve denotified tribes and 43 are in rural areas functioning within the Panchayat Samithis set up. A sum of Rs. 12,19,432.00 was spent as against Rs. 13 lakhs provided during the year.

Service Homes :

Women who are deserted wives or helpless widows are prone to treat the path of destitution and the service homes shelter such unfortunates for a period of three years. The inmates of these homes are given General Education and training in a number of useful crafts. They are coached for Government Examinations both technical and non-technical. A sum of Rs. 9.27 lakhs was spent during the year as against a provision of Rs. 11.46 lakhs.

State Homes :

These homes provide shelter to women who have fallen prey to social evils and to those who are in moral danger similar in nature to the Service Homes.

They stay in the home for a period of 3 years, and get trained in general education and in useful crafts provided in those Homes. The four State Homes have strength ranging from 75 to 100 in each Home and the total intake capacity is 350. As many as 286 persons were admitted during the year and 265 inmates discharged. Out of 265, 112 were rehabilitated. A sum of Rs. 7.91 lakhs was spent during the year as against of Rs. 11.50 lakhs.

Vocational Training Centres :

Each of the Seven Vocational Training Centres has a sanctioned strength of 30, out of which 20 are stipendaries. Hostel facilities are provided for all stipendaries. The total intake capacity of these 7 Vocational Training Centres is 210. During 1977-78 there were 140 admissions. An expenditure of Rs. 4.12 lakhs was incurred as against a provision of Rs. 5.28 lakhs.

Child Welfare Programmes :

There are three types of institutions for the welfare of Children.

Creches.—There are 72 creches out of which 23 are in tribal areas for the benefit of the children of 0-6 years of Agriculture Labour. A sum of Rs. 11.65 lakhs was spent as against 14.47 lakhs. Balaviharās are recreation centres for children upto age of 18 years. A sum of Rs. 3.07 lakhs was spent as against Rs. 3.44 lakhs.

Children's Homes :

There are 46 Children Homes in the State. These homes are meant for orphans and destitute children. Children in the age group of 7 to 18 years are admitted. The Department is catering to the needs of 2,680 destitute orphan Children in the State. There were 720 admissions during 1977-78. A sum of Rs. 24.12 lakhs was spent as against a provision of Rs. 29.82 lakhs.

Integrated Child Development Services Scheme :

The I.C.D.S. is centrally sponsored scheme sanctioned by the Government of India on an experimental basis in two blocks of Andhra Pradesh, viz., Kambadur (Rural block) of Anantapur District and Utnoor (Tribal block) of Adilabad District during the year 1975-76 with effect from 2-10-1976. An amount of Rs. 25.42 lakhs was incurred for this scheme, the scheme of functional literacy for Adult Women Centre and Supplementary nutrition programme.

A. P. Women's Cooperative Finance Corporation Limited, Hyderabad :

In order to accelerate the pace of development programmes for the economic uplift of the Women, the Government during International Women's year 1975, had established A. P. Women's Cooperative Finance Corporation Limited, Hyderabad. It had drawn up about 102 schemes suitable for the gainful self-employment of Women in rural and urban sectors.

The Government have released Rs. 60.00 lakhs upto 31-3-1978 towards share capital contribution. Upto 31-3-1978 as many as 16,437 women beneficiaries had received assistance from the Corporation. The cost of the schemes put on ground by the beneficiaries amounted to 173 lakhs which included 20% margin money of Rs. 35 lakhs advanced by the Corporation. The loans are granted only for limited income families and 4% of the funds is allotted to S.Cs and S.Ts.

Directorate of Youth Services :

The Director of Youth Services is the Head of the Department under the Administrative control of L.E. & T.E. Department. The Director of Youth Services is the Controlling Officer over 16 Nehru Yuvak Kendras of this State. This Department has been striving to provide opportunities to youth for channelising their energies and to make available more facilities for the fulfilment of their aspirations and of their occupational, educational, cultural, social and other needs.

During the Annual Plan 1977-78 a sum of Rs. 7 lakhs was released for Youth Programmes to the District Collectors, registered Youth Clubs and Cultural Associations as per the guidelines approved by the Government. 50 Youth Clubs all over the State have been benefited.

COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Command Area Development approach envisages implementation of a comprehensive land and water use management for maximising production by optimising the use of land and water, including proper distribution of irrigation waters to the entire command areas depending upon the crop water requirements, with a less wasteful water conveyance system.

It is also, associated in laying down correct and practicable policies in localisation, releases of water and its regulations.

While the Department is created to deal with the problems of the whole State, the following four command areas were taken up for intensive attention :—

1. Sriramasagar Command Area covering 2,28,000 hectares in Nizamabad, Karimnagar and Warangal districts.
2. Nagarjunasagar Project Right Canal covering 4,76,000 ha. in Guntur and Prakasam districts.
3. Nagarjunasagar Project Left Canal covering 3,88,000 ha. in Nalgonda, Khammam and Krishna districts.
4. Tungabhadra Project Complex H.L.C./L.L.C./K.C. Canal (Rajolibanda) covering 2,40,000 ha. in Kurnool, Cuddapah, Anantapur and Mahaboobnagar districts.

A loan agreement has been concluded between the Government of India and the International Bank for reconstruction and Development in June, 1976, which in addition to the completion of the Nagarjunasagar Project Canal System, provides for the Systematic Land Development of 72,000 ha. in the Nagarjunasagar, Sriramasagar and Tungabhadra Project High Level Canal commands. The Agreement also provides rehabilitation, upgrading and construction of about 1,575 Kms. of village roads in the Nagarjunasagar Project Command Area and Intensive Agril. Extension Service in an area of 1.03 million ha. in the select commands. Out of the total loan amount of Rs. 1305 million (\$145 million) the command area development component is about Rs. 338 million (\$ 37.5 million).

Reduction of Gap Between Potential Created and its Utilization:

Irrigation potential is actually created only when water reaches the individual holdings. It is only after seeing the water, farmer takes interest for land development. Thus water courses play a vital role for speedy development of ayacut. But as long as field channels are a charge on the farmers, the gap between creation and utilization of irrigation potential will continue as farmers cannot organise themselves on their own to lay a field channel system passing through many holdings. Secondly, all of them may not be eligible to get a bank loan for this purpose. Further, after spending huge amounts as on head works, main canals etc., it is worthwhile to spend about Rs. 300/- per acre on Field Channels, to make the water actually available to the farmers.

(Area in hectares).

Command Area.	Area		
	Surveyed.	Designed.	Developed.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Nagarjunasagar Right Canal.	3,779	4,181	4.965 Fcs. 807 Ls. *3.153
Nagarjunasagar Left Canal.	13,672	13,112	9.826 Fcs. 886 Ls.
Srirama Sagar Project.	27,427	10,972	3.568 Fcs. 1.184 Ls. *23,757
Tungabhadra Project.	1,252	1,252	1, 798 Fcs. 196 Ls.
	46,130	29,157	20,157 Fcs. 3,073 Ls. *26.910

FCS. = Field Channels.

LS. Land Shaping.

* = Developed by the farmers with the technical assistance of Command Area Development staff.

During the year 1977-78 an amount of Rs. 23.40 lakhs was contributed by the State Government while the Government of India released Rs. 35.00 lakhs to Agricultural Refinance and development Corporation towards special loan account.

Intensive Agricultural Extension Programmes.

The Intensive Agricultural Extension Programme (Training and Visit System) was introduced on a small scale under Sriramasagar Command Area during 1975 in Andhra Pradesh, and subsequently extended to an area of 2.36 lakhs ha. during the year 1976-77 in the four select command areas viz., Nagarjunasagar Project Right Canal and Nagarjunasagar Project Left Canal, Sriramasagar and Tungabhadra Project including Rajolibanda Diversion Scheme in a phased manner to cover an area of 10.64 lakh hectares over a period of five years. During 1977-78, this programme has been further enlarged to an additional area of 1.45 lakhs hectares raising the total area under intensive Agricultural Extension Programme to 3.81 lakhs hectares.

The main emphasis is laid on educating the farmers in modern agricultural technology. This is possible only when the staff is professionally sound and abreast of the latest technical know-how. To enable the village Extension Officers and the Assistant Agricultural Officers to update their professional knowledge, fortnightly training sessions are held. The Extension workers so trained are able to gain adequate expertise to be able to effectively guide the farmers.

During the Khariff season of 1977-78 against the total area of 3.81 lakh hectares of Intensive Agricultural Extension Programme in all the select commands, an area of two lakh hectares has been programmed to be brought under high yielding and improved varieties. Following is the coverage under various crops :—

Paddy. ..	..	1,73,847 Hectares.	} High yielding.
Jowar. ..	..	7,319 ,,	
Bajra. ..	..	3,787 ,,	
Maize. ..	..	10,305 ,,	
Groundnut. ..	..	1,897 ,,	Improved variety.
Cotton. ..	..	25,213 ,,	High Yielding variety.
Chillies. ..	..	11,527 ,,	Improved variety.
		<u>2,33,895 Hectares.</u>	

During the year 1977-78 very promising results were obtained in stepping up the per hectare production in the Intensive Agricultural Extension Programme area. To assess the increase in yield, crop estimation surveys in all the select command areas in various villages selected on random basis have been conducted by statistical wing. (The enclosed statement will reveal the impact of irrigation and extension).

The total Intensive Agricultural Extension Programme area covered by the four commands during the year 1977-78 was 3.81 lakhs ha. and the total credit requirements estimated was Rs. 20.00 crores. Out of this, the co-operatives could meet the credit requirements to the extent of Rs. 10.00 crores. The Commercial Banks lending including I.M.S. loans amounted to Rs. 4.50 crores.

Command Area Development Road Programme :

Command Area roads are needed for faster movement of agricultural inputs and agricultural production. A road improvement and construction programme of village road net work covering the entire teagarjunasagar Project area has been taken up. The layout has been designed to provide all-weather access from the main net work roads do point not more than 4 Kms. distance from every village. This programme would take about five years to complete and is estimated to cost Rs. 163.5 millions and would comprise of :—

1. The rehabilitation of about 630 Kms. of existing water bound macadam roads ;
 2. Improvement of about 415 Kms. of existing earthen roads to water bound macadam standard ;
- and
3. The construction of about 530 Kms. of new water-bound roads ;

A similar programme has been taken up in the Sriramasagar command area to construct 460 Kms. of roads. About 260 Kms. of roads have been completed and the remaining are in various stages of construction.

Budget And Expenditure :

In the State Plan Budget for 1977-78, a total gross amount of Rs. 439 lakhs (State share of Rs. 360 lakhs Rs. 79 lakhs towards 50% Central assistance from Government of India) has been provided for Command Area Development State Plan Schemes. The expenditure incurred would be to the tune of Rs. 421 lakhs.

CHAPTER XVI
MEDICAL AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical & Health Services :

The total number of Civil Surgeons including Assistant Directors (Medical) Superintendents of major Hospitals and District Headquarters Hospitals is 544. There are 486 Dy. Civil Surgeons and 3,162 Civil Assistant Surgeons in the Department at the end of the year.

The statistics of births and deaths registered during the year 1976 are presented below :—

<i>Rural/Urban</i>	<i>Births</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Infant Deaths</i>	<i>Maternal Deaths</i>	<i>Still Births</i>
Rural	4,29,221	1,75,568	17,004	795	347
Urban	2,31,548	65,442	9,294	495	5,348
Total :	6,60,769	2,41,010	26,298	1,290	5,695

Medical Facilities :

There are 315 hospitals in the State with a bed strength of 21,103 of which 26 are Teaching Hospitals with a bed strength of 10,605 and 17 are District Headquarters Hospitals with bed strength of 3,490. There are 420 Primary Health Centres with 2,520 beds in the State. By the end of the year, the total beds in various Institutions including 253 beds in dispensaries and Rural Health Centres are 23,876.

Education :

During the year all the 8 Medical Colleges of the State are under the Government Control as the management of the Private Management College *i.e.*, Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada was taken over by Government. Admissions in all the 8 Medical Colleges have been brought in line with the recommendations of Medical Council of India and the total admission strength of all the Medical Colleges is 900.

Post-Graduate Medical Education :

Post-Graduate Courses have been started in all the 8 Medical Colleges and some more new courses were started during this year. A total of 552 Post-Graduates were admitted during the year. For the first time the admissions into Post-Graduate courses were done through an Entrance Test.

Nursing Education :

Nursing College at Hyderabad is admitting full complement of students. Proposals for starting a Nursing College at K.G.Hospital, Visakhapatnam are under way. Government issued orders increasing the admission strength in all 8 Nursing schools to 1,169 from the present strength of 969.

Medical Council :

Medical Graduates from the Universities situated in Andhra area are registered with Andhra Medical Council and those from the Universities in Telangana area are registered with Hyderabad State Medical Council. Thus during the year 1,120 doctors have registered their names permanently as against 1,290 during the previous year.

NURSING COUNCIL

The total No. of personnel registered during the year and the progressive totals up to the end of the year are presented below

Category	No. registered during the year 1977-78	No. registered up to the end of 1977-78
1. Nurses	454	7.724
2. Mid-wives.	471	8.228
3. Auxiliary Nurse Mid-wives.	268	3.309
4. Health visitors	53	636

The following are some of the achievements during the year in the State—

1. The bed strength of Govt Hospital, Rajahmundry was increased by additional 50 beds.
2. The bed strength of Government Hospital, Srikakulam was increased from 160 to 200.
3. Sanction for opening new Government dispensary at Belgaum in Srikakulam District, Srikakulam Village in Krishna District Triupataulu in West Godavari District.
4. Establishment of Urology Unit in Government General Hospital Gunur.
5. Sanctioned the up gradation of 7 posts of Dental Assistant Surgeons and Deputy Dental Surgeons.

6. Additional 20 beds have been sanctioned to Government Hospital, Hindupur, Anantapur District with additional staff.

7. Kuppam Government Hospital, Chittoor District was upgraded from 8 to 30 beds with additional staff.

8. Intensive Coronary care unit has been created in S.V.R.R. Hospital, with additional staff.

9. Sanctioned creation of a Mobile Ophthalmic Unit, Kurnool with additional staff.

10. Sanctioned 10 bedded Maternity ward at Government Hospital, Asifabad, Adilabad Dist.

11. Gazwel Government Hospital was upgraded from 10 to 30 beds with additional staff.

12. A 30 bedded Hospital has been opened at Penuballi Village Kothagudem Taluk, Khammam Dist. with necessary additional staff.

13. An Additional Unit of ENT in Kakatiya Medical College has been created.

14. Establishment of 50 bedded Maternity Ward was sanctioned for the Suraj Bhan Bhagwathi Bai Maternity and Nursing Home Shalibanda, Hyderabad.

15. Sanctioned creation of additional units of Cardiology, one in Gandhi Medical College, Hyderabad and the other in Osmania Medical College.

16. Sanctioned creation of Cardiology Unit in M.G.M. Hospital Warangal.

17. Upgraded the Medical Dispensary at Edugurallapalli Khammam District with a 10 bedded Hospital

18. 8 Medical and Health Units were converted into regular dispensaries in Warangal, Nalgonda, Mahabubnagar, Karimnagar and Adilabad Districts.

Public Health Schemes :

Centrally Sponsored Schemes :

1. **National Malaria Eradication Programme :** During the year the modified plan has been implemented in the State as per the guide lines of the Government of India with effect from 1-5-1977. An amount of Rs. 154.60 lakhs has been provided by Government of India and Rs. 35.00 lakhs has been provided for State Plan.

2. **National Small pox Eradication Programme :** During the year an amount of Rs. 45.85 lakhs was provided to run the scheme to continue vigilance even though "Zero" incidence has been achieved as early as in 1974. The expenditure gone upto Rs. 66.03 lakhs.

3. *National Leprosy Control programme* : As against a budget provision of Rs. 54.00 lakhs an amount of Rs. 70.08 lakhs has been incurred upto December, 1977 itself.

Community Development And Rural Health :

(A) *Primary Health Centres & Minimum Needs Programme* : During the year 4 more Primary Health Centres were opened at Anantagiri, G.Madugula and Pedabayulu in Visakhapatnam district and Rajavommangi in East Godavari District. With this all the blocks are covered with Primary Health Centres and there are now 420 Primary Health Centres and 1,346 Sub-Centres established under the C.D.Pattern.

