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ANDHRA PRADESH STATE ADMINISTRATION REPORT 1971-72



AGARJUNASAGAR



SRISAILAM PROJECT



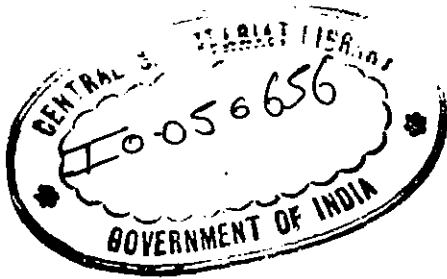
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INTRODUCTION

This is the 16th Annual Administration Report of the State of Andhra Pradesh giving an account of activities of the various departments of the administrative machinery functioning in the State during the year 1971-72.

A change in the cataloguing of this report has been made during this year, with a view to facilitate easy verification, and to enable a comparative study of various Heads of Departments functioning under each of Secretariat Department. The Statistical Data has been presented in the form of diagrams and charts wherever possible.

Failure of rains and the consequential set-back in the agricultural operations, came as a challenge to the Government. The problems of drought, unemployment of agricultural labour, scarcity of fodder, increase in the prices of foodgrains etc., were squarely faced with determination of the people, the non-officials and officials and timely financial help rendered by the Government of India.

Though there was a set-back in the agricultural activities, there was a noticeable improvement in academic, economic and ameliorative fields. In the academic field the school complex system which is an organisational device meant for bringing out an overall qualitative improvement of the school programmes by linking the various stages of school education, *i.e.*, Primary, Upper Primary, Secondary Schools was introduced. 10 new Primary Schools, 12 Junior Colleges and 10 Degree Colleges were started during the year.

In the economic field 212 new industrial units were set up. The industrial financing agencies also rose to the occasion by advancing as much as 8.5 crores for setting up new industries. Under the irrigation programmes the World Bank with a view to accelerate the construction of Pochampad Project advanced a loan of 39 million dollars for certain specific items of expenditure. 244 medium and minor irrigation projects which were in progress were completed. Taking advantage of 14 rigs, supplied by the UNICEF, underwater belt in the Kurnool, Nalgonda, Cuddapah, Mahabubnagar and Hyderabad districts was tapped successfully for supply of both drinking water and water for agricultural purposes.

For accelerating the programme to provide houses to the tribals and denotified tribes etc., a federation under the co-operative sector was registered during the year, with a share capital of Rs. 100 lakhs. The LIC has offered a loan assistance to a tune of Rs. 10 crores to the federation, out of which Rs. 55 lakhs have been released during the year. 545 houses have so far been constructed. Similarly to provide residential accommodation for the Police personnel a corporation in the name and style of Andhra Pradesh Police Housing Corporation was registered with a share capital of Rs. 100 lakhs. The Life Insurance Corporation has given a loan assistance of Rs. 2 crores. The Corporation has constructed 341 houses for Police Constables, Sub-Inspectors and Deputy Superintendents of Police. The construction of houses will be undertaken in different districts.

N. BHAGWANDAS,
Chief Secretary to Government.

FACTS ABOUT ANDHRA PRADESH

- * The Population of Andhra Pradesh at the 1971-Census stood at 43,502,708 while India's stood at 547,949,809. The State has 7.93% of India's total population.
- * The total area of the State is 276,754 sq. kms. Andhra Pradesh is the fifth most populous State in the Indian Union, the first four being Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra and West Bengal in that order.
- * The density of population in the State is 157 persons per sq. km. Among the districts in the State, Hyderabad district has the highest density of 362 persons per sq. km., while Adilabad has the lowest figure of 79 persons per sq. km.
- * The State has the literacy rate of 24.56% at the 1971-Census as compared to 21.19% at the 1961-Census. The all-India literacy rate recorded at the 1971-Census stood at 29.35% as against 24.03% in 1961.
- * Hyderabad district has the highest percentage of literates—39.91%—while Adilabad district has the lowest percentage—14.14%.
- * Per capita income (1960-61) Prices in the State stood at Rs. 281 at the end of the First Plan, Rs. 306 at the end of the Second Plan, Rs. 333 at the end of the Third Plan and will be Rs. 430 at the end of the Fourth Plan.
- * The State possess huge coal reserves estimated at 100 million tons proved to a depth of 1,000 ft. whereas the probable reserves calculated to a depth of 2,000 ft., are 1,320 million tons.
- * The State enjoys a complete monopoly in the production of Barytes in India, producing about 90% to 95% in the production of Barytes in the country.
- * Next to Bihar and Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh occupies an important position in the production of Mica.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Early History

The name of Andhra Pradesh was noted in Aitereya Brahmana written 3,000 years ago. It was also mentioned in the rock edicts of Asoka. Megasthenes wrote that Andhras were only next to Maurya Emperors in power, position and strength. Bhadrababu, a Jain missionary came to South in Third Century before Christ; Asoka sent his followers to propagate his creed of Buddhism in South. These two philosophies influenced the thinking of Andhras. The flower of this philosophy is the present Nagarjunakonda.

Satavahanas took over the political power when Simuka established his regime in 255 B.C. The 17th King Hala, 23rd King Aautami Putra Satakarni and Pulamavi were great rulers of Satavahana Empire. It was called golden age of literature, art and sculpture.

Middle Age

After the fall of Satavahanas, the Pallavas came into power. They ruled over Bellary, Amaravathi and Kanchipuram. The Ikshvakus who were under the Satavahanas became free and formed their own kingdom between the Krishna and Godavari rivers, with Vijayapuri, in the Nagarjunakonda valley, as their capital. Pulakesi II's victory over Mahendra Verma, one of the Pallava rulers established in Kingdom of Chalukyas.

Kakatiya Rule

After the decline of Chalukyan power, Kakatiyas of Warangal rose to power and prominence around 1160. Kakatiyas held their sway up to 1326. Kakatiyas were great builders of forts, temples and improved irrigation. After the fall of Kakatiyas in 1326 Reddi Kingdom rose on the banks of the river Krishna from 1328 to 1424.

Vijayanagar Period

Vijayanagar Empire was founded on the banks of Thungabhadra river in 14th Century by Vidyaranya. Among Vijayanagar Emperors Krishna Devaraya of Tuluva dynasty ruled the region between 1509-1530. This period was called the golden age of Karnataka. Krishna Devaraya greatest emperor of Vijayanagar period, encouraged literature, art, sculpture, improved irrigation and consolidated the economy of the region.

Golconda Nawabs

By 1580, the entire area of Andhra came under the rule of Qutub Shahi Sultans. They were secular in outlook and encouraged all faiths equally.

Asaf Jahis

When Aurangzeb conquered the Deccan territory, Golconda became a part of Moghul Empire. Moghul Sultanate appointed Asaf Jah as the Subedar of the Deccan. Bijapur and Ahmednagar were ruled with Hyderabad as Capital. After the death of Aurangzeb, Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah declared independence and proclaimed himself as Nizam of Hyderabad. The Nizam ruled Telangana which was part of Hyderabad till his accession to Indian Union in 1948.

British Empire

Trade rivalry among the Europeans and internal disputes in South India decided the balance of power in favour of England. Robert Clive annexed the Northern Circars by taking advantage of the strife between England and France. The British got the Andhra districts of Ganjam, Visakhapatnam, Godavari, Krishna and Guntur. After the fall of Tippu Sultan of Mysore in 1799 the territory was divided among the allies. The Telugu speaking areas of Kolar district and parts of Bangalore, Tumkur and Chitaldurg districts were merged with Mysore State. Bellary, Kurnool, Anantapur and Cuddapah were given to Nizam, but finally they were ceded to the British Government of East India Company in 1800. The entire administration of the Karnataka was taken over by the East India Company in 1801, including the Telugu speaking areas of Nellore, Chingleput and North Arcot which came under Madras Government. Later, a new Telugu district, Chittoor was carved out by the Madras Government, including in it a portion of Cuddapah district and a portion of North Arcot district.

Formation of Andhra State

Recognising the aspirations of Telugu people, the Government of India conceded the formation of Andhra State comprising Telugu-speaking areas. The Andhra State consisting of eleven districts and three taluks from Bellary came into existence on 2nd October, 1953 with its capital at Kurnool.

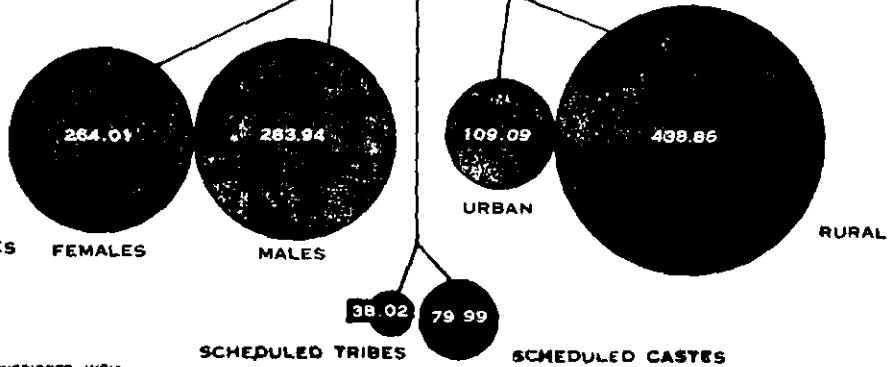
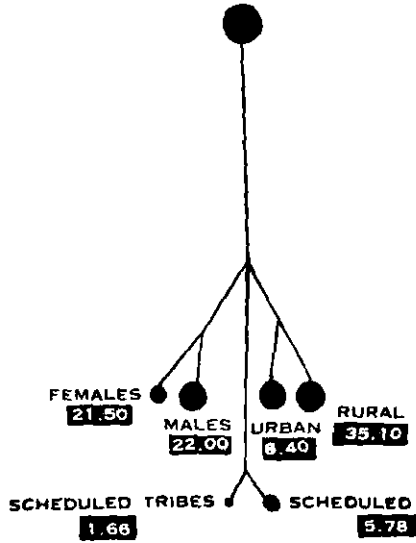
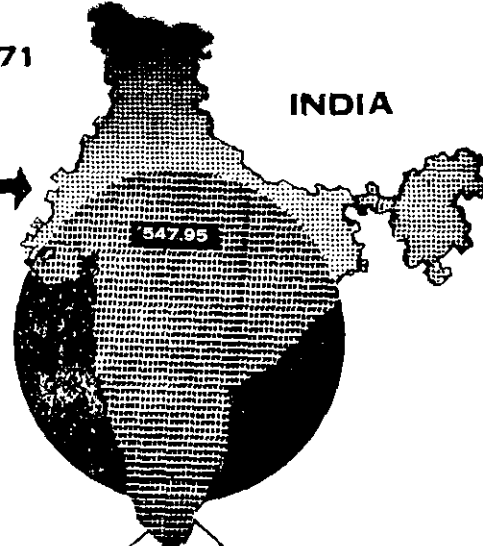
Formation of Andhra Pradesh

During the Reorganisation of the States on linguistic basis in 1956 the State of Andhra Pradesh was formed consisting of 20 districts, 11 from Andhra and 9 from Telangana. The new 'Prakasam' district was formed in 1970.

ANDHRA PRADESH

POPULATION 1971

INDIA



SOURCE: 1. "VITAL POPULATION OF INDIA PAPER 1 OF 1972"
 ISSUED BY REGISTRAR-GENERAL AND CENSUS COMMISSIONER, INDIA
 2) STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF ANDHRA PRADESH 1971,
 ISSUED BY BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS, HYDRABAD.

SCHEDULED TRIBES SCHEDULED CASTES

Chapter I

CHIEF EVENTS OF THE YEAR

- June 15, 1971* : Justice Sri K. V. L. Narasimham was sworn-in as Chief Justice of Andhra Pradesh, High Court.
- June 19, 1971* : Vice-President of India inaugurated a Planetorium and the Jamnalal Bajaj Memorial Telescope on Gandhi Hill at Vijayawada.
- July 8, 1971* : The President of India inaugurated the new premises of Sri Sathya Sai Arts and Science College for Women at Anantapur.
- July 9, 1971* : A Three-Day Conference of District Collectors and District Revenue Officers was inaugurated by the Governor of Andhra Pradesh at Hyderabad and various measures for accelerating development and improving district administration were discussed.
- November 1, 1971* : The Chief Minister presented Awards to the best films produced during the years 1968 and 1969 at a star-studded function at the Ravindra Bharathi, Hyderabad.
- November 9, 1971* : The President inaugurated the Centenary Celebrations of the Maharajah's College at Vizianagaram.
- November 10, 1971* : The President of India inaugurated the work on Marine Chemical Complex at Dimili.
- November 10, 1971* : The President inaugurated the All-India Tribal Welfare Conference at Srikakulam.
- December 19, 1971* : Bangla Desh Day was celebrated and a mass rally led by the Chief Minister went round the City.
- January 31, 1972* : Dr. Karan Singh, Union Minister for Tourism and Civil Aviation opened a new Terminal Building at Hyderabad Airport.

Chapter II

THE STATE AND THE EXECUTIVE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION (SPECIAL) DEPARTMENT

Chief Secretary : Sri V. K. Rao, I.C.S.

GOVERNOR'S SECRETARIAT

Secretary : Sri Bharat Chand Khanna, I.A. . (Retd.)

Chapter II

THE STATE AND THE EXECUTIVE

Governor and his Council of Ministers

Shri Khandubhai Kasanji Desai continued as the Governor of Andhra Pradesh during the period under report.

At the beginning of the year, the Council of Ministers consisted of 17 Cabinet Ministers with Sri K. Brahmananda Reddi as the Chief Minister.

The business of Government among the Ministers was allocated as shown below till 30-3-1971 :

1. **SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDI, Chief Minister :** In-charge of General Administration, Services, Co-operation, Major Industries, Excise & Prohibition, Tribal Welfare, Law, Courts and Prisons and Legislature,
2. **SHRI J. V. NARASING RAO, Deputy Chief Minister :** In-charge of Planning, Bureau of Economics, Buildings, Roads, Highways, Public Gardens, City Water Works, P.W.D. Workshop and concurrent subjects relating to Railways and Telegraphs.
3. **SHRI P. THIMMA REDDY :** Minister in-charge of Land Revenue, Registration and Stamps, Evacuee Property, Atiyat, Jagir Administration and Debt Settlement Board.
4. **SHRI THOTA RAMASWAMY:** Minister in-charge of Panchayati Raj, Panchayats and Small Savings.
5. **SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO :** Minister in-charge of Education, Archaeology, History of Freedom Movement, Literary and Scientific Associations including Academic Museums, Music Colleges and Schools, Preservation and Translation of Ancient Manuscripts, Financial Assistance to Men of Letters, Development of Modern Indian Languages, State Archives, Regional Historical and Research and Records Committee, College of Fine Arts and Architecture and Official Language.
6. **SHRI KAKANI VENKATA RATNAM :** Minister in-charge of Agriculture, Food Production, Animal Husbandry, Integrated Milk Project and Dairy Development.

7. DR. M. N. LAKSHMI-NARASIAH : Minister in-charge of Transport.
8. SHRI N. CHENCHURAMA NAIDU : Minister in-charge of Municipal Administration and Town Planning.
9. SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY : Minister in-charge of Finance and Commercial Taxes.
10. SHRI R. RAMALINGA RAJU : Minister in-charge of Religious and Charitable Endowments.
11. SHRI S. SIDDHA REDDY : Minister in-charge of Irrigation (excluding Minor and Medium Irrigation, Drainage and Flood Control).
12. SHRI MOHD. IBRAHIM ALI ANSARI : Minister in-charge of Health and Medical, Waqfs, Waqfs Board and Salar Jung Museum.
13. SHRI J. VENGALA RAO : Minister in-charge of Home, Police, Arms Act, Passports, Cinematograph and Elections.
14. SHRI A. BHAGAVANTHA RAO : Minister in-charge of Handlooms, Co-operative Textile Mills and Co-operative Sugar Factories.
15. SHRI V. KRISHNAMURTHY NAIDU : Minister in-charge of Power, Stationery and Printing.
16. SHRI G. SANJEEVA REDDY : Minister in-charge of Labour, Relief and Rehabilitation.
17. SHRI D. PERUMALLU : Minister in-charge of Social Welfare excluding Women's Welfare.

Ministers of State

18. SHRI SAGI SURYANARAYANA RAJU : Minister of State in-charge of Forests.
19. SHRI A. VASUDEVA RAO : Minister of State in-charge of Information and Public Relations.
20. SHRI A. SANJIVA REDDY : Minister of State in-charge of Civil Supplies and Rationing.
21. SHRI RAMACHANDRA RAO KALYANI : Minister of State in-charge of Marketing, State Warehousing Corporation and Agro-Industries Corporation.
22. SHRI R. NARAPA REDDY : Minister of State in-charge of Medium Irrigation, Drainage and Flood Control, Commerce and Export Promotion and Mines.

23. SHRI G. C. VENKANNA: Minister of State in-charge of Small Scale Industries, Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation and Industrial Co-operatives.
24. SMT. RODA MISTRY: Minister of State in-charge of Women's Welfare, Tourism, Ravindra Bharathi and Cultural Delegations visiting the State.
25. SHRI V. PURUSHOTHAM REDDY : Minister of State in-charge of Minor Irrigation.
26. SHRI C. RAJA NARASIMHA: Minister of State in-charge of Housing, Accommodation Control, Sports Council, Games and Stadiums.

Consequent on the acceptance of the resignations tendered by the Council of Ministers headed by Sri K. Brahmananda Reddi, the Governor was pleased to appoint Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao to be the Chief Minister with effect from 30th September, 1971. In the beginning, the Council of Ministers consisted of 6 Cabinet Ministers with Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao as Chief Minister. Thereafter more Cabinet Ministers were appointed.

The business of the Government among the Ministers was allocated as follows:

Cabinet Ministers

1. SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO, *Chief Minister* : To be in-charge of General Administration, Services, Legislature, General Education (excluding Technical Education), Archaeology, History of Freedom Movement, Literary and Scientific Associations including Academies, Museums, Preservation and Translation of Ancient Manuscripts, Financial Assistance to Men of Letters. Development of Modern Indian Languages, State Archives, Regional Historical and Research and Records Committee, Cultural Affairs, Official Language, Fisheries, Commercial Taxes, Excise, Home, Police, Arms Act, Passports, Cinematograph, Elections, Labour, Social Welfare.
2. SHRI B. V. SUBBA REDDY *Deputy Chief Minister* : To be in-charge of Planning and Bureau of Economics, Buildings, Roads, Highways, Public Gardens, City Water Works, P.W.D. Workshops and concurrent subjects relating to Railways and Telegraphs.
3. SHRI THOTA RAMASWAMY : To be in-charge of Panchayati Raj, Panchayats and small Savings.

4. SHRI KAKANI VENKATA RATNAM : To be in-charge of Agriculture, Food Production, Animal Husbandry, Integrated Milk Project, Dairy Development.
5. SHRI N. CHENCHURAMA NAIDU : To be in-charge of Handlooms, Co-operative Textile Mills, Co-operative Sugar Factories.
6. SHRI K. ATCHYUTA REDDY : To be in-charge of Land Revenue, Registration and Stamps, Evacuee Property, Atiyat, Jagir Administration and Debt Settlement Board.
7. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO : To be in-charge of Industries.
8. SHRI S. SIDDHA REDDY : To be in-charge of Irrigation (excluding Minor and Medium Irrigation and Drainage and Flood Control).
9. SHRI MOHD. IBRAHIM ALI ANSARI : To be in-charge of Health and Medical, Waqfs, Waqfs Board and Salar Jung Museum.
10. SHRI R. RAMALINGA RAJU : To be in-charge of Religious and Charitable Endowments.
11. SHRI A. BHAGAVANTHA RAO : To be in-charge of Finance, Relief and Rehabilitation and Prisons.
12. SHRI V. KRISHNA-MURTHY NAIDU : To be in-charge of Power, Stationery and Printing.
13. SHRI M. MANIK RAO : To be in-charge of Municipal Administration, Town Planning, Commerce and Export Promotion and Ports.
14. SHRI B. SUBBA RAO : To be in-charge of Co-operation.
15. SHRI CH. S.R.V.P. MURTHY RAJU : To be in-charge of Marketing, State Warehousing Corporation and Agro-Industries Corporation.
16. SHRI P. BASI REDDY : To be in-charge of Medium Irrigation, Drainage and Flood Control, Law and Courts.

Ministers of State

17. SHRI A. VASUDEVA RAO: To be in-charge of Information and Public Relations and Minor Irrigation.
18. SHRI C. RAJA NARASIMHA: To be in-charge of Housing, Accommodation Control, Sports Council, Games and Stadiums.

19. SHRI CHALLA SUBBA RAYUDU : To be in-charge of Civil Supplies and Rationing.
20. SHRI P. MAHENDRANATH : To be in-charge of Forests.
21. SHRI K. GOPAL NAIDU : To be in-charge of Transport.
22. SHRI K. BHEEM RAO : To be in-charge of Tribal Welfare.
23. DR. CH. DEVANANDA RAO : To be in-charge of Tourism, Ravindra Bharathi and Cultural Delegations visiting the State.
24. SHRI A. MADAN MOHAN : To be in-charge of Technical Education, Public Libraries and Youth Services.
25. SMT. PADMA BHASKARA REDDY : To be in-charge of Women's Welfare, Child Welfare, Mines and Mining Corporation.

After the death of Shri K. Atchyuta Reddy on 23-1-1972 and on the acceptance of the resignations tendered by Shri N. Chenchurama Naidu and Shri A. Vasudeva Rao, of their membership of the Council of Ministers, with effect from 12-3-1972 and 13-3-1972, (a.n.) respectively the subjects in their charge were re-allocated to Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao, Chief Minister.

Thereafter general elections in the State were held in February/ March, 1972. A new ministry was formed which consisted of 19 Cabinet Ministers and 10 Ministers of State with Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao as Chief Minister.

The business of the Government among the Ministers was allocated as follows :

Cabinet Ministers

1. SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO, *Chief Minister* : To be in-charge of General Administration, Services, Law and Order, Legislature, Collegiate Education, Residential Schools, State Council for Education, Research and Training, Development of Modern Indian Languages, Official Language, Commercial Taxes, Land Revenue, Registration and Stamps, Evacuee Property, Atiyat, Jagir Administration and Debt Settlement Board, Information and Public Relations.

2. SHRI B. V. SUBBA REDDY, To be in-charge of Planning, Bureau of
Deputy Chief Minister : Economics, Buildings, Roads, High-
ways, Public Gardens, Public Works
Department, Workshops and concu-
rent subjects relating to Railways and
Telegraphs.
3. SHRI KAKANI VENKATA To be in-charge of Agriculture, Food
RATNAM : Production, Animal Husbandry, Integ-
rated Milk Project, Dairy Develop-
ment.
4. SHRI T. HAYAGRIVA CHARI: To be in-charge of Panchayati Raj.
5. SHRI MOHD. IBRAHIM ALI To be in-charge of Health and Medical,
ANSARI : Waqfs, Salar Jung Museum.
6. SHRI J. VENGALA RAO : To be in-charge of Industries.
7. SHRI A. BHAGVANTHA To be in-charge of Finance, Relief and
RAO : Rehabilitation.
8. SHRI V. KRISHNAMURTHY To be in-charge of Home, Police, Arms
NAIDU : Act, Passport, Cinematograph, Elec-
tions and Prisons.
9. SHRI M. MANIK RAO : To be in-charge of Municipal Adminis-
tration, Town Planning, Commerce,
Export Promotion, City Water Works,
Agro-Industries Corporation and Ports.
10. SHRI BATHINA SUBBA To be in-charge of Co-operation.
RAO :
11. SHRI CH. S. R. V. P. To be in-charge of Religious and Charit-
MURTHY RAJU : able Endowments and Indian Medicine
Department.
12. SHRI P. BASI REDDY : To be in-charge of Medium Irrigation,
Flood Control, Drainage, Law and
Courts.
13. SHRI RAJA SAGI SURYA- To be in-charge of Forests.
NARAYANA RAJU :
14. SHRI L. LAKSHMANADASU: To be in-charge of Housing and
Accommodation Control.

15. SHRI P. NARASA REDDY : To be in-charge of Major Irrigation.
16. SHRI T. ANJALIAH : To be in-charge of Labour and Employment.
17. SHRI MANDALI VENKATA KRISHNA RAO : To be in-charge of Social Welfare and Fisheries.
18. SMT. B. JAYAPRADA To be in-charge of Power, Stationery and Printing, Women's Welfare and Child Welfare.
19. SRI K. PRABHAKARA REDDY : To be in-charge of Transport.

Ministers of State

20. SHRI CHALLA SUBBARAYUDU : To be in-charge of Civil Supplies and Rationing.
21. SHRI G. RAJA RAM : To be in-charge of Handlooms, Co-operative Textile Mills, Co-operative Sugar Factories.
22. SHRI P. MAHENDRANATH : To be in-charge of Excise.
23. SHRI K. GOPAL NAIDU : To be in-charge of Minor Irrigation.
24. SHRI BHATTAM SREERAMAMURTHY : To be in-charge of Primary and Secondary Education, Literary and Scientific Associations including Academies Cultural Affairs and History of Freedom Movement.
25. SHRI K. BHEEM RAO : To be in-charge of Tribal Welfare.
26. DR. CH. DEVANANDARAO : To be in-charge of Tourism, Ravindra Bharathi, Cultural Delegations visiting the State and Public Libraries.
27. SHRI A. MADAN MOHAN : To be in-charge of Technical Education, Mines and Geology and Youth Services.
28. SHRI M. R. SHAM RAO : To be in-charge of Archaeology, State Archives, Sports Council, Games, Stadiums and Small Savings.
29. SRI D. MUNISWAMY : To be in-charge of Marketing, State Warehousing Corporation.

GOVERNOR'S TOURS AND ENGAGEMENTS

Tours in Andhra Pradesh State

The Governor toured in Warangal, Visakhapatnam, Srikakulam, Medak and Chittoor districts.

In the course of his tours, the Governor visited Educational Institutions, Local Government Institutions, Medical Institutions, Poultry Farms, Religious Institutions, Industrial Concerns and other places of importance. He laid down foundation-stones for Harijan Housing Colony, Togurpalli; Protected Water Supply at Nandikandi; Industrial Estate at Zahirabad and the Hostel for Research Scholars of the Andhra University at Waltair and declared open the Asoka Agricultural Development Corporation, Warangal, the Harijan Hostel at Balasamudram, Warangal; Harijan Colony at Salihundum, Srikakulam district; Children's Home at Sangareddy and Kasturba Maternity Ward Building at Zahirabad.

During the above tours, the Governor received Welcome Addresses, representations and memoranda from various individuals, Local Bodies and other Social Welfare Organisations. The representations were examined and suitable action was taken to draw the attention of Chief Minister or the Ministers concerned to meet the needs of the Public whenever called for. The Governor utilised his tours to make an appeal to the public, Local Bodies and other Social Organisations to work in a spirit of self-help and mutual co-operation and thus improve the living conditions of the people particularly the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections in villages.

Tours Outside the State

During the stay at Ahmedabad, the Governor met the Governor of Gujarat and discussed with him matters of common interest. On 7th May, he visited Mount Abu.

On the 3rd September, 1971 the Governor attended a meeting of Shri Somanath Trust at Bombay of which he is a member.

On the 2nd November, 1971 the Governor attended a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Shri Somanath Trust at Somanath. During his stay at Ahmedabad, he called on Sri Shriman Narayan, Governor of Gujarat and discussed with him matters of general interest.

On the 23rd November, the Governor left for Delhi for the Annual Governors' Conference. He attended an informal conference of Governors on the 25th and the regular conference on the 26th November 1971 at the Rashtrapathi Bhavan, New Delhi. The Governor returned to the headquarters in the forenoon of the 30th November, 1971.

Engagements of the Governor at Hyderabad

April, 1971 : The important engagements fulfilled by the Governor during the year under report are as follows :

The Governor on the 1st April, attended as Chief Guest, the Air Force Day Celebrations at the Air Force Officers Mess, I.A.F. Stations, Begunpet. On the 5th he received the President of India and Smt. Saraswathi Bai Giri at the Begunpet Airport. In the same afternoon he presided over the Annual Convocation of the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University at Rajendranagar, Hyderabad. On the 6th, he called on the President of India at the Andhra Mahila Sabha, Hyderabad at which the President was pleased to lay the Foundation-Stone for the Gandhi Centenary Hall. On the 7th, he attended the function at the Tank Bund Junction which the President was pleased to unveil the Statue of the late Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. On the 11th, he attended as Chief Guest, the Baisakhi Mela Celebrations at the Exhibition Grounds, Hyderabad. On the 25th, he attended the Sankara Jayanthi Celebrations at Kowtha Kamakoti Kalyana Nilayam, Secunderabad. On the 28th, he inaugurated Lord Basaveswara Jayanthi Celebrations at the V. V. College Hostel, Hyderabad.

June, 1971 : On the 1st June, he delivered a Valedictory Address at the Fifth All-India Telugu Writers' Conference at Hyderabad. On the 8th he presided over the meeting of the Managing Committee of the Andhra Pradesh State Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society at Raj Bhavan. On the 9th, he presided over the Annual Meeting of the St. John Ambulance Association at Raj Bhavan. On the same day, he presided over the Annual Meeting of the Indian Red Cross Society, Andhra Pradesh State Branch, at Raj Bhavan and presented State Awards for 1970 to the winners for meritorious service, best membership drive and for Group Registration. On the 15th, he administered the oath of office to Sri E. V. L. Narasimham, the new Chief Justice of Andhra Pradesh High Court at Raj Bhavan. On the 20th, he witnessed the final match of the Nizam's Gold Cup Football Tournament at the Goshamahal Stadium, Hyderabad and distributed prizes to the winners. On the 26th, he presided over the meeting of the Salar Jung Museum Board at Raj Bhavan.