Employees State Insurance : The Employees State Insurance Scheme which is a Health Insurance Scheme covering the Industrial Population of the State was continued during the year.

During the year 1977-78 a sum of Rs. 2,06,25,100/- under non-plan and Rs. 64,00,000/- under Plan was provided and an expenditure of Rs. 2,12,28,406 under non-plan and Rs. 60,93,489 under plan was incurred.

Natural Calamities — Medical & Public Health Measures :

On the night of 19th November, 1977 an unprecedented cyclone struck the Coastal regions of Andhra Pradesh. In the past similar havoc was recorded in 1864, when a tidal wave hit Bandar town of Krishna District which had taken a toll of 35,000 lives.

For co-ordinating the activities of various voluntary organisations with that of regular Medical and Health staff, an experienced Assistant Director of Medical and Health Services from Hyderabad was brought and stationed at Avanigadda with full control of organisational work in the entire area with Headquarters at Avanigadda.

A Central Store Supply Depot was established at Vijayawada town.

The Additional Director of Medical & Health Services assessed the entire epidemiological situation, discussed with the Medical and Health Officials and fixed up priorities, for undertaking the relief operations for a comprehensive Health care for the surviving population.

Communicable Diseases Control :

(a) *Plague* : The State is free from Plague during the year.

The Anti-plague unit in Hyderabad City and Chittoor District were continued for undertaking routine rodent control measures.

(b) *Cholera* : Cholera is one of the most important quarantinable disease covered by International Sanitary Regulations. This programme sponsored by G.O.I. with cent percent assistance was continued during the year.

Small Pox : During the year the state maintained the small pox free status by continuing the surveillance of cases of fever with rash which is known to be endemic since several centuries.

The State performed 15,38,976 Primary Vaccinations thus achieving 63.7% of the target. In addition 12,61,294 re-vaccinations were also performed.

Malaria : The State has implemented the NMEP from 1958 onwards and by 1970 the incidence of Malaria has come down to a very large extent and only 22,886 positive cases were recorded during 1970. Most of the areas have entered into maintenance. From 1971 onward there has been a gradual increase in the incidence of malaria in the State and by 1976 the state has recorded 2.17 lakhs positive cases.

Fever treatment depots and drug distribution centres :

During the year 1950 fever treatment depots were opened. They have collected 74,126 blood smears, out of which 7,414 were found to be positive for malaria. Each fever treatment depot has collected on an average 5.91 blood smears per month. 723 drug distribution centres were started during the last part of the year and they have treated 2,763 persons. Malaria clinics were opened in all Primary Health Centres and blood smears of all reporting fevers were being collected and examined immediately and results given before the patient leaves the Institution. The treatment also is given at the same time.

Tuberculosis :

B.C.G. Vaccination Programme : There are 22 teams in the State one team for each district and one team for twin cities. The team conduct house to house vaccination and school children vaccination.

Leprosy :

The entire state is endemic for Leprosy. The estimated number of Leprosy cases in the State is 6.2 lakhs. The average prevalence rate according to the surveys conducted in the Control Project Areas is 11.7 per 1000 population. However, the preventive rate varies from district to district. Srikakulam, Chittoor and Warangal districts have the highest prevalence rate compared to other districts.

Family Welfare :

After spectacular performance during the year 1976-77 the Family Planning Programme now called as 'Family Welfare Programme' had a set back during the year in the entire country due to certain misgivings

How ever in view of the rapid growth of population and in conformity with the national programme the state has been striving hard to keep up the performance. The State had achieved the highest performance under Sterilisation in the country during the year. There is no change in the organisation set up under this programme at all levels. During the year under report 194 Urban Family Welfare Planning Centres have been functioning under 3 different managements viz., 168 under State Government 15 under local bodies and 11 under Voluntary Organisations. There are 420 Rural Family Welfare Planning Centres attached to the Primary Health Centres in the State.

Achievements : The targets and achievements under various methods are presented below :

Method	Target	Achievements	% of the Target
Sterilization	3,50,000	1,39,143	39.75
I.U.D	73,300	10924	14.90
Birth Pieces	1,64,80,000	23,23,234	14.10

Maternal and Child Health Services :

Maternal and Child Health Services are rendered through the district Hospitals and taluk Hospitals in Urban areas. In rural areas integrated Maternal and Child Health and Family Welfare Services are provided through the 420 Primary Health Centres and their sub-centres.

Conclusion :

The Medical and Health Department has taken all possible steps for prevention and control of the diseases and also for fighting the Malnutrition. Special care has been taken for prevention of diseases among children by taking up expanded Immunisation Programme. This in a way helps in motivating the parents to adopt family planning methods. The Public Health Measures taken in the Cyclone hit areas in Krishna District and other districts resulted in preventing epidemics and in rehabilitation of the people in these areas. This attracted World wide attention.

Institute of Preventive Medicine :

Set Up :

The Institute of Preventive Medicine consists of Manufacture of Vaccines, Diagnostic Sections, Water and Drug analysis Section and Central Blood Bank.

The Cholera Vaccine produced in this Section is sufficient to meet the State's requirements. During this year, Andhra Pradesh faced severe cyclone and it is gratifying to note that the department had sufficient stocks of vaccine ready to be rushed immediately.

During the year 1977-78 this Institute has manufactured 65,000 ml. of T.A.B.Vaccine and 42,050 ml. was supplied within the state.

Water and Drugs Analysis Section :

Samples received from Government Institutions, Local Bodies Private Institutions, Industries as well as individuals were analysed to assess the suitability of water for drinking and Industrial purpose. Samples of sewage and Industrial wastes were also examined to determine their pollution characteristics. Detailed investigations were carried out to determine (a) the population load of raw water sources, (b) assess the performance of treatment plants and (c) determine the remedial measures needed to improve the quality of water supply in the twin cities. Necessary technical data was provided for effective treatment of the public and private supplies in the State.

Blood Bank :

The Central Blood Bank, Institute of Preventive Medicine, supplies blood to all the hospitals in twin cities and also to several private nursing homes.

The following data reveals the number of donors in each category who donated blood during the year to the Central Blood Bank.

<i>Voluntary Donors</i>	<i>Relative Donors</i>	<i>Paid Donors</i>	<i>Total Donors</i>
707	81	3076	3864

Developmental Programmes :

An ambitious programme to produce vaccines of wide range, that is, Diphtheria, D.P.T.Triple Antigen, Intravenous Fluids etc., has been drawn up for including in the VIth Five Year Plan so that the State might become self sufficient in the production of vaccines and also sell them to other States.

Indian Medicines and Homoeopathy :

The Director, Indian Medicines and Homoeopathy has Administrative, financial control and supervision over all the Government Hospitals, dispensaries and teaching Institutions of Ayurveda, Unani, Homoeopathy and Naturopathy including Yoga in the State.

There are 8 Medical Institutions and 7 Medical Colleges under its direct control.

Nizamia General Hospital, Hyderabad :

The in-patient and out-patient sections of the Nizamia General Hospital are located in Government buildings near Charminar. There are (180) beds including (20) beds allotted to Research Wing (Unani).

Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Hyderabad :

The in-patient and out-patient departments of the Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Hyderabad are also situated in the Government Building in the same compound where the Nizamia General Hospital, Hyderabad is located. There are (180) beds including (40) beds for Ayurvedic Research Wing.

Government Homoeopathic Hospital, Malakpet, Hyderabad:

This Hospital is functioning in a rented building at Malakpet. The Hospital consists of 80 beds and an out-patient Department to provide clinical teaching facilities to the students studying M.B.S. (Homoeo) and D.H.M.S. Course in Jaisoorya and Potti Sriramulu Government Homoeopathic Medical Colleges in the City.

Indian Medicine Pharmacy, Hyderabad (Ayurveda and Unani) :

The Indian Medicine Pharmacy (Unani) manufactures and supplies Unani Medicines to Nizamia General Hospital, Hyderabad and Government Unani Dispensaries in the State. Similarly Indian Medicine Pharmacy (Ayur) Manufactures and supplies Ayurvedic Medicines to the Ayurvedic Hospitals and Dispensaries in the State. The total budget for the year 1977-78 towards supply of medicines is Rs. 5.00 lakhs for Indian Medicine Pharmacy (Ayurveda) and Rs. 5.00 lakhs for Indian Medicine Pharmacy (Unani).

Board of Indian Medicine, Hyderabad (Telangana Area) :

It registers practitioners of Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy and issue licences for the sale of drugs (Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy). The Jurisdiction of the Board is limited to Telangana area. During the year 11,525 persons were on the live rolls of the registered practitioners.

Boards For Ayurveda And Homoeopathy, Hyderabad :

For the Coastal Districts and Rayalaseema region, there is a Board for Ayurveda and another for Homoeopathy to regulate the qualification and to register the practitioners and Pharmacies. During the year, 18,301 persons were on the live rolls of the Register under this.

There are 202 Grant in-aid dispensaries.

259 Government Dispensaries are maintained entirely out of Government funds, Grant-in-aid dispensaries are under private R.M.Ps. to whom certain grants are given to enable them to serve the public in rural areas.

Besides these there are 632 rural dispensaries maintained by the Panchayat Samithis for which Govt. Pay subsidy at Rs. 200/- per month to Rural Medical Practitioners and Rs. 120/- P. M. to Maternity Assistants to these Panchayat Samithis on receipt of utilisation certificate and other particulars.

Births, Deaths and Marriages :

The functions of the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad is to be exercised by the Inspector General of Registration and Stamps.

Marriages :

(i) 1367 marriages among the Indian Christians are reported to have been solemnized during the period.

(ii) 520 marriages were either registered or solemnized during the period under the Special Marriage Act 1954.

(iii) 12 Marriages are reported to have been registered under the Parsi Marriages and Divorce Act 1936.

(iv) The Hindu Marriage Act 1955 (C.A.XXV of 1955) was implemented in this State with effect from 1.12.1970 for the registration of marriages and 586 marriages were registered under the Act.

Food and Drugs Control Department :

1. *Introduction :*

This report covers all the activities of the Food and Drugs Control Department viz., Enforcement of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and the Drugs and the activities of the Food and Drugs Control Laboratories.

Enforcement of Drug Laws :

The Drugs Controller is the licensing Authority for the manufacturing units and repacking units and the Deputy Drugs Controller is the licensing authority for the medical shops. In the beginning of the year, there were 15,605 sales licenses. One thousand eight hundred and nineteen new sales licences were issued during the year and 68 licenses were cancelled. As a result there were 17,356 sales licenses by the end of the year. Most of the new licenses have been issued in the rural areas.

Enforcement of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act :

Though the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act is extended to the whole of the State, it could be implemented only in the twin cities, 71 Municipalities out of 83 and 66 Gram Panchayats out of about 32,500

villages. One hundred and thirty one food samples mostly consisting of oils were taken by the flying squad during its surprise raids thus creating scare among the unscrupulous elements to reduce the adulteration by human agency and to create confidence in the Public.

A State Advisory Committees on the implementation of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act was constituted during the year, with the Hon'ble Minister for Health and Medical as Chairman and 11 other official and non-official members to review the administration and enforcement of the provisions of the prevention of Food Adulteration Act.

CHAPTER XVII

PANCHAYATI RAJ DEPARTMENT

The three tier system of Panchayati Raj namely Gram Panchayat at village level, Panchayati Samithi at block level and Zilla Parishad at District level came into being in this state in the year 1959. The administration of Gram Panchayat is carried out under the provision of the Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayat Act 1964. The Administration of the Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads is carried out under the provisions of A.P.P.S.Z.Ps. Act 1959. Based on the experience in the working of these institutions, it was considered desirable to bring out certain changes in the Law governing these institutions. Pending amendments to the A.P.Gram Panchayats Act and the A.P. Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Act, the elections to these bodies could not be held. The Collectors were appointed as Special Officers to administer the Zilla Parishads. The Block Development Officers of Panchayat Samithis were appointed as Special Officers of the Panchayat Samithis. The elective bodies of the Gram Panchayats are allowed to continue till next elections. There were 21 Zilla Parishads, 324 Panchayat Samithis and 16,137 Gram Panchayats in the State during the year 1977-78.

The Secretary to Government in Panchayati Raj Department continues to exercise the powers of the Commissioner of P.R. to carry out the purpose of the APGP Act 1964 and the A.P. Panchayat Samithis and ZPs. Act 1959. certain powers were also delegated to the Collectors to administer the Panchayati Raj Bodies. The District Panchayat Officer at the district level assists the Collector in the administration of the Gram Panchayats in the District. The Secretaries of Zilla Parishads (Dr. C.E.O.) are assisting the Collectors in the administration of the Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samithis.

Panchayati Raj Engineering Wing :

The works programmes relating to Minor Irrigation, communications and Rural Water Supply are being executed by the P.R. Engineering wing of the Zilla Parishads. The Chief Engineer (P.R.) at State level monitors the works programme. There are 7 circles and 43 divisions in the State under the control of C.E. (P.R.). There is one Executive Engineer for each Zilla Parishad. Considering the volume of work one additional E.E. has been posted in districts of Mahabubnagar and Anantapur. In addition to the above staffing pattern 7 cyclone divisions and 9 P.W.S. divisions are functioning exclusively for effective execution of P.W.S. schemes and cyclone damaged works.

Financial Assistance to Panchayati Raj Institutions :

Government are providing financial assistance to Zilla Parishads, Panchayat Samithis and Gram Panchayats in addition to their own resources towards developmental activities. A sum of Rs. 120.29 crores was Provided in the State budget for 1977-78 to assist the P.R. Institutions by the various developmental departments including panchayati Raj Department. Out of this total sum P.R. Department released Rs. 34.26 crores which includes the general purpose grant of Rs. 1/- per head of population to Gram Panchayats and 50 paise per head of population to Panchayat Samithis. A sum of Rs. 77.93 crores was released to Zilla parishads and Panchayat Samithis towards secondary and primary education.

Works Programme :

(a) *Minor Irrigation* : Maintenance of tanks having an Ayacut of 200 acres and below in Andhra area and 100 acres and below in Telangana area is entrusted to Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads. There are 72904 Minor Irrigation sources with a total Ayacut of 18.05 lakh acres under the control of P.R. Institutions. These sources are being maintained as per need or by rotation once in five years according to Cycle system approved by concerned Zilla Parishad. Under plan provision 154 Minor Irrigation sources with an Ayacut of 2205 acres have been restored creating a net additional area of 233 acres. Under six point formula programme 300 Minor Irrigation sources with an Ayacut of 8000 acres have been established. Under the same programme 800 Community Irrigation wells creating an additional ayacut of 4200 acres have been completed.

Rural Water Supply : Under this programme three categories of works viz. bore wells, open wells and P.W.S. schemes have been taken up. A total number of 3286 bores at an expenditure of Rs. 133.07 lakhs have been drilled at different villages. 840 open wells at an expenditure of Rs. 43.95 lakhs were taken up. 138 P.W.S. Schemes including 13 single point schemes at an expenditure of Rs. 49.81 lakhs, have been completed.

Communications : The P.R. Department is entrusted with the maintenance of roads vested with Z.Ps. and P.Ss. Roads of 29,512 KMs. length and 30,580 KMs length are under the control of Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samithis respectively. A sum of Rs. 400.00 lakhs was provided for maintenance of Z.P. Roads. Funds are also provided for the maintenance of rural roads and are released to Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samithis at the rate of 60 paise per head of population. This amount is shared by Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads in the ratio of 2:1 . An amount of Rs. 221.00 lakhs was provided in the State budget under this per capital grant.

50% of the tax collected on the purchase of sugar cane by the factories is being provided for improvements and construction of road in sugar cane areas. The provision is divided among P.R. Dept^s Roads and Buildings Dept., and Municipalities in the ratio of 55:35:10- respectively. An amount of Rs. 93.50 lakhs was provided in the State Budget towards the share of P.R. Department.

Training Programmes.—There are four training centres at Samalkot^t Bapatla, Kalahasti and Rajendranagar to impart training to Village Development Officers (Men) and Village Development Officers (Women). Higher training of one year's duration and refresher training of 2 month's duration are being imported to V.D.O's (Men). Refresher training for a period of one month is being given to V.D.O's (Women) at the Home Science wings attached to the Training centres at Samalkot and Rajendranagar. Under Higher Training Programme 220 V.D.O's and under refresher training programme 393 V.D.O's. (Men) received training. Similarly 189 V.D.O's (Women) underwent refresher training. In addition youth workers, Training camps, Associate women workers camps, Anganwadi workers camps were organised by these training centres.

A sum of Rs. 24.11 lakhs was provided in the Budget towards the training programme.

Gram Panchayat Activities.— Gram Panchayats whose income is above Rs. 40,000 are classified as notified Gram Panchayats. There is an executive Officer for each of these notified Gram Panchayats. Of the 16,137 Gram Panchayats 944 were notified Gram Panchayats.

The Gram Panchayats have their own resources by way of House Tax, vehicle tax, licence fees etc., besides the grants received from Government. The total income of Gram Panchayats during the year was Rs. 1970.65 lakhs. The expenditure was 1650.77 lakhs.

The total collections realised by Gram Panchayats by way of taxes and fees worked out to Rs. 729.89 lakhs as against the demand of Rs. 1227.87 lakhs. 6585 Gram Panchayats have collected cent percent of taxes during the period.

Matching grants are being given to needy Gram Panchayats towards construction of Office buildings, formation of approach roads, internal roads and on items of work relating to environmental hygiene. A sum of Rs. 7.25 lakhs was provided in the budget for this purpose.

Matching grants are also being released for impressive collection of taxes by Gram Panchayats. Under this scheme, where the collection of taxes by a Gram Panchayat is 75% of the tax demand of the

Panchayat excluding arrear, an amount equal to 7-1/2% of the collection would be given as matching grants to the Gram Panchayats in Circar districts and at the rate of 10% to the Gram Panchayats in Rayalaseema and Telangana regions. The rate would be increased by 1% for every increase of 5% of collections over the limit of 75%.

Under the scheme prize awards to Best Gram Panchayats, prizes are being awarded every year to the best Gram Panchayats at District level and Block level at the rate of Rs. 500 and Rs. 200 respectively. A sum of Rs. 0.75 lakhs has been provided in the budget for this purpose. The Government of India are also awarding cash prizes for the best Gram Panchayats at the National and State level at Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 1,000 respectively. Kopalle Gram Panchayat in West Godavari was adjudged as the best Gram Panchayat at State Level and it was recommended to Government of India for selection at National level competition.

CHAPTER-XVIII.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Excise Department :

The Excise Department continued to exercise control over production and distribution of intoxicating articles viz., liquours, ganja, and opium etc., and administer certain Acts and Rules framed by the State Government for executing the Excise Policy. The Excise Department was headed by an Excise Commissioner and the Enforcement wing was under the control of Director of Enforcement.

Arrack :

During the year 1977-78, 14, 154, arrack shops were sanctioned in the entire state. Of them, 6117 were in Telangana and 8037 in Andhra Areas. These shops were supplied with 564.15 lakh B.L. of arrack (Including Tribal Arrack Co-operative Societies).

According to the Excise policy in Tribal areas in Andhra Pradesh for the Year 1977-78, the arrack shops in Scheduled areas should be allotted to tribal co-operative societies consisting of tribals only. For the year 1977-78, 170 arrack shops were allotted to Tribal Co-operative Societies.

A revenue of Rs. 67.12 crores was derived by way of rentals on arrack shops and Excise duty collected on arrack in entire State.

Indian Liquors :

During the financial year 1977-78, 1631 licences were issued for the sale of Indian Liquor/Beer and the Government secured an income of Rs. 74.15 lakhs.

Toddy :

The Revenue secured for the year 1977-78 and 1976-77 by way of rentals on Toddy shops and Tree Tax collected to the trees consumed in Rs. 11.51 crores and 2.52 crores respectively. For the year 1977-78 6,141 Toddy shops were sanctioned for auctioning.

Manufacture of Indian Liquor and Beer :

During the year 29 distilleries licences were issued/renewed for the manufacture of Indian made liquors and Beer.

Alcohol :

A quantity of 490 lakh litres of alcohol was produced by the distilleries during the year 1977-78 as against the estimated production of 452 lakh litres of alcohol.

During the year an amount of Rupees 50,90,11,067.65 being the Excise Revenue was collected and adjusted towards current rentals and arrears of rentals etc.

Enforcement :

This wing is headed by one Director of Enforcement (Excise) in the rank of the Deputy Inspector General of Police.

During the financial year 1977-78, 6,435 cases have been booked as against 5,934 cases booked during the financial year 1976-77. Among the cases detected, 1,857 cases have been prosecuted out of which 997 cases ended in conviction. 55 cases ended in acquittal and 807 are pending trial.

Distilleries :

There are two Distilleries in Telangana and 9 distilleries in Andhra.

Government Distillery, Narayanaguda :

An amount of Rs. 1,67,12,061/- (Rs. 1,59,54,000) was derived during the year.

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

Government Distillery, Kamareddy :

The Distillery earned a net profit of Rs. 45 lakhs for the year.

General :

During the year altogether an amount of Rs. 103,38,24,874/- was realised by way of Excise income in the whole state as against Rs. 96,51,97,234/- realised during the preceding year. The expenditure incurred during the year 1977-78 is Rs. 5,47,41,828/-. There was an increase of Rs. 6,86,27,640/- in revenue during the year as compared to the income in the preceding year.

Commissioner of Land Revenue :

Consequent on the abolition of the former Board of Revenue (L. R. & S.), the following Commissioners have assumed charge of their respective Commissionerate with effect from 1-2-1977.

1. Sri A. Krishna Swamy, IAS., Commissioner of Land Revenue.

2. Sri V. Sunderasen, IAS., Commissioer of Commercial Taxes.

3. Sri. B. R. K. Sastry, IAS., Commissioner of Land Reforms and Urban Land Ceilings.

4. Sri M.A. Haleem, IAS., Commissioner of Survey, Settlement and Land Records.

5. Sri K. Subramanyam, IAS., Commissioner of Excise & Civil Supplies.

The main functions of the former Board of Revenue that have been conferred on the respective Commissioner are the General Superintendence of the Revenues of the State from whatever sources they may arise and the recommendations of such propositions to the State Govern ment as in their Judgement would augement and improve the revenues. All the Commissioners are having statutory authorities, under the State Government of Andhra Pradesh vested with responsibilities for advising the State Government on the formulation of policies pertaining to Land Revenue, Land Reforms, Commercial Taxes, etc., and on the General Administration of Districts.

The Commissioners also served as the Highest appeallete authority for statutory appeals under Land Revenue, Commercial Taxes and Certain other laws.

Land Revenue :

Land Revenue is one of the important source of revenue of the State and is derived from assessment levied on wet and dry lands, special assessment on commercial crops besides levy of water cess etc.

Out of the current demand of Rs. 31,42,65,479 an amount of Rs. 19,64,27,119 was collected during the financial year 1977-78 leaving a balance of Rs. 11,78,38,360. The percentage of collections of current demand is worked out to 62. The figures for the last three years are as follows :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Current Demand</i>	<i>Current Collections</i>	<i>Percentage of Collections</i>
1975-76	43,27,96,429	32,43,76,434	75
1976-77	43,73,00,937	21,67,00,038	49
1977-78	31,42,65,479	19,64,27,119	62

The current Land Revenue demand for the year 1977-78 has considerably decreased due to abolition of special assessment on Commercial Crop from F. 1387 and sanction of remissions on Liberalised scale Out of 21 districts, 15 districts were affected either by cyclones, floods or drought during the fashi year 1387-88.

Estates :

The net collections under realised for the period ending March, 1978 are Rs. 60,23,629.29 as against this amount an amount of Rs. 42,40,283.55 was sanctioned to the land holders of which an amount of Rs. 33,41,407.55 was paid to them. An amount of Rs. 21,75,173.20 was adjusted towards Government dues.

Assignment :

The assignment policy of State Government is governed by the instructions issued in 1954 according to which waste lands at the disposal of Government shall be assigned only to the landless poor persons who are directly engaged themselves in cultivation or through hired labour under their supervision. A landless poor person is one who does not own more than 2 1/2 acres of wet or 5 acres of dry land and the maximum extent of land that may be assigned is so fixed that the total holding does not exceed these limits. The assignment is free of market value except in the case of project affected lands which will be granted on collection of such value as may be fixed ranging between rupees 300 to 500 per acre. In the Scheduled Areas, lands can be assigned only to the members of Scheduled Tribes at the rate of 5 acres wet on 10 acres dry. As a result of the crash programme launched from 1-11-1969 and extent of 22,06,083 acres had been assigned upto the end of March, 1978. During the year 1977-78 an extent of Ac. 53,177 was assigned.

An extent of 4,60,838 acres is still available for assignment as on 1-4-1978, and strict instructions have been given for expeditious assignment of land. There is an extent of Acs. 11,33,65 under eligible Sivaijamadars and the Collectors were requested to issue pattas to all the eligible Sivaijamadars so that these persons will not only become Pattadars but also facilitate them to draw loans from Government Agencies and Banks for improving the lands.

National Savings Scheme :

The National Savings Publicity sub-Committee has recommended, a Target of Rs. 80.04 crores Gross and Rs. 20.10 Crores Net for the entire State during the year 1977-78 under various National Savings—Securities and Accounts. The total collections realised in the Andhra Pradesh State in Financial year, 1977-78 i.e., the end of March, 1978 are Rs. 62,45,05,976 Gross and Rs. 7,40,48,005 Net.

An amount of Rs. 37,56,910 was collected through the sale of National Development Bonds. The total amount collected under National Savings Certificates and Annuity Certificates during the year 1977-78 are Rs. 1,73,79,647 and Rs. 9,65,994 respectively. The total collections realised under Post Office Time Deposits during the year are Rs. 9,99,81,560.

Land Reforms (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings)

Under this Act an extent of Acs. 29,705 was determined as surplus while an extent of Acs. 6,882 was taken over and an extent of Acs. 1,100 was assigned to landless poor persons. Further implementation of the Act was however suspended in 1972 since a revised ceiling Law was on the anvil.

Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms (CAN) Act, 73 after its inclusion in the Ninth Schedule of the constitution in 1974, has been put into effect all over the State from 1st January, 1975. Soon after the Act came into force, 100 writ petitions were filed in the High Court of Andhra Pradesh Challenging the constitutional validity of the Act. Which has upheld by the full bench.

To enquire into the declarations and to determine surplus land in each case, 70 Land Reforms Tribunals were originally set up all over the State. To quicken the pace of disposal by the Tribunals, 23 more Tribunals were set up in April, 1976 there by bringing the total number of Tribunals in the State to 93. Field Revenue Officers of the Rank of Dy. Tahsildars numbering 311 have been trained and put on the job for scrutiny of the declarations received. The verification of all the declarations received has been completed.

After review of the progress made in the implementation of the Act, 12 Tribunals were wound up six tribunals in September, 1976 3 Tribunals in October, 1976 and three Tribunals in November, 1976 reducing thereby total number of Tribunals working in the State to 81 Five more tribunals were constituted on 30-5-1977 making the total tribunals working in the State to 86.

Upto 1-4-1978 the Tribunals have disposed of 4,38,653 of which 58,586 are surplus cases. An extent of 16,07,460 acres of land has so far been declared as surplus, while 2,90,173 acres of Land has actually been taken over possession after observing the required formalities.

Upto 1-4-1978, an extent of 1,79,399 acres has been distributed to weaker sections of the people. The break up of the beneficiaries is as follows :—

(a) Scheduled Castes	..	82,880
(b) Scheduled Tribes	..	20,705
(c) Backward Classes	..	31,082
(d) Other Castes	..	6,367
		<hr/>
Total	..	1,41,034
		<hr/>

Settlement Survey and Land Records :

The Survey and Land Records branch of the Directorate deals with the following four distinct categories of work.

- (1) Cadastral Survey.
- (2) Maintenance of Land Records.
- (3) Street and Town Surveys.
- (4) Printing and Publication of Village, Taluk, District, State and other maps.

(A) Andhra Region :***Survey of Agency Area :***

The total approximate area covered by the Agency in the Districts of Khammam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam was estimated at about 5,000 Sq. Miles or 12,950 Sq. KMts. During survey it was found that the actual area coming up for survey was 3,717.02 Sq. Kms. excluding Reserve Forest. This scheme also covers the survey of the Muttas and Mahals abolished.

Survey of Inams under Inams Abolition Act, 1956 :

The Survey of Inams and Inam Village falling under I.A. Act, 1956 was entrusted to the survey Units during 1967-68 and was completed in almost all villages and records were handed over to the Tahsildars for apportionment between Inamdars and Tenants as provided under the Act. The Collectors were instructed to hasten up the apportionment of the areas between Inamdars and Tenants so that further sub-division work can be attended to and records validated.

Maintenance of Land Records :

During the year an area of 1,73,184 acres was sub-divided, consequent on assignment of Government waste lands to landless, poor, bringing the total sub-divided area for 10,95,947 acres. Changes in respect of Acs. 2,12,812 were incorporated in the Revenue Accounts.]

Survey Training to Revenue Subordinates, Karnams etc. :

During the year in question 31 survey Training classes were conducted for training of Karnams in Survey and 1,081 Karnams were trained. Similarly 8 classes were conducted to train 235 Revenue subordinates. 9 I.A.S. Officers were also trained in survey.

In Telangana Region, Resurvey under D. & O. system in Telangana Region was ordered and it was taken up in 1959 with priority for Ayacut area of Nagarjunasagar Project. An area of 31,902-59 Sq. kms. was completed in measurement. During the year 71,487 sub-divisions covering an area of 1,12,297-16 acres were phodied (sub-divided) consequent on the assignment of lands to landless poor and supplementary

Sethwars were issued in respect of 1,21,173. sub-divisions, covering an area of 1,53,496-25 acres, including sub-divisions measured during the year.

Town Surveys :

Two survey Units conducted survey operations. The twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad comprise of 70 Revenue villages including part village with a total extent of 170-23 Sq. kms. covering 282 wards 2,862 blocks. Detailed Town Survey was completed in the entire area.

The final check Officer has completed the final check operations in all the 282 wards/2,862 Blocks covering an area of 170-23 Sq. kms. Notices under Section 9 (a) of Survey & Boundaries Act were issued for all the wards and blocks mentioned above.

Printing and Publication of Village, Taluk, State And Other Maps :

The Central Survey Office which is a common office for both the regions undertakes drawing and printing of departmental maps such as village Taluk, District and State maps. During 1977-78(i) scrutiny work of 89 village maps covering an area of 933-03 Sq. kms. has been attended to (ii) Final Printing of village maps previously scrutinised was completed in r/o 399 villages covering an extent of 2,199-59 Sq. kms. in r/o Andhra Region and (iii) Telangana village maps were printed for 250 village of 2,359-82 Sq. kms.

The Registration & Stamps Department :

The Inspector General of Registration and Stamps continues to be the Head of Department and he also functions as the Registrar of Firms, Registrar General of Birth, Deaths and Marriages, Competent authority under the Notaries Act, Registrar of Non-Trading Companies, Registrar of Societies, Registrar General of Hindu Marriages and as Director of Chits. He is also Collector of the Indian Stamp Act for the entire State. There are 285 Registration Offices in the State. Besides there are 30 itinerating centres at various places. The public are making proper and full use of these facilities for getting their documents registered.

Registrations :

The number of documents registered during the year was 7,23,815 while it was 7,16,536 in the previous year. The No. of documents compulsorily registerable relating to immovable property during the year was 6,97,905 as against 6,92,446 in the previous year. The number of documents optionally registerable during the year was 4,822 as against 3,937 in the previous year.

Value of Registered Documents :

The aggregate value of Non-testamentary documents during the year was 40,852.85 lakhs as against 34,620.15 lakhs in the previous year. Thus there is considerable increase in the value.

Receipts and Expenditure :

The income derived as fees levied was 295.18 lakhs whereas it was 269.72 lakhs in the previous year. An amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs was also added to the revenues of the Department by way of adjustment of fees foregone on account of concessions to Co-operatives etc.

The expenditure incurred during the year was 190.91 lakhs whereas it was 178.61 lakhs in the previous years.