July, 1971 : On the 6th July, he attended the Installation of the Rotary Club of Secunderabad at the Percy's Hotel, Secunderabad. On the 9th, he inaugurated the Collectors' Conference at the Jubilee Hall Public Gardens, Hyderabad. On the 17th, he addressed the Joint Session of the Andhra Pradesh State Legislative Assembly and the Council at the Assembly Hall, Hyderabad. On the 25th, he presided over a function of screening of a film on "Bangla Desh" in a local theatre in Secunderabad. On the 26th, he presided over the Managing Committee Meeting of the Andhra Pradesh State Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society at Raj Bhavan.

August, 1971 : On the 5th August, he presided over the inauguration of the reorganised Galleries of the Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad. On the 7th, he inaugurated the Andhra Pradesh Backward Classes Students Convention in Hyderabad. On the 9th, he attended as Chief

Guest, the Toast Masters International Club Celebrations Week at the Y.M.C.A., Secunderabad. On the 12th, he inaugurated Five-Day Seminar on Workers' Education Scheme organised under the auspices of the I.N.T.U.C. Andhra Pradesh Branch at Hyderabad. On the 14th, he attended the Southern Command Volley Ball Tournament at No. 1 E.M.E. Centre Grounds, Secunderabad Cantonment and distributed prizes to the winners. On the 15th morning, he unfurled the National Flag at Raj Bhavan. On the 21st, he attended a function to honour the Recipients of Honorary Degrees of F.R.C.S. at the Exhibition Club, Hyderabad. The same evening, he presided over the 'Unity Award' Function at Sultan Bazar, Hyderabad. On the 24th, he received the President of India and was at the airport when he left for Madras. On the 26th, he received the President and Smt. Saraswathi Bai Giri at the Begumpet Airport when they arrived from Madras for a month's stay at Hyderabad. On the 29th, he witnessed the 'Governor's Cup' Race at the Race Course, Malakpet and presented the cup to the owner of the horse which won the race. On the 31st, he called on the President and Smt. Saraswathi Bai Giri at the Rashtrapathi Nilayam, Bolaram.

September, 1971 : On the 7th September, he called on the President of India at the Rashtrapathi Nilayam, Bolaram. On the 9th, he attended Sri Prakasam Centenary Celebrations which were inaugurated by the President of India at the Jubilee Hall, Hyderabad. On the 10th, he bade farewell to the President of India and Smt. Saraswathi Bai Giri at the Secunderabad Railway Station when they left for Madras. On the 15th, he inaugurated a seminar on 'Trade Union Rivalry and National Integration' at the Jubilee Hall, Hyderabad. On the 22nd, he received the Vice-President of India at Hakeempet Airport. On the 23rd, he presided over the Foundation-Stone Laying Ceremony of the Institute of Preventive Medicine at Nacharam. In the afternoon, he bade farewell to the Vice-President of India at Begumpet Airport. On the 24th, he presided over the Foundation-stone laying Ceremony by the President of India of Dr. Siva Reddy's Charitable Rest House, at Sarojini Devi Eye Hospital, Hyderabad. In the same evening he attended a reception given by the President of India at the Rashtrapathi Nilayam, Bolaram. Thereafter, he attended a cultural programme in aid of 'Bangla Desh' at Ravindra Bharathi, Hyderabad. On the 25th, he attended an 'At Home' given in honour of the President of India by the Andhra Pradesh Bar Council at the Jubilee Hall, Public Gardens, Hyderabad. On the 27th he bade farewell to the President of India and Smt. Saraswathi Bai Giri at the Secunderabad Railway Station when they left for Delhi.

October, 1971 : On the 2nd October, he inaugurated the 5th All-India Children's Paintings Exhibition at Kala Bhavan, Hyderabad. On the same evening, he inaugurated the High School Building Extension at the Andhra Mahila Sabha, Hyderabad. On the 9th, he inaugurated the Urdu Writers' Guild at Fateh Maidan Indoor Stadium, Hyderabad. On the 12th, he presided over the inaugural function of the 2,500th Year of the Establishment of Iranian Empire by Cyrus the Great at the Jubilee Hall, Public Gardens, Hyderabad. On the 13th, he inaugurated 5th

Biennial Conference of the Student Nurses Association of India, Andhra Pradesh State Branch at the Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad. On the 16th, he declared open the Fabric Paintings Exhibits at the Kala Bhavan, Hyderabad. Thereafter, he presided over the Annual Meeting of the State Council of the Bharat Scouts and Guides, Andhra Pradesh at Raj Bhavan, Hyderabad. On the 20th, he visited the Gujarati Pragati Samaj, Hyderabad and the Gujarati Seva Mandal, Secunderabad. On the 22nd, he presided over a meeting of the Salar Jung Museum Board at Raj Bhavan. On the 23rd, he presided over the Managing Committee Meeting of the Indian Red Cross Society, Andhra Pradesh State Branch at Raj Bhavan.

November, 1971 : On the 5th November, he was the Chief Guest at the Graduation Ceremony of 26 EME Engineering Course at Military College of Electronics and Mechanical Engineering, Secunderabad. On the 14th he attended, as Chief Guest, a Children's Programme, arranged by the All-India Radio, Hyderabad at Raj Bhavan and distributed sweets to the children. On the 20th, he declared open a Seminar organised in connection with the Annual Day Celebrations of the Andhra Pradesh Gujarati Samaj at Sree Gujarati Seva Mandal, Secunderabad. On the 21st, he inaugurated the All-India U.N.E.S.C.O. Week Celebrations at the Stanley Girls' High School, Hyderabad. The same day he inaugurated an open session of the Andhra Pradesh Gujarati Samaj at Sree Gujarati Pragati Samaj, Hyderabad.

December, 1971 : On the 18th December, he presided over a meeting of the Salar Jung Museum Board at Raj Bhavan. On the 26th he inaugurated the Rajasthani Yuvak Sangh at Marwadi Hindi Vidyalaya High School, Secunderabad. On the 27th, he received the first batch of 250 wounded soldiers at Trimulgherry Military Siding Station.

January, 1972 : On the 10th January, 1972 he inaugurated the Vedic Discourses by Swamy Gangeshwaranandji at Udasin Math of Babu Purundas at Hussaini Alam, Hyderabad. On the 12th, he attended the Annual Meeting of the India Geophysical Union at the Jubilee Hall, Public Gardens, Hyderabad. On the 15th, he inaugurated the Hyderabad Tanil Sangham at New Railway Colony, Secunderabad. On the 18th he inaugurated the Students' Union of the Jawaharlal Nehru Polytechnic at Ramanathapur, Hyderabad. On the 19th, he addressed the members of the Rotary Club at the Ritz Hotel, Hyderabad. On the 20th he attended the Finals of the 20th National Kabaddi Championship at the Lal Bahadur Stadium, Hyderabad. On the 26th, he took Salute at the Republic Day Ceremonial Parade at the Secunderabad Parade Grounds. In the afternoon he presided over the "Cheerup" function and presented cash, sewing machines etc., to the bereaved members of Jwans at Motilal Nagar, Begumpet. Later, he broadcast a message to the people of the State over the All-India Radio, Hyderabad. On the 30th, he presided over the Foundation-Stone Laying Ceremony of the Gandhi Darshan Stall Building at the Exhibition Grounds, Hyderabad. On the 31st, he attended the 7th Anniversary Celebrations of the Stanley Girls' High School.

February, 1972 : On the 2nd February, he received the Prime Minister of India at the Begumpet Airport. On the 7th, he delivered the Valedictory Address at the Two-Day Educational Conference on Intermediate Education at the Mahboobia Government College, Hyderabad. On the 9th, he inaugurated a two-day symposium on "Forensic Toxicology" at the Institute of Engineers, Hyderabad. On the 11th, he inaugurated the National Seminar on "Steam and Fuel Economy in Industry" at the Institute of Engineers, Hyderabad. In the same evening he distributed prizes at the All-India Industrial Exhibition, Hyderabad. On the 12th, he inaugurated the 5th Annual Conference of Government College Teachers' Association, Andhra Pradesh at the Medical College Hyderabad. On the 17th, he attended the 22nd Annual Conference of the Indian Institute of Personnel Management at Jubilee Hall, Public Gardens, Hyderabad. On the 19th, he attended the finals of the Inter-factory Football Tournaments at the Gymkhana Grounds, Secunderabad. On the 21st, he inaugurated the National Symposium on 'High Temperature Materials' at the auditorium of the Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad. On the 24th, he presided over a function organised by Sri Ramakrishna Math to welcome His Holiness Srimat Swamy Gambhiranandji Maharaj at the Vivekananda Hall, Secunderabad.

March, 1972 : On the 1st March, he inaugurated a Convention for Agents and Development Officers of the Life Insurance Corporation of India at the Jubilee Hall, Public Gardens, Hyderabad. On the 5th, he attended a programme of music arranged by Kalasagaram at the Keyes High School, Secunderabad. On the 19th, he attended a function by the South India Cultural Association at Ravindra Bharathi, Hyderabad. On the 20th, he administered the Oath of Office and Secrecy to the new Council of Ministers headed by Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao. On the 21st he addressed the Joint Session of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly and the Council in the Assembly Hall. On the 24th, he attended the annual function of the Government High School, Raj Bhavan, Hyderabad. On the 25th, he presided over a meeting of the Salar Jung Museum Board at Raj Bhavan. The same evening, he inaugurated the Centenary Celebrations of the Madras-i-Aliya, at the Nizam College, Hyderabad. On the 27th, he inaugurated the Mahavir Jayanthi Celebrations at the Exhibition Club, Hyderabad.

Presiding over the University Convocations

The Governor presided over the Annual Convocation of the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University at Rajendranagar on the 5th April, 1971. On the 8th January, 1972 he presided over the Forty-fifth Annual Convocation of the Andhra University, Waltair. On the 5th February, 1972 he presided over the Fifteenth Annual Convocation of Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupathi.

Chapter III

**THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
AND
THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL**

***Secretary:* Sri A. Shankar Reddy**

LAW DEPARTMENT

***Secretary:* Sri J. Veeraswamy**

Chapter III

THE LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Party Position.—The party position in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly as on 31st March, 1971 is as follows :

Congress	219
Communist Party of India ..	7
Communist Party of India (Marxist) ..	1
Swatantra Party	2
Sampoorna Telangana Praja Samathi	2
Independents	56
Nominated	1
Total :	288

Assembly Session.— During the period under report the Assembly sat for 64 days.

Questions.— Information regarding the number of questions received admitted, disallowed etc. for the period from 1-4-1972 to 31-3-1972.

	Starred	Un- starred	Short Notice	Total
1. Number of questions received	1,622	1	618	2,241
2. Number of questions admitted	903	*524	117 **180	} 1,724
3. Number of questions disallowed	196	..	321		517
4. Number of questions answered	1,000	515	117	1,632

* Includes Starred Notices admitted as Unstarred Questions.

** Short Notices admitted as Ordinary Starred Questions.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL**Party Position**

The party position in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council is as follows :

Congress	..	..	..	65
Bharatiya Jana Sangh	..	..	..	5
Swatantra	..	..	..	1
Communist Party of India	..	..	..	3
Communist (Marxist)	..	..	..	1
National Democratic Front	..	..	..	6
National Democrats	..	..	..	2
Independents	..	..	..	3
Vacant	..	..	..	4
Total :				90

Council Session.—During the period under report the Council met for 46 days.

Questions.—Statement showing the particulars of the questions received, admitted, disallowed and answered by the Council from 1st April, 1971 to 31st March, 1972.

	Starred	Un- starred	Short Notice	Total
1. Number of questions received	709	..	99	808
2. Number of questions admitted	539	..	45	584
3. Number of questions disallowed	102	..	26	128
4. Number of questions answered	546	..	28	574

During the period under report the Assembly and the Council passed 19 Bills indicated below :

1. The Andhra Pradesh Essential Services Maintenance Bill, 1972.
2. The Andhra Pradesh Relief Undertakings (Special Provisions) Bill, 1971.
3. The Andhra Pradesh Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1971.
4. The Andhra Pradesh Housing Board (Amendment) Bill, 1971.
5. The Andhra Pradesh Sugarcane Crop Land Revenue Assessment (Repeal) Bill, 1971.
6. The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings (Second Amendment) Bill, 1971.
7. The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1971.
8. The Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation (Third Amendment) Bill, 1971.
9. The Indian Stamp (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1971.
10. The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1971.
11. The Andhra Pradesh Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1971.
12. The Andhra Pradesh Excise (Amendment) Bill, 1971.
13. The Andhra Pradesh Electricity Supply Undertakings (Acquisition) Extension and (Amendment) Bill, 1971.
14. The Andhra Pradesh (Krishna and Godavari Delta Area) Drainage Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1971.
15. The Motor Vehicles (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1971.
16. The Andhra Pradesh Record of Rights in Land Bill, 1971.
17. The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill 1972.
18. The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation Bill 1972.
19. The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1972.

During the year under report, 25 Acts have been enacted, 2 Ordinances have been promulgated and one Regulation has been made.

The details are as given below :—

Acts

1. The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (No. 4) Act, 1971 (Act 28 of 1971).
2. The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971).
3. The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1972 (Act 3 of 1972).
4. The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation Act, 1972 (Act 4 of 1972).
5. The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1972 (Act 5 of 1972).
6. The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings (Amendment) Act, 1971 (Act 14 of 1971).
7. The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings (Amendment) Act, 1972 (Act 1 of 1972).
8. The Andhra Pradesh Chit Funds Act, 1971 (Act 9 of 1971).
9. The Andhra Pradesh (Krishna and Godavari Delta Area) Drainage (Amendment) Act, 1971 (Act 25 of 1971).
10. The Andhra Pradesh Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Act, 1971 (Act 24 of 1971).
11. The Andhra Pradesh Essential Service Maintenance Act, 1971 (Act No. 20 of 1971).
12. The Andhra Pradesh Excise (Amendment) Act, 1971 (Act 23 of 1971).
13. The Andhra Pradesh Housing Board (Amendment) Act, 1971 (Act 18 of 1971).
14. The Andhra Pradesh Intermediate Education Act, 1971 (Act 2 of 1971).
15. The Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1971 (Act 11 of 1971).
16. The Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation (Second Amendment) Act, 1971 (Act 13 of 1971).
17. The Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation (Third Amendment) Act, 1971 (Act 27 of 1971).
18. The Andhra Pradesh Municipalities (Second Amendment) Act, 1971 (Act 16 of 1971).

19. The Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Act, 1971 (Act 10 of 1971).
20. The Andhra Pradesh Record of Rights in Land Act, 1971 (Act 26 of 1971).
21. The Andhra Pradesh Relief Undertakings (Special Provisions) Act, 1971 (Act No. 19 of 1971).
22. The Indian Stamp (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Act, 1971 (Act 22 of 1971).
23. The Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1971 (Act 12 of 1971).
24. The Andhra Pradesh Sugarcane Crop Land Revenue Assessment (Repeal) Act 1971 (Act 17 of 1971).
25. The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Tanancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Act, 1971 (Act 15 of 1971).

Ordinances

1. The Andhra Pradesh Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance 1971 (Ordinance No. 1 of 1971).
2. The Andhra Pradesh Relief Undertaking (Special Provisions) Ordinance, 1971 (Ordinance No. 2 of 1971).

Regulation

1. The Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Land Transfer (Amendment) Regulation, 1971 (Regulation 1 of 1971).

Chapter IV

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Special Secretary: **Sri S. R. Rama Murthy, I.A.S.**

DIRECTOR OF STATE ARCHIVES

Sri P. Seethapathy, I.A.S.
(upto 26th April, 1971)

Sri Md. Abdul Waheed Khan
(24th April, 1971 to 10th January, 1972)

Dr. (Miss) Sarojini Regani
(from 10th January, 1972 to date)

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Sri B. Pratap Reddy, I.A.S.
(upto 23rd December, 1971)

Sri V. Ramachandran
(from 24th December, 1971 to date)

DIRECTOR AND STATE EDITOR, DISTRICT GAZETTEERS

Shri M. V. Rajagopal, I.A.S.

COMMISSIONER OF GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS

Sri B. Pratap Reddy, I.A.S. (Ex-officio)
(upto 23rd December, 1971)

Sri V. Ramachandran
(23rd December, 1971 to date)

DIRECTOR OF SOCIAL WELFARE

Sri M. Sreeramulu

DIRECTOR OF TRIBAL WELFARE

Sri K. Kamala Manohar Rao

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE

Principal : **Sri Pratap D. R.**

DIRECTOR OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Sri T. R. Dass

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Sri K. V. V. Subba Raju

DIRECTOR OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND MUSEUMS

Sri Mohd. Abdul Waheed Khan

DIRECTOR OF TEXT-BOOK PRESS

Sri N. Narayan Rao

DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL CADET CORPS

Air Cdre N. K. Shitoley

TRANSLATOR TO GOVERNMENT (REGISTRAR OF BOOKS)

Sri Y. Srinivasa Rao

DIRECTOR, JAWAHAR BAL BHAVAN

Kum. Sharda Devi

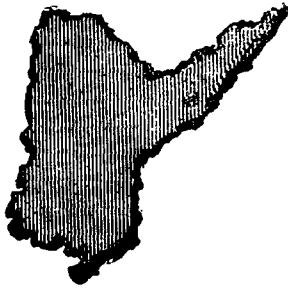
DIRECTOR OF WOMEN'S WELFARE

Mrs. Rajyam Sinha
(upto 4th February, 1972)

Kum. B. Shakuntala
(from 4th February 1972 to date)

DIRECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

Sri Dastagir Qureshi, I.A.S.



EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES ANDHRA PRADESH 1970-71

INSTITUTIONS



PRIMARY 37,349



UPPER PRIMARY 3,000



SECONDARY 2,994



JUNIOR COLLEGES 181



GENERAL COLLEGES 163



PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES 46



ORIENTAL COLLEGES 44

PUPILS



32.23 LAKH



7.71 LAKH



9.94 LAKH



29.9 THOUS



1.46 LA



21.3 THOUS



5.5 THOUS

SOURCE:
HAND BOOK OF STATISTICS, 1971-72
ISSUED BY BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS, HYDERABAD.

Chapter IV

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

STATE ARCHIVES

Administrative set-up

During the period under report Sri Mohd. Abdul Waheed Khan, F.R.A.S. (London), Director of Archaeology and Museums who relieved Sri P. Sitapathy, I.A.S., on 26th April, 1971, continued as Director in-charge of State Archives and Government Oriental Manuscripts Library and Research Institute, Hyderabad, upto 10th January, 1972 (F.N.). On 10th January, 1972 (A.N.) Dr. (Miss) Sarojini Regani, M.A., Ph. D., took over charge as Director, State Archives and Government Oriental Manuscripts Library and Research Institute.

The Director of State Archives and Government Oriental Manuscripts Library and Research Institute was assisted by Joint Director and Assistant Directors. The Joint Director was placed in charge of the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library and Research Institute located in the State Central Library Building at Hyderabad.

Accessions

Records of Erstwhile Hyderabad Government.—During the year 1971-72, 16,967 fly-leaves, 607 files of Revenue Department, 10,540 fly-leaves, 421 files of Health, Housing and Municipal Administration, 3,845 fly-leaves and 54 files of Home Department, 6,505 fly-leaves and 1,297 files of Board of Revenue and 144 bundles of files of General Administration Department, were transferred to the State Archives. 531 Siyahas (Muslim Marriage Certificates) were also received from the different Qazis of Telangana region for preservation.

Records of Andhra Pradesh Government

Two hundred and seven bundles of Electoral Rolls from Electoral Registration Officers and 544 issues of Andhra Pradesh Gazettes from the Director of Government Printing Press, were received. 1,519 Strorg Almirah Documents were received from various branches of Co-operative Department of Andhra Pradesh and all of them were accessioned and preserved. 41,022 Government orders of various Secretariat Departments and proceedings of the Board of Revenue etc., 4,632 records of Survey and Settlement Department were also transferred for preservation.

144 bundles of records of the General Administration Department of ex-Hyderabad Government were arranged year-wise. 875 bastas of *Daf-tar-e-Diwani* containing *Jama-o-Kharch* records were sorted out, arranged and preserved in 612 carton boxes. 5,081 Siyahas accessioned were arranged district-wise and year-wise. 1,700 documents pertaining to 1st to 3rd regional years of Aurangzeb's Reign were sorted out and arranged serially in almirahs.

192 bundles of records of Revenue Department, 83 bundles of records of Home Department, 90 bundles of records of Board of Revenue and 212 bundles of records of Health, Housing and Municipal Administration Department were arranged on racks. All these records were

arranged department-wise, section-wise, and year-wise with labels indicating the name of the department, year to which they relate and the number of records in each bundle.

The following collections have also been chronologically arranged.

- (i) Kazim Jung Collection.
- (ii) Syed Asadullah Collection.
- (iii) Hidayat Ali Khan Collection.
- (iv) Obul Reddy Collection.
- (v) Mohammed Hussain Khan Collection.
- (vi) Mohammed Sheriff Collection.
- (vii) Hakeem Nizamuddin Collection.

15,120 records of Salar Jung Estate were sorted out, arranged chronologically and listed. The records of Andhra Pradesh Government numbering 19,018 were also arranged in the order of their origin.

Preservation

The programme of repairing the old and brittle records was continued.

The old records, 60 documents, 100 letters, 21 palm-leaves, 313 old registers and books and also records in 72 bastas were fumigated to destroy the pests.

Requisition of Records

6,346 requisitions were received from various Secretariat Departments, Heads of Departments, Research-Scholars, Private parties and Courts for the supply of original records or copies of Orders, Gazettes, Official Reports (printed) etc. All the requisitions were attended to and records called for were furnished.

Restoration

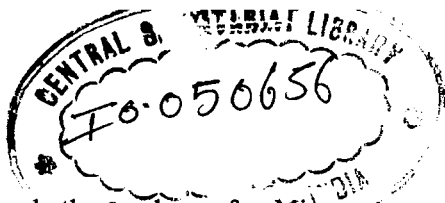
37,685 records consisting of G.Os, Survey and Settlement records, original files, Gazettes, transfer lists and other miscellaneous records were received back and restored to their original order.

Weeding

12,666 files of Home Department were examined from historical viewpoint and out of these 12,378 files were marked for destruction and 188 files were marked for retention. 24,000 files of Health, Housing and Municipal Administration Department were also examined and out of these 23,750 files were marked for destruction and 250 files were marked for retention.

Plan Schemes

A sum of Rs. 2.40 lakhs was sanctioned for implementing the Plan schemes of this office. The following are important achievements during the year.



Micro-film Equipment

A sum of Rs. 7,900 was utilised towards the purchase of a Micro-film-Reader for Government Oriental Manuscripts Library and Research Institute, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

The payment of advance servicing charges was also made to M/s. Kodak Limited, Madras under 'Equipment Servicing Scheme' for 1972-73 in order to keep the -Micro-film 'MRD-2E Camera' and the 'Recordak Archival Reader' in good working condition.

A sum of Rs. 4,400 was spent towards the purchase of 35 mm. negative and positive roll films, photopaper, chemicals and other necessary items required for the Photographic Wing.

Research Fellowships and Research Schemes

In order to promote Historical Research in Modern History of Andhra Pradesh and the Deccan etc., full-time and part-time Research Fellowships Scheme was instituted on stipendiary basis.

During the year 1971-72 no new Research Fellowships were awarded. Twenty-five Research Fellows selected in the previous years continued their research under this scheme.

One full-time and one part-time Research Fellow who had submitted the theses to the Osmania University for evaluation was declared qualified for award of Ph.D.

Monograph Series Scheme

The Monograph Series Scheme instituted in 1966-67 in this office for encouraging writers who will utilise archival sources in this office as well as elsewhere for writing monographs on the Modern History of Andhra Pradesh and the Deccan or Technical aspects of Archival-keeping in India was continued during the year under report.

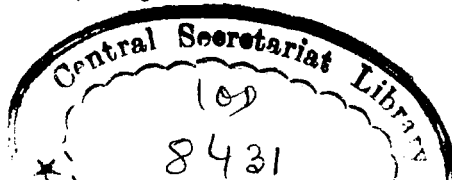
The Monograph viz., 'A Deenabandu of South India late Dewan Baladur P. Kesava Pillai of Gooty' by Sri P. Damodaram Pillai was selected by the Selection and Review Committee for publication under this scheme.

A monograph which was submitted by the writer selected under the regular monograph series scheme and placed before the Selection and Review Committee was sent for evaluation.

During the year under report the Selection and Review Committee for Research Fellowships and Monograph Series Schemes interviewed candidates and selected candidates for awarding one full-time and six part-time Research Fellowships for 1972-73.

Purchase of Manuscripts

The Manuscript Purchase Committee met on 28th February, 1972 and purchased a number of private collections from various individuals. 26 palm-leaves, 25 manuscripts, books, 6 copper plates, 327 documents, and 3 printed books which were literary, religious and of historical importance were purchased.



Research

Research facilities were continued to be provided for Research Scholars by providing a spacious research room with comfortable furniture, a deposit-room for depositing the records and cubicles near the library to study records and reference material. The Research Room was kept open from 10-30 a.m. to 10-30 p.m. on all working days and from 10-30 a.m. to 5-00 p.m. on all holidays, including Sundays.

During the year under report, 35 Research Scholars were given tickets of admission and permission to consult records in this office and admission tickets issued earlier to 5 Researchers, were renewed.

Information Service

Information was furnished to the Research Scholars about the Archival sources and secondary sources available in this office on the topics of their research whenever such information was sought for by them.

The Documentation Wing of this office continued to work on systematic lines. 736 new Government publications comprising of departmental reports, assembly debates, parliamentary debates, bulletins etc. were added to the previous collections during the year under report. 137 printed books were supplied to the Research Scholars and Government Departments.

Information was supplied to various scholars, eminent visitors and institutions about the availability of records on several specific topics, with detailed data.

As requisitioned by the researchers, 1,502 frames of micro-negatives, 41,418 frames of micro-positive and 267 photo-enlargements of documents were furnished to them by the Photographic Wing.

Publication Programme

The two publications *viz.*, 'Brief History of Andhra Pradesh' and 'Guide to Records in State Archives' sent to Government Press earlier were in the final stage of printing.

The following two monographs which were selected for publication under the Monographs Series Scheme and sent to the press were under print.

- (i) 'The Rate-Schools of Godavari' by Miss J. Mangamma.
- (ii) 'Finances and Fiscal Policy of Hyderabad State (1900-1956)' by Dr. B. K. Narayan.

Reference Media

The work of compilation and editing a descriptive catalogue of documents pertaining to Shah Jehan's Reign was in progress during the period under report. It was proposed to bring this work in five to seven volumes. The cataloguing of the documents proposed to be included in Volume I was completed and was being typed.

The work of preparing the descriptive catalogue for 80 documents of the family and private collection detailed below was also in progress during the period under report.

- (i) Hamid Ali Siddiqui Collection.
- (ii) Syed Assadullah Collection.
- (iii) Hussain Ali Khan Collection.
- (iv) Mohammed Sheriff Collection.
- (v) Hakeem Nizammuddin Collection.

Archival-Journal

This department prepared a programme of publishing a Half-yearly Archival Journal based on original source material and also periodical achievements of Andhra Pradesh State Archives. Several eminent scholars have contributed their articles. The publishing of this Journal is under correspondence with the Government.

State Archives Publications

The publications (Persian and Marathi) of State Archives were in demand throughout the year. 94 publications were sold during the period under report to Indian as well as foreign scholars, etc.

Library

210 new books were added to the main collections. 230 books were classified and catalogued. 20 Journals were subscribed and 7 Journals were received on gratis. During the period under report 500 books were issued to the Research Scholars and to the staff of this office for reference.

Regional Historical Records Survey Committee

The action taken by the State Archives on the resolutions of the Regional Historical Records Survey Committee was as follows:

- (i) *Separation and Transfer of Telugu printed Books from Tamil Nad Archives, Tamil Nadu to Andhra Pradesh State Archives:*

Efforts were made to get the Telugu printed books relating to the period 1867 onwards from the Tamil Nad State Archives.

- (ii) *Transfer of Andhra Sahitya Parishad Library to Andhra Pradesh State Archives:*

As per the decision of the Regional Historical Records Survey Committee, Sri D. Bhasker Rao of Kakinada was addressed for the transfer of Andhra Sahitya Parishad Library to State Archives and the conditions laid down for the said transfer were under examination for placing them before Regional Historical Records Survey Committee.

- (iii) *Research Assistants and their Continuance :*

The posts of three Research Assistants for the survey of records were continued.

- (iv) *Indian Historical Records Commission, National Committee of Archivists and National Register of Records:*

Dr. (Miss) Sarojini Regani, the Director, State Archives, Andhra Pradesh was nominated as an ordinary member of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

The resolutions of the above Commission and those of the National Committee of Archivists passed in their last meeting were being implemented. The periodical progress reports and the expenditure statements of the Research Assistants working under Regional Historical Records Survey Committee were sent to National Archives of India.

History of Freedom Struggle in Andhra Pradesh

The Director, State Archives, continued to be the Budget Controlling authority in respect of Andhra Pradesh State Committee for History of Freedom Struggle in Andhra Pradesh. The term of the office of the Committee and that of the office of the Sub-Committee for "Who is Who" was extended by one year and six months from 31st August, 1971 to 28th February, 1972. The Director, State Archives continued to be the member of the Committee.

The three volumes on Freedom Struggle published by the Committee were preserved in State Archives, and the sales were effected through the Directorate of Printing and Publication Bureau, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad. The fourth volume is under print.