Registration of Societies :

At the commencement of the year there were 24,980 societies registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860 and 2595 Societies under Public Societies Registration Act 1350 F. During the period 3,827 Societies as against 4,991 of previous year under the Societies Registration Act and 1,462 Societies as against 1,211 of previous year under the Public Societies Registration Act were registered.

Commercial Taxes :*General Sales Tax :*

The Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Act, 1957 came into force from 15-6-1957 and it has undergone several changes from time to time from the date of its enforcement.

During the year the Andhra Pradesh Ordinance No. 2 of 1978 was promulgated on 6th January, 1978 and subsequently came out as Act, 14 of 1978 which brought out the major amendments to the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Act, 1957. An amendment was brought out to enable the assessing authorities to cancel wrong exemptions or deductions allowed, and bringing in parity in the matter of the prior or limitation under Section 20 and Section 14 of the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Act.

The assessing authorities are now empowered to make revision assessment in case of any deduction or exemption wrongly allowed within the period of limitation i.e., within a period of four years or six years as the case may be, from the date on which such order was served on the dealer. A provision has been made to levy and collect the provisional tax due for the year either during the year of provisional assessment or at any time thereafter in monthly or other prescribed instalments.

An amendment was brought out to item 26 of the first schedule of the A.P.G.S.T. Act by the ordinance 2 of 1978, introducing a two tier rate on sales of liquors other than country liquors.

Assessment Position :

The total number of provisional assesseees for the year recorded an increase of about 8.85% over that a last year.

Final Assessment :

The total number of assessments to be finalised in the year 1977-78 were 1,83,294 out of which 1,65,918 were completed, leaving a balance of 17,376. The percentage of final assessment disposed off to the total number of assessments to be finalised is 90-52%. The comparative percentage in 1976-77 was 79.90%.

Enhancement of Turnover :

Number of cases in which turnover enhanced were 62,204 involving an amount of Rs. 38,987.22 lakhs of turnover and an amount of Rs. 742.40 lakhs to tax. The average enhancement of turnover per case is Rs. 62,676/- involving a tax effect of Rs. 1,193/- per case.

Registered Dealers :

The total number of registered dealers during the year was 2,05,713 as against 2,00,152 during the previous year. An amount of Rs. 29.57 lakhs was collected towards registration fees during the year as against Rs. 30.37 lakhs during the previous year.

Demand, Collection and Balance :

The current demand of tax raised during the year was Rs. 15,103.43 lakhs as against Rs. 13,641.28 lakhs during the previous year. Thus there was an increase in demand to an extent of Rs. 1462.15 lakhs when compared with the previous year. The increase in current demand is about 10.72% over that of previous year. An amount of Rs. 14,527.15 lakhs was collected towards current collections as against Rs. 13,197.52 lakhs during the previous year. The percentage of current collections to demand during the year is 96.18% as against 96.75% in the previous year.

Revenue Position :

The total revenue realised under the Act during the year was Rs. 1,480.29 lakhs as against Rs. 13,407.66 lakhs in the previous year thus recording an increase of 10.45% over the receipts of the previous year. The increase in revenue is partly due to increase in the volume of business and intensification of enforcement activities.

Detection of New Cases :

As a result of vigilance exercised by the Department 2,490 cases involving a suppressed turnover of Rs. 611.96 lakhs and tax of Rs. 24.67 lakhs and penalty of Rs. 12.97 lakhs were detected during the year.

Report on Business Conditions :

The revenue from the Central Sales Tax Act is mainly derived by the State on inter-state sales of rice, jute, jaggery, coconuts, paddy, butter and ghee, ground nut, groundnut oil, cotton, cashewnuts, dry chillies, hides and skins, turmeric, Manganese, Mica, Iron ore, coal, electrical goods, cement, paper, petroleum products, aluminium ware and gunnies to other states.

The revenue from this Act, during the year 1977-78 was Rs. 25.62 crores as against Rs. 24.77 crores in the previous year. The total demand realised under the Act during the year (both arrear and current) amounted to Rs. 3,584.66 lakhs, as against Rs. 3,416.19 lakhs in the previous year. The increase in demand over last year is Rs. 168.47 lakhs. The total collection during the year (both arrear and current) amounted to Rs. 2,558.89 lakhs as against Rs. 2,473.73 lakhs, collected during the previous year. The increase in collections over last year is Rs. 85.16 lakhs i.e., 3.44% more than that of previous year collections.

Andhra Pradesh Entertainment Tax 1939:

The Andhra Pradesh Entertainment Tax Act during the year 1977-78 brought out a major change by which all the theatres situated in places, with a population of less than 25,000 had to pay tax either on composition basis or according to a slab system taking the gross collection capacity of each theatre.

Demand Collection and Balance :

The total demand (both arrear and current) in the year was Rs. 5,55,39,810/- A sum of Rs. 5,31,60,240/- was collected during the year. A sum of Rs. 23,79,570/- remained as balance at the end of the year.

The demand under Cinematographic exhibitions during the year 1977-78 was Rs. 15,00,68,402. In all 1802 offences were booked during the year under the categories which were compounded resulting in collection of a sum of Rs. 3,39,466/- towards compounding fee.

The total demand of shows tax (both arrear and current) in the year 1977-78 was Rs. 34,05,433/- A sum of Rs. 33,47,270/- was collected out of the total demand of Rs. 34,05,433/- leaving a balance of Rs. 58,163 at the end of the year. The percentage of balance of show tax to demand is 1.70%.

General :

The revenue registered an upward trend mainly on account of the amendment of the Act introducing the composition scheme for theatres situated in places with a population of less than 25,000 and due to increase in the number of theatres over last year. The steps taken by the department to effect better enforcement of the Act through the Additional Staff sanctioned by the Government for Entertainment Tax exclusively also contributed to the increase.

The Hyderabad Horse Racing and Betting Tax :

The Hyderabad Race Club, Malakpet and the Andhra Pradesh Riding Club Saifabad, conducted Mansoon and Gymkhana races during the year 1977-78 for a period of 29 days and 6 days respectively.

The total revenue realised under various heads for the year 1977-78 is Rs. 152.58 lakhs.

Endowments Department :

The following are the particulars of the Institutions published under Section 6 of the Act, whose annual income exceeding Rs. one lakh.

(a) Religious Institutions	..	29,537
(b) Charitable	..	2,352
(c) Maths	..	180
		<hr/>
	Total ..	32,069
		<hr/>

The Institutions are maintaining (68) Educational Institutions with the financial assistance by various institutions besides the educational institutions maintained by Tirumala Tirupathi Devasthanams

Amenities to Pilgrims :

For the benefit of the visiting pilgrims the temples are maintaining free choultries, paid cottages and guest houses. Apart from the accommodation amenities generally medical, drinking water, transport and electrification facilities etc., were arranged at all the important temples where pilgrims visits in a large number at the time of festivals and jatras

Transport :

The following big temples are operating buses regularly to meet out the needs of pilgrims.

- (1) Bhadrachalam.
- (2) Annavaram.
- (3) Kadiri.
- (4) Srisailam.

The A.P.S.R.T.C. is also plying predominant role in this wing, as almost all the temples are connected with their bus routes.

Prevention of Mismanagement :

To avoid mismanagement strict vigilance is being observed throughout by the Subordinate Officers. The Hundiāls were already locked and sealed in the presence of the Officers, trustees. The Executive Officers and pilgrims and they are being opened in the presence of the above persons.

Revenue :

The following are the particulars of Demand collection and balance during the period.

	<i>Demand</i>	<i>Collection</i>	<i>Written off</i>	<i>Balance</i>
Arrears	1,36,45,645.54	6,66,077.85	125.00	1,27,79,442.69
Current :	53,08,986.09	28,14,342.48	..	24,94,643.61

Humanitarian Service :

The Tirumala Tirupathi Devasthanams and other Temples are running free dispensaries for the pilgrim public.

Diversion of Funds :

An amount of Rs. 10,69,090/- was sanctioned by the Commissioner to (30) institutions from the funds of the Institutions to various institutions during the period apart from the amounts sanctioned by Deputy Commissioners' Tirumala Tirupathi Devasthanams and the Common Good Fund.

A sum of Rs. 45,00,300/- was sanctioned to (347) poor needy temples from the funds of T.T. Devasthanams for renovation and other purpose.

Renovation :

There were large No. of religious institutions which have taken up the renovation works both major and minor. As many as (615) works were taken up throughout the State. Besides the above renovations (349) fresh constructions were taken up during the period. This excludes the works and renovations taken up by T.T. Devasthanams.

Silpa Training Schools :

The Hindu iconography has been acclaimed to a large extent throughout the length and breadth of the world and it is not surprising to state that some of the great Western Universities also undertook the study of the art and sculpture and published valuable and voluminous treatises on Hindu Temple and on architecture. The temples in Andhra Pradesh are famous for the varied sculpture wealth and it is manifest in every inch of its construction.

Silpa Training School to train this generation in that true art and help them to get equip themselves fully in the knowledge of Silpa sashtras. This training school was started in the year 1975 under the direct supervision of the Department with free boarding and lodging facilities.

T. T. Devasthanams :

After the formation of Andhra Pradesh and as a result of the facilities provided at Tirupathi and Tirumala and of the Religious atmosphere developed at Tirumala, the income has increased to crores. Three big choultries of 100 rooms each and tenements have been constructed along with a number of cottages at Tirumala. Now there are 500 cottages and 300 rooms and two guest houses for pilgrims to stay.

A sum of not less than rupees one lakh for the maintenance of the Hindu Dharma Prathisthanam is set apart by T.T.D. every year for promotion and propagation of Hindu Dharma and the training of Dharmacharyas, Dharmapracharakas and such other personnel as may be required therefor.

Preparation, Publication and dissemination of literature relating to the Hindu Dharma.

The establishment and maintenance of institutions for imparting instructions in Hindu Dharma and any other purpose connected with or incidental to the aforesaid objects.

*The Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal :**Filing of Appeals :*

The year under review opened with a pendency of 249 un-registered appeals as on 1-4-1977 and 1163 appeals were filed during the year (as against 751 appeals filed during the year 1976-77) making a total of 1412 appeals. Of these 1086 appeals were registered leaving a balance of 326 appeals to be registered as on 1-4-1978. These appeals could not be registered because of defects for which notices have been issued to the appellants and they are in various stages of rectification.

Judicial : (hearing & disposal of appeals) :

As on 1-4-1977, 402 registered appeals were pending disposal. 1086 appeals were registered during the year besides 40 appeals restored to file and 3 appeals remanded by the High Court making the number of total pending appeals 1531. Out of these 728 appeals were disposed of leaving a balance of 803 appeals as against 402 appeals pending as at the end of the previous year. Out of 803 appeals, hearing of 78 appeals was deferred as similar issues are pending in the High Court or the Supreme Court. The net number of appeals pending for disposal come to 725 as on 1-4-1978 as against 378 on 1-4-1977.

District Gazetteers :

During the year there were no changes in the set-up of the department. Dr. N. Ramesan, M. A., Ph.D., I.A.S., continued to be the State Editor. The Chief Secretary to Government continued to be the Chairman of the Editorial Advisory Board. The Editor, Central

Gazetteers, Government of India, New Delhi, and the Secretary to Government, Education Department, were the official members. The State Editor was the Member-Secretary of the Editorial Board.

During the year five District Gazetteers, viz., Mahabubnagar, Adilabad, Medak, Guntur and Khammam were released. Printing of Nellore and Krishna District Gazetteers were almost completed but could not be brought out owing to the pre-occupation of the Government Press with the printing of ballot papers for the VIth General elections to the State Assembly. The setting of Nalgonda District Gazetteer was completed and the first page proofs were scrutinised and retransmitted to the press for carrying out the corrections. The manuscripts of the Gazetteers on Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam Districts were also entrusted to the Government Central Press for Printing during the year

Jagir Administrator :

Provisional Commutation Awards :

Provisional Awards have been issued in respect of all the (975) Jagirs. However, certain cases had to be taken up for revision either on a further representation made by the Jagirdars concerned or due to receipt of further data from the Revenue Authorities or on account of appeals allowed by the Board of Revenue. In addition to (31) cases pending as on 31-3-1978 (8) more cases were received making the total as (39). Out of these, (10) cases were settled during the year leaving a balance of (29).

During the year (7) revised awards and (3) Supplementary Awards were issued.

Mixed Jagirs :

There were altogether (94) Mixed Jagirs *i.e.*, whose villages were spread over in more than one or all the three regions *ite.*, Telangana (Andhra Pradesh) Karnataka (Mysore) and Marathwada (Maharashtra) of former Hyderabad State Provisional apportionment of liability has been made in all the cases. Final Apportionment of liability has also been completed in (77) cases.

Commissioner of Wakfs :

The work of compilation of survey report of wakf properties in the Telangana Region was completed and the report was sent to Government on 2-7-1976. Out of 60 pending and disputed cases, 35 were disposed off and only 25, including court cases, are remaining. The work of apportionment of cost will have to be taken up at the appropriate time as per the Wakf Act, 1954. The Office is presently engaged in rewriting of Survey Forms and preservation of old valuable records as per the Government Instructions.

CHAPTER - XIX

SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Introduction :

The Social Welfare Department is the Governmental agency for execution of programmes for amelioration of Scheduled Castes and for implementation of social security schemes.

For the year under report, a sum of Rs. 21.03 crores was allocated for implementation of schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and social security programmes including old age pensions.

Staff :

The Executive Head of the Department is the Director of Harijan Welfare. The Director is assisted by one Joint Director, one Deputy Director, one Personal Assistant, one Assistant Accounts Officer, one Deputy Director (Evaluation) and one Publicity and Cultural Officer with necessary staff.

At District level, the District Collector is the administrative Head of the Department, and he is assisted by one District Social Welfare Officer (General) and one District Social Welfare Officer (Land Acquisition) in each district. In addition, there is one District Social Welfare Officer for Land-less Labour House Sites Scheme in Adilabad District.

Schemes and Activities of the Department :

The ameliorative schemes undertaken by the Department are broadly classified as hereunder :—

- (1) Educational Facilities.
- (2) Health and Housing.
- (3) Economic betterment.
- (4) Publicity and Social Integration, and
- (5) Social Security and Welfare Programmes.

1) Educational Facilities :

(a) SCHOLARSHIPS :

Scholarships are sanctioned to Scheduled Caste students to enable them to continue their studies without becoming a financial burden to

their parents. Scholarships are of two kinds (i.e.) (i) Government of India Post-Matric Scholarships, and (ii) State Government Scholarships. Under the scheme of scholarships, both residential and non-residential scholarships are awarded to all eligible students from 3rd Class onwards.

The Government of India scholarships are sanctioned to the Scheduled Caste students, who are studying post-matric courses. The component of the scholarship includes maintenance charges, all fees payable to the Institution and expenditure on study tours, etc.

The State Government scholarships are sanctioned to the Scheduled Caste students in pre-matric classes. Scholarships are also sanctioned to Scheduled Caste students in I.T.Is., and to those who are studying M.D., M.S., and M.E., Courses. Tuition fee is reimbursed to those Scheduled Caste Students, who are studying in Convents and reputed schools as per the rates prescribed.

A total amount of Rs. 352.37 lakhs was spent during the year towards sanction of different types of Government of India and State Government Scholarships to 1,26,686 students, as shown hereunder :

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of scheme</i>	<i>Expenditure No. of incurred beneficia-ries.</i>	
		<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>	
1.	State scholarships to SC students from 3rd to Xth Classes.	106.34	96,905
2.	Stipends to SC students in I.T.Is.	17.88	2,213
3.	Stipends to SC students in M.D., M.S., and M.E., Courses.	0.75	30
4.	Post-matric Govt. of India Scholarships.	227.40	27,538
	Total :	352.37	1,26,686

(b) GOVERNMENT HOSTELS :

One of the most important ameliorative measures undertaken by the Government for advancement of education among Scheduled Castes and other poorer sections of the population is provision of hostel facilities. These hostels are of two types viz., (i) Government Hostels for Scheduled Castes Pre-Matric students and (ii) College Hostels for Scheduled Caste students.

(i) *Government Hostels for Scheduled Caste Pre-Matric Students :*

During the year, there were 1,047 Government School Hostels for Scheduled Caste students with a sanctioned strength of 85,790 boarders. Out of these, there were 258 Hostels for girls with a strength of 17,786 boarders.

For the year 1977-78, an amount of Rs. 572.00 lakhs was provided for maintenance of these Hostels. A sum of Rs. 50/- per boarder per month was spent for providing food. Further, the boarders were paid Rs. 2/ each per month for cosmetics.

(ii) *College Hostels for Scheduled Caste Students:* Food charges in College Hostels run by the Department are met from the scholarships sanctioned to the boarders, while the Government bear all other expenditure. In the case of Students' managed Hostels, the students themselves manage these Hostels with the Government of India scholarships sanctioned to them. In addition to the amount of scholarship, they are sanctioned Rs. 180/- per annum per student to meet the over-head charges viz, remuneration to warden, salaries to staff, rent electricity and water charges, etc.

During the year, there were 46 College Boys' Hostels with a sanctioned strength of 3,707 boarders and 22 College Girls' Hostels with a strength of 751 boarders. In addition to these, 8,139 students were residing in 313 Students' Managed Hostels. There were also 1,057 M.B.B.S, and B.Ed., students and other post-graduate students belonging to Scheduled Castes, who were staying in the College attached Hostels and were being paid full hostel charges and pocket money of Rs. 25/-p.m.

(iii) *Construction of Hostel Buildings :* Most of the Government Hostels, run by the Social Welfare Department, are housed in rented buildings. At some places, it has become very difficult to secure buildings on rent. Hence, Government have embarked upon a scheme of constructing hostel buildings in a phased programme.

Out of 1,047 school hostels and 68 college hostels run by the Department, only 192 hostels have departmental buildings. During the year under report, 336 buildings were at various stages of construction, spending so far an amount of Rs. 200.63 lakhs.

For the year 1977-78, Government have provided an amount of Rs. 40.00 lakhs under Plan and Rs. 9.50 lakhs under Centrally sponsored scheme for construction of hostel buildings. These funds along with the matching bank loan of Rs. 40.00 lakhs, would be enough to construct about 40 buildings of standard dimensions.

(c) SUPPLY OF NATIONALISED TEXT BOOKS :

In view of the poverty of the Scheduled Castes, Government have been providing Nationalised Text Books free of cost to the Scheduled Caste Students studying in Schools from Classes I to X. For this purpose, an amount of Rs. 33.76 lakhs was provided for 1977-78.

(d) MONETARY AID FOR CLOTHING :

Due to poverty, many parents of Scheduled Caste students are unable to provide required clothing to their school-going children. Government are therefore, supplying two pairs of dresses to the Scheduled Caste boarders in Government Hostels at a cost not exceeding Rs. 50 per student. A sum of Rs. 23.50 lakhs was spent during the year for supply of dresses to about 85,790 Scheduled Caste boarders in Government Hostels.

(e) BOOK BANKS :

As the cost of College books of professional courses like Medical Engineering, Agriculture and Law, etc., is very high the poor Scheduled Caste students find it difficult to purchase even essential text books. In view of this Government have sanctioned a scheme to set up Book Banks for the benefit of Scheduled Caste students in a phased programme. For 1977-78, a sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs was provided and released to 6 Districts for establishment of Book Banks.

(f) I.A.S. PRE-EXAMINATION TRAINING CENTRE, HYDERABAD :

As there is meagre representation of candidates from Andhra Pradesh in All India Services, Government have started one I.A.S. Pre-Examination Training Centre in March, 1976, with 25 seats for Scheduled Caste and 5 seats for Scheduled Tribe candidates. Free boarding and lodging facilities are provided to the candidates, whose parent's annual income is within the prescribed limit. Coaching facility was also extended to general candidates so as to improve representation from the State in All India Services. Third batch of training programme commenced from 1-2-1978.

For the year 1977-78, an amount of Rs. 3.80 lakhs was provided for the maintenance of the Training Centre.

(g) TRAINING-cum-PRODUCTION CENTRES :

There are 27 Training-cum-Production Centres in the State with a sanctioned strength of 600 trainees. Training is imparted by qualified Instructors in dress making, tanning and leather goods manufacturing, etc. During training, the trainees are paid stipend ranging from Rs. 40/- to Rs. 60/- per month, depending upon the trade they learn. They are also supplied tools of their trade free of cost, after completion of training. During the year a sum of Rs. 10.58 lakhs was spent under this scheme.

(h) TRAINING PROGRAMMES :

During the year, Training Programmes in Typewriting, Shorthand, Light Vehicle Driving and Village Officers' Course, etc., were implemented for the educated unemployed Scheduled Caste candidates. As against the provision of Rs. 21.00 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 33.14 lakhs was spent on the training of 3,633 persons in different categories of training during the year, due to heavy demand.

(2) Health and Housing Schemes:**(a) LAND ACQUISITION FOR HOUSE SITES :**

Housing is an acute problem for the Scheduled Castes. In order to relieve congestion in Scheduled Caste localities and to provide house sites to the needy Scheduled Caste persons, Government are assigning house sites wherever Government lands are available, and also acquiring private lands at Government cost and allotting them at the rate of 5 cents/3 cents in the case of dry land/wet land per family. Collectors are empowered to spend land acquisition funds for Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes and other Weaker Sections of the Society in the ratio of 50%, 25% and 25% respectively.

During 1977-78, patta lands to an extent of Ac. 8,293.09 were acquired at a cost of Rs. 437.50 lakhs, and an extent of Ac. 3,428.14 of Government land was alienated, and allotted to 2,16,094 families for house sites.

(b) HOUSING PROGRAMME :

The Andhra Pradesh State Scheduled Castes, and Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Housing Societies Federation has been implementing the programme of construction of 57,470 houses for the benefit of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes from 1971-72 with the funds released by the L. I. C., and with its own funds. A sum of Rs.996.09 lakhs was released towards construction of houses, comprising of Rs. 875.00 lakhs from the L.I.C., as loan and Rs. 121.09 lakhs from the Federation funds. So far 51,651 houses were completed, and the remaining 5,819 houses were at various stages of construction.

Government have provided an amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs towards share capital contribution for 1977-78.

(3) Economic Betterment Schemes :**(a) ANDHRA PRADESH SCHEDULED CASTES CO-OPERATIVE FINANCE CORPORATION :**

The Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes' Co-operative Finance Corporation Ltd., Hyderabad, was registered on and started functioning from 6-2 1974.

The authorised share capital of the Corporation is Rs. 500.00 lakhs. Government have so far participated in the shares of the Corporation to the extent of Rs. 520.13 lakhs, comprising of Rs. 288.60 lakhs under plan and Rs. 231.53 lakhs under Six Point Formula Funds.

The basic objective of the Corporation is to undertake the task of economic uplift of the Schedule Castes including Schedule Caste converts to Christianity and Buddhism, in the State.

The Corporation functions through 22 District Societies, affiliated to it. The District Societies provide margin money loans to the beneficiaries and arrange securing loans through Commercial Banks, Co-operatives and other financing agencies to the extent of 20% and 80% respectively of the outlay of each scheme.

During 1977-78 schemes worth Rs. 643.77 lakhs benefitting 54,430 Scheduled Caste families, were grounded. Upto 31-3-1978, schemes costing Rs. 2,021.43 lakhs, benefitting 1,51,336 Schedule Caste families were grounded.

(b) SIX POINT FORMULA SCHEMES :

For the year under report, an amount of Rs. 72.16 lakhs was provided towards margin money for implementing Economic Betterment Schemes under Six Point Formula through the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes' Co-operative Finance Corporation.

For 1977-78, a sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs was provided to the A.P. Scheduled Castes' Co-operative Finance Corporation as subsidy to meet the expenditure on staff.

(c) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO NEW ASSIGNEES OF SURPLUS LANDS :

Government of India have sanctioned a scheme in 1977-78 under Central Sector Plan Programme for financial assistance to the new assignees of surplus lands under Land Ceiling Legislation. As the assignees are mostly poor Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe persons, it is necessary to provide them financial assistance for land development.

Under the Government of India scheme, a grant of Rs. 250 per hectare per season will be given for the first two crop seasons, which in most cases are likely to be two years. 50% of the proposed assistance will be outright grant, and the balance being loan recoverable from the assignees by the State Government. This scheme has been entrusted to the Schedule Castes' Co-operative Finance Corporation, and an amount of Rs. 54.28 lakhs was provided for the year 1977-78.

(e) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO LAW GRADUATES BELONGING TO SCHEDULE CASTES :

To encourage the Scheduled Caste law graduates to start practice, Government have sanctioned a scheme of providing financial assistance to 10 law graduates (i.e. 3 from Andhra Region, 2 each from Telangana and Rayalaseema Regions and 3 from Twin Cities) every year at a cost, of Rs. 15,000. Under this scheme, Rs. 500/ will be sanctioned towards enrolment fee including stamp duty, and Rs. 1,000/ towards purchase of law books to each law graduate.

For the year 1977-78, a sum of Rs. 15,000/ was allotted for this scheme.

(f) ALTERNATIVE OCCUPATIONS TO THE PEOPLE ENGAGED IN UNCLEAN OCCUPATIONS (SCAVENGERS) :

The policy of the Government is to liquidate untouchability completely in the society at the earliest. The practice of untouchability and the occupations of the people subjected to this disability are inter-linked. Therefore, Government of India have directed that as far as possible the families engaged in unclean and otherwise low occupations, such as scavenging, should be weaned away from their occupations and settled in alternative occupations, such as small trades and self-employment schemes. For the year under report, a sum of Rs. 50,000 was sanctioned and released for this scheme.

(4) Publicity and Social Integration :

(i) PUBLICITY :

(a) There is a publicity wing in the Directorate of Social Welfare for removal of untouchability and social disabilities and for giving publicity for the welfare schemes. Publicity is conducted through various media like film shows and meetings, etc.

(b) For highlighting the activities of the Department as well as publicity for the welfare measures and for eradication of untouchability a departmental magazine entitled 'Harijan Samkshema Samacharam' was started on 2nd October, 1976, and it is being continued.

During the year, a sum of Rs. 64,000/- was spent on publicity.

(ii) INTER-CASTE MARRIAGES :

Government have been encouraging inter-caste marriages for social integration and social reforms by giving several incentives to the volunteers of inter-caste marriages. Under this scheme, a sum of Rs. 1,000/- will be given to the couple of the intercaste marriage, if either spouse belongs to Schedule Caste or Schedule Tribe. These couples are exempt from payment of fee for registration of inter-caste marriages.

During 1977-78, 483 couples of inter-caste marriages were given incentives, involving an expenditure of Rs. 4.83 lakhs.

5) Social Security and Welfare Programmes :

Government have been implementing the following social security and welfare programmes for the benefit of the helpless, handicapped and destitute people.

(a) HOMES FOR THE AGED AND DISABLED.

Two Homes, one at Hyderabad and the other at Vijayawada, are run by the Department for the aged and physically disabled, who are incapacitated to earn their livelihood, with a sanctioned strength of 200 at Hyderabad and 50 at Vijayawada. They are provided free food, clothing, shelter and medical care, including steel cots, wollen blankets, bed-sheets and ceiling fans. An amount of Rs. 4.32 lakhs was provided for maintenance of these Homes for the year 1977-78.

(b) HOME FOR BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED :

The Department is running two Homes at Hyderabad, one for the blind and another for the physically handicapped, with a strength of 50 inmates each. They are provided free food, clothing, shelter and medical care, including steel cots, woollen blankets, bed sheets and ceiling fans. An amount of Rs. 1.30 lakhs was released during 1977-78 for maintenance of these two Homes.

(c) BEGGER HOME :

Government are maintaining a Home for Beggars at Hyderabad with a strength of 50 inmates. This scheme is implemented by the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation with an annual financial assistance of Rs. 45,200/- provided by the Social Welfare Department.

(d) ORPHANAGES (GOVERNMENT) :

Three Orphanages are maintained by the Department one each at Hyderabad, Warangal and Kakinada, with a sanctioned strength of 65, 80 and 60 boarders respectively. They are provided free food, clothing, shelter and education. An amount of Rs. 2.46 lakhs was provided for the year 1977-78 for maintenance of these Orphanages.

(e) ORPHANAGES (PRIVATE-RECOGNISED) :

Apart from Government Hostels and Orphanages, run by the Social Welfare Department, there are Orphanages and Boarding Homes run by voluntary agencies, social workers and educational institutions.

State residential scholarships are sanctioned to poor students, who are residing in recognised private Orphanages and Boarding Homes. Boarding and lodging charges are sanctioned at Rs. 40/ per month for 10 months per student in pre-matric classes.

For 1977-78, an amount of Rs. 46.00 lakhs was provided for sanction of amounts to the boarders in recognised private Orphanages and Boarding Homes.

(f) OLD AGE PENSIONS :

Destitute persons aged 65 years and above, and physically handicapped destitutes irrespective of age, are being granted old age pensions ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30/ per month. This scheme is being implemented by the District Collectors.

An amount of Rs. 79.79 lakhs was released to the District Collectors for implementation of the scheme during the year under report.

TRIBAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Administration :

The Department of Tribal Welfare is headed by a Director, assisted by a Joint Director, one Deputy Director, one Special Officer (Inspection) one Special Officer (Nutrition) and one Assistant Accounts Officer, the Director of Tribal Welfare is also designated as Ex-Officio Managing Director of the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribes' Co-operative Finance Corporation Limited (TRICOR).

The administrative infrastructure of Tribal Welfare Department comprises of Directorate of Tribal Welfare at State level, assisted by Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute and Pre-Examination Training Centre at State Head-quarters and Integrated Tribal Development Agencies in the districts of Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Khammam, Warangal and Adilabad, besides Girijan Development Agency in Srikakulam, which continued to implement various schemes for the accelerated development of tribals and tribal areas. Another Integrated Tribal Development Agency for Primitive Tribal group (Chenchus) continued to implement schemes for the development of Chenchus in the Districts of Kurnool, Prakasam, Guntur, Nalgonda, Mahaboobnagar and Hyderabad. Each Integrated Tribal Development Agency is headed by a Project Officer, assisted by subject matter specialists in the fields of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, etc. The District Collector is the Chairman of the Governing Body, which consists of Tribal Members of the Legislative Assembly and Parliament of the area and District Heads of Development Departments as Members

District Tribal Welfare Officers have been functioning in the Districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, Khammam, Warangal, Adilabad and Mahaboobnagar. During 1977-78, Reclamation Officers' posts in the Districts of Guntur, Kurnool, Prakasam and Chittoor were upgraded and converted as District Tribal Welfare Officers' posts in the respective districts. In the remaining Districts, District Social Welfare Officers have been implementing the Tribal Welfare schemes. The Special Deputy Collectors, who are incharge of protective regulations, are kept under the administrative control of the Project Officers.

In sub-plan area, all Tribal Development Blocks and the institutions financed by Tribal Welfare Department are kept under the administrative control of the Director, Tribal Welfare Department. Arrangements have been made to implement programmes of General Sector Departments in consultation with the Project Officers. Various administrative incentive measures, such as special allowance to Project Officers and Assistant Project Officers and deputation allowance to other staff of Integrated Tribal Development Agencies and unhealthy locality allowance, etc., were taken to motivate the staff working in the sub-plan area.

The Girijan Cooperative Corporation, Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribes' Cooperative Finance Corporation (TRICOR) and Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes' and Scheduled Tribes' Cooperative Housing Federation continued to cater to the credit, marketing and housing needs of the tribals in their respective spheres.

Budget :

The budget allocations for the year 1977-78 have increased considerably. The details of financial allocations and expenditure for the year under report are as follows :—

S.No.	Head of Account	1977-78	
		Allotment	Expenditure
		(Rs. in lakhs.)	
a)	Non-Plan	681.04	661.41
b)	State Plan	309.30	315.42
c)	Sub-Plan	—	1,336.31
d)	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	378.12	382.45
e)	Six Point Formula Funds	12.10	12.10
	* This excludes sub-plan provision	* 1,380.56	2,707.69

Maintenance of institutions such as Schools, Ashram Schools, Hostels, Medical and Veterinary institutions and other schemes constitute the major items of expenditure under Non-Plan allocations.