A. P. Oriental Manuscripts Library and Research Institute, Hyderabad

The Andhra Pradesh Government Oriental Manuscripts Library and Research Institute are at present in the formative stage and possess many rare and valuable paper manuscripts, manuscript books in different Indian languages viz., Sanskrit, Telugu, Persian, Arabic, Urdu, Marathi, etc. and also has a good collection of palm-leaf manuscripts in Sanskrit and Telugu and also rare printed books.

Under the Crash Programme of publication of unpublished manuscripts, the Andhra Pradesh Government Oriental Manuscripts Library and Research Institute had undertaken the publication of the following manuscripts.

(1) Seethakalyanam, (2) Srungavarapadamulu, (3) Indumati Parinayam, (4) Radha Vamsheedhara Vilasa Natak, (5) Geeta Govindam and Geeta Sankaram, (6) Vaikritachandrika, (7) Kasiyatra Charitra, (8) Naradeyapuranam.

Of these, the following manuscripts were printed by Andhra Pradesh Text-Books Press, Hyderabad.

1. Seethakalyanam.
2. Srungavarapadamulu.
3. Indumati Parinayam.
4. Radha Vamsheehara Vilasa Natak.
5. Geeta Govindam and Geeta Sankaram.

Manuscripts

All the manuscripts, palm-leaf manuscripts, paper manuscripts, both published and unpublished in Sanskrit and Telugu

language were separated language-wise and subject-wise. 180 Telugu and Sanskrit manuscripts of different categories were prepared for descriptive catalogue. The following manuscripts texts were also copied during the period under report.

1. Shadadhwalu.
2. Vedapadastavam.
3. Sivapara Narayana Sabda Natya Sadhanamu.
4. Bhargava Puranam.
5. Sandhi Nirvachanamu.
6. Alankara Makarandha
7. Telugu-Sanskrit Nighantuvu.
8. Kavichintamani.
9. Vasudeva Vritti.

The Avstarika of Kanyaka Puranam and the Avatarika and Aswasa ending verses of (1) Jagadeka Pratapa Charita and (2) Hanumanarjuna Samvetam were also copied.

The manuscripts in Arabic, Persian and Urdu were also arranged language-wise and subject-wise.

A descriptive catalogue of 80 Arabic manuscripts was prepared in English. The manuscripts entitled '*Mawaiz-e-Nadir*' in Urdu was translated into English, during the period under report.

During the period under report five hundred palm-leaf manuscripts were cleaned and chemicals were applied.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Staff Pattern

SriB. Pratap Reddy, I.A.S., Director of Public Instruction, continued to function as the Head of the Department and Ex-Officio Commissioner of Government Examinations upto 23-12-1971. Consequent on his posting as Joint Secretary to Government, Food and Agriculture Department he was relieved on 24-12-1971 forenoon by Sri V. Ramachandra, Joint Director of Public Instruction who was promoted and posted as Director of Public Instruction and Ex-Officio Commissioner for Government Examinations.

Consequent on the introduction of Two-Year Intermediate Course and to pay greater attention to Higher Education, Government in their Order R. No. 2554 G.A.D. (Special), dated 21-12-1971 created the post of Educational Adviser and Ex-Officio Secretary to Government in the Education Department and Sri M.V. Rajagopal, M.A. (Cantab) I.A.S., was appointed to that post and was designated as Director of Higher Education.

The Director is assisted by two Joint Directors of Public Instruction, one Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer and four Deputy Directors of Public Instruction who were in charge of :

1. Colleges,
2. Oriental Studies,
3. Survey and
4. Training.

The Director, as Ex-Officio Commissioner for Government Examinations was assisted by the following officers for the conduct of examinations upto the Secondary level :

1. Deputy Commissioner for Govt. Examinations.
2. Secretary to the Commissioner for Govt. Examinations.
3. Joint Secretary to the Commissioner for Govt. Examinations
4. Addl. Joint Secretary to the Commissioner for Govt. Examinations.
5. Assistant Commissioner for Govt. Examinations.

Staff at District Level

There is one District Educational Officer for each of the 21 Revenue Districts and one District Educational Officer at Hyderabad City exclusively for the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. These District Educational Officers are assisted by 67 Gazetted Inspectors of Schools. The main function of the Gazetted Inspector of Schools is to inspect the Secondary and Special Schools under their jurisdiction. Each Inspector is in charge of 40 to 50 schools. One of the two Gazetted Inspectors of Schools in each district is meant and manned by a Woman Officer to inspect the Girls' Schools in the district.

The District Educational Officers inspect the schools manned by Gazetted Officers, offices of the Deputy Inspectors of Schools and the Education Wing of the Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samithis in the districts.

Physical Education

For looking after the work relating to physical education there is one Inspector of Physical Education at Kakinada and another at Hyderabad. There is also a post of Inspectress of Physical Education at Hyderabad, incharge of the Physical Education Activities of Girls Schools in the entire State.

Oriental Schools and Zilla Parishad Schools

To look after the work relating to Oriental Schools there is an Inspector of Oriental Schools with headquarters at Vijayawada. For administration of schools under the administrative control of the Zilla Parishads, there is a Deputy Secretary at the headquarters of the district in each of the 21 Zilla Parishad Offices.

Administration at Block Level

There is one Deputy Inspector of Schools for each block apart from the Extension Officer (Edn.) under the direct control of the District

Education Officer and independent of the Panchayat Samithis. The Extension Officer (Education) is under the control of the Panchayat Samithi. The Deputy Inspectors of Schools are intended for the inspection of Primary and Upper Primary Schools. There were separate Deputy Inspectors of Schools for the inspection of Primary and Upper Primary Schools in urban areas at the rate of one for each district. There are 12 Deputy Inspectors of Schools for the inspection of Primary Schools and Upper Primary Schools in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. There are 10 Deputy Inspectors of Schools for the inspection of Urdu Medium Schools in the State in the Andhra area.

Primary Education

During the year under report ten new schools were opened increasing the number of Primary Schools from 37,349 to 37,359 and the number of school-going children increased from 32,23,292 to 32,24,397. The number of Upper Primary Schools increased from 3,000 to 3,080 recording an increase by 80. The enrolment in these schools was 8,06,671 showing an increase of 95,907 in the strength at the end of the year.

Under Centrally sponsored scheme "Expansion of Elementary Education and Providing Employment to the Educated Unemployed" the following schemes were sanctioned:

1. Appointment of 900 additional Secondary Grade Teachers in the existing Primary and Upper Primary Schools.
2. Creation of 7 Deputy Inspectors of Schools with requisite staff.
3. Free supply of text-books and stationery to 25,092 children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Girl students.
4. Free supply of mid-day meals to 25,092 children.

In addition to the above, the State Government have also sanctioned the following schemes during the year as a part of the State Plan:

1. 404 Secondary Grade posts for upgrading the existing Samithi Primary Schools into Upper Primary Schools by opening Class VI.
2. Appointment of 72 B.Ed., Headmasters and 72 Language Pandits in the existing Upper Primary Schools under Samithi Management.
3. Appointment of 100 additional Secondary Grade Teachers in Aided Primary and Upper Primary Schools.

English Language Teaching Campaign Centres

The 12 English language Teaching Campaign Centres continued to function during the year under report. These centres conducted six courses of six weeks' duration each in the modern methods of teaching English for the benefit of Secondary Grade Teachers working in Primary and Upper Primary Schools.

Mid-day Meals

During the year 1971-72, 8,06,613 children studying in Primary Schools of the age-group 6-11 were benefited by the scheme. The scheme was extended to 10,245 pre-primary and balwadi school children in the

institutions under the control of the Andhra Pradesh State Social Welfare Advisory Board and Women Welfare Department, 15,561 Primary School children under the Tribal Welfare Department and 71,036 Primary School children under the Social Welfare Department.

The CARE Organisation supplied the following food commodities free of cost for this scheme :

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. C.S.M. Mixture | .. 1,51,12,500 lbs. |
| 2. Bulgur Wheat | .. 1,51,12,500 lbs. |
| 3. Salad Oil | .. 50,37,500 lbs. |

Secondary Education

While the number of secondary schools during 1970-71 was 2,994 by the end of 1971-72 the number was increased to 3,069. The strength in the above schools increased from 9,94,266 in 1970-71 to 10,19,184 by the end of the year 1971-72.

Six Government Upper Primary Schools were upgraded into High Schools by opening Class VIII during 1971-72 and the following additional staff sanctioned.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------|
| 1. B.Ed. Assistants | .. 23 |
| 2. Telugu Pandits Grade II | .. 4 |
| 3. Hindi Pandits Grade II | .. 4 |
| 4. P. E. T. | .. 1 |

In the Andhra region permission was accorded for the opening of Class VIII in 4 Samithi Upper Primary Schools, 3 Municipal Upper Primary Schools with aid and 11 Upper Primary Schools under Private Management without grant-in-aid. Besides 2 independent High Schools with Classes VI to VIII were permitted to be opened with grant-in-aid one under the management of Zilla Parishad and the other under the Management of Municipality.

Permission was accorded to open Class IX in 7 schools (4 in Zilla Parishads and 3 in Municipalities). In addition 12 High Schools were admitted in aid by opening Class X. 16 High Schools with Classes VIII to X and Class X in a High School were admitted to aid.

In the Telangana region, 21 Upper Primary Schools with aid and 25 Upper Primary Schools without aid were permitted to be upgraded by opening Class VIII during the year. 12 Zilla Parishads and 1 private High Schools were admitted to aid during the year.

42 posts of Language Pandits Grade I and 38 posts of Grade II Pandits were sanctioned to the Zilla Parishad Secondary Schools in the State during 1971-72. In addition, the following posts were created during the year in the State in connection with the opening of next higher classes in the existing schools.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------|
| 1. Headmasters' posts | .. 31 |
| 2. B.Ed. Assistants | .. 108 |

3. Telugu Pandits Grade I	...	36
4. Telugu Pandits Grade II	..	30
5. Hindi Pandits Grade II	..	21
6. P. T. Is.	..	56
7. Secondary Grade Posts	..	4
8. Clerical Attenders	..	21
9. Peons	..	35
10. Craft-cum-Drawing Instructors	..	7

Ad hoc grants to the tune of Rs. 8.74 lakhs were sanctioned to certain unaided secondary schools under private management.

School Complexes

The school complex is an organisational device meant for bringing about an overall qualitative improvement of the school programme, by linking the various stages of school education. A school complex consists of a Secondary School, Upper Primary Schools and Primary Schools within a radius of 5 miles with the Secondary School as the centre of the complex. The organisation of the school complex is based on the two-tier system, the first tier involving the Upper Primary Schools and Primary Schools and the second tier the Secondary, Upper Primary School and Primary Schools.

The objectives of the school complex are :

1. To bring about articulation between different stages of education by co-ordinating the efforts of the constituents in the complex.
2. To facilitate cross-fertilisation of ideas and exchange of experience so that higher stages of school education could provide academic guidance to lower stages of school education.
3. To ensure a fuller utilisation of inter-institutional resources available in the co-operating schools.
4. To enlist co-operation of the local community for bringing about educational development.
5. To encourage individual schools to take up experimentation in education.

Functioning of the School Complexes

Before the school complex starts functioning basic data in respect of the constituent schools have to be collected. Basic data will include available physical facilities, class-wise enrolment, number of teachers (trained and untrained) extent of wastage and stagnation in different classes, etc.

The first step in the plan of action would be to set up committees for the two tiers. The committee for the first tier consists of all the Headmasters/Headmistresses of Upper Primary and Primary Schools. The committee for the second tier consists of Headmasters/Headmistresses of the Secondary Schools and the Headmaster/Headmistresses of the associated Upper Primary Schools and Primary Schools. They are permanent members of the committees. The main functions of these

committees are to prepare ground work for the complex, provide guidance to the constituent units in formulating and implementing their own plans of work and also review the progress of institutional programmes from time to time.

Another function of the school complex is to disseminate information about the latest methods of teachings, tested good practices in education and findings of significant educational researches to the constituents. To provide in-service courses, the complex has to arrange for in-service education of teachers working in the participating schools by making available the services of teachers of higher stages to the teachers of lower stages and also by inviting resourcesful persons from outside agencies like the State Council of Educational Research and Training, Extension Service Centres, Field Unit, the National Council of Educational Research and Training and Science Teachers Workshop. The Gazetted Inspectors concerned under whose jurisdiction the complex is formed shall exercise overall supervision with the assistance of the Deputy Inspectors of Schools. The co-ordinator of the extension service centres of the area concerned plays key role in the school complex. Wherever primary extension services are available, their services are fully utilised.

50 schools complexes were formed in the State and the school complexes evolved their own programmes for implementation. Seminars on the formation of school complexes were held by the State Council of Educational Research and Training for the District Educational Officers, Gazetted Inspectors and Deputy Secretaries (Education) Zilla Parishads.

Colleges

During the year 1970-71, twelve new Junior Colleges, ten by the Government and two under private managements were opened raising the strength of the number of colleges from 181 to 193.

Generally Telugu is the medium of instruction in all the Junior Colleges. In addition, parallel classes in the other media are provided wherever there is such a demand. During the year under report parallel classes in other media were opened in the following institutions :

English Medium:

1. A.M.A.L. College, Anakapally, Visakhapatnam District.
2. Government College, Anantapur, Anantapur District.
3. Sri Satya Sai Arts and Science College for Women, Anantapur, Anantapur District.
4. Government Junior College, Nalgonda, Nalgonda District.

Urdu Medium:

1. Government College, Jagtial, Karimnagar District.
2. Government Junior College, Nalgonda, Nalgonda District.

Degree Colleges

The number of Degree Colleges during 1970-71 was 164 and it increased to 174 during 1971-72.

13 Degree Colleges were opened during the year (5 Government colleges and 8 private colleges out of which 2 were admitted to grant-in-aid) 3 colleges, viz., 1. Osmania Evening College, Kurnool, 2. S.K. B.R. Evening College, Amalapuram and 3. Andhra Mahila Sabha Evening College, Hyderabad were closed during the year.

Telugu was introduced as the medium of instruction in affiliated colleges in the State at the first degree level. Parallel sections in English medium were opened in 52 selected Government and Aided colleges. 50 additional posts of Assistant Lecturers were sanctioned for the purpose.

Post-graduate courses were opened in Government College, Rajahmundry with an intake of 20 in Mathematics, 12 in Physics and 12 in Chemistry.

With a view to ensure regular payment of salaries to the teachers employed in private colleges, the Government in their Memo. No. 2459/C2/71-2, Education, dated 8-4-1971 authorised the Director to release monthly advance teaching grants to the Aided colleges.

For protecting the service conditions of teaching and non-teaching staff employed in private colleges, the Government in G.O. Ms. No. 147, Education, dated 16-9-1971 issued the following orders :

1. The management should pay the salaries of their staff regularly and in full. Increments and other allowances admissible to the staff should be paid regularly and in time.
2. The management should declare the probation of the candidate appointed by them immediately after the expiry of the stipulated period. Similarly orders of confirmation should invariably be issued to the teachers without delay.
3. The management should follow the rules of reservation to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other classes with regard to appointments.
4. The management should not terminate the services of any employee of a private college including the Principal without the prior permission of the Director of Higher Education. The Director of Higher Education and the University concerned should be informed in advance and furnished with a copy of the notice containing detailed reasons for any termination of service of any member of the staff contemplated.

College Education

There are 14 Colleges of Education in the State. The Andhra Mahila Sabha College of Education for Women was opened during the year without grant-in-aid.

SCHOLARSHIPS

National Loan Scholarship Scheme

National Loan Scholarship Scheme is sponsored by the Government of India and implemented by the Director of Public Instruction/Higher Education. The scheme was introduced in the year 1963-64 to encourage

meritorious students to continue their further studies. The number of scholarships is being increased year after year and the entire expenditure on the schemes is borne by the Government of India.

A. P. State Special Merit Scholarship Scheme

The scheme has been in existence since 1965-66 and was revised during 1970-71. The aim of the scheme is to encourage the pupils who pass S.S.C./Inter Examinations with merit irrespective of the income of the parents. Every year 150 awards are being sanctioned besides renewals. The rate of scholarship at Intermediate is Rs. 1,000 per annum and Rs. 1,500 per annum at Degree and Post-Graduate levels.

A. P. State Merit Scholarship Scheme

In order to encourage meritorious scholars who pass P.U.C./Inter /Degree Examinations, Government introduced the scheme of State Merit Scholarships in the year 1963-64 and was revised in 1967-68. Under this scheme 400 fresh awards (300 post-Inter, plus 100 for post-Degree Courses) are sanctioned every year besides renewals.

Scholarships to Women as Teachers in Mathematics and Physics

There is a dearth of qualified women teachers to teach mathematics and physics in Girls Institutions at Secondary and Collegiate level. In order to overcome this, Government have introduced this scheme in the year 1969-70 to meet the demand for women teachers both at secondary and collegiate levels and also as an incentive to attract talented women candidates to take up the study of Mathematics and Science. Under the scheme 40 Scholarships at under-graduate level and 4 at post-graduate level are sanctioned every year besides renewals. Scholarships of Rs. 100 per month at the under-graduate level and Rs. 150 at the post-graduate level will be sanctioned.

The details of the scholarships financed by the Government of India and awarded by the State Government are as follows :

Name of the Scheme	No. of Awards sanctioned	Amount spent
		Rs.
1. National Loan Scholarships Scheme ..	5,923	48,48,812
2. National Scholarship Scheme	1,820	16,19,375
3. National Scholarship for the Children of School Teachers	135	1,13,500

The details of the scholarships, financed and awarded by the State Government are as follows :

Name of the Scheme	No. of Awards sanctioned	Amount spent Rs.
1. State Special Merit Scholarship.. ..	563	7,96,000
2. State Merit Scholarship	820	8,02,075
3. State Orthopaedically Handicapped Scholarship Scheme	96	6,900
4. Special Scheme of Scholarship to Women to pursue post-matriculation and post-graduate courses with an undertaking to serve as teachers in Maths and Physics .. ..	..	64,500
5. Stipend to Maths and Sciences B. Ed., Students (Telangana area only)	101	68,175
6. Riayathi Scholarships (including scholarships to children of deceased Government servants)	3,396	5,47,265
7. Scholarships to the children and grand-children of freedom fighters	1,558	4,60,000
8. Scholarships to Telugu speaking persons of Indian Origin domiciled abroad	17	38,400
9. Scholarships to students studying Oriental Title Courses in Sanskrit, Telugu and Urdu	1,316	8,32,470
10. Scholarships to Students studying Sanskrit at School Stage	155	18,720
11. General Merit Scholarships in Andhra area	580	2,85,000
12. Scholarships to the 4 grand-children of late Sri T. Prakasam Pantulu	4	4,600
13. Scholarships to the children of repatriates from Burma and Ceylon	2	550
14. Scholarships to orphans and destitutes	12	516
15. Scholarships to Oriental learning students at Tirupathi and Vijayawada .. ..	..	5,130
16. Scholarships distributed among the District Educational Officers in the State to sanction the scholarships to the I and II rank students in VIII to X Classes in each High School .. .. .	..	10,00,000

Financial Assistance to Men of Letters

143 persons who having distinguished themselves in letters, art, etc., and are now in indigent circumstances were sanctioned monthly allowances depending on the degree of their distress. The total expenditure incurred on this scheme was Rs. 1,08,388.

32 Sanskrit Pandits who are in indigent circumstances were sanctioned a monthly allowance and an amount of Rs. 48,435 was incurred under this scheme. The amount will be met by the State Government at the first instance and later on, the amount will be fully reimbursed by the Government of India.

Awards to Vedic Scholars

6 Vedic scholars were honoured each with a cash prize of Rs. 1,116 and a shawl. The total expenditure incurred on this scheme was Rs. 10,000 out of which a sum of Rs. 8,400 will be reimbursed by the Central Government later on.

Cultural Institutions

The following grants were released to the institutions noted hereunder :

	Rs.
1. Ravindra Bharathi	2,00,000
2. A.P. Sahitya Academy	1,50,000
3. Sanskrit Academy, Osmania University	9,500
4. A.P. Academy of Sciences	60,000
5. Urdu Academy	10,000

Financial Assistance to Sportsmen

20 sportsmen of repute who are in indigent circumstances were sanctioned financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 10,000 during the year.

Financial Assistance for Publication and Purchase of Manuscripts

The following Financial Assistance for the publication of manuscripts and for undertaking of cultural activities was given :

	Rs.
1. Bulk purchase of books like Sri Aurobindo Birth Centenary, Message of Upanishads and Eternal Values of Changing Society, Vivekananda his Call for Nation etc. for distribution among Colleges and Schools	2,27,875
2. Grants to authors for publications of their manuscripts	74,100
*3. Centenary Celebrations of Sri T. Prakasam Pantulu	*10,000

* Rs. 3,000 were spent by the Director, Information, Public Relations and Tourism Department and the rest of the amount was surrendered to Government.

National Award

The following teachers were awarded the National Award during the year 1971.

(i) Primary School Teachers:

1. Sri S. Narasaru, Assistant Teacher, Panchayat Samithi Elementary School, Gangaipalli, Cuddapah district.
2. Sri K.H. Kaligam, Headmaster, Government Boys Primary School, Moti Market, Hyderabad.
3. Sri V. Peddasubbanna, Assistant Teacher, Panchayat Samithi Elementary School, Peddapuravaram, Cuddapah, district.
4. Sri R. Subbanna, Assistant Teacher, Panchayat Samithi Elementary School, Peddachepedu, Cuddapah district.

(i) Secondary School Teachers:

1. Bro. Stanislaus, Headmaster, St. Paul High School, Hyderabad.
2. Smt. V. Koteswaramma, Headmistress, Children Montessari School, Vijayawada.

Oriental Studies

There were 35 Oriental Elementary Schools in the State with an enrolment of 3,626 pupils, 2 Oriental Upper Primary Schools with a strength of 570 students and 61 Oriental Secondary Schools with an enrolment of 7,733 pupils. 10 new classes were opened in Secondary Schools during the year under report.

There were 9 Sanskrit Pathshalas in the State. All were under private management.

An amount of Rs. 28,87,456 was spent on Oriental Schools and an amount of Rs. 1,26,600 was spent on Sanskrit Pathshalas during the year.

Oriental Colleges

Permission was accorded for the opening of the following Oriental Colleges during the year:

1. M. S. Oriental College, Jillelamudi, Guntur district.
2. K. G. M. Oriental Evening College, Korukollu, Bhimavaram taluk, West Godavari district.
3. S. T. R. N. S. Sanskrit Andhra Kalasala, Ongole.
4. Oriental Evening College, Kamareddy, Nizamabad district.
5. D. M. Sanskrit Andhra Kalasala, Warangal.
6. Oriental Arabic College, Hyderabad.

Grant-in-Aid

The following Colleges were admitted to aid :

	Rs.
1. C. B. R. Oriental College, Eluru, West Godavari District	20,000
2. College of Languages, Hyderabad	11,000

The following *ad hoc* grants were also released during the year :

	Rs.
1. C. B. R. Oriental College, Lepakshi	26,000
2. S. V. Oriental College, Tirupathi, (Entrance Classes)	6,850
3. S. M. Swamy Oriental College, Proddatur, Cuddapah district (Entrance Classes)	6,850
4. Islamia Arabic College, Kurnool—(Entrance Classes)	6,850
5. J.M.A. College, Rayadrug, Anantapur district	3,450
6. S.B.S. Oriental College for Women, Tanuku	1,000

Hindi

Government in their Order Ms. No. 209 Education, dated 9th February 1972 sanctioned 152 Grade-I and 976 Grade-II Hindi Pandits posts under Centrally sponsored scheme during the year under report with a total estimated expenditure of Rs. 9.01 lakhs.

Government also permitted the following voluntary organisations to start the Junior Hindi Pandits Training Course during the year :

1. Sri K. V. S. M. Junior Hindi Pandit Training College, Nidadavole.
2. Junior Hindi Pandits Training College, Vijayawada (under Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha (Andhra) Hyderabad).
3. Junior Hindi Pandits Training College, Hanumkonda, Warangal district.
4. Junior Hindi Pandits Training College, Seetharampuram, Vijayawada.
5. Sri Bhavani Junior Hindi Pandit Training College, Miryalaguda Nalgonda district.
6. Junior Hindi Pandit Training College, Suryapet, Nalgonda district.
7. Junior Hindi Pandit Training College, run by Ravi Hindi Vidyalaya Sultan Bazar, Hyderabad.
8. Junior Hindi Pandit Training College, Hyderabad (under Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar, Sabha, (Andhra) Hyderabad).
9. Junior Hindi Pandit Training College, run by Nagari Prachurni Academy Hyderabad.

Nationalisation of Text-Books

During the year 14 nationalised text-books were got rewritten by suitable authors on payment of remuneration and have been published. They are Telugu Readers IV to VII and Telugu Non-detailed Text from V to VII, Social Studies, English Medium V to VII, Social Studies Telugu Medium VI and VII, Pupils Book (English) V and Teachers Hand-Book in English (Part I and II) for Class V. These books would be prescribed for the academic year 1972-73.

863 agents were appointed for the proper distribution of nationalised text-books throughout the State. In Telugu Medium all the text-books were nationalised from Classes I to X. The text-books in other media like Hindi, Urdu, English etc., will be nationalised in a phased programme. So far 127 text-books have been nationalised.

Plan Outlay

The Plan Outlay for General Education for the year 1971-72 was fixed at Rs. 310.66 lakhs including Rs. 9.60 lakhs under Capital Account. The expenditure incurred upto the end of March, 1972 was Rs. 293.58 lakhs (based on the Expenditure Reports received from the Plan Implementing Agencies) which represents 94.5% of the total provision of Rs. 310.66 lakhs.

GAZETTEERS DEPARTMENT

Set-up

During the year under report there were no changes either in the set-up of the Department, or in the membership of the Andhra Pradesh District Gazetteers Editorial Advisory Board. The Board with Prof. K. R. Sreenivasa Iyengar, Prof. H. K. Sherwani and Sri D. Ramamurthy Rao as non-official members continued during the period under report. Sri M. V. Rajagopal, M.A. (Cantab) I.A.S., continued to be the State Editor while Sri V.K. Rao, I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Government and Sri N. Bhagwandas, I.A.S., the First Member, Board of Revenue, continued to be the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Board respectively. Dr. P. N. Chopra, Editor, Central Gazetteers, New Delhi and Sri S.R. Ramamurthy, I.A.S., Education Secretary, were the official members and Sri M. V. Rajagopal, M.A. (Cantab), I.A.S., Ex-Officio State Editor was the Ex-Officio Member-Secretary of the Board.

Publications

91 publications including periodicals and Administration Reports were added to the Office Library during the year.

The Government Secretariat Press has supplied 220 copies of Anantapur District Gazetteer the printing of which was completed during the previous year.

The printing work of the District Gazetteers on Kurnool, Guntur and Krishna was entrusted to a private press, while that of Karimnagar and Nizamabad to Government Presses.

The Government of India conveyed their approval for the Visakhapatnam, Hyderabad, Chittoor, West Godavari and Nellore District Gazetteers during the period under report. Clearance from the Government of India was awaited in respect of the East Godavari and Srikulam District Gazetteers.

The highlight of the year was that three Unit Offices were opened in three regions of the State, namely : (a) Telangana Region (with its headquarters at Warangal), (b) Rayalaseema Region (with headquarters at Anantapur) and (c) Circars Region (with its headquarters at Vijayawada) each manned by one Research Assistant, one Typist and one Attender in order to intensify and accelerate the collection of material in connection with the compilation of the State Level Gazetteer.

COMMISSIONER FOR GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS

Examinations

The following are the Examinations, conducted by the Commissioner for Government Examinations, during the year 1971-72.

1. Secondary School Certificate (New Xth Class) Examinations Common for Andhra and Telangana areas.
2. The Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examinations.
3. The Higher Secondary Certificate Examinations.
4. The Higher Secondary and Multipurpose Examination, Andhra area.
5. The Higher Secondary and Multipurpose Examination, Telangana area.
6. Training School Leaving Certificate Examination.
7. Account test for the Employees of Local Bodies.
8. Account test for Headmasters of Secondary and Training Schools.
9. Hindi Pandits Senior Grade Examinations.
10. Hindi Pandits Junior Grade Examinations.
11. Telugu Pandits Certificate Examinations.
12. Urdu Pandits Certificate Examinations.
13. Sanskrit Entrance Examinations.
14. Under-Graduate Diploma Examination in Physical Education Course.

SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Objectives

Promotion of 'Social Welfare' is one of the essential functions of the Government in a Welfare State. After Independence, this aspect has been given due importance by the Central and State Governments and huge funds have been earmarked in the Budget in the successive years. The Department of Social Welfare of Andhra Pradesh is implementing Welfare Programmes for the amelioration of the weaker sections, namely of Scheduled Castes, Listed Backward Classes and Economically Backward Classes. According to 197-1 Census, the population of Scheduled Castes in Andhra Pradesh is 57,74,548, which accounts for 13.27% of the total population in the State. For the purpose of educational concessions and economic uplift programmes, Government have listed certain socially, economically and educationally backward sections of the population as Backward Classes on the recommendation of the Backward Class Commission. All persons, whose annual income is Rs. 1,500 and below, are considered to be Economically Backward Classes, irrespective of their caste and religion. For the year under report a sum of Rs. 8,08,86,300 was allocated for implementation of programmes of this department for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, Listed Backward Classes and Economically Backward Classes including old age pensions.

Administrative Set-up

State Level :

The Department is under the charge of the Minister for Social Welfare, who is a Cabinet Minister. The Executive Head of the Department is the Director of Social Welfare, who is an Ex-Officio Deputy Secretary to Government, Education (Social Welfare) Department. He is also Deputy Secretary in-charge of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes Cell in General Administration Department exclusively created to look after the interest of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes.

In the Directorate, he is assisted by one Personal Assistant, one Deputy Director and one Assistant Director in executive functions. In addition, there is one Assistant Accounts Officer for the maintenance of accounts, preparation of Budget etc., one Publicity and Cultural Officer to conduct publicity about the welfare programmes and to undertake propaganda against untouchability, and one Evaluation Officer, to watch the progress of expenditure, review the working of the schemes and to evaluate the work done by various Social Welfare Institutions in the State.

District Level :

In every district, there is one District Social Welfare Officer to implement Social Welfare Programmes, mainly educational and developmental schemes and one District Social Welfare Officer (Land Acquisition) for the purpose of providing house-sites to Scheduled Castes,

Backward Classes and to provide amenities like drinking water wells, sanitary facilities, etc. They are assisted by the ministerial and executive staff in their functions.

Consequent on the transfer of the Social Welfare functions in District to the Panchayati Raj Institutions, both the District Social Welfare Officers along with their staff are kept under the control of Zilla Parishads. The Collector (as Chairman of Zilla Parishad Standing Committees) is the administrative head of these functionaries.

In Telangana area, the District Social Welfare Officers are assisted by Social Welfare Inspectors, Organisers and Samaj Sevaks on the executive side and by requisite ministerial staff in the office. There is an Additional District Social Welfare Officer at Asifabad in Adilabad district who is exclusively in charge of Tribal Welfare functions.

In Andhra region, the District Social Welfare Officers (General) are assisted by staff of the Revenue Department, who are deputed to the District Social Welfare Officer's Office. The Revenue Inspectors are posted as Social Welfare Inspectors to assist him in the functions. The District Social Welfare Officers incharge of Land Acquisition in both the regions are assisted by the Revenue Inspectors in their executive functions and by requisite ministerial staff in the office.

Ameliorative Measures

The following are the various ameliorative measures undertaken by this Department for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Listed Backward Classes and Economically Backward Classes. They can be broadly classified in seven categories as follows :

- I. Educational Facilities.
- II. Industrial Training.
- III. Health and Housing.
- IV. Publicity and Propaganda.
- V. Social Security Measures.
- VI. New Schemes for Economic Uplift.
- VII. Regional Special Development Schemes.

Educational Facilities

Education plays vital role in removing the backwardness of any class of people. Every forward step adopted to educate Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, will help in bringing them nearer to goal of their development on par with the economically, socially and culturally advanced communities. Poverty and ignorance of the parents are the major handicaps in the educational development of Scheduled Castes. To accelerate expansion of education among Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, Government have been liberally extending educational facilities in various forms. The following are the main schemes implemented for providing educational facilities.

1. Government of India Post-Matric Scholarships.
2. State Scholarships.
3. Government Hostels.
4. Subsidised Hostels.
5. Fee Concessions.
6. Supply of Books.
7. Social Welfare Schools.
8. Mid-day Meals.

Scholarships

Scholarship are sanctioned to Scheduled Castes, Harijan Christians, Listed Backward Classes and Economically Backward Class students to enable them to continue their studies without becoming a financial burden to their parents. Scholarships are of two kinds *i.e.*, Government of India Scholarships and State Scholarships. Under the Scheme of Scholarships, both residential and non-residential scholarships are awarded to all the eligible students from 6th Class to the Post-Graduate Class. Residential Scholarships are sanctioned to those who are residing in hostels attached to schools and colleges. Non-residential scholarships are awarded to those students who are day scholars, residing with their parents. At present only pre-matric non-residential scholarships are being sanctioned by the District Collectors and all other scholarships are sanctioned by the Director of Social Welfare. The following are the details of various types of scholarships sanctioned by the Department.

Post-Matric Scholarships

Government of India Scholarships are sanctioned by the Director of Social Welfare to Scheduled Castes and Lower Income Group students who are studying in post-matric courses. The amount of scholarship includes maintenance charges, all the fee payable to the Institution, expenditure on study tour etc. The rate of scholarship for the hostellers ranges from Rs. 40 to Rs. 75 per month. For day scholars it is from Rs. 27 to Rs. 60 per month depending on the course of study. For the students securing 1st Class or 60% and above marks the rates of scholarships are one and half times of the normal rates of maintenance charges.

Scholarships for Scheduled Castes

Under this scheme all eligible Scheduled Castes students who apply for scholarship are sanctioned Government of India scholarships. For sanction of Government of India scholarships to Scheduled Castes a sum of Rs. 32.80 lakhs is provided under normal Budget by the State Government. The expenditure over and above this provision will be borne by the Government of India in the Plan Budget. During the year 1971-72, 15,494 Scheduled Castes students were sanctioned Government of India scholarships to an extent of Rs. 73,76,287.

Scholarships to Lower-Income Group

The Government of India Scholarship scheme for Lower Income Group students has been discontinued from the year 1969-70. However,

the students who were awarded scholarships during the years the scheme was under implementation, are being sanctioned renewals upto the completion of the courses for which sanction was given previously. The expenditure under this scheme is met by the State Government from normal Budget. During 1971-72, 159 Lower Income Group students were benefited with an expenditure of Rs. 1,80,795.

State Scholarships

The State Scholarships are categorized as Residential and Non-residential Scholarships. The Non-residential Scholarship rates range from Rs. 9 to Rs. 32 p.m. in Andhra area and Rs. 30 to Rs. 60 in Telangana area for the pre-matric courses and from Rs. 46.69 to Rs. 51.00 p.a. throughout the State for post-matric courses. The residential scholarship holders are sanctioned boarding and lodging charges also in addition to the amount meant for fees and books *i.e.*, Non-residential scholarship portion. The rates of boarding and lodging charges are Rs. 20 per month for 10 months in the case of High School students and Rs. 40 per month for 9 months in the case of College students. In some of the big towns the rate is Rs. 50 per month for College students.

State Residential Scholarships

All eligible Scheduled Castes students who apply for State Pre-matric Residential Scholarships are sanctioned State Scholarships. Harijan Christian students are sanctioned scholarships on the basis of merit while Listed Backward Classes and Economically Backward Classes students are sanctioned scholarship on the basis of economic criteria. This criteria had to be adopted as the funds are limited and the applications are more. In the case of Listed Backward Classes the income limit is Rs. 3,600 per annum, while in the case of Economically Backward Classes the income ceiling is Rs. 1,500 per annum. There is separate Budget provision for sanction of Residential Scholarships to Scheduled Castes, Harijan Christians and Backward Classes (including Listed and Economically Backward Classes).

State Scholarships for Scheduled Castes

For the period under report, a sum of Rs. 19.66 lakhs and Rs. 5.00 lakhs was provided under normal and Plan Budget respectively for sanction of State Residential Scholarships to Scheduled Castes. 7,556 Scheduled Caste students were sanctioned Pre-matric Residential Scholarships including Industrial Training Institute stipends involving an expenditure of Rs. 19,08,664. The Plan provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is mainly meant for Scheduled Castes students studying in various Industrial Training Institutes.

Scholarships to Harijan Christians

A sum of Rs. 25.30 lakhs was provided for the sanction of State Residential Scholarships to Harijan Christians under normal Budget, during the year. 11,535, Harijan Christian students were sanctioned Pre-Matric Residential Scholarships and Post-Matric Residential and Non-Residential Scholarships involving an expenditure of Rs. 21,53,051.

Residential Scholarships to Economically Backward Classes, Etc.

A sum of Rs. 60.00 lakhs was allotted for the sanction of State Scholarships to Economically Backward Classes and Listed Backward Classes during the period under report. 19,275 Economically Backward Class students and 12,164 Listed Backward Class students were awarded pre-matric residential scholarships and post-matric residential and non-residential scholarship involving an expenditure of Rs. 42,39,999 and Rs. 21,20,928 respectively. In addition to the normal provision an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs was provided under Plan which is exclusively meant for Backward Classes students studying in Industrial Training Institutes. Under this scheme 1,003 I.T.I. students were sanctioned stipends with an expenditure of Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

Non-Residential Scholarships to Scheduled Castes

A sum of Rs. 26.83 lakhs was released to District Collectors for sanction of pre-matric non-residential scholarships to Scheduled Castes during the year. About 67,230 Scheduled Castes students benefited under this scheme involving an expenditure of Rs. 26,82,900.

Non-Residential Scholarships to Harijan Christians

During the year 1971-72, Rs. 1.78 lakhs were allotted and the same had been released to the District Collectors for sanction of pre-matric non-residential scholarships to Harijan Christians. About 8,740 Harijan Christian students benefited under this scheme involving an expenditure of Rs. 1,78,600.

Non-Residential Scholarships to Backward Classes

Rs. 10.00 lakhs were allotted under this scheme and it was released to districts for sanction of non-residential scholarships to Economically Backward Classes and Listed Backward Classes. About 32,824 students benefited under this scheme involving an expenditure of Rs. 10,00,000.

Hostels

One of the most important ameliorative measures undertaken by this Department for Scheduled Castes and other poorer sections of the population is providing hostel facilities to enable the children of these communities for prosecuting their studies. The sheer poverty of the weaker sections of the population render it impossible for the parents to send their children to school, unless free hostel facilities are provided. Considering this point, measures have been taken to provide hostel facilities to Scheduled Castes and other poorer students. These hostels are of two categories: one run by the Government and the other subsidised.

Government Hostels

Government hostels are those which are run exclusively with the funds of Social Welfare Department. Free boarding and lodging facilities are provided in these hostels.

Government Hostels for Scheduled Castes

During 1971-72 there were 467 Government Hostels for Scheduled Castes with a sanctioned strength of 22,522 boarders. Out of these 54 were for girls with a strength of 2,390 boarders. During 1971-72 an

amount of Rs. 78.99 lakhs and Rs. 7.29 lakhs was released to Zilla Parishads under Normal and Plan Budget provision respectively for maintenance of these hostels.

Government Hostels for Backward Classes

During 1971-72 there were 68 Government hostels for Backward Classes with a sanctioned strength of 3,364 boarders. For the maintenance of these hostels a sum of Rs. 12.10 lakhs and Rs. 0.82 lakh was released to Zilla Parishads under Normal and Plan Budget provision, respectively.

In order to meet the demand for more hostels, 59 Government hostels were started during 1971-72 with a sanctioned strength of 3,517 boarders. Of these new hostels 48 are for Scheduled Castes and 11 for Backward Classes. Out of 535 Government hostels, 28 are for Scheduled Caste college boys, one for Scheduled Caste college girls and 8 for Backward Classes college boys. Although these hostels are named Scheduled Castes hostels and Backward Classes hostels, in actual practice they are opened for students of all castes and religions since there are reservations to Scheduled Castes, Harijan Christians, Backward Classes and Scheduled Tribes in each type of hostel. A majority of Government hostels are located in rented buildings.

Subsidised Hostels

Subsidised hostels are run by voluntary organisations and social workers. These hostels are subsidised by the Social Welfare Department. The subsidies are sanctioned at the rate of Rs. 25 per month per boarder for 10 months in the case of hostels situated in the district headquarters and Rs. 23 per month in the case of hostels situated at other places. These hostels are of two kinds *i.e.*, Scheduled Caste hostels and Backward Class hostels. There are separate hostels for boys and girls. The girl boarders are sanctioned Re. 1 extra per month per boarder for cosmetics.

Subsidised Hostels for Scheduled Castes

During 1971-72 there were 784 subsidised hostels for Scheduled Castes with a sanctioned strength of 30,000 boarders. During 1971-72, an amount of Rs. 70.615 lakhs was released to Zilla Parishads towards boarding grants for Scheduled Caste hostels.

Subsidised Hostels for Backward Classes

There were 155 subsidised hostels for Backward Classes with a sanctioned strength of 6,824 boarders. During 1971-72 an amount of Rs. 16.194 lakhs was released to Zilla Parishads towards boarding grants for Backward Classes.

Though the subsidised hostels are termed as Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes hostels, in actual practice they are cosmopolitan just like Government hostels as they have to admit students of all castes as per the percentage prescribed for them.

Construction of Girls Hostel Buildings

The institutions which are meant for girls require good accommodation and it is becoming very difficult to secure buildings for rent for locating these hostels. Keeping this in view the Government allotted a sum of Rs. 1.70 for construction of girls hostel buildings, 2 girls hostel buildings in Telangana and 5 buildings in the rest of the State were taken up for construction under this scheme.

Fee Concessions

There is free education in the State for boys and girls upto 10th Class. Therefore, no tuition fees other than special fees is collected in the schools. In the case of Scheduled Castes and Harijan Christian students payment of special fees also is exempted. All Scheduled Caste and Harijan Christian students are eligible for full fee concessions in the colleges provided their parents' annual income does not exceed Rs. 3,600. Similarly the other poor students are also eligible for half fee concessions in the college if their parents' annual income is within the same limits.

These fee concessions are of great help to the students as many of them are able to join the schools and college and continue their studies without causing any hardship to their parents. The Government of India scholarships to Scheduled Castes for Post-Matric courses include all the fees charged by the Educational Institutions. Apart from this, the Scheduled Caste students are exempted from payment of examination fee in respect of all Government and University examinations. For the year 1971-72, a sum of Rs. 1.25 lakhs and Rs. 3.00 lakhs was allocated in the Normal Budget for Scheduled Castes and Economically Backward Class students respectively for providing compensation to the Universities due to the loss of income on account of fee concessions.

Supply of Books

Scheduled Caste students are invariably handicapped for want of essentials like books, clothing etc., In many cases the inability of parents to supply these basic needs to their children results in discontinuation of their studies. Keeping these needs in view, the Government have been providing Nationalised Text-Books, to the Scheduled Castes students studying in schools from I to X Class. The students who are in primary classes are also supplied with school stationery like slates, note-books, etc. During 1971-72 a sum of Rs. 8.00 lakhs was provided for supply of Nationalised Text-Books. 1,07,673 students were supplied with Nationalised Text-Books involving an expenditure of Rs. 4,52,827.

Social Welfare Schemes

The scheme of Social Welfare Schools is intended to attract Harijan children to schools by locating schools in their surroundings. There were 529 Social Welfare Elementary Schools and 4 High Schools in Andhra Region. About 30,000 students are receiving education in these schools. During 1971-72, an amount of Rs. 18.50 lakhs was released to the Panchayati Raj Bodies for running these institutions through the Zilla Parishads concerned. The 4 high schools are under the control of the Director of Public Instruction and all other elementary schools are under the control of Panchyat Samithis.

Mid-Day Meals in Social Welfare Schools

As an incentive to attract the Harijan children to the schools CARE Mid-day meals are served to Scheduled Caste students in Social Welfare Schools. Under this Scheme CARE administration provides C.S.M. free of cost; Government have to bear the transport and incidental expenses. For the year 1971-72, a sum of Rs. 7.53 lakhs was released to the Panchayat Samithis for this purpose. About 17,000 students were fed with mid-day meals.

Industrial Training Scheme

Land being scarce, it is essential to divert some of the people in the rural areas from agriculture to industrial occupations. People belonging to Scheduled Castes mostly in villages are hereditarily tanners and manufacturers of leather goods required for agricultural purposes. It is necessary to impart proper and adequate training to enable them to acquire superior skills in these trades and also use the improved modern tools etc. Therefore Training-cum-Production Centres in trades like carpentry, basket-making, tanning, leather goods, weaving and tailoring were started during the Second Plan period and are continued as they were found useful to the Scheduled Castes.

Training-cum-Production Centres

During 1971-72, there were 27 Training-cum-Production Centres functioning in the State for imparting training in dress-making, carpentry, basket-making, tanning and leather goods manufacture with a sanctioned strength of 600 trainees. During the period of training of one year, the trainees are paid stipends ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 p.m. depending upon the trade. All the efforts to train them will be futile if they do not employ their skill in a remunerative way. Therefore, all the trainees are supplied with tools free of cost after completion of training. A sum of Rs. 5.44 lakhs was released to the Zilla Parishads for maintenance of these centres. 525 persons were trained and about Rs. 4 lakhs were spent on this scheme.

Health and Housing Schemes

Due to segregation and poverty, Harijans had to live in separate localities which are very congested and mostly insanitary. Therefore, Government have been implementing several schemes to relieve them of congestion and to provide them health, housing and sanitary amenities. The main schemes under this head are :

1. Land Acquisition for House-sites.
2. Drinking Water Wells.
3. Sanitary Amenities.
4. Provision of Pathways and Burial Grounds.

Land Acquisition for House Sites

Housing is an acute problem among the Harijans. In order to relieve congestion in Harijanwadadas and to provide house sites to the needy Harijans, the Government are assigning house sites wherever Government land is available. Where Government land is not available for the purpose, private sites are acquired at Government cost and

allotted at the rate of 5 cents per family in the case of dry lands and 3 cents per family in the case of wet lands. In addition to house sites, cash grants of Rs. 100 per family is paid as an incentive to enable the allottee to put up a house on the site provided. Out of the house sites so acquired 25% are reserved for allotment to Backward Classes as a measure of social integration and removal of untouchability. During 1971-72 an amount of Rs. 1,54,14,841 was spent for acquiring 2,759 acres of private land and with this land 36,008 families were allotted house sites in 710 villages. In addition to this 1,226 acres of Government lands were acquired free of cost in 504 villages and 15,7337 families were assigned house sites. Thus during 1971-72 in all 51,745 families were allotted house sites in 1,214 villages and a sum of of Rs. 1,54,14,841 was spent on land acquisition for hosue sites.

Drinking Water Wells

Drinking water is a problem for Scheduled Castes not only because of absence of wells in their cherries, but also because of social reasons even where wells may be available in the neighbourhood. Under this scheme, new wells are sunk and old wells are repaired wherever necessary. A sum of Rs. 12.00 lakhs was provided for this purpose and released to Zilla Parishads. During this period, about a sum of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been spent on sinking 172 new wells and repairing 18 old wells. About 257 villages were covered by this scheme.

Sanitary Amenities

Congested living in Harijan cherries is a common feature leading to insanitary conditions. In most of the places, Harijans do not have even basic amenities, like internal roads, latrines and drainage facilities etc. For improving the existing facilities to provide necessary amenities a sum of Rs. 5.39 lakhs was released to Panchayati Raj Institutions during 1971-72 and roughly an amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs was spent.

Pathways and Burial Grounds

With the limited vacant sites available in villages, land required for the use of burial grounds and pathways for the Scheduled Castes people the Social Welfare Department is endeavouring to provide these facilities through the agency of Panchayati Raj Institutions. For this purpose Rs. 1.00 lakh were allotted during the year. Out of this an amount of Rs. 1,400 and Rs. 44,150 was spent on acquisition of land for burial grounds and on providing pathways, respectively.

Homes for the Aged and Disabled

There are two Homes for the Aged and Disabled: one at Hyderabad and the another at Vijayawada, with a sanctioned strength of 200 and 50 inmates respectively under the administrative control of the department. These homes are intended for the old and the physically disabled who are incapacitated for earning their livelihood. The inmates of the homes are provided free food, clothing and shelter. An amount of Rs. 30 spent per inmate per month on food alone. There are full-time nurses and attenders employed in the home, besides a visiting doctor for looking after the medical needs of the inmates. Some of the physically deformed inmates go to schools and colleges also. During 1971-72 a sum of Rs. 2.10 lakhs was provided for the maintenance of these institutions

Orphanages

There are three orphanages one each at Hyderabad, Warangal and Kakinada functioning under the control of this Department with a strength of 65, 80 and 60 boarders respectively. Only orphan boys are admitted into these institutions. They are provided free boarding and lodging, clothing and educational facilities. An amount of Rs. 25 is spent per month per boarder towards food charges alone. During the period under report a sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs was released for maintenance of these orphanages.

Beggars Home

Government are actively considering the need to find an early solution to the vexed question of beggary. It is generally recognised that the society in general must be responsible for maintenance of those beggars who are very old, handicapped and disabled. With a view to help these beggars, Government of Andhra Pradesh have been running a Beggars Home at Hyderabad. This Beggars Home is directly under the control of the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad. For 1971-72 a sum of Rs. 57,200 was provided to maintain this Home.

Old Age Pension

The destitute persons who are aged 65 and above and who have no means of livelihood are granted old age pension by the Government. This scheme is being implemented by the Collectors in the districts. For the year 1971-72 a sum of Rs. 70 lakhs was provided for this scheme.

New Schemes

The Government of Andhra Pradesh have been devoting special attention to the problems of the weaker sections and with a view to improve their lot providing more funds year after year to implement schemes for their benefit. The Plan provision for 1971-72 was Rs. 50.50 lakhs while that for 1970-71 was Rs. 9.50 lakhs. Thus there was a five-fold increase in Plan provision when compared to the year 1970-71.

The following are the important schemes implemented during the year under report which aimed at improving the education and economic conditions of these weaker sections.

Monetary Aid for Clothing

Due to poverty many Schedule Castes parents were unable to provide proper clothing to their children. Government are therefore supplying clothes to the Scheduled Caste boarders in Government hostels, at a cost ranging between Rs. 15 to 25 per student. A sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs was released during 1971-72 for the supply of clothes. 21,617 Harijan boarders in Government hostels were supplied with clothes involving an expenditure of Rs. 2,17,439.

Book Banks

Text-books are being provided by establishing libraries in Government hostels run for the Scheduled Castes college students. During

the year a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been allotted for this scheme and released to the districts. Books have been supplied to 29 college hostels for Scheduled Castes at a cost of Rs. 1.00 lakh.

Interest Free Loans

Scheduled Castes are unable to take up small industries and petty trades due to lack of capital. Government have proposed to give interest free loan to Scheduled Castes engaged in petty trades and cottage industries such as tailoring, printing press, shoe-making, spray painting, motor mechanism, carpentry etc. The rates of loan vary from Rs. 500 to Rs. 5,000 depending on the trade. On an average it will be Rs. 3,000 per beneficiary. During 1971-72, a sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs was released under this scheme to advance loans.

Assistance to the Agriculturists

Most of the Harijans in rural areas depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Some of them have their own small holdings while some others are assigned Government waste lands. But they are not in a position to put them in proper use due to poverty and lack of required investment. To help such agriculturists, Government have proposed to give Rs. 500 as subsidy and another sum of Rs. 500 as interest free loan to the Scheduled Castes agriculturists for purchase of agriculture implements, bullocks etc. During 1971-72 a sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs was released under the scheme. With this scheme 300 Scheduled Castes agriculturists were given assistance.

Supply of Milch Cattle

The Scheme of Supply of Milch Cattle is designed to supplement the meagre income of the wage earning Harijans through the subsidiary occupation of dairying. Government have, therefore, proposed to provide milch cattle at a cost of Rs. 1,000 per family to Harijans particularly those living in integrated milk supply areas. A sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs was provided for Scheduled Castes and Rs. 2.00 lakhs for Backward Classes under this scheme for the year 1971-72. Under this scheme 250 Scheduled Castes and 67 Backward Classes were supplied with milch cattle with an expenditure of Rs. 3.00 lakhs and Rs. 2.00 lakhs, respectively.

Nutrition Programme

Most of the hostels in the State are providing only two meals a day to the children. They do not have mid-day meals. Proper nutritious food is a vital necessity to the school-going children particularly during the formative years of their life. Therefore, a new scheme has been sanctioned during the year to supply an additional meal with the food materials supplied by the CARE administration to all the students of the Government hostels and Subsidised hostels and also to an equal number of pre-school age outside children and lactating and nursing mothers as required by the CARE administration. A sum of Rs. 13.50 lakhs was allotted to the Scheduled Caste children and Rs. 2.00 lakhs for Backward Class children during 1971-72 to meet the cost of CARE food expenses of transport, supervision, firewood condiments etc. 25,838 boarders of the Government hostels, 45,674 boarders of the subsidised

hostels and about 74,000 pre-school age children and mothers were fed with CARE food. An amount of Rs. 5,36,654 was spent on the scheme during the year under report.

Regional Special Development Schemes

Government are keenly alive to the balanced development of all the regions and specially the backward pockets in the State. Special schemes have been undertaken with additional allocation of funds for implementation in Telangana and Rayalaseema areas for the uplift of the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes.

Special Telangana Development Schemes

Special funds are being earmarked for development of Telangana region in addition to the general Normal and Plan Budget provisions meant for the entire State. During 1971-72, a sum of Rs. 30.00 lakhs was allotted from Special Telangana Development Funds for Social Welfare Schemes. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs was utilised for construction of Government hostels buildings and the rest of the amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is set apart for other Social Welfare Schemes.

Special Rayalaseema Development Schemes

Special funds are also provided for the development of Rayalaseema area in addition to the general, Normal and Plan Budget provision meant for the entire State. During 1971-72, a sum of Rs. 35.34 lakhs was allotted for Social Welfare Schemes from out of the Rayalaseema Development Funds. Out of this amount Rs. 2.98 lakhs were utilised for construction of hostel buildings, Rs. 13.07 lakhs for assistance to agriculturists, Rs. 8.06 lakhs for irrigation wells and Rs. 11.23 lakhs for other Social Welfare Schemes.

Government have been taking several measures to protect the Harijans and other Weaker Sections from social injustice and to create in them confidence enough to take their due share in the society and have a say in the matters of not only their own interest, but the interest of the society at large.

TRIBAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Administrative Set-up

The Department continued to function during the period under report headed by a Director, assisted by one Deputy Director, one Special Officer (Nutrition), one Special Officer (Inspection of Tribal Development Block) and one Assistant Accounts Officer. The Director of the Department has also been Ex-Officio Joint Secretary of Board of Revenue. The First Member of the Board of Revenue in charge of Tribal Welfare has been the Commissioner of Tribal Welfare.

Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute and Pre-Examination Training Centre for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been functioning under the administrative control of Tribal Welfare Department. Besides undertaking research in the field of Tribal Welfare, the

Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute has been providing technical assistance in the formulation of plans and programmes to the Department. The Pre-Examination Training Centre has been imparting coaching to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, Nomadic, Semi-Nomadic and Denotified Tribe candidates who are appearing for competitive examinations conducted by A.P.P.S.C., U.P.S.C., Board of Technical Education and other Non-Service Commission Organisations.

There are eight sections in the Directorate of Tribal Welfare. There is no field staff at the district level for directly implementing the various schemes. The Tribal Welfare programmes are being implemented by the Collectors through the District Social Welfare Officers who are Ex-Officio Personal Assistants to Collectors in the field of Social Welfare and by the District Officers of several development departments like Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Industries, etc. Three Reclamation Officers at Chittoor, Nellore and Kurnool and one Additional District Social Welfare Officer at Asifabad who are under the administrative control of Director of Tribal Welfare, have been exclusively attending to the work of Tribal Welfare Department under the supervision of the concerned District Collectors. During the period under report 3 posts of Special Deputy Collectors (Tribal Welfare) have been continued to function in Srikakulam, Khammam and Adilabad districts. Another post of Special Deputy Collector (Tribal Welfare) at Warangal was sanctioned during the year under report. The major responsibility of the Special Deputy Collectors is to effectively implement the Protective Legislations and to undertake publicity about the Tribal Development programmes. The post of Special Officer (Nutrition) has also been continued during the year for implementing the Special Nutrition Programme for tribal children, pregnant and nursing mothers, which scheme is entirely financed by the Government of India. Another Special Officer's post was created during the year exclusively for undertaking inspections of 24 Tribal Development Blocks which are under the administrative control of the department.

Objectives

The aim of the Tribal Welfare Department is to promote the welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Nomadic Tribes and Denotified Tribes by way of implementing several schemes in the field of Education, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Minor Irrigation, Industries, Co-operation, etc. and to bring them on par with socially and economically along with the non-tribals. Besides intensifying the existing programmes, certain new schemes like Scouting Programme, Trade Advance, Employment Relief, Masonry Training and Village Officer Training were introduced for the multisided development of tribals in the State during the year. A landmark during the year under report in the field of tribal development was the establishment of a Girijan Development Agency at Srikakulam with a total outlay of Rs. 1.50 crores during the remaining period of IV Five-Year Plan. The Girijan Development Agency, Srikakulam is implementing an agriculture oriented scheme entitled 'Pilot Project for Tribal Development--Srikakulam District' which is exclusively financed by the Government of India.

Besides implementation of several development schemes and Protective legislations, a publicity programme has also been undertaken in the tribal areas through the three Publicity Units stationed at Bhadravari,

Khammam and Adilabad. Effective steps have been taken up by the Department to provide employment to Scheduled Tribe candidates besides providing unemployment relief to the Scheduled Tribe Graduates and Post-Graduates.

Activities of the Department

The Girijan Co-operative Corporation which has been functioning since 1956 with headquarters at Visakhapatnam for the promotion of economic development of tribals, is also getting financial aid from the Department of Tribal Welfare. The Commissioner for Tribal Welfare is the Chairman of the Girijan Co-operative Corporation with Director of Tribal Welfare as a member of the Board of Directors of the Girijan Co-operative Corporation. An I. A. S. Officer is appointed as the Managing Director of the Corporation.

The Parliamentary Committee on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which was constituted by Government of India visited the State in the year 1971 and held discussions with officials and non-officials regarding the Tribal Welfare Schemes and also visited the Tribal areas in order to have the first hand knowledge of Tribal problems and to watch the progress of Tribal Welfare Schemes.