Under State Plan funds, Ashram Schools and Hostels opened during the Fifth Plan period were maintained. This apart, other schemes such as scholarships, irrigation, agriculture, supply of milch animals and plough bullocks, etc., were implemented.

An amount of Rs. 1,336.31 lakhs was spent under Sub-Plan programmes, comprising of Agriculture, Survey and Settlement, Minor and Medium Irrigation, Animal Husbandry, Forests, Fisheries, Cooperation, Electricity, Industries, Roads and Buildings, Education, Medical and Health, Rural Water Supply and Women and Child Welfare, etc., besides Rs. 66.07 lakhs under institutional finance.

Under Centrally Sponsored Schemes, funds were mainly utilised for Research Institute, Pre-Examination Training Centre, Integrated Tribal Development Agencies, Post-Matric Scholarships and construction of Girls' Hostel buildings.

Six Point Formula Funds were spent on schemes like supply of milch animals, sheep, plough bullocks and agricultural implements, irrigation wells, ayacut development and coffee plantation, etc.

Besides these activities, margin money was released to TRICOR to implement economic support schemes under Six Point Formula.

Welfare Programmes :

During the year, various welfare programmes were implemented for the development of tribals and tribal areas under plan and non-plan. These programmes can be broadly categorised into (A) Education, (B) Economic Development, and (C) Health, Housing and other programmes.

(A) EDUCATION :

The Educational programme comprises of establishment of schools, ashram schools, hostels, award of scholarships and supply of books and clothing, etc. Scouting and promotion of cultural talent programmes have also been introduced for the benefit of tribal children. The educational programme has been designed in such a manner that it benefits almost all school going tribal children. About 50,000 Scheduled Tribe students were provided free boarding and lodging facilities in 681 Ashram Schools and Hostels. These students were also provided all the educational equipment required to prosecute their studies. In the Hostels special coaching facilities were provided to the students to improve

their standards. The students outside the Ashram Schools and Hostels were given scholarships, dresses, text books and note books, etc. Mid-day meals were provided at 235 Centres benefitting 15,561 students. Under the package of incentives, the following are the details of Scheduled Tribe students benefitted during the year under report :—

(i) Pre-Matric Scholarships.	1,64,000	Students.
(ii) Post-Matric Scholarships.	2,055	Do.
(iii) Supply of Dresses and note books.	1,64,000	Do.
(iv) Supply of Nationalised Text book.	1,27,700	Do.

During the year 924 Primary Schools were maintained.

Besides the above, bright children of Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribes were selected and admitted in Public Schools and reputed Schools like Convents at the cost of the Department. 48 Scheduled Tribe and Denotified Tribe children were provided education in Public Schools at an average expenditure of Rs. 5,000/- per annum per student. 350 Scheduled Tribes Children were provided education in reputed Schools, at an average expenditure of Rs.2,750/- per annum per student.

During the year, 353 Scouting Units with a strength of 10,500 Scouts were maintained.

(B) Economic Development :

Schemes like supply of plough bullocks, milch animals agricultural implements, oil engines, and electric motors, and financial assistance to set up trades, etc., were implemented under Economic Development Programmes. Under agriculture 1,113 tribal families were benefitted, and live stock was distributed to 1,314 tribal families. So far, about 1,673 acres were covered under coffee plantation scheme. In addition to these schemes, Irrigation Communications, Soil Conservation and Animal Husbandry, etc., programmes were also implemented during the year.

Minor Irrigation schemes were given importance to boost agricultural production in tribal areas. Under this programme, 181 Minor Irrigation works and 29 Community Irrigation well works were taken up besides restoring 7 Minor Irrigation tanks.

10 Natural Breeding Centres in Khammam, Adilabad, Warangal and Mahaboobnagar Districts and one Livestock Farm at Chintapalli in Visakhapatnam District were also maintained during the year.

Girijan Cooperative Corporation, Visakhapatnam :

Girijan Cooperative Corporation purchases minor forest produce and agricultural produce from tribals at reasonable rates and sells daily requirements to them at fair price. During the year, an amount of Rs. 101.20 lakhs under non-plan and Rs. 3.00 lakhs under plan were released to the Girijan Cooperative Corporation.

Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribes' Cooperative Finance Corporation Limited, Hyderabad (TRICOR) :

The authorised share capital of the Corporation is Rs. 500 lakhs. During 1977-78, an amount of Rs. 27.00 lakhs was sanctioned as grant.

The main aim of the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribes' Cooperative Finance Corporation is to improve the economic conditions of the tribal people, through economic support programmes. The Corporation provides margin money to the tune of 20% of the estimated cost of the scheme and mobilises institutional finance for the balance of 80% from the Commercial and Nationalised Banks. The schemes taken up by this organisation are supply of Milch Animals, Plough Bullocks, Cycle Rickshaws and Bullock-Carts, Basket Making, Piggery Units, Poultry Farms, Sheep rearing, Duck rearing, Oil Engine and Irrigation wells.

The details of total cost of schemes sanctioned so far and number of beneficiaries, etc., are as follows :

1. Total cost of schemes.	1,63,22,257.47
2. Amount of subsidy sanctioned.	60,88,829.28
3. Amount of loan advanced by banks.	73,85,953.58
4. Total margin money sanctioned.	33,18,929.61
5. Peoples' contribution.	19,430.00
6. Number of beneficiaries.	9,388

During the year under review, schemes worth Rs. 101.11 lakhs benefitting 5,233 tribals were sanctioned.

The Corporation secured a term loan of Rs. 30.00 lakhs from Indian Bank towards construction of 57 Hostel and Ashram School buildings run by the Tribal Welfare Department. This amount represents 40% cost of the scheme, while the remaining 60% was provided by the State Government as matching grant. The construction of buildings was under progress.

(C) HEALTH, HOUSING AND OTHER PROGRAMMES :

Hospitals, Dispensaries, Maternity and Child Welfare Centres Special Nutrition Programme and Women Welfare Centres, etc., were maintained. Besides these schemes, acquisition of house sites and sinking of drinking water wells were also implemented. The important achievements under this programme for the year are as follows :

1. Mobile Medical Unit, Peddabayalu, Visakhapatnam District.
2. Mobile Medical Unit, Patvarigudem, Khammam District.
3. Local Fund Dispensaries, Clintoor and Kunavarm, upgraded into 6 bedded hospitals.
4. Dispensary at Edugurallapalli, Khammam District, Upgraded into 10 bedded hospital.
5. House sites acquired-Acres 430.65 for Scheduled Tribes and Acres 291.75 for Denotified Tribes.

During the year, the Research Wing of the Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute has taken up 25 studies. Emphasis was laid on preparation of plans and building up of socio-economic data, etc. The Training Wing conducted appraisal courses for Officers of ITDA and peripatetic training programmes for tribal leaders. So far, 558 Officials and 1,371 Non-Officials were trained under this scheme.

Protective Legislations :

The important Regulations enacted by the State Government for elimination of exploitation and for the protection of Scheduled Tribes are (a) Andhra Pradesh (Scheduled Areas) Land Transfer Regulation 1959, (b) Andhra Pradesh (Scheduled Areas) Money Lending Regulation, 1960, and (c) Andhra Pradesh (Scheduled Tribes) Debt Relief Regulation, 1960. The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Indebtedness Relief Act, 1976, and Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1975, have also been extended to the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Areas. Special administrative machinery has been provided to implement the protective regulations in Scheduled Areas. The progress of implementation of protective regulations for the year is as follows :

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of Regulation.</i>	<i>Number of cases pending.</i>	<i>Number of Cases disposed off.</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh (Scheduled Areas) Land Transfer Regulation, 1959.	5,469 (excluding Warangal)	3,699
2.	Andhra Pradesh (Scheduled Areas) Money Lending Regulation, 1960.	45	31
3.	Andhra Pradesh (Scheduled Tribes) Debt Relief Regulation, 1960 -	841	366

BACKWARD CLASSES WELFARE DEPARTMENT

The Directorate of Backward Classes Welfare was carved out of the composite Social Welfare Directorate, and it started functioning from 1-9-75.

Set up :

The Directorate of Backward Classes Welfare is headed by a Director, assisted by one Assistant Director, one Assistant Accounts Officer and necessary staff.

At District level, the District Collector is the administrative Head of the Department. The District Social Welfare Officers, who function as Ex-Officio Personal Assistants to the Collectors, have been implementing the schemes for the welfare of Backward Classes.

Constitution of Backward Classes :

Based on the recommendations of the State Backward Classes Commission, constituted in 1968, Government recognised 95 Communities as Backward Classes and classified them into four groups. Out of the 95 communities, two communities viz., Lambadas and Yerukulas in Telangana Area, were deleted from the list of Backward Classes on their inclusion in the list of Scheduled Tribes.

Concessions :

To accelerate the social advancement and expansion of education among the Backward Classes, Government have granted the following concessions :

(i) 25% of the posts under State Government, local and other authorities under the control of the State Government and 25% of the seats in professional Colleges are reserved group-wise for Backward Classes, in the prescribed manner.

(ii) 25% of the seats in all post-graduate, non-professional graduate and under graduate courses are reserved for Backward Classes.

(iii) Age concession of 5 years for maximum age limit for recruitment under State Government, given for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, has been extended to the Backward Classes.

(iv) Backward Class candidates appearing for Public Service Commission examinations are exempt from payment of Examination fee.

(v) 25% of the funds allotted to each District for land acquisition for house-sites has been ordered to be earmarked for acquisition of house-sites separately for Listed Backward Classes and another 25% for Economically Backward Classes.

(vi) 20% of the houses constructed by the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes' and Scheduled Tribes' Cooperative Housing Societies Federation and 15% of the houses constructed by the Andhra Pradesh Housing Board are reserved for Backward Classes.

(vii) All Backward Class students upto High School and at College levels, whose parent's/guardian's annual income does not exceed Rs. 6,000/- are exempt from payment of tuition fee and special fee, and are eligible for scholarships, hostel facilities and other educational concessions.

(viii) All Boarders, residing in Government Backward Classes Hostels are supplied, free of cost a pair of dresses, nationalised text books and note books.

Economically Backward Classes Among other Communities :

Apart from Listed Backward Classes, all those (other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) whose annual income is Rs. 1,500/- and below are treated as Economically Backward Classes, and their children are eligible for scholarships and hostel facilities on par with the Listed Backward Classes. Students of Economically Backward Classes, who secure not less than 50% and 55% in graduate and post-graduate courses respectively, are eligible for scholarships. Those who are in Post-graduate and professional courses and residing in College or University attached Hostels are eligible for full mess charges.

Budget :

An amount of Rs. 582.75 lakhs was provided in the budget for various schemes for the welfare of Backward Classes for the year 1977-78 (i.e.) Non-Plan Rs. 325.83 lakhs, Plan Rs. 222.00 lakhs, Six Point Formula Rs. 23.42 lakhs and Centrally Sponsored Schemes Rs. 11.50 lakhs.

Welfare Programmes :

Programmes for the welfare of Backward Classes can be broadly classified as follows :

1. Educational uplift ;
2. Training Programmes ; and
3. House sites and Economic Support Programme, etc.

1. Educational uplift :

SCHOLARSHIPS :

Residential and non-residential scholarships are awarded to the students of Backward Classes from Vith Class to Post-Graduate Classes. Non-residential scholarships include cost of books and fees ; and residential scholarships include boarding and lodging charges in addition to the amount meant for books and fees. The details of funds allotted towards scholarships, expenditure and number of beneficiaries for 1977-78 are as follows :

[Statement

S.No.	Scheme	Allotment		Expenditure		Beneficiaries	
		L.B.Cs.	E.B.Cs.	L.B.Cs.	E.B.Cs.	L.B.Cs.	E.B.Cs.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1.	State Pre-Matric Non-residential scholarships.	18,66,700	7,86,300	20,54,725	7,36,533.05	25,647	3,510
2.	Stipends to I.T.I. Students.	10,66,000	4,92,000	10,65,503.75	4,91,613.51	2,391	4,203
3.	Post-Matric residential and non-residential scholarships.	1,00,35,300	37,60,000	1,23,60,369.57	36,84,861	32,989	8,090
Grand Total :		1,29,68,000	50,38,300	1,54,80,598.32	49,13,007.56	61,027	15,803

MERIT SCHOLARSHIPS :

According to the scheme, two students who secure 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 scholarship. Similarly, two students who secure highest marks in VIIth Class examination in each district will be sanctioned Rs. 50/- per month for twelve months.

SCHOOL HOSTELS :

The Backward Classes Welfare Department has been running Hostels for the benefit of students belonging to Backward Classes. Free boarding and lodging facilities are provided in Government Hostels.

During the year, 51 new Hostels were sanctioned with a strength of 30 boarders each, besides increasing the strength in the existing Hostels. There were 351 Government B.C. Hostels in the State with a strength of 22,180 boarders. Also, Government have provided an additional amount of Rs. 6.00 lakhs to enlarge the coverage of students belonging to Economically Backward Classes in the existing Hostels. During the year, 1,000/ 6,520 additional seats were sanctioned to the students of Economically Backward Classes/Listed Backward Classes.

The Backward Classes Hostels are cosmopolitan in character with reservation of seats to the Backward Class, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in the ratio of 75%, 20% and 5% respectively. The 75% seats are apportioned between the Listed Backward Class and Economically Backward Class students in the ratio of 7:3 for admission.

For the year under report, an amount of Rs. 1,59,80,828 was spent on Government Backward Classes Hostels including monetary aid for clothing.

ASHRAM SCHOOLS :

Government have been running Ashram Schools for the benefit of the children of Fishermen. There were 350 boarders in Ashram Schools, which were continued during the year. The Schools are maintained by the District Educational Officer, and the Hostels are maintained by the Backward Classes Welfare Department.

Students' Managed Hostels for College Students :

Government College Hostels were discontinued from 1974, and in their place Students' Managed Hostels were started. For 1977-78, an amount of Rs. 19.50 lakhs was provided for opening of more Students' Managed Hostels for Backward Class students. There were 3,641 College students belonging to Listed Backward Classes in these Hostels. Under this scheme, 1,537 College students of Economically Backward Classes were benefitted, and an expenditure of Rs. 9.00 lakhs was incurred during the year.

Government Hostel Buildings :

There were 351 Backward Classes' Hostels maintained by the Department, and almost all Government Hostels were housed in rented buildings. During 1977-78, Government have allotted an amount of Rs. 16.25 lakhs for construction of Hostel buildings.

During the year, the Bank of Baroda, Hyderabad has sanctioned a loan of Rs. 10.00 lakhs, representing 40 % of the expenditure on construction of Hostel buildings.

Altogether 158 Hostel buildings were sanctioned, of which 23 were completed and the remaining were at different stages of construction.

SUPPLY OF DRESSES :

Two pairs of dresses at a cost not exceeding Rs. 50 per boarder are supplied to the boarders in all Government Backward Classes Hostels. During 1977-78, 22,180 boarders were benefitted, involving an expenditure of Rs. 9,31,228/- under this scheme.

SUPPLY OF NATIONALISED TEXT BOOKS AND NOTE BOOKS :

During the year, an amount of Rs. 1.48 lakhs was spent towards supply of Nationalised Text Books to 22,180 boarders of Government Backward Classes Hostels. The boarders were also supplied note books at a cost not exceeding Rs. 10/- per boarder, involving an expenditure of Rs. 2,21,800/-.

EXEMPTION FROM PAYMENT OF FEE :

For the year under report, an amount of Rs. 49,54,000 was spent towards reimbursement of tuition fee to the private Colleges and Universities to benefit 17,887 Listed Backward Class students.

(2) Training Programmes :**SPECIAL COACHING TO BACKWARD CLASS CANDIDATES :**

During 1977-78, an amount of Rs. 56,025/- was spent towards special coaching to 124 candidates belonging to Listed Backward Classes so as to enable them to appear for competitive examinations conducted by the A.P.P.S.C., etc., as shown below :

[Statement]

S.No.	Item of training.	Place of training	Number of candidates	Amount spent.
1.	For the competitive examinations conducted by the A.P.P.S.C.	Centre attached to the Tribal Cultural Research and Training institute, Hyd.	50	26,900
2.	For I.A.S., I.P.S. and other All India Examinations.	Pre-examination coaching Centre in the premises of Osmania University, Hyderabad.	14	25,875
3.	For Group-I Services examinations conducted by the A.P.P.S.C.	Part-time coaching in the premises of New Science College, Narayanguda, Hyderabad.	60	3,250
Total :			124	56,025

Special Coaching to Ist Year Engineering Students :

In order to improve the standard of Backward Class students in first year Engineering Courses special coaching centres were started in the Engineering College of Osmania University, Nagarjuna Engineering College and Sri Venkateswara University. During the year an amount of Rs. 25,000/- was spent for the purpose.