Budget

The Budget of the Tribal Welfare Department comprises Normal, State Plan, Special Plans for Coastal Andhra, Rayalaseema and Telangana and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The allocation and expenditure under these schemes for the year 1971-72 are given below:

(1)	Rs. in lakhs		
	Provision (original)	Provision (revised)	Expendi- ture (pro- visional)
	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Non-Plan.. ..	191.824	184.687	181.305
2. Normal Plan	57.000	54.803	51.081
3. Special Plan for Coastal Andhra ..	65.000	65.000	65.748
4. Special Plan for Rayalaseema ..	4.000	4.000	4.050
5. Special Plan for Telangana ..	40.000	43.000	43.040
6. Centrally Sponsored Schemes ..	49.900	49.900	46.762
7. Special Nutrition Programme ..	39.310	39.310	35.723
Total :	447.034	440.700	427.709

Under State Normal Plan, an amount of Rs. 57.00 lakhs was originally sanctioned during the year under report for the implementation of various schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribes. The region-wise distribution of State Plan funds is as follows :

	<u>[Rs. in lakhs</u>
Coastal Andhra ..	20.00
Rayalaseema ..	8.00
Telangana ..	29.00
Total :	<u>57.00</u>

Various schemes under Education, Economic Development, Health, Housing etc., were implemented for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes from State Plan funds. The new schemes such as financial assistance to set up trades, to undergo training in Motor Driving, Masonry etc., were also implemented during the year.

Under Special Plan for Coastal Andhra, an amount of Rs. 65 lakhs was provided and it was released to Heads of Departments for the implementation of various schemes such as survey operations, roads, M.I. works, education, etc. An amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs was allotted to this Department for the implementation of schemes like reclamation of land, sinking of irrigation wells, supply of plough bullocks, milch cattle etc., under Special Plan for Rayalaseema.

Under Special Plan for Telangana, an amount of Rs. 40.00 lakhs was allocated during the year for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribes. The amount was spent on schemes like roads, minor irrigation works (spill-over works), drinking water wells, supply of plough bullocks, housing aid, etc.

During the year, an amount of Rs. 427.70 lakhs was spent on various schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribes.

Education and Allied Schemes

The total expenditure incurred under Educational Schemes during the year for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribes was of the order of Rs. 124.144 lakhs constituting 28.2 per cent of total budget. The various schemes that were implemented were as follows.

Primary Schools

There are 1,066 Primary Schools for Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribes under the control of Tribal Welfare Department with the strength of 41,472 and an amount of about Rs. 38 lakhs, is spent annually

Secondary Schools

There are 20 Secondary Schools under the control of Tribal Welfare Department with a strength of 2,000 students. The annual expenditure for these schools is Rs. 6.00 lakhs.

Ashram Primary and Upper Primary Schools

There are 108 Ashram Primary and 7 Ashram Upper Primary Schools which have a total strength of 6,370 students on which an amount of about Rs. 20 lakhs is spent annually.

During the year an amount of Rs. 4.20 lakhs was spent under State Plan for opening of 5 Ashram Schools and construction of 7 Ashram School buildings and also for the maintenance of 6 Ashram Schools which were opened during IV Plan period. The new 5 Ashram Schools were opened at the following places :

District	No. of Ashram Schools opened	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Khammam	2	(a) Kommayagudem. (b) Koyagudem.
2. Warangal	1	Bayakpet.
3. Adilabad	1	Kuntumanupalli.
4. Kurnool	1	Aliabadtanda.

Besides, under Coastal Andhra Plan an amount of Rs. 9.040 lakhs was spent for the maintenance of 32 Ashram Primary Schools and 7 Upper Primary Schools opened during the year. These Ashram Schools though maintained from Tribal Welfare funds were under the control of Director of Public Instruction. The District Educational Officers of the concerned district to whom funds were released by the Director of Public Instruction in their turn release the amounts to the respective Block Development Officers for maintenance of the schools.

Government Hostels

There are 139 Scheduled Tribes hostels with a strength of 5,544 boarders and 24 hostels for the Denotified Tribes with the strength of 1,265 boarders on which an amount of about Rs. 36 lakhs is spent annually.

During the year an amount of Rs. 9.627 lakhs was spent for opening of 30 new Government hostels and in maintaining of 31 hostels opened during the IV Plan period. The 30 new Government hostels, included

colleges boys hostels for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribes. The district-wise break-up of the new 30 Hostels sanctioned is as follows. :

District		No. of Hostels sanctioned
(1)		(2)
1.	Srikakulam	3
2.	Visakhapatnam	3
3.	East Godavari	2
4.	Nellore	3
5.	Chittoor	1
6.	Cuddapah	1
7.	Anantapur	1
8.	Kurnool	1
9.	Prakasam	1
10.	Mahaboobnagar	1 (College Boys Hostel)
11.	Hyderabad	2 (1 College Boys Hostel)
12.	Medak	1
13.	Nizamabad	1 (College Boys Hostel)
14.	Adilabad	3
15.	Warangal	2 (1 College Boys Hostel)
16.	Khammam	3
17.	Nalgonda	1
Total :		<u>30</u>

An amount of Rs. 3.117 lakhs was also spent under Centrally sponsored schemes for the maintenance of 15 Denotified Tribes schools opened during IV Plan period in earlier years. Under C.S.S. for Scheduled Tribes, the Government of India provided an amount of Rs. 1.40 lakhs for the construction of girls hostel buildings during the year. This amount was released for the construction or extension of the girls hostel buildings as grant-in-aid to the respective Zilla Parishads during the year. The locations of the buildings for the girls hostels for which the funds were released for the year 1971-1972 were as follows:

Serial No.	Name of the District	Location of the Girls' Hostels Buildings	Amount sanctioned
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			Rs.
1.	Visakhapatnam	.. (a) Paderu ..	.. 26,000
		.. (b) Araku ..	.. 22,000
2.	West Godavari	.. (a) Kannapuram ..	.. 25,000
		.. (b) Jilugumilli ..	.. 10,000
3.	Nellore	.. Nellore ..	.. 10,000
4.	Khammam	.. Borgumpahad ..	.. 36,000
5.	Mahaboobnagar	.. Watvalpalli ..	.. 9,000
6.	Adilabad	.. Utnoor ..	.. 2,000
Total :			<u>1,40,000</u>

Likewise an amount of Rs. 1,75,000 was released for construction of buildings for Ashram Primary Schools under the State Plan Schemes as grant-in-aid to Zilla Parishads during the year. The location particulars of the buildings constructed for the Ashram Schools for which the funds released during the year are as follows :

Serial No.	Name of the District	Location	Amount released
			Rs.
1.	Kurnool ..	.. (a) Aliabad tanda ..	.. 25,000
2.	Prakasam	.. (a) Tummala Bailu ..	.. 25,000
3.	Visakhapatnam	.. (a) Konam ..	.. 25,000
4.	West Godavari	.. (a) Polavaram T.D. Block ..	.. 25,000
		.. (b) Buttayagudem ..	.. 25,000
5.	Srikakulam	.. (a) Seethampeta Block ..	.. 25,000
6.	Khammam	.. (a) Kunavaram Block ..	.. 25,000
Total :			<u>1,75,000</u>

Further under Non-Plan an amount of Rs. 3.988 lakhs was released from out of the savings available towards the construction of primary school buildings and high school buildings. This amount was also released as grant-in-aid to the Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads. The location particulars for the construction of primary school buildings and high school buildings for which the funds were released to the Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads are as follows :

Panchayat Samithis

Serial No.	District	Panchayat Samithi	Location	Amount released
				Rs.
1.	Visakhapatnam	(a) Paderu	Kondamamidi	15,000
		(b) Ananthagiri	Borra	15,000
		(c) Araku	Killooguda	20,000
		(d) Araku	Guntaseema	15,000
2.	East Godavari	Rampachodavaram	Errampalem	15,000
3.	West Godavari	Buttayagudem	Bandarlagudem	15,000
		Buttayagudem	Buttayagudem	15,000
4.	Khammam	Bhadrachalam	Kothapalli	15,000
		Bhadrachalam	Veerabhadrapuram	15,000
		Varamachandrapuram	Sunnamvaripalem	15,000
		Kunavaram	Repaka	15,000
Total:				1,70,000

Zilla Parishad

Serial No.	District	Amount released
		Rs.
1.	Srikakulam	50,000
2.	Visakhapatnam	50,000
3.	East Godavari	26,800
4.	Khammam	1,02,000
Total		2,28,800
Panchayat Samithis		1,70,000
Zilla Parishads		2,28,800
Grand Total :		3,98,800

There is a Central Hostel for tribal boys who are brilliant and have shown good aptitude for studies, at Bheemavaram in Adilabad district with a sanctioned strength of 100 boarders where special facilities for coaching the students are provided. The idea of starting central hostel is to train the tribal students with special coaching and to admit the tribal students so trained into the Public School so that the tribal boys also can go for higher studies as in the case of the children of other communities.

An amount of Rs. 88,000 is being spent annually on this hostel.

Subsidised Hostels

During the year an amount of Rs. 17,39,728 was sanctioned as boarding grants to 259 Scheduled Tribe subsidised hostels for maintenance of 7,303 boarders. Similarly an amount of Rs. 3,03,897 was sanctioned as boarding grants to 44 Denotified Tribe subsidised hostels for maintenance of 1,243 boarders.

Scholarships

During the year, the following Post-Matric and Pre-Matric Scholarships were sanctioned to Scheduled Tribe, Denotified Tribe, Semi-Nomadic Tribe and Nomadic Tribe students.

	No. of Students		Total Allotment of Scholarship sanctioned.	
	S.Ts.	D.N.Ts. S.N.Ts. N.Ts.	S.Ts.	D.N.Ts. S.N.Ts. N.Ts.
			Rs.	Rs.
1. Post-Matric Scholarships ..	484	440	2,01,574	1,60,982
2. Pre-Matric Scholarships :				
(a) State Residential Scholarships	145	123	59,497	31,302
(b) State Non-residential scholarships ..	..	..	2,07,074	2,28,669
			<u>4,68,145</u>	<u>4,20,953</u>

Supply of Books, Etc.

An amount of Rs. 1,38,000 was spent during the year for books, slates and clothing for school going Scheduled Tribe and Denotified Tribe children at Rs. 20 per student. The students are also being supplied Nationalised text-books free of cost. During 1971-72 an amount of Rs. 2 lakhs was placed at the disposal of Director of Text-Books Press for the supply of Nationalised text-books in the beginning of the academic year 1972-73.

Scouting Facilities

Scouting Programme was introduced in the Government Schools and hostels of the Tribal Welfare Department during the year. 100 Scout Units were organised and registered with Bharat Scouts and Guides as detailed below:

Region	No. of Units re- gistered
Coastal Andhra	33
Rayalaseema	33
Telangana	34

An amount of Rs. 3.50 lakhs was spent under State Plan Schemes for Scouting Programme during the year.

Masonry Training

An amount of Rs. 64,500 was spent for implementing Masonry Training Scheme for the tribal youth during the year. The Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Housing Societies Federation has taken up the construction of houses for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on a large scale. The tribal youth who are unemployed are proposed to be trained under this scheme by entrusting them to a experienced masonry and paying daily wages to the trainee by this Department for a period of one month. After completion of the training free supply of implements at a cost not exceeding Rs. 50 per individual was also proposed. During the year 212 tribals (152 in Coastal Andhra and 60 in Telangana) underwent training as masons under this scheme.

Cash Incentive to Unemployed Graduate Tribal Youth

This scheme was implemented during the later part of the year 1971-72. The scheme benefits the unemployed tribal graduate youth as they will be awarded cash grant every month for a period of 6 months during which period steps will be taken to provide them with jobs. The rates of cash grant for the tribal graduates and post-graduates are as follows :

	Rs. per month
Graduate	100
Post-graduate	150

During the year 1971-72, 8 Graduates and one Post-Graduate were awarded cash incentive.

ECONOMIC UPLIFT SCHEMES

Agriculture

During the year, the following agriculture farms and units were maintained under non-Plan.

1. Maintenance of Demonstration Units 7 Units.
2. Improvement of Agriculture facilities in Seethampet-Gummalaxmipuram and Araku Valley 2 Farms.
3. Horticultural Development Farm at Serigindalapadu .. 1 Farm.

Amounts of Rs. 77,600, 1,04,200 and 63,200 were released for the maintenance of demonstrations units, improvement of agriculture facilities and the horticultural development respectively during the year under report.

Under the Agricultural Plan Programme seeds, fertilisers and the cost of the reclamation of land etc. are sanctioned on 50% subsidy basis. The allocations under each scheme for the year were as follows:

Scheme	Alloca- tion	Expendi- ture	Target	Achieve- ments	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. State Plan	2.421	2.415	564		4,400 were surrendered to Government
2. Special Plan for Rayalaseema:					
(a) Agricultural Implements (Cuddapah)	..	0.050	..	..
(b) Reclamation of 0.119 land in Chittoor District	0.110	0.110	44	44	

The amount under State Plan was spent for the supply of seeds, pesticides, fertilisers and reclamation of land at 50% subsidy. 564 tribal cultivators were benefited under this scheme during the period under report.

Minor Irrigation

Minor irrigation works were implemented during the year under various schemes. The details of amount allotted and expenditure incurred were as follows :

Scheme	[Rs. in lakhs]		Remarks
	Allotment	Expenditure	
1. State Plan ..	2.60	2.60	Amount released to Zilla Parishads.
2. Special Plan for Coastal Andhra	7.000	8.987	Scheme implemented by C. E. (M. I.)-23 M. I. works completed.
3. Special Plan for Rayalaseema			
(a) Cuddapah ..	0.500	0.500	..
(b) Chittoor ..	0.560	0.560	8 wells and 8 oil engines supplied.
(c) Ongole ..	0.050	0.050	1 Irrigation well.
	0.150	0.150	1 Bore-well.
4. Special Plan for Telangana:			
(a) M.I. (P.W.D.) Spill-over Works	4.50	4.55	Amount spent by C.E. out of Rs. 4.55 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 2.70 lakhs was actually spent on 14 M. I. works.
(b) M.I. (Z.P.) ..	2.00	2.00	Khammam 75,000 Adilabad 65,000 Warangal 30,000 Karimnagar 20,000 Mahaboobnagar 10,000

Altogether, an amount of Rs. 19.397 lakhs was spent on Minor Irrigation under different schemes during the period under report,

Supply of Plough Bullocks

This scheme was taken up on subsidy basis for the benefit of tribal cultivator. The financial and physical targets and achievements under this scheme during the year were as follows :

Scheme	Allotment	Expenditure	Physical		Remarks
			Targets	Achievements	
			(No. of pairs)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. State Plan ..	4.200	4.200	1,050	1,113	
2. Special Plan for Rayalaseema:					
(a) Anantapur ..	1.000	1.000	..	100	(Scheduled Tribes and De-notified Tribes)
(b) Cuddapah ..	0.120	0.120	..	..
(c) Chittoor ..	0.330	0.330	83	83	..
(d) Kurnool ..	0.500	0.500	53	53	..
3. Special Plan for Telangana	2.250	2.110	548	518	Only for D.N.Ts.

Land Colonization

During the year an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs was allotted for continuation of the land colonisation schemes at Rangapur and Ramanujapuram in Warangal district under the State Plan Programmes. The amount was spent in full. 96 Scheduled Tribe families in Rangapur and 25 Scheduled Tribe families in Ramanujapuram colonisation projects were rehabilitated.

Animal Husbandry

The Veterinary Dispensaries which were maintained during 1970-71 were continued along with one livestock farm in Chintapalli Block of Visakhapatnam district during the year. Under Non Plan the following amounts were released for the Institutions mentioned below;

	Rs.
1. First Aid Centres ..	11,400
2. Minor Veterinary Dispensaries ..	30,400
3. Stationery Veterinary Dispensaries and Rural Veterinary Dispensaries	96,900
4. Livestock Farm, Chintapalli ..	95,400

The following Institutions were started during the year under Plan Schemes:

	Location
1. Opening of 6 Rural Veterinary Dispensaries.	1. Nirlapur village, Mulug taluk, Warangal district.
	2. Lingal village, Achampet taluk, Mahaboobnagar district.
	3. Narnoor village, Utnoor taluk, Adilabad district.
	4. Indhani village, Wankidi Block, Adilabad district.
	5. Madharam village, Yellandu Block, Khammam district.
	6. Allapally village, Sudimalla Block, Khammam district.
2. Opening of 5 Minor Veterinary Dispensaries.	1. Kothagudem village, Narsampet taluk, Warangal district.
	2. Padra village, Achampet taluk, Mahaboobnagar district.
	3. Muthanoor village, Utnoor Block, Khammam district.
	4. Kerameri village, Wankidi Block, Khammam district.
	5. Ashwapuram village, Boorgampad Block, Khammam district.

Besides the above Veterinary Institutions, 5 Minor Veterinary Dispensaries and 12 Rural Veterinary Dispensaries started during 1970-71 were also maintained during the year 1971-72 under Special Plan for Coastal

Andhra at a cost of Rs. 1.45 lakhs. The amount spent during the year for the opening of institutions under State Plan Programmes was Rs. 0.512 lakh as against the provision of Rs. 0.70 lakh.

Supply of Milch Cattle

Under Centrally Sponsored Schemes, an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh was allotted and spent for the supply of milch animals, plough bullocks, carts etc., 249 tribal families were benefited by the schemes. Further, under Special Plan for Rayalaseema, an amount of Rs. 0.680 lakhs was spent. The details are given below :

		<u>[Rs. in lakhs]</u>			
	Plan Provi- sion	Expen- diture	Physical		
			Target	Achieve- ment	
1. Cuddapah :					
(a) Assistance for sheep rearing or pig rearing ..	0.380	0.380	..	..
2. Kurnool :					
(a) Supply of Buffaloes ..	0.171	0.171	23	23 (Nos.)	
(b) Supply of Stud Bulls ..	0.129	0.129	12	12 (Nos.)	

The Girijan Co-operative Corporation, Ltd.

This Girijan Co-operative Corporation Limited, with headquarters at Visakhapatnam continued to function during the year under report. The main aim of this Corporation is to procure minor forest produce and agriculture produce at reasonable rates and supply them for daily domestic requirements at fair prices and extend credit facilities to the tribals. In order to achieve these objectives, a network of Girijan Primary Societies and the daily requirement depots have been functioning in every nook and corner of the tribal areas in the State.

The following financial assistance was made available to the Corporation by the Tribal Welfare Department in the form of grants-in-aid.

		<u>[Rs. in lakhs]</u>
1. State Plan ..	..	5.75
2. Non-Plan ..	..	23.00
3. C.S.S ..	..	14.50 (2.25 loan 2.25 grants)
4. S.T.D. Funds for Godowns ..	..	3.50

The district-wise number of godowns proposed to be taken up by the Corporation are:

Adilabad	..	..	4
Khammam	..	..	3
Mahaboobnagar	..	..	1
Warangal	..	..	4
Karimnagar	..	..	1

Total :			13

Besides, the grant-in-aid, the State Government and the Reserve Bank of India have provided financial assistance to the Corporation for extending credit facilities to the needy tribals. The details are as follows :

		[Rs. in lakhs]
1. Revolving fund sanctioned by State Government	..	25.00
2. Cash Credit for short-term finance provided by Reserve Bank of India through A.P.S.C.B., under the State Government of Guarantee	.. ..	40.00
3. Cash Credit for medium-term loans provided by Reserve Bank of India under the State Government Guarantee	.. ..	7.00

The revolving fund and the cash credit provided by Reserve Bank of India are meant purely for productive finance to the Scheduled Tribes living inside and outside the Scheduled areas of the State.

Industries

During the year under report the training-cum-production centres and other industrial centres which were functioning in Srikakulam, West Godavari, Khammam, Kurnool and Anantapur districts were transferred to Industries Department. Only the Sericulture Centre in Visakhapatnam district and the Mat-Weaving Centre in Bata-thanda of Kurnool district were maintained by the Department during the year under report with an allotment of Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 5,000, respectively.

Roads

Under Special Plan for Coastal Andhra, 18 road works were undertaken at a cost of Rs. 27.395 lakhs. The amount was utilised for spill-over works. Further an amount of Rs. 9.00 lakhs was earmarked for spill-over works under Special Plan for Telangana. The Chief Engineer (Roads and Buildings) incurred an amount of Rs. 11.89 lakhs, of which Rs. 10.20 lakhs were spent on 15 road works.

Tribal Development Blocks

24 Tribal Development Blocks have been continued to function during the year. An amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs was released during the year under report for these blocks. The grants were spent at the rate of 6 : 4 on the schemes under agriculture including animal husbandry, minor irrigation and soil conservation and for education, respectively.

Girijan Development Scheme

With a view to achieve accelerated development of selected tribal areas, an agriculture-oriented composite project with provision for ancillary items of development such as Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation, etc., involving an outlay of Rs. 1.50 crores has been sanctioned by Government of India. The aims and objectives of this Project are:

1. To ensure immediate boost in agricultural production, by way of :
 - (a) Reclamation of land.
 - (b) Supply of short-term and medium-term inputs.
 - (c) Harnessing of various sources of irrigation.
 - (d) Introduction of horticulture with emphasis on growing vegetables in backyards of tribal houses.
 - (e) Development of Animal Husbandry and Fisheries.
2. Improving the economic conditions of landless tribals.
3. Providing adequate marketing facilities by laying link roads and constructing godowns by the Girijan Co-operative Corporation.
4. Providing profitable employment and increased income through the establishment of agro-forest based cottage industries.

Girijan Development Agency

The Pilot Project Scheme under the title Girijan Development Agency, Srikakulam was registered on 18-1-1972 under the Societies Registration Act, XXI of 1860, in order to improve the socio-economic conditions of tribals. This scheme is first of its kind introduced in the State which is entirely financed by the Government of India. An amount of Rs. 1.50 crores will be spent towards this scheme during IV Five-Year Plan.

Trade Assistance

A novel scheme of extending trade assistance to Scheduled Tribes to set up trades was introduced by the department during the year 1971-72. Under this scheme, a person belonging to Scheduled Tribe, Denotified Tribe, Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Tribes within the age group of 25 to 40 years may apply to the Collector of the district for a

loan not exceeding Rs. 1,000 if he is interested in setting up a trade or business. Loans are granted for the following types of trade or business:

1. Grocery Shop.
2. Foodgrains Fair Price Shop, if allotted.
3. Hotel including Sweet-Meat Stall.
4. Cloth Shop.
5. Tailoring Shop.
6. Cycle (Hiring and Repairing) Shop.
7. Flour Mill.
8. Carpentry, Blacksmithy, Pottery, etc.
9. Pan, Beedi and Cigarette Bunk.
10. Medical Shop or Medical Clinic.
11. Firewood or Charcoal Depot.
12. Rattan Industry.

The loan is mainly meant for the purchase of tools, equipment and other fixed assets to set up trade or business and to provide the minimum initial working capital requirement.

The conditions for the issue of loan are:

1. Personal security of the applicant and one or two well-to-do persons.
2. Mortgage or floating charges on the assets of the applicant's trade or business for which the loan is sanctioned.
3. The amount of loan should be utilised for the purpose for which it is sanctioned within a period of one year from the date of receipt of money and no interest will be charged during this period.
4. The entire loan advance shall be converted as subsidy after the expiry of one year provided the loan amount is utilised for the purpose for which it is granted to the satisfaction of the sanctioning authority.
5. The loan advance shall be recovered summarily as an arrear of land revenue with interest at $6\frac{1}{2}\%$ per annum if a borrower has not utilised amount for the purpose for which it is granted within the period prescribed and for any breach of the conditions of the grant.
6. The borrower shall not change the place of business without prior permission of the District Collector concerned or take anyone as partner in his business.

An amount of Rs. 1.558 lakhs was spent as against the provision of Rs. 1.570 lakhs. 210 tribals were benefited under this scheme.

Medical and Health Facilities

During the year, one ten-bedded hospital at Riryani in Adilabad district was started at a cost of Rs. 2.587 lakhs under State Plan Scheme. 3,616 tribals were given treatment. An amount of Rs. 2,13,400 was also released to Zilla Parishad, Adilabad for the construction of hospital building.

Two ten-bedded hospitals and four dispensaries started during the year 1970-71 were also maintained under Special Plan for Coastal Andhra during the period under report. The 2 ten-bedded hospitals are located at Bhadragiri and Ramabhadrapuram of Srikakulam district. The four medical dispensaries are at Pullangi (East Godavari district), Lothugadda (Visakhapatnam district), Doramamidi (West Godavari district) and Eduguralapalli (Khammam district). The scheme of maintenance of these institutions was implemented by the Director of Medical and Health Services at a cost of Rs. 1.463 lakhs. Further the construction of buildings for 2 ten-bedded hospitals at Bhadragiri and Ramabhadrapuram was taken up by the Chief Engineer, P.W.D. (R & B) at a cost of Rs. 2.810 lakhs under Special Plan for Coastal Andhra Programme during the year.

Under State Plan, an amount of Rs. 1.148 lakhs was allotted for starting 6 Mobile Medical Units during the year. An amount of Rs. 0.90 lakh was spent and 5 Mobile Medical Units were started at the following places:

- | | | |
|---------------|-----|---------------------|
| 1. Ginnedhari | (V) | Adilabad district |
| 2. Allapalli | (V) | Khammam district |
| 3. Mahadevpur | (V) | Karimnagar district |
| 4. Chelpak | (V) | } Warangal district |
| 5. Kothagudem | (V) | |

Jeeps have also been purchased and supplied to Mobile Medical Units.

An amount of Rs. 61,650 was released for the maintenance of 10 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres which have been functioning in Scheduled areas. Besides, 21 hospitals, 19 dispensaries and 13 Mobile Medical Units were maintained.

The following amount was released to Zilla Parishads as grant-in-aid for providing drinking water-supply to tribals under different Schemes:

Scheme	Amount released to Z. Ps.	Expenditure (Provisional)	Physical Achievement
	(Rs. in lakhs)		No.
1. State Plan	2.85	2.85	..
2. Centrally Sponsored Schemes	1.500	1.479	19 (Amount not released to Z.Ps)
3. Special Plan—Telangana:			
(a) Scheduled Tribes ..	3.00	3.00	..
(b) Denotified Tribes..	2.25	2.25	..

Land Acquisition for House Sites

During the year under report an amount of Rs. 16.90 lakhs was allocated for providing house sites to Scheduled Tribes. Some of the details of land acquired for house sites are as follows :

	Scheduled Tribes		Denotified Tribes	
	Number of beneficiaries	Amount spent	Number of beneficiaries	Amount spent
		Rs.		Rs.
Guntur ..	1,431	6,03,371.49	60	39,999.80
Medak ..	..	..	155	19,967.00
Nalgonda ..	..	..	491	87,454.75
Nizamabad ..	..	..	1,376	1,98,300.00
Adilabad ..	194	24,775.00	55	9,950.00
Ongole ..	2,715	4,15,000.00	217	29,990.00
Chittoor ..	..	..	..	..
Khammam ..	..	..	487	99,922.75
Krishna ..	443	1,26,064.90	100	10,000.00
Total:	<u>4,783</u>	<u>11,69,211.39</u>	<u>2,941</u>	<u>4,95,584.30</u>

Further an amount of Rs. 6.08 lakhs was spent in providing house-sites to Denotified Tribes during the period under report.

Housing Aid for Denotified Tribes

An amount of Rs. 13.50 lakhs was released to all Collectors of Telangana area at the rate of Rs. 1.50 lakhs to each district. An amount of Rs. 13.06 lakhs was spent in all the districts so far.

Special Nutrition Programme

The Special Nutrition Programme was originally started during the year 1970-71 for promoting the growth and development of children particularly infants and pre-school children in the age-group of 0-3 years. During the year the Government of India extended the scope of the scheme to the children in the age-group of 3-6 years and expectant and nursing mothers among tribals. This scheme is exclusively financed by Government of India.

Under this scheme feeding centres were opened in the tribal areas of the State. In the feeding centres the food as recommended by the

Director, National Institute of Research and Nutrition is cooked and supplied to the beneficiaries taking into consideration the cost of food, *i.e.*, 18 paise per day per child and 25 paise per day per expectant and nursing mother. The food is served to the beneficiaries at the feeding centres and they are not permitted to take food to their homes. Every centre has to be visited at least once in 3 months by the Medical Officer of the Primary Health Centre for Medical Check-up of the beneficiaries.

By the end of the financial year 1971-72, 1,876 feeding centres covering 1,30,244 tribal beneficiaries were opened in 17 districts of the State. A sum of Rs. 35,72,261 was spent for the maintenance of these centres as against the original allotment of Rs. 39.31 lakhs.

Protective Legislation

The Government have enacted Special Regulations in Tribal areas to eliminate exploitation of non-tribal money-lenders and to safeguard the interests of tribals in land. Certain effective steps were taken up by the Government for grant of lands to tribals and confirming occupancy rights by way of demarcation of holdings. Survey operations were undertaken in tribal area. A sum of Rs. 14.603 lakhs was spent against the provision of Rs. 14.00 lakhs. 525.84 sq. kms. was surveyed and settled. Some of the important Protective Legislations which are in operation in the Tribal areas of the State during the year under report are : (1) The Andhra Pradesh Land Transfer Regulation, (2) The Andhra Pradesh Money-Lending Regulation and (3) The Andhra Pradesh Debt Relief Regulation.

The Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Land Transfer Regulation, 1959

In order to remove certain lacuna in Land Transfer Regulation of 1959, Amendments were brought out in 1970 and 1971. The new legislation makes it absolutely null and void any transfer of immovable property situated in the Agency tracts by a person whether or not such a person is the member of Scheduled Tribe except when it is made in favour of a person who is a member of a Scheduled Tribe or a society registered under the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Societies Act., 1964 which composed solely of members of Scheduled Tribes. The clause of presumption was introduced in the amending legislation to the effect that until the contrary is proved, any immovable property situated in the Agency tracts and in the possession of a person, who is not a member of Scheduled Tribe shall be presumed to have been acquired by him or his predecessor through transfer made to him by a member of Scheduled Tribe. There is a provision for the acquisition of land on payment of compensation where a person intending to sell his land to a tribal. The Regulation also provides that the Agent or Agency Divisional Officer can *suo moto* or on a complaint decree ejectment against any person, who is in possession of property in contravention of the provisions of this legislation.

During the year 1971-72, the Land Transfer Regulation was again amended to make it more effective. In 1971 amending regulation, another facility has been provided to mortgage without possession of land in tribal areas by any person whether or not such person is a member of Scheduled Tribe subject to provisions of Clause 2, any immovable property situated in the Agency tracts to any Co-operative

Society including a Land Mortgage Bank or any Commercial Bank or other Financial Institutions approved by the State Government with the express condition that in the event of default, the property should be sold only to Tribals or Co-operative Society consisting solely of members belonging to Scheduled Tribes.

Andhra Pradesh Money-lenders Regulation

The Andhra Pradesh Money-lenders Regulation was first enacted in 1960 and it was amended in 1970. The amending Regulation of 1970 declared null and void all loans advanced by unlicensed money-lenders and prohibits legal proceedings in any court by unlicensed money-lender either for recovery of loan or interest thereon. As per the amending Regulation the money-lender should register his name irrespective of his place of residence or base of operation.

Debt Relief Regulation

The Andhra Pradesh Debt Relief Regulation was enacted in the year 1960 and it was amended in 1970 scaling down the debts once again so as to save the Tribals from the debts accrued since the enactment of 1960 Regulation. Provision has been made in amending the Regulation of 1960 for further scaling down of existing debts of Tribals to the principal completely extinguishing the interest part of it either such debts were incurred inside or outside the Scheduled Areas.

Even the amount already paid by the Tribal Debtor either towards interest or principal shall be reckoned against principal and only the balance is payable. Further if the amount already repaid either towards interest or principal or both equals or exceeds the principal the debt is deemed to have been cleared. Another important provision of this Regulation is the declaration of 2-year moratorium and the repayment of debt so scaled down so as to prevent legal proceedings for the recovery of debts.

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE

The Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute and Pre-Examination Training Centre in the field of Research and Training of Tribal Welfare have been continued during the year. The Tribal Cultural Research and Training has two wings, *viz.*, Research and Training. The Research Wing undertakes scientific studies on various tribes in order to probe into the cultural patterns and assess their problems and needs besides evaluating the performance of various development programmes. The Training Wing imparts Orientation Coaching for various official and non-official functionaries engaged in tribal welfare work in order to equip them with the necessary skills and techniques for efficiently discharging their duties.

During the year under report 29 Research Projects were taken up by the Institute for study. Out of 29, 14 studies have been published and the remaining are under finalization. The Research Publications brought out by the Institute during the year under report are as follows :

1. Report on Wastage and Stagnation on Tribal Schools.
2. Drinking Water Supply for Tribals of Andhra Pradesh.

3. Ashram Schools in Tribal Areas.
4. T.B. in Tribal Areas—A Case Study.
5. Pilot Project for Tribal Development, Srikakulam District (Revised Edition).
6. Livestock Farm, Chintapalli.
7. Compiled a Reference Book on Select Acts, Rules and Regulations.
8. An Evaluation Report on Tribal Hostels.
9. Family Planning Programmes in Rajavommangi T.D. Block.
10. Appraisal Letters on Animal Husbandry Programmes in Tribal Areas.
11. A Paper on Social Change in Contemporary Tribal Andhra Pradesh
12. A Paper on Social Structure and Stratification—2 Case Studies.
13. A Paper on Role of Training and Development Programmes.
14. Hand-Book of Statistics for Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes in Andhra Pradesh.

During the year under report, 8 Research Fellowships were awarded to post-graduates in Sociology, Anthropology, Social Work and Economics subjects. They were assigned a Research Project entitled 'Economic Classification and Development Priorities'. Besides these projects technical views sought by the Government and other agencies on about 20 problems pertaining to tribals were offered by the Institute during the year 1971-72.

Training

Peripatetic Training Programmes and Training Programmes for Standing Committee Members were conducted during the year 1971-72. The details are as follows :

Programme	Place of training	No. of Tribal Leaders trained
I. Training Programme for Standing Committee Members of Tribal Panchayat Samithis	Hyderabad	
	Ist batch	19
	IIInd batch	14
	IIIrd batch	30
	IVth batch	27
II. Peripatetic Training for Tribal Leaders	Bhadragiri	20
	Koyyuru	20
	Koonnnavaram	19
	Jolaput	12

90 Standing Committee Members of Tribal Panchayat Samithis and 71 Tribal Leaders underwent training in the Institute. Besides conducting Seminars and Extension Lectures, Education Tours were also conducted for the benefit of trainees.

The Institute has also been organising collaborative training programmes with sister training institutes like N.C.E. R.T. and Bharateeya Grameena Mahila Sangh, New Delhi. A Training Programme for the benefit of tribal women folk was conducted at Uttoor, Adilabad district in March, 1972 in collaboration with Bharateeya Grameena Mahila Sangh, New Delhi.

The Research and Training Staff of the Institute were deputed for Training in Teaching Techniques and Research Methodology Course, conducted by National Institute of Community Development, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad during the year under Report.

Pre-Examination Training Centres

The Pre-Examination Training Centre which is attached to the Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute, Hyderabad has been imparting training to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Denotified Tribe candidates who are appearing for certain competitive examinations conducted by Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission, Union Public Service Commission, Board of Technical Education, etc. The course for 2nd Batch of Trainees of Units I, II and III was started from 10th October, 1971. The present batch consists of 52 members admitted into 3 units. During the year under report a course in Higher Grade Typewriting was also started and the candidates of the centre who passed Lower Grade Typewriting Examination were admitted into the course. Decided by the Board of Directors, Syllabi on general department, interview techniques, intelligence, personality test, etc., were also included in one syllabi for the 2nd batch of trainees.

Technical Education

During the year under report the Department of Technical Education continued to organise and administer the Technical and Vocational Institutions at Degree and Diploma and Certificate levels in the State.

The following are the institutions under the administrative control of the Department:

(i) Engineering Colleges	..	..	..	3
(ii) Domestic Science Training College	..	..	..	1
(iii) Polytechnics for Boys	..	..	..	16
(iv) Polytechnics for Girls	..	..	..	2
(v) Mining Institute	..	..	..	1
(vi) Boys Technical High Schools	..	..	..	12
(vii) Music Colleges	..	..	..	4
(viii) Girls Vocational Institutes	..	..	..	2
(ix) Government College of Fine Arts & Architecture				1

Total: 42

In addition to the above, the Department had supervisory control over 2 private polytechnics for boys and one for girls and 64 aided industrial schools and 784 recognised commercial institutions.

The State Board of Technical Education and Training, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad conducted 119 Government examinations during the year under report.

Plan Outlay

An outlay of Rs. 39.20 lakhs was sanctioned for Plan Schemes for the year 1971-72. The accent of the Plan was more on consolidation of the existing institutions, Quality Improvement Schemes and Diversification. A total amount of Rs. 23.61 lakhs was spent on Plan Schemes out of the total outlay of Rs. 39.20 lakhs.

No new institutions as such were started during the year under report. However the following new courses were sanctioned in the existing institutions:

1. Post-Graduate Courses in Engineering at College of Engineering, Kakinada and Anantapur.
2. Model Diploma Courses under Indo-U.S.S.R. Credit Agreement, 1966 at Government Polytechnic, Hyderabad.
3. Starting of Chemical Engineering Diploma Course at Government Polytechnic, Visakhapatnam.
4. Starting of Automobile Engineering Course at Government Polytechnic, Anantapur.
5. Part-time Degree Courses in Engineering at Nagarjunasagar Engineering College and Osmania University Engineering College, Hyderabad.

Quality Improvement Schemes

The Department deputed a few teachers for advanced studies under the Quality Improvement Schemes initiated by Government of India. Teaching staff were also deputed for practical training in industry. The scheme for providing facilities to professional engineers to consult technical libraries in institutions and exchange of ideas was also continued.

Model Diploma Courses under Indo-U.S.S.R. Credit Agreement

Government have since sanctioned 5 Model Diploma Courses at Government Polytechnic, Hyderabad under Indo-U.S.S.R. Credit Agreement 1966. Two teachers have been deputed to U.S.S.R. to undergo advanced training in Russia. Another batch of 3 teachers have yet to be deputed under this scheme.

Special Committees on Technical Education

In G.O. Ms. No. 467, Education, dated 10-3-1970, a Committee has been constituted to advise the Government on the diversification of

courses in polytechnic and for revision of existing syllabus. The committee has submitted its report to Government and it is under examination. Another committee was appointed by Government in G.O. Ms. No. 1421, Education, dated 23-7-1970, to go into the question of continuing Mining Diploma Course at Government Mining Institute, Kothagudem and reviving the Mining Course at Government Polytechnic, Gudur. The committee has submitted its report to Government. The report is under examination.

Physical Targets

A physical target of 260 seats in part-time degree classes and 60 seats in post-graduate courses in Engineering was achieved during the year under report. Though two new courses at Diploma level were sanctioned during the year, besides the five Model Diploma Courses under Indo-U.S.S.R. Credit Agreement of 1966, the intake for these new courses was adjusted within the sanctioned intake for Diploma Courses in Engineering by abolishing the 2-Year Diploma Courses.

Building Programmes

A total expenditure of Rs. 22.00 lakhs was incurred for the purpose of acquisition of land for the Engineering College, Kakinada. Further, an expenditure of Rs. 7,54,307.63 was also incurred towards acquisition of land measuring 5.08 acres for Government Polytechnic, Tirupathi. The erection of Metallurgical Laboratories at Government Polytechnic, Vijayawada was completed except for colour, white-washing, painting, etc. Estimates for the hostels of Government Polytechnics, Nandyal, Nellore, Guntur and Srikakulam were under consideration of Government for according administrative sanction. Work will commence soon after administrative sanction is received from Government. Administrative sanction for Rs. 2.29 lakhs was obtained in G.O.Ms. No. 790, Education, dated 26-3-1971 for the construction of workshops in the College of Engineering, Kakinada and the work was in progress. Administrative sanction for Rs. 4.92 lakhs was obtained for construction of Physics and Chemistry Laboratories in the College of Engineering, Anantapur and the work was in progress at the close of the year under report.

Grant-in-aid

An amount of Rs. 15,46,677 has been released to three Private Polytechnics and three University Engineering Colleges in the State during the year 1971-72 under the Non-Plan head of account. An amount of Rs. 1,42,000 under Plan Schemes has been released to the Regional Engineering College, Warangal. Grants to the extent of Rs. 1,93,305 were sanctioned to 64 aided Industrial/Music Schools in the State during the year under report.

Equipment and Furniture

An amount of Rs. 10,76,390 was spent during the year towards the purchase of equipment for the various institutions under the control of this Department.

Scholarships

An amount of Rs. 3,38,907 has been spent towards the grant of scholarships and stipends to 2,426 students in the Engineering Colleges, Polytechnics, Mining Institute and other miscellaneous institutions were under the control of the department during the year.

Loans

Government have allocated a sum of Rs. 5,11,700 during the year towards award of Andhra Pradesh Educational Loans to the students of Engineering Colleges at Rs. 1,000 per annum per student and to students of Polytechnics at Rs. 600 per annum per student. An amount of Rs. 4,83,000 was utilised from out of this sanction.

Educational Concessions

Besides the scholarships and loans some of the students studying in the institutions under the department were sanctioned Government of India's merit-*cum*-means scholarships. A good number of students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and those belonging to other economically weaker sections of the population were also granted Government of India's scholarships. Besides the above scholarships and loans, post-matriculation scholarships, educational concessions to the children and grand-children of political sufferers, scholarships for children of primary and secondary school teachers, scholarships under the National Loan Scholarships Scheme, educational concessions to orphans and destitutes and concessions under A. E. R. 92 were also sanctioned during the year under report.

Scholarships to the Students outside the State

A total sum of Rs. 19,600 was spent during the year under report towards scholarships to students of Andhra Pradesh State studying post-graduate courses in institutions of all-India importance outside the State in subjects not available in the universities within the State.

Budget Estimates

The Budget Estimates and the expenditure both under Plan and Non-Plan was as follow :

(i) Budget Estimates 1971-72 (Major Head 28-Education) :

	Rs.			
Plan	33,19,000
Non-Plan..	2,14,21,000

(ii) Actual expenditure :

Plan .. .. .	..	..	..	18,83,091
Non-Plan .. .. .	..	..	..	1,96,80,438

The physical as well as financial target set for this department in the first two years of the Fourth Five-Year Plan were successfully achieved. A steady progress was maintained in the development of Technical education at all levels during the year under report.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Administrative Set-up of the Department

The Department of Public Libraries continued to function during the year under report with the Director as its head. In Government Order Ms. No. 1652, Education, dated 30-10-1971, the Government sanctioned one post of Assistant Director in the pay scale of Rs. 400-800 in the office of the Director of Public Libraries to assist the Director.

There were seven Government libraries under the direct control of the Director of Public Libraries. Among them the two libraries, *viz.*, the State Central Library, Hyderabad and State Regional Library, Guntur were headed by Gazetted Librarians. The post of the Gazetted Librarian in the State Central Library, Hyderabad was not filled in during the year under report and the Technical Superintendent of the State Central Library, was kept in charge of the post of the Librarian. The other four Regional Libraries at Visakhapatnam, Tirupathi, Warangal and Nizamabad are manned by Grade I Librarians and the Mobile Library at Eluru is manned by a Grade II Librarian. All the Librarians incharge of the Government libraries are trained graduates.

The Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas constituted under section 10 of the Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act, 1960, one for each of the 20 Revenue districts and one for the City of Hyderabad by the name of Hyderabad City Grandhalaya Samstha (for the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad) continued to function during the year under report. The question of formation of separate Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha for Ongole district was under the active consideration of the Government. The Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas consist of members nominated by Government, representatives of the Sarpanchas of Gram Panchayats, Municipalities, Aided Libraries and the District Library Associations. The Chairman of the Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha exercises general control over the Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha. The District Central Librarians who are graduates and trained professionals continued to be the Secretaries of the concerned Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas. At the taluk and block levels, the Branch Libraries are manned mostly by trained librarians.

State Library Committee

The State Library Committee constituted under the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act, 1960, to advise the Government on all matters arising under the Act, continued to function during the year under report. The Committee consists of 27 official and non-official members, comprising of representatives of the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas, Andhra Pradesh Library Association, experts in library matters and representatives of the universities in the State.

The ninth meeting of the State Library Committee was held on 10th September, 1971, in the State Central Library, Hyderabad. Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao, the then Minister for Education presided over the meeting. The Committee made several recommendations for the development of Library service in the State. The various recommendations of the Committee were being examined and administrative action was being obtained as per rules,

Library Structure and Organisation

The structure of Public Libraries in the State is the same as that of recommended by the Advisory Committee constituted by Government of India. At the apex there is the State Central Library, Hyderabad. At the regional levels, there are Regional Libraries and at the District level there are District Central Libraries. At the taluk level there are Branch Libraries and at the Village level there are Book Deposit Centres and Aided libraries. The Director is supervising and controlling authority of all the activities of the libraries in the State. The Public Libraries in the State are governed by the Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act, 1960. The Act places the management and policy making largely in the hand of non-officials themselves.

The Public Libraries in the State are rendering the following services:

1. Arranging and organising the library material in logical and helpful sequence through shelf-arrangement, classification, cataloguing and guides.
2. Lending of materials so that they could be read at a convenient location and at a time suited to each individual.
3. Information or reference service designed to locate facts as needed and guidance in the use of educational and recreation materials.
4. Organising social education activities.
5. Providing service to children, women and neo-literate adults.
6. Cultivating reading habit among citizens.
7. Maintaining adequate collection of publications on various subjects.
8. Co-operating with other public libraries in the matter of inter-library loan of books and bibliographical information.

The Public Libraries are thrown open to all irrespective of caste, creed, sex, position, wealth and the service is rendered free. There were 3,050 Public Libraries in State at the end of the year. This figure does not include the unaided libraries in the State.

Working Hours of Libraries

A library should remain open specially at times when people will be free from their work. It is only when they have leisure they will have the convenience and inclination to use a library. Hence the State Central Library, Hyderabad is working for 12 hours from 8-00 a.m. to 8-00 p.m. and the District Central Libraries are working for six hours generally from 8-00 a. m. to 11-00 a. m. and 4-00 p.m. to 7-00 p.m. with slight modifications according to local conditions and the reading rooms in majority of the District Central Libraries are working for 12 hours from

8-00 a.m. to 8-00 p.m. Most of the Branch Libraries are working from 8-00 to 11-00 a.m. and 4-00 to 7-00 p.m. and where there is electricity they are working in the evening session from 3 to 6 p.m. The Text-Books Section in the State Central Library has been working for 16 hours a day from 8-00 a.m. to 12 midnight for the benefit of students. The Regional Libraries are working in two sessions of not less than 6 hours per day.

Equipment and Furniture

The main items of library furniture are: (1) shelves for books storage and display, (2) reading tables and chairs for the public, (3) work room equipment like cabinets, trays, filing cases and (4) operational equipment like catalogue cabinets, desks, etc.

During the year under report, the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas spent a sum of Rs. 1.03 lakhs on the purchase of equipment like wooden chairs, tables, stools, cabinets, charging trays, almirahs, etc. The Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas, Visakhapatnam, Nellore, Kurnool, Krishna, Anantapur, Adilabad were equipped with film projectors. Several of the libraries are equipped with radio sets. As most of the libraries are situated in rented buildings, there is no adequate space for placing more furniture and equipment. However, taking into consideration the needs of the libraries, the availability of accommodation and finances, adequate furniture was supplied to the libraries under the control of the Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha. The furniture and equipment is sufficient for the present. The State Central Library, Hyderabad and the State Regional Library, Guntur are provided with suitable equipment and furniture. The furniture in the other Regional Libraries is adequate for the present.

Personnel

There were 515 trained librarians among whom 115 were degree or diploma holders and 400 were certificate holders, working in Government Libraries, Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas and in the Directorate.

Many branch libraries were manned by attenders, the main reason for which is lack of adequate finance to appoint Grade III Librarians. In the case of newly opened libraries in rural areas and where the book stock is very low, attenders are placed in charge of the libraries. These posts are gradually upgraded as Grade III Librarians when the library attains certain minimum standards.

The staff working under the Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha is paid from the funds of the concerned Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas. The question of treating the employees of Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas as Government servants is under consideration.

Training Programmes

During the year under report the Osmania University conducted the Bachelor of Library Science Course and 12 candidates were selected for the course by the Department as usual. The Institute of Library Science, Hyderabad and the Andhra Pradesh Library Association, Vijayawada conducted the C. L. Sc. course for one batch each during the year under reference for a period of 4 months. The department selected 20 candidates for each of the above courses.

Library Service for Children

The children of today are the citizens of tomorrow. Childhood is the proper stage for cultivating reading habits. Hence at this stage it is necessary to inculcate reading habits among children. The growing mind of children is so receptive that they read voraciously almost any book and every book that they come across. With a view to provide suitable books and periodicals, the Public Libraries are providing facilities to children.

Story-telling, film-shows, debates, essay competitions are some of the special activities conducted in the libraries for the personality development of the children. Many of the children are making use of the library facilities, and several of them are joining as deposit borrowers.

The children's section attached to the State Central Library was reorganised. Attractive books, games material, dolls and an aquarium, etc., were provided in the children's library. The furniture was specially designed to suit the requirements of children.

Facilities for Women

Separate women libraries under the control of Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha are functioning at the following places :

1. Women and Children Library, Visakhapatnam.
2. Women Library, Eluru.
3. Women Library, Tanuku.
4. Women Library, Machilipatnam.
5. Women Library, Vijayawada.
6. Women Library, Gudivada.
7. Women and Children Library, Guntur.
8. Women Library, Anantapur.
9. Women Library, Vijayanagar Colony, Hyderabad.
10. Women Library, Irrum Manzil Colony, Hyderabad.
11. Women Library, Malakpet Colony, Hyderabad.
12. Women and Children Library, Nizamabad.
13. Women Library (Patamata Lanka), Vijayawada.
14. Women Library, Kurnool.
15. Ladies & Children's Library, Tenali.
16. Ladies & Children's Library, Khammam.

In many of the District Central Libraries and some Branch Libraries separate facilities were provided for women. In some places books were sent to home through cycle messengers for the benefit of women who can

not visit the libraries. More number of women was encouraged to join as deposit borrowers.

Mobile Library Service

The travelling library, the library on wheels, the 'biblibus' was first established at Eluru by the Government in 1958. The Mobile Library goes to villages in the district to develop the reading habits and the library consciousness among the public in rural areas. The women and children are highly benefited by the Mobile Library as they are living far away from the towns and cities. The Mobile Library, Eluru is very useful for women, children and neo-literate adults in the villages. The books will be taken by them according to their tastes and needs. The Mobile Library at Eluru is serving 41 villages around Eluru. The Mobile Library is exhibiting film-shows and playing records in the villages by which the villagers are enlightened and educated. This library is very popular in the villages.

Through Mobile Rickshaw service, books are supplied to women readers in Vijayawada, Gudivada, Machilipatnam, Guntur, Tenali Nellore, Anantapur, Karimnagar, Khammam, Nizamabad and Nalgonda. Mobile units were also sanctioned for Bodhan, Narasaraopet, Rajahmundry and Kakinada.

In Krishna district through cycle peons, books are issued to the public in villages. The Mobile Units are attached to 12 Branch Libraries and these are providing service to 118 villages in Krishna district in addition to the villages where the Branch Libraries are situated. Though the scheme has given good results, the Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha, Krishna could not extend the scheme to all blocks of the district due to lack of funds.

Books are supplied to readers by means of cycle peons and Mobile Library Units run by the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas in the State.

Book Deposit Centres

The Book Deposit Centres are opened in places where the population is below 5,000 and where there are no library facilities. Generally the Book Deposit Centres are located in elementary schools and the teachers are appointed as Centre Librarians on a remuneration of Rs. 12 per mensem. The Book Deposit Centres are attached to the nearest library within a radius of 5 miles. The Centre Librarian borrows books from the nearest library once in a week or fortnight. He lends books to the villagers. One newspaper is also supplied to each Book Deposit Centre. In some districts the cycle peon of the Library to which, the Centre is attached delivers books to the Book Deposit Centres. Some of the Book Deposit Centres are not functioning properly, due to frequent transfers of the teachers who are in charge of the Book Deposit Centres. The Department is considering ways and means of improving and strengthening the Book Deposit Centres so that they may function more effectively.

ARCHAEOLOGY AND MUSEUMS

During the period under report there has been no change in the Administrative set-up of this Department. Sri Mohd. Abdul Waheed Khan, F.R.A.S. (London) continued to be the Director of Archaeology and Museums.

Excavations—Peddabankuru

A historical site in the Satavahana period is situated near Peddabankuru village in Peddapalli taluk of Karimnagar district. Originally the excavation of this site had been commenced in the year 1967-68, but the excavation had to be continued on account of its potentiality in the subsequent years as well *i.e.*, in 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71. The fifth field season of excavations at this site was commenced in January, 1972 with Rs. 32,000 sanctioned by the Government of Andhra Pradesh in the G. O. Ms. No. 1936, Education, dated 31st December, 1971 and the excavations were closed by the end of March, 1972. The results of the fifth field season are enumerated below :

In view of the important structural and antiquarian discoveries in the previous years, excavation work was continued. Chronologically the site dates back to the Megalithic period succeeded by the Satavahana period. During the year under report the presence of the Microlithic or the Late Stone Age Culture was established stratigraphically. There was a clear cut interognum between the Late Stone Age and Megalithic periods. The Late Stone Age Culture was noticed over a thin lateritic gravel layer. Many Neolithic implements such as hand-axes, chisels adzes, etc., were collected both from the surface and excavation without relation to stratigraphy.

During this year, excavation work was extended towards East, West and North of the 3rd brick enclosure which was excavated in the previous year. About 2 Mts. away from the 3rd enclosure an elliptical structure constructed in the pre-Satavahana period was exposed, at a depth of 1.30 Mts., from the present surface level. The superstructure was probably raised with brick. On the North, two circular rubble basements were noticed with a diametre of 75 Cms. and 70 Cms. respectively. Continuous to these circular basements there is another apsidal structure facing south.

On the South-East of the 3rd brick enclosure a brick well was excavated consisting of 43 courses. The bricks are wedged shaped and the total height of the brick courses is 4-10 Mts. This was also constructed in the pre-Satavahana period. On either side of the well a layer of broken pottery was noticed which indicates the usage level of the well. The upper courses were tilted because of the looseness of the soil. The lower courses from the middle are intact and well preserved. The average measurement of the brick is 29 cms. at the wider end and 8 cms. in thickness. The brick was well burnt and the fabric is fine.

In course of excavations many circular rubble basements were exposed in varying sizes. Some were apparently laid for raising wooden poles and some bigger basements were of grain silos, etc.



PLATE-III—GOLCONDA EXCAVATIONS.
Photographs of a Terra-cotta Plaque (Obverse)



PLATE-III—GOLCONDA EXCAVATIONS
Photograph of a Terra-cotta Plaque (Reverse)

It was noticed that the people who lived in hutments have constructed their wells, cisterns, etc. with brick. Most of these hutments were either elliptical or apsidal in shape provided with a single entrance.

It appears that the wealthy people have used terra-cotta tiles. All the tiles were double grooved and perforated for binding them together. In trench B1 in Division 23, Sector-II a stock pile of tiles placed one by the other in nine rows was exposed. There were about 90 tiles in each row, most of these tiles were broken due to the weight of the top soil.

In trench E4, Division 22, a rectangular brick (2.37 × 1.42 Mts.) cistern with four existing courses was brought to light. The lowest course is slightly projected outside. The bottom of the cistern was packed with morrum over which brick was paved. The corners of the brick structure were rounded. Two steps were provided on the west to the cistern. Adjacent to this structure two more square cisterns were found with a brick platform on the west. Many iron slabs were found over the brick platform. About 3 Mts. away from the main cistern two brick ovens were also noticed leading to the surmise that the complex was a blacksmiths workshop in Division 157, Section-II two more wells were discovered and steening was done with wedge shaped bricks. One of these wells was constructed in the Satavahana period. There are as many as 39 courses of brick with an average breadth of 30 cms. and thickness of 7 cms. The surrounding floor of the well was rammed with morrum. About 2 Mts. away from this well on the south-west another brick well with 18 courses was constructed over a hard bed of pinkish morrum. The top courses of this well had either fallen in or pilfered in the later period. This well appears to have been constructed in the Pre-Satavahana period.

The most important discovery of this year is a closed brick drain running in the east-west direction. It was found at a distance of 4 Mts. from the above wells probably leading from a bath near the wells. The drain was constructed with three courses of brick placed 12 cms. apart leaving a drain covered with brick. The bottom was also paved with brick. Side-vents were provided at varying intervals of 1.70, 2.20, 2.90 Mts. with a view to allow the excess water absorbed into the soil and in that way to give permanency to the drain. The drain had sunk deeply at two places due to pressure from the top and also due weakness of the soil.

It may be recorded that in Divisions 22, 23, and 3 in Section II, the occurrence of Microlithic cores, flakes made on fine grained chert, chaledony and agate, etc., was quite frequent but not significant in view of their presence in the Satavahana or the Pre-Satavahana periods. In trench B1, Division 3, traces of Microlithic culture were found over the thin lateritic gravel layer sealed by a thick deposit of virgin black cotton soil with a thickness of 45 cms. The collection included microlithic flakes parallel sided blades and fluted cores and a unique arrow-head made on milky quartzite. The virgin black cotton soil had yielded many snail shells possibly deposited by flood in the post-microlithic period.

During the fifth field seasonal excavation scores of antiquities made of iron, copper, bone, lead, terra-cotta etc., were Terra-cotta etc. The iron objects included knives, barber's knives, sickles, hoes, rings, axes, adzes

chisels, bolts, rivets, arrow-heads, spear-heads, rods, nails lamps, ladles, domestic trowels, etc. The yield of copper objects is meagre when compared to iron objects. The finds included rings, bangles, antimony rods, pulley shaped ear-spools, etc. Among the bone objects are game-men, styluses, potters, pins, etc. Lead objects are bangles and spindle shape spools. Among the terra-cotta objects are animal and human figurines, ear-spools, beads, pendants, finials, etc. Besides, many beads made of terra-cotta, crystal, ceramic, cornelian, cornelian etched, jasper, agate and amethyst, etc.

Many Satavahana coins made of potin and punch-marked silver coins were also collected. The most interesting find is a cup-shaped terra-cotta object. The face of a divinity was curved at the top with elongated ear-lobes, curly hair tied-up with a fillet and slightly squinted eyes. The face is surrounded by a beautiful lotus design. Many stone objects such as saddle querns, pestles, mullers, a mortar and grinding stone, weight stones, etc. were also found.

The excavations yielded abundant pottery of black and red wares, black polished ware, deluxe ware, chocolate ware and dull red ware. Among the utilitarian types are dishes, bowls, deep lotas, straight sides vessels, conical bowls, chalices, etc., graffiti marks were found mostly on black and red ware designs such as finger-prints, criss-cross, chevron, were frequently used for decoration.

Gollathagudi Excavations

Exploration work at Gollathagudi which is about 100 kms. from Hyderabad in Jadcherla taluk of Mahboobnagar district was conducted in the year 1970-71 which revealed the existence of Jaina temple at a depth of nearly 3.5 meters besides other small shrines. This induced the Department to include this site for detailed excavation during the year under report and the Government of Andhra Pradesh have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 38,500 in G. O. Ms. No. 1936, Education, dated 21st December, 1971. The historical site is situated about 10 kms. from Jadcherla R.S. on the Secunderabad Dronachalam Metregauge Line of South Central Railway.

Results of the earlier Work

The earlier work brought to view the remains of an early Jain temple consisting of Garbhagriha, flanked by two rectangular cells on either sides, enshrining a seated Mahavira in Padmasana, carved in brownish granite. The usage of large sized bricks in the construction of Jain temple reminds us the construction of Buddhist Stupas of 1st Century A. D. Thus it could be seen that the builders till 6th Century A. D. relied mainly on bricks though stone was sparingly used for decorative purposes.