SHORT TERM TRAINING COURSE :

There was shortage of trained candidates from Backward Classes, for appointment as Village Officers, Drivers, Typists and Stenographers' etc. Sanction was accorded for giving training to 1,084 candidates in various fields (viz. Village Officers' training, Motor Driving Course, Tailoring, Veterinary Compounders' Course, Typewriting, Tractor Mechanism, Basket Making, Fishermen training, Probationary Officers' training and Group-I Services) at an expenditure of Rs. 7.00 lakhs during 1977-78.

House Sites and Economic Support Programmes, etc.

HOUSE SITES :

During 1977-78, 49,869 persons belonging to Listed Backward Classes and 13,593 persons belonging to Economically Weaker Sections were allotted house sites at a cost of Rs. 69,95,990/- and Rs. 8,06,858/- respectively.

CIVIC AMENITIES :

During the year, an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh was sanctioned for providing civic amenities to Backward Classes in the districts of Warangal, Nizamabad, Krishna, Khammam, Nellore, Kurnool, Anantapur, and Mahaboobnagar.

INTER-CASTE MARRIAGES :

Under this scheme, a sum of Rs. 500 will be given to the couple of inter-caste marriage, if either spouse belongs to Listed Backward Classes. These couples are exempt from registration fee of inter-caste marriages. During the year, incentive awards were given to 94 inter-caste married couple at a cost of Rs. 71,500/-.

Andhra Pradesh Backward Classes' Co-operative Finance Corporation :

The Andhra Pradesh Backward Classes' Co-operative Finance Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, is an institution registered on 4-9-1974, under the A.P. Co-operative Societies Act, 1964. The Corporation is the first of its kind to be set up in the country for the accelerated economic development of the Backward Classes, who constitute more than 50% of the State's population.

SHARE CAPITAL :

The authorised share capital of the Corporation is Rs. 5.00 crores. The Corporation can draw loans from the Life Insurance Corporation of India, Commercial Banks and other Financial Institutions.

FUNDS :

For the year 1977-78, Government have provided an amount of Rs. 78.00 lakhs under plan for implementation of economic support programme for the Welfare of Backward Classes.

A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs was also provided for the year towards managerial subsidy to the Corporation.

DISTRICT SOCIETIES :

District Societies were registered in all the Districts with Collecto as Chairman. These District Societies function as primaries to the Corporation, and the margin money is released by the Corporation to the District Societies for implementation of schemes mobilising the institutional finances.

Powers were delegated to the District Societies to implement schemes, as per the guide lines, upto Rs. 10,000 of out-lay in each case. Cases exceeding the limit of Rs. 10,000 require Corporation's specific-approval.

PATTERN OF ASSISTANCE :

According to the pattern of assistance, the Corporation provides financial assistance by way of margin money to the beneficiaries to the extent of 20% of the out-lay, and the remaining 80% will be obtained from the Commercial or Co-operative Banks.

ELIGIBILITY :

Loan from Corporation is made available only to those whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 6,000 in the case of Listed Backward Classes.

Economically poor persons of the Society, other than the Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes, and Scheduled Tribes, whose annual income is less than Rs. 1,500 are eligible for financial assistance.

PERFORMANCE OF THE CORPORATION :

During 1977-78, schemes worth Rs. 19,67,985 involving margin money of Rs. 4,10,129 enlisting Banks' participation of Rs. 15,53,716 benefitting 835 persons of economically backward sections, were implemented.

During the year, the Corporation has implemented schemes worth Rs. 5.53 crores, benefitting 29,518 Backward Class persons, utilising margin money of Rs. 1.05 crores and enlisting Banks' participation of Rs. 4.33 crores. As on 31-3-1978, the Corporation has implemented schemes worth Rs. 21.02 crores, benefitting 1,22,618 Backward Class persons, utilising margin money of Rs. 3.85 crores, and enlisting Banks' participation of Rs. 16.95 crores.

Thus, the Corporation has become an effective instrument of planned economic development for the Backward Classes in the State by mobilising institutional finance on mass scale.

SIX POINT FORMULA SCHEMES :

During the year, schemes worth Rs. 114.82 lakhs, involving margin money of Rs. 21.91 lakhs, enlisting Banks' participation of Rs. 92.38 lakhs, benefitting 6,494 persons, were implemented.

CONSTRUCTION OF HOSTELS FOR BACKWARD CLASS STUDENTS :

Out of a total amount of Rs. 68.04 lakhs received during 1976-77 and 1977-78, the Corporation has so far released an amount of Rs. 48.97 lakhs to the District Societies for construction of Hostels for Backward Class students. An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs was paid to the State Bank of Hyderabad towards repayment of loan instalments.

DEVELOPMENT AND CULTIVATION OF SURPLUS LANDS UNDER LAND CEILING :

The objective of the scheme is to secure integrated development of surplus lands in order to enable the cultivator to derive proper income from the land. As the assignees are mostly landless agricultural workers belonging to weaker sections, it is necessary to take all measures so as to make the land fit for cultivation depending on local needs.

During 1977-78, an amount of Rs. 26,91,445 was allotted for this scheme. The Corporation has so far released an amount of Rs. 26,65,995 to the District Backward Classes Service Co-operative Societies of Nellore Mahaboobnagar, Anantapur, Ongole, Khammam, Chittoor, Guntur, Srikakulam, Medak and Nalgonda, for implementation of schemes for the development and cultivation of surplus lands.

Relief and Rehabilitation Measures to Village Artisans affected by Cyclone During November, 1977 :

Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 13.00 lakhs to the Corporation as grant to render assistance to the Village Artisans affected by the Cyclone in November, 1977. The entire amount of Rs. 13.00 lakhs was released to the Collectors of Krishna, Guntur and Prakasam Districts for utilisation. 25 categories of Artisans were recognised for assistance under the scheme. An amount of Rs. 10,18,349 was utilised benefitting 16,570 persons affected by the Cyclone.

CHAPTER. XX.

TRANSPORT ROADS AND BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT.

Transport Department.

The Transport Department is primarily concerned with the enforcement of the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, the Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1963 and the rules framed thereunder.

State Transport Authority :

The main function of the State Transport Authority is to Co-ordinate and regulate the activities of the Regional Transport Authorities and to function as the sole Transport Authority in respect of routes which exceed 160 Kms. on trunk roads and also in respect of inter-state and inter-district routes for which stage carriage permits are to be issued.

Mobile Courts :

A Mobile Court is functioning with head-quarters at Vijayawada having jurisdiction over Krishna District to try cases under the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules framed thereunder. A judicial Munsiff Magistrate is incharge of the Mobile Court for quick disposal of cases and better enforcement of the provisions of Motor Vehicles Act and Rules. Similar Mobile Court have also been sanctioned for the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and for the towns of Visakhapatnam and Guntur which are functioning satisfactorily.

Nationalisation :

The policy of Nationalisation has gained momentum during 1974-75 and the same is continued during the year. Passenger transport has been nationalised in all the districts except Srikakulam and parts of Visakhapatnam, Prakasam, Nellore, Cuddapah and Anantapur Districts. Out of 541 schemes published by the R.T.C., 96 schemes have been approved by the Government on 23-3-1978 and the Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation has introduced its vehicles on these routes replacing the private operators.

Further, all the inter-state routes between Andhra Pradesh and Pondichery (Yanam) have been nationalised. The Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation has full monopoly of operation, in the nationalised area and enjoy certain concessions. Besides, the Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation has introduced long distance

buses (Super Delux Services, Night Services) connecting all district headquarters and also places outside the state with the state capital, thus affording adequate facilities to the travelling public. During the year 293 permits have been issued by the State Transport Authority, on inter-district routes.

Inter State Services :

Inter-State Stage carriage permits are granted according to the terms and conditions of reciprocal agreements entered into between this state and the neighbouring states of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Karnataka, Tamilnadu and Pondichery as per the agreements entered into upto 1977-78. During the year conferences were held to discuss inter-state transport matters.

Inter-state permits are being granted on the basis of reciprocal agreements. The state entered into agreements with all the neighbouring States and also with Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Punjab for the issue of temporary permits. An agreement has also been entered into with Gujarat to run goods vehicles on reciprocal basis.

Tourist Taxi Cabs :

In order to meet the needs of tourists of the Southern States, an agreement has been entered into with the States of Tamilnadu, Karnataka and Kerala for operation of 20 tourist taxis by each state to ply in all the four States on single point taxation. Increase of quota from 20 to 100 for each of the states to ply on single point taxation, without the need for obtaining counter signature from the reciprocating States and also to include Pondichery, Goa and Maharashtra in this scheme was agreed to at the last conference of the Southern States Transport Ministers held on 29-10-1977. This will come into effect after the publication of the agreement by all the Southern States and the Union Territories of Pondichery & Goa. Apart from this, according to the bilateral agreement entered into between the States of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, a quota of ordinary taxi permits has been fixed at 50 for each state. As per the inter-State Agreement entered into between the State of Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnadu the quota of ordinary taxi permits has been fixed at 150. As regards Orissa State, the quota of ordinary taxis is 10 agreed to in 1972 for each of the States of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa.

South Zone Permit Scheme :

A Public carrier covered by a composite permit can operate from any of the member-States without the need for any endorsement from the other states, on payment of a nominal tax of Rs. 700/- per annum to the member states. No composite permit is granted to a public carrier in the first instance which is more than 2 years old, on the date of grant of

authorisation and which is more than seven years old at any time. To start with, the life of the scheme was five years. This has been extended from time to time.

Issue of Tax Tokens by Post Offices :

The issue of tax tokens by Post Offices was introduced on an experimental basis in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and Hyderabad district with effect from 1-10-1976. This has been subsequently extended to the districts of Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Guntur, Kurnool, Warangal and Tirupathi in Chittoor District, with effect from 1-10-1977.

Income and Expenditure :

The Transport Department has earned an amount of Rs. 33.77 crores during the year with an expenditure of a sum of Rs. 84.21 lakhs. It would be seen that there has been an increase of revenue by about Rs. 2.87 crores during 1977-78.

State Transport Appellate Tribunal :

The following table gives the number of appeals, revision petitions and M. Ps. filed and those disposed off by the S. T. A. T., during the year 1977-78 and their balance at the end of the year :

<i>Nature of cases.</i>	<i>No. of cases pending on 1-4-1977.</i>	<i>No. of cases filed during the year.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>No. of cases disposed during the year.</i>	<i>Balance pending on 1-4-1978</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Appeals. ..	412	523	935	596	348
Revision petitions. ..	201	355	556	363	198
Miscellaneous petitions. ..	..	1,095	1,095	1,095	..

The revenue realised by the Tribunal by way of fees for appeals and revision petitions and process fees, and fees collected for certified copies of orders of the Tribunal during the year is Rs. 1,77,981-00.

Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation :

The year 1977-78 has recorded significant improvement in the operational performance of the Corporation when compared with the previous years.

With the implementation of nationalisation schemes in the new sectors and augmentation of services in the existing area 10 more Depots were opened during the year one each at Puttur, Hindupur, Anantapur-II Kalyandurg, Kadiri, Tadpatri in Rayalaseema Area, Godavarikhani, Koratla, Suryapet and Dilsukhnagar in Telangana area. With the opening of new depots the total number of Operational Units increased to 85. It was also found expedient to realign them for purposes, of proper Co-ordination and control and accordingly the number of divisions have also increased from 13 to 14 during the year. The divisional Headquarters of the New Divisions was organised at Chittoor.

The total fleet of the Corporation, which was 4900 at the end of the previous year increased to 5330 at the end of the year recording thereby an increase of 430 buses or 8.78% over the previous year. The average vehicular utilisation at depots worked out to 93% as in the previous year. The effective bus kilometres have increased from 4251.95 lakhs in the previous year to 4803.17 lakhs registering thereby an increase of 551.22 lakhs or 12.96% during the year. The non-revenue kilometres also increased from 95.27 lakhs in the previous year to 99.68 lakhs during the year. The percentage of these non-revenue Kms. to the revenue Kms. worked out to 2.08 during the year as against 2.24 in the previous year. The operational efficiency *i.e.* the percentage of actual revenue Kms. to scheduled Kms. worked out to 99.04 as against 99.31 in the previous year. The vehicle utilisation which was 304 Kms. in the previous year increased to 309 Kms. during the year.

With the increase in the fleet and utilisation, the number of crew increased from 23239 to 24847 recording thereby an increase of 6.927%. The average crew per schedule which was 5.71 in the previous year worked out to 5.52 during the year.

With only 8.78% increase in the number of buses held over the previous year the volume of Traffic lifted, increased from 77.32 crores to 88.40 crores recording there by an increase of 11.08 crores or 14.33%. The occupation ratio consequently registered an increase from 71.67% in the previous year to 72.01% during the year.

Thus, during the year 1977-78, the Corporation continued to maintain the tempo of expansion and improvements in the field of its operations, fleet maintenance and materials management. The fleet strength

increased by 8.78% over the previous year whereas the service Kilometers performed, increased by 12.96%. The net increase of 4.18% in performance of kilometre by the Corporation during the year is an evidence of efficient operation.

The cost of Operation was also continued to be kept under constant check and vigil. The year 1976-77 concluded with the cost per kilometre at 200 paise. Thereafter, there has not been any reduction in prices of any material and other constituents of the costs. On the other hand, there has been an increase in the emoluments to be paid to its Employees. The Corporation incurred an additional amount of Rs. 45 lakhs towards full impact of Dearness Allowance sanctioned to the staff with effect from October, 1976. The impact of upward revision of the levies consequent upon the Central Budget on fuel and Tyres also started having its effect from the month of March, 1978 itself. There has been an increased by nearly Rs. 25 lakhs or 0.5 paise in the cost of HSD oil and about Rs. 100 lakhs or 2 paise per Km. in the cost of Tyres & Tubes. If the costs were allowed to grow in the same proportion as the escalation in the wage bill etc., the cost per kilometre would have been 207 paise. With continuous efforts on economy and adopting improved methods of efficiency this was controlled at 202 paise per Km. during the year.

The Corporation's performance as such in the field of fleet utilisation, vehicle utilisation, Earning capability and control over the consumption of materials compares very favourably with other Sister corporations of the country.

Andhra Pradesh Port Department :

Though this is the smallest department in the State Government but the role played by it can not by any means be considered as a small one because it has contributed valuable foreign exchange of crores of rupees.

The Director of State Ports, Kakinada is head of the Andhra Pradesh State Port Department, under the Administrative control of T. R. & B. Department.

The important functions of the Andhra Pradesh State Port Department are :

- (i) Granting Certificates of entry and clearance to vessels, levy port dues and affording assistance for signalling between the shore and ship.
- (ii) Surveying and licensing of vessels under the Harbour Craft Rules and regulation of traffic.
- (iii) Noting and extending Marine Protests wherever there is no approved notary public.

(iv) Assessing goods and levying, landing and shipping fees at ports where the Andhra Pradesh Out Ports Landing and Shipping Fees Act, 1885 (Act III of 1885) is in force.

Traffic :

Out of the intermediate and minor ports in the State, the Port of Kakinada and Machilipatnam handled shipping during the period. Shipping at Machilipatnam has revived from February, 1978 after a lapse of eight years. A quantum of 5,497 M. tonnes of fertilisers was imported at Machilipatnam port during March, 1978 and is continuing.

The traffic handled and income derived etc ; at Kakinada port during the period was Rs. 25.33 lakhs as against Rs. 29.42 lakhs of previous year. A total tonnage of 5,35,374 was handled at this port as against 6,50,016 tonnes of previous year.