The Present Work

Out of four mounds called here GLG-I, GLG-II, GLG-III, and GLG-IV, three were taken up for operation, during 1971-72 season

leaving mound GLG-IV, locally known as Patalagadda for the next season. All the three, except the last mentioned one, are situated very close to each other.

The Gollathagudi monument, called here as GLG-II stands in between mounds GLG-I and III and the mound rises to a height of 3 metres from the surrounding ground level. The GLG-IV, locally known as Patalagadda bounded by an old irrigation tank on the west is roughly 100 metres from GLG-II.

Excavation on Mound GLG-I

The mound hemispherical shape lying at a distance of 100 metres towards north of mound GLG-II, the main temple, rises to a height of 2 metres from the ground level facing the Jadcherla-Deverakonda main Road. On the top of the mound were encountered carved slabs of granite, jutting out from the earth, representing the remains of a door-way, in addition to a few carved pillar bases strewn here and there.

With a view to bring out the entire plan of the temple, 18 trenches measuring 5.50×5.50 metres were sunk on the flattish mound. The excavation touched the vestiges of an early temple at a depth of 1 metre after clearing the accumulated debris. The temple complex consisting of a garbhagriha (chamber), an antarala (cave) and a mukhamandapa, was sealed by debris of 80 cms. in thickness mostly of brick-bats mixed with chunam. The surface humus was hardly 5 Cms. in thickness. Several unfinished carvings representing Jams, lintels, depicting Chaitya-gavaksha designs were found in a mutilated condition in and around the Adhithana.

The Adhithana (basement) of the temple was plain and simple having modulated crescendo on the top. In the centre of it were depicted Chaitya window motifs at a regular interval all-round, just to break the monotony. No superstructure either in the form of brick or stone was seen on it.

The sanctum measuring 8.50 meters in length and 5.35 metres in breadth and the mukhamandapa (squarish) measuring $11.20 \text{ M.} \times 11.20 \text{ M.}$ was connected by an antarala vestibule which measured $7 \text{ M.} \times 2.67 \text{ M.}$ in length and breadth, respectively. At several places the floors were not plastered. In the garbhagriha and antarala alone lime plastered floors, laid over granite slabs were met with. For achieving smoothness and durability the builders laid granite slabs of uniform size on the rugged floor and then plastered the surface with a lime concrete mix of 5 cm. in thickness. This was scarcely extended further towards mukhamandapa. At the southern end, a slopy brick-wall of 10 courses running in the direction of East-West, to a length of 9 metres over a rubble foundation was met with. The exact nature of it has yet to be decided.

From the existing remains it is presumed that the temple was left in the middle of the construction itself.

The trenches laid in front of the protected monument, unearthed the foundations of two temples in addition to four-pillar bases and a lime

plastered floor. The entire complex was not taken up for operation due to the paucity of funds.

The extensive mound, rising some 4 metres high from the surrounding fields is sealed by a huge debris comprising brick-bats and fallen granite columns. The last year's work, revealed the existence of a well planned Jaina Shrine, comprising of a sanctum enshrining a seated headless Mahavira, in Padmasana posture, carved in the brownish granite and a mukhamandapa in front of it.

The glean the full plan of the temple, 20 trenches measuring 5.50×5.50 metres were laid over the unexcavated area and digging touched the vestiges of another temple, by the side of the earlier temple employing brick and stone.

Temple No. I

The debris obscuring the view on all sides was cleared exposing the buried remains to light.

The Garbha Griha

Constructed entirely in brick without circumambulatory passage the chamber was roughly square on plan measuring 3.45 m. in length by 3.37 m. in breadth, with the enclosed walls rising to a height of 1 m. all around. The bricks employed, were of standard size and the average one measured 39 cm. \times 22 cm. \times 8 cm. which conforms to the traditional size of brick used by the Buddhists for their Stupas. The brick-walls were plastered with lime mortar which could not stuck up well to the surface owing to its smoothness, achieved by a thorough massage. The floor paved with the bricks of same size, was incomplete and disturbed at several places. The chamber was entered by means of a rectangular door of pale brownish granite stone which carried a weak moulding on the margin. The jambs had thick coating of stucco plaster, possibly meant for executing painting designs.

Inside the sanctum, over the granite pedestal, was a huge image of headless Mahavira, seated cross-legged, carved in pale brownish granite. On either sides to the garbhagriha, were two rectangular cells measuring 3.35 M. \times 1.80 M. set up at 96 Cm. apart, intended for housing subsidiary deities. In the later period these entrances were blocked by small squarish construction of brick blocks on either side. The back wall of the sanctum was a solid one running 16.15 M. long and 3.20 M. in thickness.

The Mukhamandapa

The remains of the Mukhamandapa measuring 9 M. \times 6.75 M. in size along with its 25 moderately carved pillar bases, in tact, suggest the existence of a fairly high mandapa supported by 25 pillars. The remanent walls of 1.40 metres high had a thick coating of lime plaster. On the southern and northern end were found pieces of perforated screens, dislodged from their positions. These were originally fitted to the windows for admitting light and air, besides being ornamental to the plaster designed walls.

In between mukhamandapa and mahamandapa there existed partition wall with a doorway of 1.25 Mt. width for the entry.

The Mahamandapa (the Massive Pillared Hall)

The remains of the Mahamandapa were very few and as such nothing could be recorded precisely of its measurements, but the uniform distribution of the squarish pillared bases resting on the lime floor have given the clue, that in the past the temple had a massive pillared mandapa supported by at least 36 pillars, with four central pillars, plainly carved, carrying flat vertical bands of each of four sides, surmounted by square abacus, to crown in turn, squarish corbels of the early Chalukyan style.

Description of external Walls

The outer walls of the temple were mostly fragmentary in nature and could not afford the excavator to conjecture the external treatment rendered to the brick construction.

The entire foundation was laid in brick and mud mortar at a depth of 1.60 M. from the original ground level (ancient) to carry the load of the superstructure, *i.e.*, the main temple wall of 3.35 M. in thickness. The depicting floral designs in stucco, as can be seen on the base of the northern side wall. Over and above the stucco design, ran a row of plaster motifs crowning double and single Chaitya arches followed over by a beautiful row of swans as can be seen in the Gollathgaudi monument. The thinly plastered wall rising 1.25 metres in height had recesses at several regular intervals for fixing perforated screens measuring 1.75 M \times 1.25 M. of size. These not only admitted light into the inner apartments but also accentuated the beauty of entire set-up. Out of the two perforated screens, one was found dislodged from its original position and the other was in situ. From these, it can be deduced that the temple was a closed one fitted with perforated screens, constructed roughly in Century 600 A.D. bear the imprint of the Chalukyan School of Art.

Temple No. II

The temple was noticed hardly at a distance of 3 metres from the earlier shrine in the mound III. The operation shed light on the existence of another ruined temple constructed on stone-foundation, dedicated to Mahavira.

The plan of the temple consisted of a small sanctum adjoined by a mukhamandapa and a mahamandapa in succession.

The Sanctum

The small chamber measuring 4.10 M. \times 3.30 M. in size, had in its centre a brick-built pedestal capped by a flat granite slab, which must have served as a base for the idol. A careful dig in its front yielded a sculpture of Mahavira standing in nude, with hands stretched down to knees, which in all probability must have been dislodged from the pedestal when the temple was uprooted. The chamber was entered from the pillared mandapa (Mukhamandapa) by means of a rectangular door fitted with massive granite stones dressed moderately. The overall thickness of the enclosed walls ranged from 2.90 M. to 3 M. on account of the usage of length bricks of 40 Cm. \times 20 Cm. \times 7 Cm. size. The chamber was paved with bricks which did not extend to the centre due to soilage.

The Mukhamandapa

The mukhamandapa enclosed by a dilapidated brick-wall of 1/2 metre high measured 6.20 M. \times 5.60 M. in size. The occurrence of 16 pillared bases planted on the lime plastered floor at an equidistance denote the prevalence of a 16 pillared Mukhamandapa in front of the sanctum. The granite slabs fixed into the recesses of the external wall, had prominent incisions on them for fixing perforated screens firmly into the grooves. The Mukhamandapa and Mahamandapa were separated by a brick-wall measuring 2.52 M. (L) \times 1.53 M. (B) \times 1 M. width, having a passage for entry.

The Mahamandapa

The vestiges of the Mahamandapa were very few and gave no idea about its dimensions. The dilapidated walls on the northern side rose hardly 1 M. high above the basement. The hall measuring 7.68 M. \times 7.85 M. in size looked slightly square and was paved with bricks of uniform size. The exposed brick pavement had some patches of lime concrete mix.

The Antiquities

The excavation yielded a good number of antiquities modelled in stucco besides an iron dagger Mound GLG-III accounted for fine stucco figurines, representing human and mythical animals. The human heads, mostly of Thirthankaras, were modelled with exquisite care, in order to decorate the inner apartments of the temple.

Nature of Construction

To examine the method of construction which was in vogue, a long vertical trench measuring 1 M. \times 3 M. was laid along the Adhistanā of Temple No. 11. The cutting revealed, a firmly laid stone basement of 1.80 M. in height, over rubble pack foundation, unlike Temple No. 1, where brick was used right from the foundation. Huge blocks of dressed granite piled one over the other, without any mortar in between, resting over rubble foundation have attributed strength to the superstructure *i.e.*, brick-walls. The moulded crescendos with their several offsets to suit plaster designs have rendered grace to the structural composition as a whole.

Salient Features of the Excavation

The two seasons dig has shed enough light on the existence of Jain Temples datable to Cir. 600 A.D. The plans of the temples seldom underwent any change with the difference in the media of the construction. The following points were observed in connection with their plan and construction.

(1) The Temple No. 1 in Mound III offered a good example for the study of its plan. Being the earliest of the cluster, it was constructed entirely in brick right from the foundation, carrying the age old tradition of using large sized bricks down to 600 A. D. The temple had no antarala and usage of stone was limited to erecting pillars and perforated screen only. There was restraint in carrying and the door frames including pillars were almost plain. They may stand as a mark of

example to those constructed during the transitional period say 400 A. D. to 700 A. D. though the influence of Chalukyan art was found eminent in the execution.

(2) Temples constructed slightly later to that of the earlier one, were also encountered during excavation one in the Mound-III by the side of the early temple and other in Mound-I. Here in these two temples a remarkable change has taken place in the construction. For the first time brick was discarded entirely and in its place stone was preferred on account of its sturdiness and everlasting value. The massive granite blocks were plain and carried moderated crescendos which were simple in design.

The introduction of antarala seems to have occurred very lately to the builders as it was noticed in only one temple, *i.e.*, Temple I in Mound I.

(3) In the field of plastic art difference can be noticed in the art of carving. The figure of Mahavira carved in brownish granite, quarried from a distant place, was superb for its delicacy in treating the limbs and body, while maintaining a well proportionate anatomy. Whereas the other one carved in black basalt, recovered from Temple II was disproportionate in anatomy and lacked grace and charm. As such, some sort of degeneration had crept in sculpture as the centuries advanced besides discarding the traditionally preferred stone, *i.e.*, brownish granite, employed by the earlier builders.

Future Excavation

The remaining mounds, *viz.*, Mound II and IV are to be taken up for excavation during 1972-73 field season.

Excavation at Golconda (Northern side of Qutub Shahi Tombs)

The department has been conducting excavation on the northern side of the Qutub Shahi Tombs in Golconda for the last 4 years.

In continuation of the work done last year the department resumed excavation at the site with an amount of Rs. 40,000 sanctioned by the Government which laid bare many important structures and added new dimensions to the cultural assemblages.

The structures exposed during the year under report consisted mainly of religious, civil and military buildings. The style was more or less coterminal with the history of the dynasty which roughly covered the period from A. D. 1518 to 1689. Though ornate and exuberant so far as the stucco decorations and mosaic works are concerned in any case not flamboyant or florid as noticed in the architecture of other schools. The material used in the construction of the excavated structures was rubble and earth with a facing done with fine lime plaster for giving a pleasant appearance. There is hardly anything left except a few basements and some portion of walls since tiles or timber structures have all disappeared now. The extent ruin specimens represent in all likelihood important royal residences and other minor edifices. Even though they are in ruins the excursionist can conjure up the splendour it had enjoyed in its halcyon days, and this conclusively proved the early capital of the newly established empire of Qutub Shahi Kings when Golconda Fort was not in existence.

As during the period under report most of the early structures were found running below the mortuary built by the latter Qutub Shahi Kings at the site and thereby clearly established its antiquity. Further it has proved that the area which is now occupied by the mausoleums of Qutub Shahi Kings was once included in the early habitation site as in course of construction of fountain, conduit pipes and walls of old structure were found running below the foundation of some of the mausoleums inside the garden.

The structures exposed during the year under report includes a mosque with three-arch openings, complex of palaces, residential quarters, guard rooms, and open hall, distillery with necessary adjuncts like three vats each measuring $0.98 \times 1.08 \times 0.54$ metres ; $0.90 \times 1.10 \times 0.54$ metres ; $1.47 \times 1.33 \times 1.44$ metres respectively for keeping the material for fermenting and three rectangular structures measuring about $3.00 \times 1.78 \times 1.00$ M. ; $2.17 \times 3.35 \times 2.30$ metres ; $4.57 \times 3.62 \times 1.26$ respectively probably for heating and cooling operations and one of the chambers adjacent to the 3 vats was connected with a large drain having an average depth of 0.75 M. and a width of 0.50 M. running to a length of 69 M. covered by stone-slabs to avoid fetid smell created by the fermented material. *Inter-alia*, many cisterns connected with drains and conduit pipes were also exposed.

Excavation works extended on the eastern side of the main mosque brought to light flight of four steps at a distance of 27.53 M. from the mosque with a tread of $2.43 \times 0.40 \times 0.25$ M. and riser measured 0.25 M. Flanking these steps eight guard-rooms, four on each side measuring in an average 1.78×2.85 M. were exposed. The special arrangement of guard-rooms near the main entrance is a clear indicator that this mosque was also used by the king and guards were posted in these rooms for his personal security in order to avoid any impending danger to the life of the king.

The expert skill with which the Hindu artisans made the religious structures into things of beauty can be noticed by the elegant slender columnettes of the Mihrab of the main mosque where amalaka and fret work designs were made in stucco simulating examples of Western Chalukyan Architecture as one can see in the temples of Badami, Aihole and Pattadakal.

The residential quarters laid bare in course of excavation were rectangular in plan consisted of a courtyard often having a well. The houses were made of rubble and clay laid in regular courses of headers and stretchers stimulating the characteristic of English Bond. Each unit had 3 rooms with a common varandah in front, a layout common at Nagarjunakonda and in Satavahana levels at Brahmapuri and Kolhapur. Excavated palace area had within its ambit as many as 38 rooms. Inside the palace provision of running water through fountains and channels was made to add charm to the wonderful ethereal atmosphere in the interior. Glazed tiles found in course of excavation were used in the interior apartments as the climatic dictates of this region led the Qutub Shahi architecture to plan dark and cool residential quarters to provide the maximum comforts. For the flooring of the apartments they had given a thin veneer of gravel of assorted sizes which was laid over a well rammed and cambered soling of clay and then they were treated with

line plaster which is still intact in spite of the efflux of time. Unfortunately the palace complexes and other structures at the site were all incrimated and reduced to ashes as evidenced from the ashy layers and cinders found in course of the various excavated trenches. This in all probability must have happened when Emperor Aurangzeb invaded the Golconda Fort and reduced the city. People living at that time in Golconda in a great stampede and the havoc caused by the attack of Moghals burnt this site so that nothing could go in the hands of the conqueror.

One can easily make out that the impact of Persian Art on Qutub Shahi architecture is beyond cavil. No doubt indigenous masons and artisans were given a free hand to express their artistic genius and this gave birth to a new school of architecture in the Deccan showing a happy fusion of Hindu and Muslim motifs, known in common parlance as Indo-Muslim architecture reflecting the catholicity of the Qutub Shahi Kings who left a legacy of Hindu Muslim Accord in the centre of India.

During the period under report the excavation brought to light an intricate system of drainage connected with manholes. These must have been Sanitary Inspectors and conservancy staff to get the choked up drains cleared forthwith, making the locality fit for human habitation. All the evidences point to a great burgeoning of civic life in those remote times in Golconda.

It also laid-bare earthen conduit pipes connected with hydrant at different places for supplying water to the various structures at the site. Flush latrines with septic tanks were also exposed in course of excavation at the site.

On the northern side of the palace complex 3 wells were brought to light in course of excavation. They were cut to a depth of 9.27 M., 6.37 M. and 6.78 M. from the top of the present surface level to the water edge. They were surrounded by stone terraces. Steening of the wells was done with stones.

On the western side of the site there is a hillock where stones were found lying interspersed over the upper surface. After the removal of these stones a trench was taken and at a depth of nearly 0.31 M. exposed the huge granite slabs which completely sealed the burials. In all, six burials were encountered after the removal of the huge granite capstones. These burials were found to be rectangular or oval in plan with the larger axis oriented north-south but was significantly marked by the absence of any skeletal materials. The grave goods from these burials were confined to rosary beads of terra-cotta and about hundred of them were incised with the names of Allah, Mohammad and Ali in Sul's style. Beside, two round plaques of terra-cotta each having a diameter of 0.07-0.08 M. with the thickness of 0.01 M. and both these plaques had horizontal perforations. One of them on the obverse was inscribed with the names of Ali, Hasan and Hussain and in the Centre Be-Bartika Husain-Alai-Assalam is written and on the periphery Nadi-Ali is inscribed in beautiful Sul's style. On the reverse in a roundel Kalema was written and in the periphery Nadi Ali was incised very artistically and at the edge of the plaques signs like sigmas had been stamped with an artistic border. The other plaque is incised with betel shaped design and at the periphery Shia-Darud was inscribed in Sul's style which

showed the high water-mark reached by the Calligraphist of the early Qutub Shahi period. The reverse was plain and nothing could be deciphered.

There were other three terra-cotta plaques of various diametres and they also have horizontal perforations. The diametres of these 3 were 0.04 M; 0.03 M; 0.02 M. with a thickness of 0.01 M. The one having the larger diametre was incised with 9 lotus petals in the centre surmounted by punched circle, and triangular shaped design near the edges of both obverse and reverse. The second one was inscribed with the name Ya-Allah, Ya-Ali, Ya-Mohammad in the centre and Mohammad Fatima was written in the four compartments in Sul's style. The reverse also had some Arabic letters written in Sul's style but they were very indistinct. The smaller one had a resette design in the centre, surrounded by small circlets and at the periphery and the reverse was marked by round circlets covering the entire space. This plaque has also horizontal perforation.

The burials measured $2.35 \times 1.03 \times 1.07$ M; $2.75 \times 1.07 \times 1.06$ M; $1.97 \times 1.06 \times 1.03$ M; $1.86 \times 1.03 \times 1.02$ M; $2.57 \times 1.02 \times 1.00$ M; $2.36 \times 1.07 \times 1.02$ M. respectively.

In course of excavation it was found that abutting this hillock on the northern side there was a wall constructed with rubble stone having a basal width of 2.05 M; running towards the west to a length of 28.50 M. The height of this was 2.37 M. Leaving a space about 1.25 M. another rubble wall was constructed having a width of 0.77 M. and the length was 2.30 M. and it was dug to a depth of 1.87 M. where natural rock was touched. These two walls had formed a narrow alley filled with boulders at certain places and in between these two walls there were two connecting walls, the purpose of which could not be determined. On the eastern side abutting the hillock another wall was exposed having a dimension of $21.65 \times 2.75 \times 1.73$ M. Over this hillock in alignment with this wall two balustrade like structures separated by a distance of 5.75 M. were exposed. This led to surmise that some structure like underground vault or crypt might be lying hidden under this rock. As such the trenches were taken on the eastern side of this hillock and it was noticed the area between the eastern wall and the above cited balustrade was filled in with loose morrum soil. It is very strange to note that the wall did not run round the entire hillock. This appears to be a very perplexing enigma. Some light is expected to be thrown in the current forthcoming field season, as due to termination of the financial year the excavation work had to be stopped on the eastern side of this hillock. Continuous to the eastern wall a big hall having a dimension of 21.65×3.75 M. was exposed which had a granite slabs at the edges measuring 0.97×1.00 ; 1.25×0.57 ; 0.98×1.22 ; 0.99×1.01 respectively.

Prefacing this hall at a depth of 1.25 M. a kitchen attached to the residential quarters was exposed along with its equipment like cooking pots, grinding stones, muller, pestle, mortar respectively. From the debris bones of fowls, patriges and other birds were recovered.

Excavation also laid bare on eastern side an enclosure wall running to a length of 44.53 M. in north-south orientation having a basal width of 0.75 M. and 0.63 M. in height. The actual length of this wall could not be determined as on the southern side it was found running below the mortuary constructed in the later period.

The possibility of a citadel or semulacrum of a true citadel cannot be ruled out as this wall might have been the wall of the citadel which had within its area a throne palace, mosque, complex of palaces, distillery and other structures.

The excavation yielded many important finds such as stucco fragments, coins, repertoire of minor antiquities like glass bangles of various colours and of bewildering variety and shape iron objects of diverse utility and shape including arrow-heads, nails, door-hinges, knives etc. Small gold pullet, gold pendent attached with pearls, beads of agate, carnelian, jasper, amethyst, crystal, etc., were other noteworthy finds. A torra-cotta elephant about 0.35 M. height having small sigments attached to the body for lighting wicks was another interesting find of ritualistic import. Four silver rings inset with semi-precious stones were also found.

Many dishes, saucers, cups and plates of Celadon ware were also exhumed in course of excavation. Some of the Celadon sherds were inscribed in Chinese script, roughly datable to Ming period. They were nicely delineated with figural as well as vegetal motifs and on some dragon also had been depicted which according to the Chinese mythology was supposed to be a harbinger of rain, fertility and prosperity as opposed to western concept of evil. Some Celadon sherds because of their artistic value were carefully drilled and mended with strands of wire. Long necked glass decanters with globular body and pointed foot were also recovered which were another interesting valuable finds.

The ceramic finds included red polished ware, black polished ware dull red ware, etc. A red polished pot with globular body attached with handle shows some affinity to the Persian ceramic art. Other types like carinated handles, lid-cum-bowls, basin, vessels, grey ware vase of thin fabric written with Arabic letters were recovered. A bottom of a pot carved with interesting perforated trellis was recovered. The designs on this pottery includes chevrons, dots, horizontal bands, triangles, criss-crosses, wavy lines, chequers, intersecting circles, resettes, lattico work lozenges, etc.

On the basis of these finds, there is a sufficient scope to construe a picture of social, religious and administrative conditions of the age.

All the finds are at the moment being analysed and prepared for publication.

Exploration

During the year under report the following three sites have been explored :

(a) Armenian Cemetery

The Government sanctioned an amount of Rs. 1,500 in G. O. Ms. No. 1645, Education, dated 28-10-1971 for conducting exploration of 'Armenian Cemetery' located about one kilometre south of Huppuguda Railway Station on the metregauge of Secunderabad-Dronachalam Railway line.

Exploration at Gaddimalkapur

The Government of Andhra Pradesh have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 750 through G. O. Ms. No. 185, Education, dated 7-2-1972 for the exploration of this site. Gaddimalkapur a small hamlet is about 5 kms. from the city of Hyderabad on the road leading to Golconda. Consequent upon the discovery of a treasure-trove consisting of 207 gold coins and 29 silver coins by local people in the year 1963 exploration work was conducted by taking a few trial trenches from 21-3-1972 and completed by 30-3-1972.

From the numismatics evidence these gold coins were issued by early and late Vijayanagar Kings and Mughal Emperors during the 16th and 17th Century. The silver coins were issued by the Mughal Emperor.

Exploration at Pennada

Out of the budget provision under 'exploration' for 1971-72 a trial exploration has been conducted at Pennada in West Godavari district.

Pennada is situated 7 kms. east of Bhimavaram town. At the time of surface exploration a villager by name Sri Inti Suryanarayana disclosed that some important sculptures were buried at particular place by the elders when he was a teen-aged boy. In view of the sporadic brick structures noticed in some of the foundation trenches, it was found necessary to study the stratigraphy. Hence trial exploration was conducted and a brick structure measuring $32 \times 0.90 \times 0.45$ metres was exposed in course of exploration a Spatika Linga, an iron lump and few red and grey ware pot-sherds were brought to light.

Photography

During the year under report photographs have been exposed at the excavation sites of Peddabankur, Gollathagudi, Golkonda and at the exploration sites of Huppuguda and Gaddimalkapur and also of epigraphical surveys. The total photographs taken are about 2,600.

Epigraphy Survey

The villagewise survey for copying the inscriptions has been completed in Karimnagar district and Kurnool district except some parts in the taluks of Adoni and Kurnool. Alampur in Mahboobnagar district the famous pilgrim centre in the State has been thoroughly surveyed and more than hundred inscriptions have been copied. They range from 6th Century to 17th Century A.D. representing all the Royal dynasties of this period. Another large collection during this year is from the Archaeological Museum at Amaravati, Guntur district, where nearly fifty Prakrit labels and other inscriptions have been copied. The total number of inscriptions copied during the year under report is 454.

1. Guntur ..	..	57 inscriptions
2. Ongole ..	..	8 inscriptions
3. Nellore ..	..	8 inscriptions

4. Kurnool	.. 132	inscriptions
5. Nalgonda	.. 35	inscriptions
6. Khammam	.. 3	inscriptions
7. Karimnagar	.. 54	inscriptions
8. Chittoor	.. 4	inscriptions
9. Cuddapah	.. 13	inscriptions
10. Medak	.. 2	inscriptions
11. Hyderabad	.. 2	inscriptions
12. Mahboobnagar	.. 103	inscriptions

Among the new discoveries during the year five Kakatiya epigraphs copied in the village Senigaram, Karimnagar district are of much value as they reveal certain facts regarding the history of the early members of the family, viz., Beta I, Prola I, Beta II, and Prola II. The earliest of these records is dated in Saka 973 (A. D. 1051) and it happens to be the only record of Beta I available so far. This set of five epigraphs is much helpful in solving the chronology of the early Kakatiya chiefs till they rose upto the status of sovereign power. The label inscriptions of Alampur in Mahboobnagar district seem to belong palaeographically to the sixth Century A.D., which may lead to the conclusion that this temple complex had its first phase of constructional activity during that period. A hero stone preserved in the Archaeological Museum at the same place contains an inscription inscribed over it, which states the death of a hero in an encounter with Jayasingha Vallabha's army near Pebberu in the Saka years 950, that is 1028 A.D. The record thus establishes the fact that the Western Chalukyas extended their power in this region during or after that year.

Publications

During the year under report the following publications under Archaeological Series have been brought out :

- (i) Krishnadevaraya.
- (ii) History of Vijayanagar.
- (iii) Andhra Historical Research Society Journal Volume 32.

Under Epigraphy Series the following publications are under preparation :

- (i) The Annual Report on Epigraphy in Andhra Pradesh of the year 1968.
- (ii) The Volume of the Inscriptions of the Cuddapah District.

The following two publications were under press during the year under report under Epigraphy Series :

1. Select Epigraphs in Andhra Pradesh.
2. Corpus of Telengana Inscriptions, Part IV.

The publications brought out by this department are of immense value to the scholars and research students in particular and the public in general.

Museums

The museums depict our cultural heritage of the past and help in the dissemination of knowledge of the masses. The visitors can be able to understand the past history of a nation by studying the antiquities and relics on display. During the year under report, entrance fee has been introduced in the State Archaeological Museum, Hyderabad and in the Qutub Shahi Monuments, Golkonda, thus creating a source of revenue to the exchequer. Even then, the number of visitors to these two places is as usual but at the same time modern techniques of display etc., have to be adopted for attracting more and more visitors besides publicity. The Government have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 500 to meet the expenditure in connection with the Celebration of Museum Week. With this amount, publicity, decoration of the museums, etc., have been done to the extent possible to make the masses art conscious.

The new objects added to the galleries of the museums and the steps taken to preserve the existing objects and the steps taken for further development of the museums are discussed hereunder.

Collection of Exhibits

During the year under report a total number of 5,591 exhibits including coins has been acquired for the State Museum through Treasure Troves and purchases. In this connection, the acquisition of sculptures from the village Gollathagudi of Mahboobnagar district are very important. The broken fragmentary piece of Mahisasuramardhani probably of 9th or 10th Century A. D. is a very good addition to the collection, in view of its superb, aesthetic quality and perfect anatomical detail. The image of Vishnu in Yogamudra with early Kakatiya influences is remarkably beautiful and iconographically this is a very rare representation of Vishnu in that form. The sculpture of Annapurna probably of 12th Century A. D. is a masterpiece. This was acquired from the Osmania University. The purchase of two Qutub Shahi miniatures added glory to the miniature collection of the State Archaeological Museum. Similarly the two paintings of Paithan School recall the glory of the puppet shows in its style and execution and though they belong to late 18th Century A. D., they are very good representatives of bygone style. By adding a large number of bronze through purchase, the gallery of bronze collection has been greatly increased. Out of them mention must be made of the Jambhala (Kubero) bronze. A good number of contemporary paintings have been acquired for the museum.

The sculptures of two Dwarapalakas belong to the Reddi period which were unearthed at Kondapalli Fort have been transported to the Victoria Jubilee Museum, Vijayawada for display.

Preservation of Exhibits

As usual preservatives have been purchased for proper preservation of the exhibits on scientific and modern lines and supplied to all the museums under the control of this Department.