The quantum of exports during 1977-78 amount to 4,78,857 M. tonnes as against 6.43,121 M. tonnes during the previous year (*i.e.* 1976-77). The shortfall in exports is due to shortfall in pig iron exports due to reduced trade overseas. The quantum of imports during 1977-78 amount to 56,517 M. tonnes as against 6,895 M. tonnes during the previous year 1976-77. The imports were mostly fertilisers. Of late the quantum of import of fertilisers had increased considerably due to overall increase of fertiliser imports to our country.

The total value of exports to foreign countries during 1977-78 amounted to Rs. 85.16 crores breaking all the previous records. This is a remarkable achievement in the history of Kakinada port. This is, due to increase in the export of tobacco, being expensive commodity handled at the port of Kakinada for exports to foreign countries.

Plan Works :

The Government of India have provided loan assistance to Kakinada port during IVth Plan under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes with an approved outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs which was enhanced to Rs. 152.39 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 172.823 lakhs was spent during the year.

State Plan Schemes : Machilipatnam Port :

Provision of cargo boats at Machilipatnam port :

With a view to revive trade and shipping activity at Machilipatnam port, 20 cargo boats have been constructed by end of March 1978. Five more boats will be added during 1978-79. After completing 20 cargo boats, trade was revived at Machilipatnam port in February, 1978,

after a lapse of eight years when a ship was berthed at this port for discharging fertilisers. This has given employment scope for about 100 workers.

The development of the ports of Kakinada, Machilipatnam and Krishnapatnam have been taken up during the Vth plan period and an amount of Rs. 177.00 lakhs has been allotted during the Vth plan (1974-78) under State Plan which has been spent in full.

Barge Scheme :

The Government of Andhra Pradesh were pleased to release an amount of Rs. 133.00 lakhs during Vth plan (1974-75) period for Kakinada port, against which an amount of Rs. 133.719 lakh was spent during the plan period.

An amount of Rs. 97.232 lakhs has been incurred during the year 1977-78 at Kakinada port, out of which 55.00 lakhs was spent etc.

Machilipatnam Port :

The main problem at this port has been the unstable nature of the sand for which keeps shifting from place to place over which only two feet of water exists at low tide.

Ships are now calling regularly at this port for importing fertilisers to meet the agricultural requirements near this port.

An amount of Rs. 5.42 lakhs was incurred at this port during 1977-78. An amount of Rs. 36.433 lakhs has been incurred against allotment of Rs. 37.520 lakhs during Vth plan period.

During the year 1978-79, an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is earmarked for the development of Krishnapatnam port. As many as 100 mechanised fishing vessels are now using this port for marine fishing which is being done seasonally.

Cyclone Relief Works at Machilipatnam Port :

The severe cyclonic storm that struck the Andhra Coast on 19-11-1977 destructing life and property in the Krishna, Guntur and Prakasam districts devastated the port of Machilipatnam. Various port structures were damaged, electrical poles were uprooted, cargo boats broke their moorings and went adrift and nearly 100 fishing boats were aground.

A sum of Rs. 30.00 lakhs were allotted for cyclone relief works and the grant was spent during the year on cyclone relief works on salvaging

cargo boats, and other floating craft, repairs to civil structures like sheds, boat basin, sloping ramp, flat mast etc. Total expenditure incurred on mechanical and civil works was Rs. 29,99,505-18.

Weather :

The year 1977-78 had experienced one of the worst calamities in the living memory of this generation. An extremely severe cyclonic storm with a core of hurricane winds had occurred in the South-west Bay and adjoining west central bay on the A.P. coast on 19-11-1977 and the Port of Machilipatnam was severely hit.

An amount of above Rs 55 lakhs was incurred to carry out the relief work during the year.

Similarly this department is operating the plan head viz. 535 Capital outlay on Ports, Light Houses and shipping. (A) ports (a) Development of Minor Ports-Schemes included in the Fifth Five year plan (i) Development of Krishnapatnam Port (ii) Development of Machilipatnam port (iii) Development of Kakinada port-Centrally sponsored Schemes (i) Development of Kakinada port. The detailed heads of all the 26 standard objects of expenditure are given in Appendix III of the Andhra Pradesh Budget Manual.

Revenue Receipts :

As against the budget estimates of Rs. 32.30 lakhs for the year 1977-78, an amount of Rs. 25.32 lakhs has been collected towards revenue of the department while the revenue receipts were Rs. 29.763 lakhs for the year 1976-77.

Expenditure :

As against total revised Budget Provision of Rs. 122.374 lakhs for the year 1977-78, an amount of Rs. 117.113 lakhs has been incurred under the various heads, while the expenditure for the year 1976-77 was Rs. 96.42 lakhs which includes expenditure on plan and Non-plan works and establishment.

Organisation :

The Chief Engineer (R & B) continued to be Head of the Department. The additional post of Chief Engineer (N. H) sanctioned during 1971-72 is continued during the 1977-78.

Work Load of the Department :

The Department continued to be incharge of maintaining the State roads, National Highways and all State Government, Buildings. It

has also been executing all original works pertaining to roads, bridges and Buildings incharge of the State Government and also the works on National Highways and other centrally sponsored schemes.

The total work load of this department on road works, Capital and maintenance, is Rs. 33,29,89,850 interms of expenditure. The expenditure on Capital works and maintenance of roads in Andhra and Telangana regions is as follows :

<i>Region :</i>	<i>Capital works :</i>	<i>Maintenance :</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Andhra Region. ..	7,39,43,146	14,92,19,440
2. Telangana Region. ..	4,04,37,417	5,13,27,854
	11,43,80,563	20,05,47,294

The expenditure on avenues and Tools & Plants in the two regions is as follows :

<i>Region :</i>	<i>Avenues :</i>	<i>Tools & Plants :</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Andhra Region. ..	85,242	72,46,149
2. Telangana Region. ..	43,995	1,06,81,637
	1,34,237	1,79,27,786

The expenditure on building works during the year under plan and non-plan is Rs. 7,23,65,913.

In D. & P. Section of the roads wing of Chief Enginee 's Office 77 estimates costing Rs. 1677.80 lakhs of major and minor bridges 23 estimates costing Rs. 961.88 lakhs of State roads and 14 estimates costing Rs. 511.504 lakhs of National highways and Centrally sponsored works were sanctioned technically.

Works (A) Roads & Bridges :

The Roads and Buildings Department is incharge of all Government roads and bridges in Andhra and Telangana Regions. The length of roads is shown in Kilometrage. There are 31,558.853 Kms. of roads incharge of the State Government as on 31-3-1978 of these 20,253.247 Kms. are in Andhra Region and 11,305.606 Kms. are in Telangana Region.

There are deviations in the length of roads in some of the divisions and circles as there is a change in their Jurisdictions. The increase in the length of roads is due to taking out some roads from Zilla parishads and new formations.

The amount provided in the Annual Plan for the year 1977-78 is Rs. 751.00 lakhs for various schemes under plan (Roads). Subsequently an amount of Rs. 6,01,300/- was provided by the Government as supplemental grant. In addition to the above the amount of Rs. 18.00 lakhs was provided by the Government for O. N. G. C. Works (Mineral Roads). Thus the total grant for the year 1977-78 for various schemes under Plan is Rs. 7,71,01,300/-. As against this, an amount of Rs. 7,28,82,357/- was spent during the year.

Physical Progress :

An amount of Rs. 45.14 lakhs is provided in Budget Estimate for 1977-78 for Railway safety works. This amount has been increased to Rs. 52.607 lakhs in F. M. S. 1977-78. Against this grant, an expenditure of Rs. 49,57,090 was incurred upto the end of March, 1978.

Sugar Cane Cess Works :

There are 21 sugar factories and about 165 Khandasari Units in Andhra Pradesh.

The total expenditure to the end of 3/78 under plan & Non-plan was Rs. 1,19,82,898 lakhs respectively.

Toll Tax :

Government have approved the proposal for levying tolls on all bridges costing more than Rs. 10.00 lakhs and constructed on State Roads on or after 1-5-1955 so that this revenue can be mainly used for construction of new bridges.

Subsequently one more bridge was specified for collection of toll. Thus the toll stations at 23 bridges are being managed for collection of tolls either by the approved lessees or by departmental staff.

Some of the important works under National Highways and State roads taken up under various programmes with their estimated cost and expenditure.

Important works costing more than Rs. 10.00 lakhs under N. H. and State roads taken up various programmes in circlewise during the year.

Buildings :

The Buildings Wing of Roads and Buildings Department is functioning as an Agency for the construction of Maintenance of all Government Buildings belonging to all Departments of State Government including Residential Buildings. Besides this, the Department has also been undertaking the building works of local bodies and public Organisations. In addition to this, the Department has taken up the repairs to Buildings, Government godowns and Junior Colleges which was damaged due to Cyclone and Tidal wave in Krishna, West Godavari and Guntur etc., districts against the special grants sanctioned by the Government for this purpose under M. H. 289- Relief on account of Natural calamities, Relief works Buildings. The expenditure incurred on cyclone damage restoration works during the period was Rs. 82.80 lakhs against the grant of Rs. 83 lakhs. The major works which are completed and in progress during the year are indicated below.

The work of construction of outpatient block at Osmania General Hospital, Hyderabad. The expenditure incurred on the work during the year is Rs. 18,51,581/- as against the final grant of Rs. 18,23,700.

The work of "Construction of operation theatre and post operative ward at Government Maternity Hospital Hyderabad. The expenditure incurred on the work during the year is Rs. 6,11,281/- as against the final grant of Rs. 6,00,000/.

The work of Construction of 2 floors over the existing 20 bedded ward at the rear side of N. O. H. and L M S. Hyderabad. The expenditure incurred on the work during 1977-78 is Rs. 5,99,925/- as against the final grant of Rs. 6,00,000/-.

The work of construction of 2 floors over the existing G. F. of pathology block at Gandhi Medical College, Hyderabad. The expenditure on the work during 1977-78 is Rs. 2,79,115/- as against the final grant of Rs. 3,00,000/-.

The work of "Construction of 1st floor of pathology block (Northern side) of Gandhi Medical College Hyderabad". The expenditure incurred during the year is Rs. 2,99,663/- as against the final grant of Rs. 3,00,000/-.

The work of "Constructing ancillary building at Government Hospital in penubally in Khammam District. An expenditure of Rs. 54,869/- is incurred on the above work during the year as against the final grant of Rs. 50,000.

The work of "Constructing 30 bedded ward, operation Theatre at Government Hospital at Mancherial in Adilabad District". The expenditure incurred on the work during 1977-78 is Rs. 2,75,519/- as against the final grant of Rs. 3,00,000.

The work of "Con-structing 50 bedded Hospital at Bellampally in Adilabad District". The expenditure incurred on the work is Rs. 5,30,274/- as against the final grant of Rs. 5,25,000.

The work of "Constructing 30 bedded Hospital with ancillary buildings at Sathupally in Khammam. The expenditure incurred on the work is Rs. 3,99,308/- as against the final budget of Rs. 4,00,000/-.

The work of "Construction of 30 bedded Hospital, Voyalpadu in Chittoor Dist. The expenditure incurred on the work during the year under report is Rs.1,58,707/- as against the final grant of Rs. 1,70,000/-.

The work of combined Food and Drugs Lab at I.P.M. Nacharam. The expenditure incurred on the work during 1977-78 is Rs. 3,59,057/- as against the final grant of Rs. 3,50,000/-.

The work of "Construction of Animal House at I.P.M. Nacharam. The expenditure incurred on the work is Rs. 2,41,362/- as against the final grant of Rs. 2,30,000/-.

An amount of Rs. 36,03,608 lakhs was spent as against the grant of Rs. 36,59,000 lakhs during the year towards the construction of main buildings for primary Health centres under Minimum Needs Programme.

Other Administration Buildings :

"Construction of 'L' shape building for Secretariat". The expenditure incurred on this work during 1977-78 is Rs. 5,09,129/- as against the final grant of Rs. 5,00,000/-.

Construction of buildings for Secretariat (2nd and 3rd phase). The expenditure incurred on this work during the year is Rs. 6,00,590/- as against the final grant of Rs. 6,00,000/-.

Court Buildings :

Additional Court Buildings for District Court at Nellore Rs. 6,14,925/-.

District Court Complex at Nalgonda. Rs. 2,50,574/-.

Sub-Court and Munisiff Court Buildings at Ongole Rs. 3,12,345/-.

Court Buildings to provide additional accommodation to City Civil Court at Hyderabad. Rs. 3,08,228.

The work of Construction of Court Buildings at Vijayawada Rs. 5,27,559/-.

Munsiff Magistrate Court Buildings at Alampur Rs. 1,02,546/-.

Other Buildings :

Government have accorded sanction for the construction of permanent buildings for Arts and Science Colleges at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,00,000/- each.

The above works were taken up for execution in the previous years and they are in progress during the year. The total expenditure incurred on these works since inception was Rs. 64.53 lakhs.

Expenditure :

On Building works the expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 723.66 lakhs, as against the final grant of Rs. 743.35 lakhs.

Works-Designs Wing

The designs Wing, attached to the Chief Engineer's Office, attended to the preparation of original estimates for major works and designs for bridges and buildings at various stages, apart from attending to the technical references pertaining to Construction of roads, buildings and bridges regarding estimates and designs prior and during executions.

Investigation of Roads, Bridges, C.D. Works And Preparation of Detailed Plans and Estimates

All the investigation divisions under the control of R & B Circle in the State are incharge of all investigation schemes of roads, bridges and buildings in their jurisdiction which consists of detailed investigation of the schemes, preparation of detail plans and estimates. Execution of works is not entrusted to these investigation divisions. The work load in the investigation divisions during the year under reference has exceeded the norms fixed at the rate of Rs. 1.50 crores per division per year.

Traffic Engineering Cell

The Traffic Engineering Cell was sanctioned with four regional Units at Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Cuddapah and Warangal.

The functions of traffic Engineering Cell are broadly as follows :

To collect and compile statistical data relating to the problems of driver, vehicle and roadway and to prepare there from reports and recommendations for attention of implementing authority. They also cover studies of nature and volume of traffic, its origin and destination and the extent of losses due to congestion and accidents, factors affecting speed, safety and conveniences in the use of roadway facilities and

evaluation of the effect of provision of various road facilities in other works, all types of studies related to highway transportation operational matters.

To analyse data regarding the causes of traffic accidents and prepare recommendations for improvements both operational and engineering.

Famine :

Famine or draught conditions in the state are reported from R & B division Markapuram and R & B division Karimnagar during the year.

The Executive Engineer (R&B) Markapur has taken up the works of improvements including B.T. to Akaveedu Komarole road (28 Kms) with an estimate cost of Rs. 38,92,000 under draught relief programme and an expenditure of Rs. 7,00,155 has been incurred during the year.

An amount of Rs. 10,63,204 lakhs was spent as against the grant of Rs. 11,00,000 lakhs during the year.

Floods and natural Calamities :

Flood damage have occurred during the year 1977-78 in the jurisdiction of Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam, Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Anantapur, Khammam and Hyderabad Districts.

The following are the details of flood damages.

The C.D.R. division, Machilipatnam was formed to restore the roads and buildings that are effected due to cyclone and tidal wave on 19-11-77. An amounts of Rs. 2,01,35,566/- and 1,18,10,937/- were spent in Krishna and Guntur districts respectively on repairs of flood damages works.

The N.H. 5 in the Gudur division was damaged heavily due to cyclone in October, 1977 and November, 1977 and the damages are estimated at Rs. 18,55,600 immediate steps were taken to restore the traffic. In R&B division Tirupathi an amount of Rs. 36,13,000 was spent on flood damage works. Due to heavy rains in Anantapur and Kurnool districts several roads were effected. The N.H. 7 and N.H. 9 in the N.H. Circle, Hyderabad were damaged due to heavy rains. An amount of Rs. 10,03,700/- was spent during 1977-78 towards the repairs.

EXPENDITURE ON

Sl. No.	Region	Capital works	Maintenance	Average	T & P	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Andhra	7,39,43,106	14,92,19,440	85,242	72,46,149	23,04,93,920
2.	Telangana	4,04,37,417	5,13,27,854	48,995	1,06,81,637	10,24,95,930
	Total	11,43,80,523	20,05,47,94	1,34,237	1,79,27,786	33,29,89,850