Rallabandi Subbarao Government Museum, Rajahmundry

During the period under report an office room with attached bath and W.C. within the museum premises is taken up for execution with a view to provide sufficient accommodation for the staff in the present museum building. Steps are also taken to acquire the site before the museum building to develop the museum further. The construction work was under progress.

Victoria Jubilee Museum, Vijayawada

The repairs to the eastern wing of tin shed in the museum building were undertaken. A Cimarecta and Chalukyan style jallies to the existing mandapa were also constructed in the museum during this year. Further, the construction of an office room was commenced in this year in the compound of the museum for accommodating the staff working in the office of the Assistant Director, Archaeology and Museums, Vijayawada and the construction of the building was in progress.

State Museum, Hyderabad

Electric fittings to the wooden show-cases where old arms, terracotta sculptures, pale sculptures and bidri-ware pottery are displayed, in the down-stairs middle-hall of the museum, were taken up for organising the museum on modern lines. Lighting in green colour is provided in the wooden cases to throw proper light on the objects, so as to enable the visitors to study the antiquities displayed in the show-cases.

Site Museum at Qutub Shahi Monuments, Golconda

The existing double-storey building facing to the Mohd. Quli Qutub Shahi Mausoleum has been proposed to be converted into a site museum to display the antiquities, etc., unearthed from the Summer Palace Site at Qutub Shahi Monuments, Golconda. During this year, the work relating to the alteration of the ground floor of the building was completed providing with the Qutub Shahi Style jallies to the arches for conversion into a museum gallery. The first floor of the building has been completely altered for conversion into a Site Museum. Steps have to be taken for manufacturing show-cases, etc., in the next year for this site museum.

Gandhi Centenary Museum at Karimnagar

The construction of this museum building was completed during 1969-70. During the year under report, jute matting to the flooring, electrical fittings, preparation of show-cases and such other display has been completed. The museum will be inaugurated and thrown open to the public during the year 1972-73.

Numismatics

The Department acquired 5,446 coins to the cabinet of the State Museum. Out of this, there are 125 gold, 291 base gold, 640 silver, 7 copper and 4,383 lead coins. Except 6 copper coins which have been presented by Sri D. Kamayya, Deputy Secretary to Government, all the rest came in the shape of treasure-troves. It is heartening to note that

Karimnagar district accounts for the highest number of pure gold coins (99) although Mahaboobnagar district tops the list of base gold coins (291). An important hoard of Satavahana lead coins was received from Guntur district.

Protection of Monuments

During the year under report, no monuments have been declared protected under Andhra Pradesh Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1960 (A.P. Act VII of 1960). But notifications were submitted to the Government under section 4 (1) of the said Act in respect of the following monuments and they are yet to be finalised.

1. Hill Fort, Konakondla ..Uravakonda taluk ..Anantapur district.
2. Sri Mahanandiswaraswamy Nandyal taluk .. Kurnool Temple, Thimmapuram. district.
3. Lakshminarasimhaswamy ..Allagadda taluk ..Kurnool Temple and Mandapa district.
4. Lakshminarasimhaswamy ..Allagadda taluk .. Kurnool Temple, Ahobilam (R.F.) district.
5. Telugu inscriptions, Deer-..Narasannapet . Srikakulam ghasi district.
6. Jumma Masjid, Srikakulam Srikakulam taluk .. Srikakulam district
7. Sri Suryanarayanawamy ..Srikakulam taluk ..Srikakulam varu, Arasavalle district
8. Sri Kumaranadhaswamy ..Srikakulam taluk .. Srikakulam varu, Srikakulam district

Levy of Entrance Fee

The Department has introduced fee for entry into Qutub Shahi Monuments, Golconda with effect from 1-11-1971 in pursuance of the orders, issued in G.O. Ms. No. 837, dated 31-8-1971. The Department has realised an amount of Rs. 3,952.10 from 1-11-1971 to 31-3-1972.

Entrance fee has also been introduced in the State Museum with effect from 1-11-1971 in pursuance of the orders issued in G.O. Ms. No. 837, dated 31-3-1971 and the department has realised an amount of Rs. 2,889.55 during the period from 1-11-1971 to 31-3-1972.

Conservation of Monuments

During the year under report the following monuments were conserved under 'Conservation' grant of the Department.

- (i) Repairs to Sri Ramaswamy Temple Dichpally.
- (ii) Repairs to the Temples at Godisala, Huzurabad taluk, Karimnagar district.
- (iii) Repairs to the Temples at Shambhunigudi, Warangal Fort, Warangal district.
- (iv) Raising of enclosure wall on eastern and southern sides of Qutub Shahi Monuments at Golconda.
- (v) Erection of Mandapa with the existing decorated pillars and fallen gate at Bhongir Fort.
- (vi) Construction of R.C.C. Jallies and providing arches with treilles at Qutub Shahi Monuments, Golconda.
- (vii) Construction of closet rooms at Qutub Shahi Monuments, Golconda.

Further, notice-boards in three languages in English, Telugu and Urdu have been got manufactured for their display at all the protected monuments of this department.

TEXT-BOOK PRESS

Functions

The Andhra Pradesh Text-Book Press is functioning since the year 1958 as a Government Department on commercial lines under the control of the Education Department. Its functions are printing and distribution of Nationalised text-books throughout the State. It aims at providing quality text-books at reasonable price and supplying them to students in all parts of the State in time. The Director of Public Instruction is incharge of preparation of the manuscripts.

The Press is located in a building originally constructed by the former Nizam Government for the establishment of Security Press, after carrying out suitable additions and alterations. An additional block has also been built and the administrative office of the Press is accommodated in it.

Set-up

The Press is headed by a Director, who is a Technical Officer. He is assisted by a Deputy Director (T) on the technical side and by a Deputy Director (Admn.) on the administrative side.

Equipment

The Press is equipped with modern printing machinery like sheet-fed letterpress rotary perfecter, two-colour planeta, offset machine in quademy size, etc. The press is also equipped with mechanical composing equipment for composing in English, Hindi and Sanskrit. It also has modern binding equipment including one continuous feeder for gathering, stitching and trimming automatically in one flow-line operation. A separate unit for printing publications of Archaeology, Archives and other departmental publications has been established in the press.

One more latest sheet-fed Letter Press Rotary Perfector Machine has also been received and some more machines were expected to be received before 1973.

The Press made a start in 1958 with the nationalisation of Telugu Reader V. The scheme has been extended from books of Class I to X by 1967-68 in a phased programme. Fifteen categories of text-books have been nationalised during the year 1971-72 including revision of Telugu Reader II, III and Social Studies for Classes IV and V in Telugu and English. 135 categories of books have so far been nationalised in Telugu, English, Hindi, Sanskrit and Urdu.

The Book Publication Main Committee for Nationalisation of School Text-Books with the Honourable Minister in-charge of Secondary Education as its Chairman formulates Board policies regarding the nationalised text-books publication, sale and distribution of text-books. This Committee is empowered to constitute Sub-Committees for any special items to be discussed. The Secretary to Government, Education Department is the Chairman of the Standing Committee.

Text-books are sold from the Regional Sales Depots of this office through authorised agents appointed by the Director of Public Instruction. The agents are supplied books on cash and carry basis from the Regional Sales Depots of the A. P. Text-Book Press functioning at Hyderabad, Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam, Nellore, Cuddapah, Warangal, Guntur and Rajahmundry. Steps are being taken to open one more depot at Kurnool. The agents are allowed a commission of 10% on the gross value of the books.

The following is the receipts and expenditure statement for the year under report.

1. No. of categories of text-books nationalised afresh during 1971-72 ..	9	
2. Total No. of categories of nationalised text-books upto the year 1971-72 ..	135	Rs.
3. Revenue expenditure during 1971-72 ..		90,33,300.00
4. Capital expenditure during 1971-72 ..		10,74,200.00
5. Amount realised by sale of nationalised text-books during 1971-72 ..		76,51,117.30

NATIONAL CADET CORPS

Admissions

Admissions to colleges were, in most cases, completed by June, 1971 except Engineering and Medical Colleges.

Training

Training was carried out as per the prescribed syllabus by the units. Where parades could not be conducted for various reasons additional parades were arranged to make up the total number of periods. In

addition, outdoor exercises were conducted by most of the units during the year to give an idea of service conditions to the cadets. Outdoor exercises have become very much popular among Senior Division Boys.

The cadets showed greater interest in outdoor camps, attachments with Regular Army/ Navy/Air Force Units/Establishments and range firing. Naval/Air Wing Cadets have taken full advantage of Ship/Aero-modelling. The girl cadets have shown keen interest more in signalling, RT procedure, exchange operating and also in subjects like home nursing and first aid treatment.

Parades

By and large the attendance on parades of Junior Division Boys has been satisfactory. Attendance of Senior Division Boys/Sr. Wing Girls has however been not very encouraging. Extra parades were conducted to increase the attendance. Eligible cadets have been promoted to the next higher rank. Part-time NCC Officers have been warned that they will be held responsible for poor attendance of cadets. In some cases where no improvement was shown, the honorarium of part-time officers had been withheld till such time as a definite improvement in attendance at parades was shown.

Discipline

Better turn-out, smartness, discipline and behaviour amongst NCC Cadets, compared to the rest of the students in the colleges, was noticeable. This fact has been expressed informally by some of the heads of the institutions, parents and others.

Weapons for Training

Pooling system has been adopted to make maximum use of weapons and equipment available with the units. Training programme is adjusted accordingly.

Measures to improve the Strength

Overall attendance of cadets at the camps has been good. Due to paucity of funds a number of eligible cadets could not attend the camps. The State Government have agreed to release more funds for the camps during the year 1972-73. With this increase approximately 5,000 more cadets will be able to attend the camps during 1972-73.

REGISTRAR OF BOOKS

Functions

The function of the Registrar of Books is to register books and periodicals under the Act and to prevent publication of objectionable books in public interest.

During the year 1971-72, the total number of publications registered in the office of the Registrar of Books under Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 was 969, out of them 241 were books and 728 were periodicals.

The language-wise break-up of the number of books and periodicals registered is as follows :

		<u>1971-72</u>	
Language		Books	Periodicals
1. Telugu	..	148	668
2. Hindi	..	15	7
3. Sanskrit	..	3	..
4. Tamil	..	..	..
5. Kannada	..	..	..
6. Marathi	..	..	..
7. Urdu	..	2	1
8. English or other European languages	..	73	52
Total :		241	728

JAWAHAR BAL BHAVAN, HYDERABAD

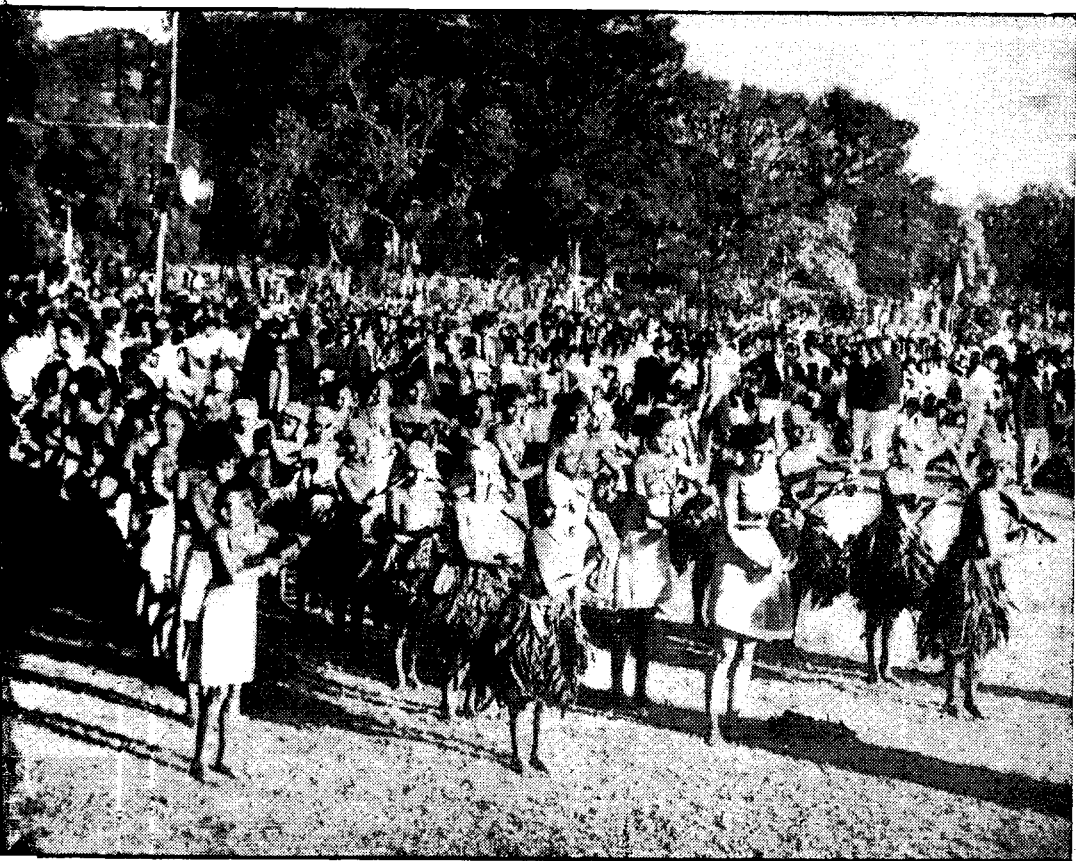
The Jawahar Bal Bhavan, Hyderabad was started in the year 1966 as an institution planned and organised to provide the children delightful environment with facilities like a well-stocked library, auditorium, facilities for boating and swimming, art and craft studios. In the past few years, this institution has made much progress in providing ameliorative, educational, artistic and technical facilities to the children with a view to develop their inherent talents and personality. The Institution is now engaged in the following activities :

1. Provision of Library and Literature with a Toy Section attached to it.
2. Courses in Science, Radio Electronics, Photography, Meteorological and Gardening.
3. Classes in Music, Dance and Drama.
4. Workshops in Art and Craft.
5. An Aquarium and Swimming Pool.
6. Facilities of a Holiday Home for the Visiting Children.

A brief sketch of the activities in the above fields is narrated below :

Library and Literature with a Toy Section

Most of the school learning is confined to the text-books, whereas the Bal Bhavan has a collection of selected books that tempts any child to pick them up and drawn to read them. Reading is made a pleasure



MASS RALLY AND CULTURAL PROGRAMME PRESENTED BY THE CHILDREN ON THE
CHILDREN'S DAY, 1971 (14-11-1971) AT PUBLIC GARDENS, HYDERABAD

with creative writing, debating, story-telling, recitation and quiz programmes. Small children are given toys to play with, and the choice of selecting a toy is left to the child itself. The approach in providing these facilities to the children is to test ability of a child and inquisitiveness in picking up certain types of toys and books playing and reading them and again replacing them at the same place from which they took them. This habit also inculcates in them the feeling that they are a part of the institution, and toys and books are a part of them.

Science, Radio Electronics, Photography, Etc.

The purpose of this section is to impress on the child, that science is not a text-book subject, but a subject that pervades their entire life. The tools and equipment and the library provided is so selected that even the youngest are prompted to develop a liking for the subject, which normally is not of interesting nature, when taken up in a school.

Music, Dance, Drama Studios, Art and Craft Workshops

The participation in the learning of these arts is to make a child to become one with the inherent rhythm in the body and movements of the limbs. These rhythms and movements help the child to prepare itself to the new world of sounds and pattern. The activities, in this sphere include, the vocal and instrumental music, group singing, folk-songs national songs, etc. The older groups indulge in group dance, folk-dances and classical dances, stage management, stage craft, costume dressing, play production and stage lighting, etc.

Aquarium and Swimming Pool

The children have developed a keen interest in the aquarium and swimming. This interest in them not only provides the habit of appreciating nature, but also develops a healthy body, which is needed for healthy growth.

Holiday Homes

The rural children can come and live in the Bal Bhavan premises for ten to fifteen days in the boat house available in the premises of the institution. The visiting children are allowed all the facilities that are provided to the children in the Bal Bhavan and they are also taken to the interesting places, in and around Hyderabad, in the vehicle attached to the institution.

Facilities for School Children

Schools in the city also can avail the facilities provided in the Bal Bhavan for their extra curricular and recreational activities by enrolling themselves as member schools. The member school is offered a programme of 40 to 50 hours in a term course of 20 visits to Bal Bhavan. The Bal Bhavan offers the service facilities to carry the children from the schools to Bal Bhavan. Consultation and guidance service is also provided to the teachers and the parents.

Membership

Children between five and fifteen years are eligible for membership of the Bal Bhavan. They can visit Bal Bhavan daily during free hours after the school is over and pursue their hobbies for two to three hours, in an uninhibited atmosphere. The institution is something that complements and supplements the school activities with no formal teachers, and coaching or preparing for examination. It only provides, opportunities for the child to inhibit the latent and pursue the hobby or play that is dear to it.

WOMEN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Objects

To achieve all-round progress, social problems have got to be analysed and tackled at different levels and different sectors. The Department of the Women's Welfare have the following programmes to achieve this object:

1. To promote the welfare of the families in all aspects through educational, preventive and protective services.
2. To run Community Service Centres providing facilities for mutual exchange of opinion and for giving leadership training.
3. To work for the Welfare of the Community in relation to the families.
4. To provide economic relief by imparting knowledge in cottage industries to women so that they may engage themselves in gainful trades.
5. To provide pre-basic and other institutional services to the children.
6. To give incentive training to workers, and to develop skill and techniques necessary to carry on welfare services.

Administrative Set-up

The Director of Women's Welfare is the Head of the Department. There are four Regional Assistant Directors of Women's Welfare with headquarters at Vijayawada, Kurnool and two Regional Assistant Directors in Hyderabad (I & II). Each district has a District Women's Welfare Officer and in Hyderabad there are two District Women's Welfare Officers, one for Urban and another for Rural. At the taluk and village level, there are Extension Officers (W & CW) Women's Welfare Organisers and Grama Sevikas.

Service Homes

The service homes are intended for women, who are deserted wives or helpless widows, who have no alternative but likely to tread the path of destitution. Deserving cases are investigated by the field staff of the Department and admitted in the Service Home, where the normal period of stay is three years. The inmates are given general education and trained in a number of useful crafts. They are coached for Government

examinations, both technical and non-technical. In these Homes, Production Units are a complement to Training Centre Units. The inmates are permitted to keep their children if they are below 5 years of age in the Children's Wing attached to each Home.

There are at present 5 Service Homes manned by the department and located at Hyderabad, Warangal, Vijayawada, Khannapuram and Anantapur and two aided institutions one at Seethanagaram in East Godavari district managed by Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust and another at Allagadda in Kurnool district run by the Mahila Mandali.

The Service Home, Hyderabad has two units—one for manufacture of leather and rexin goods and the other for book-binding and cardboard box manufacturing. The Service Home at Anantapur has got toy-making, socks and banian-making unit. Tailoring and embroidery is taught in all the five homes. The children are provided with free basic education, in addition to providing craft-training. Those inmates who acquire the requisite general education are rehabilitated by deputing them to undergo Auxiliary Nurse and Midwifery Course.

State Homes

Society is collectively responsible for many of the social evils and vices and the individuals who fall prey to them should not be victimised but be given a helping hand to regain their self-respect and to find their rightful place in society again. Recognising the need for this the Central Social Welfare Board sponsored the establishment of State Homes as part of its Social and Moral Hygiene Programme. Under this scheme there are four State Homes at Hyderabad, Rajahmundry, Kurnool and Mahaboobnagar. The first two homes have a sanctioned strength of 100 each and the latter two homes of 75 each. These homes provide shelter to women who are victims of social evils, and to those who are in moral danger. Facilities for general education, craft knowledge and training in select trades are provided in those homes. Their stay in these homes is generally limited to 3 years and subject to extension in deserving cases. Among the selected trades, mention may be made of the manufacture of glass ampoules and the printing press and readymade garments, and with the latest addition manufacture of thermometers at the State Home, Hyderabad.

Vocational Training Centres

There is another class of women belonging to low-income group, who have struggled to attain matriculation standard and are obliged to discontinue due to pecuniary circumstances. They are not in a position to enter a college or a technical institution. To help such women Vocational Training Centres have been set up, where candidates are trained in commercial subjects like typewriting, shorthand, accounting and banking etc. and sent for Government technical examination to enable them to secure jobs with additional qualifications. These training facilities are available at Hyderabad, Warangal, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Eluru and Srikakulam. The strength of each Vocational Training Centre is 30. For such of those girls who cannot attend classes from their homes due to destitution and other difficulties, residential scholarship of Rs. 30 per month per candidate are provided for 20 students in each of the seven centres.

Regional Tailoring Centres

The importance of tailoring for women needs no emphasis. Tailoring is actually an important household work which is entrusted to professionals involving substantial expenditure. In order to provide technical know-how to earn a livelihood, two District Tailoring Centres have been opened one at Cuddapah for Andhra districts and the other at Hyderabad for Telangana districts as part of economic programmes. Women are given admission in these Tailoring Centres which have attached hostels. Fifty students in each of the institution are admitted every year.

Children's Home

In the spectrum of Social Welfare, the place of children is of particular significance. More than any section of community, the child population has perhaps suffered the greatest neglect due to family upheaval and this neglect of the child is fraught with the gravest danger to society. Such children deserve specialized care. A helpless adult is a pitiable thing. Much more pitiable is the sight of an orphan child. The Department is running 40 Children Homes for such of those girls and boys who are not sent to school due to sheer poverty. The poor and destitute children are admitted in Children Homes between the age-group of 6 to 18 years. In the case of boys however they are discharged after they complete 10th year and sent to social welfare hostels, exclusively meant for boys. In Children Homes they are provided with free food, clothing, books and other educational facilities and are sent to regular schools. The strength of each Children Home is 60 except the Children Home at Peddapadu, Kurnool district where the strength is 100.

Out of the above 40 Children Homes, 3 Children Homes (Karimnagar, Rajahmundry and Bobbili) are exclusively meant for healthy children of leprosy-stricken parents.

There is another Home at Cuddapah meant for children who are physically and socially handicapped. Handicaps often drive their children to the undesirable profession or to undignified vocation of begging. So this class of children is admitted in the Home at Cuddapah, besides healthy children of leprosy parents. In this Home the services of Medical Assistants are also provided.

Balavihars

Recreation is of great importance for human beings, especially for children. Recreational facilities may be lacking in the schools and in poor cherries. Balavihars are intended to provide these facilities. There are 28 Balavihars all over the State. Mid-day meals are also provided with the assistance of CARE at these Balavihars.

Creches

The working women in the rural areas usually leave their children under the shade of trees or to the care of their grown up children, thereby depriving latter of schooling. So is the case with women who have to earn by working in the factories. The care of the toddlers and babies

while the mothers are working is essential to keep them in hygienic conditions and timely meal. For such tiny tots the department is running 45 creches throughout the State. They are taken care of from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. They are bathed, clothed and given nutritive food. There is accommodation in each creche for 30 children in the age-group of 1 to 5 years.

For the welfare of aged women, who have no means of sustenance, a Home has been started during 1971-72 at Chittoor as a pilot project, where shelter, food, clothing will be provided, under the supervision of a Matron.

Grants-in-aid

The Department during the year has spent Rs. 1 lakh towards grant-in-aid to various Mahila Mandals and Voluntary Organisations in the State.

The A.N.P. Programme was being implemented in 70 Panchayat Samithis during the year 1971-72. With the increase in the number of Panchayat Samithis in which this programme is being implemented, it is considered necessary to appoint a Special Officer in the Directorate of Women's Welfare to be exclusively incharge of the Nutrition Programme so that a closer supervision over the different stages of implementation of the programme can be maintained. The UNICEF has agreed to reimburse the entire expenditure on the pay and allowances in respect of the post of the Special Officer. The post was sanctioned in September 1971, and was filled up in November, 1971.

Chapter V

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Secretary : **Shri N. Ramesan, I.A.S.**

PAY AND ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT

Pay & Accounts Officer : **Kumari K. V. Bala Devi**

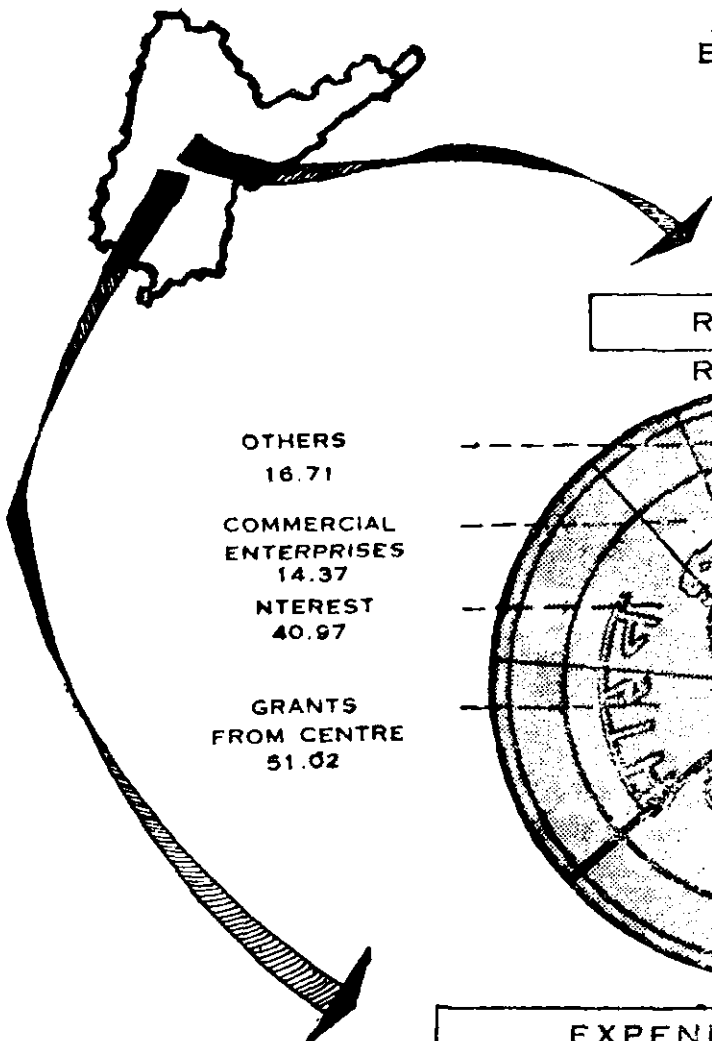
TREASURIES AND ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT

Director : **Shri B. Jayasena**

LIFE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Secretary : **Kum. M. Chattopadhaya**

ANDHRA PRADESH
BUDGET ESTIMATES
1972-73
(RS. IN CRORES)



REVENUE

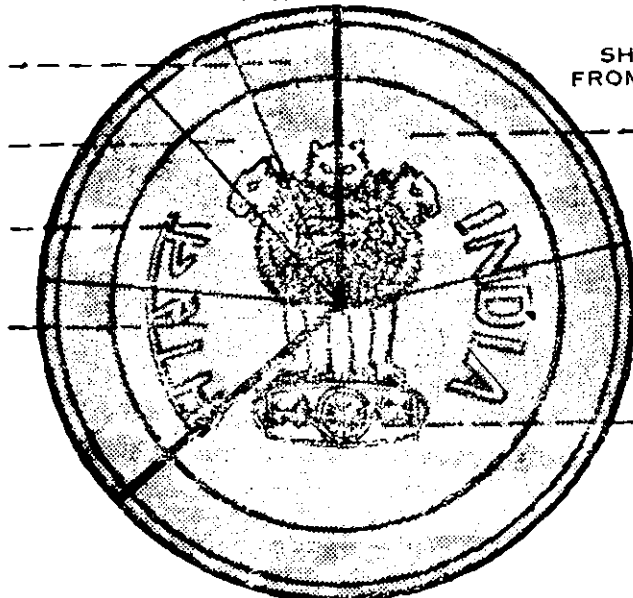
RS. 354.66

OTHERS
16.71

COMMERCIAL
ENTERPRISES
14.37

INTEREST
40.97

GRANTS
FROM CENTRE
51.02



SHARE
FROM CENTRAL
TAXES
79.05

STATE
TAXES
152.54

EXPENDITURE

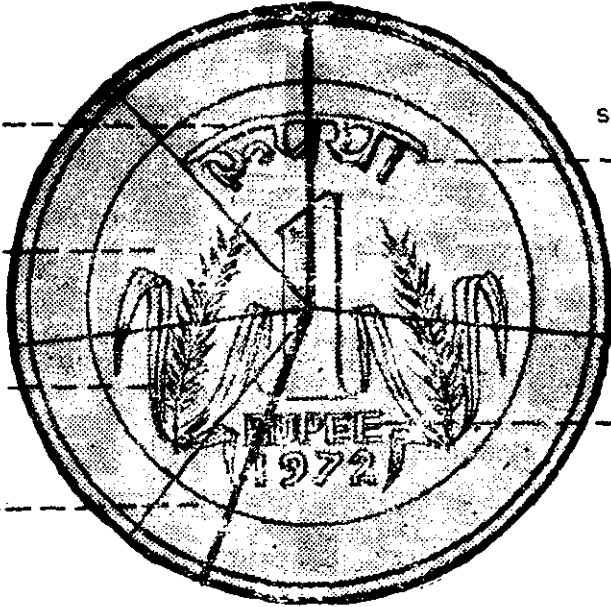
RS. 344.85

MISCELLANEOUS
34.19

DEBT SERVICES
48.65

ADMINISTRATIVE
SERVICES
43.28

DIRECT DEMANDS
ON REVENUE
9.10



SOCIAL SERVICES
98.57

ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT
111.06

Chapter V

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Revenue and Expenditure

The total Revenue of the State under report was Rs. 29,966.45 lakhs and the total Revenue expenditure was Rs. 29,862.93 lakhs, thus resulting in a surplus of Rs. 103.52 lakhs. The main sources of the Revenue for the State and the percentage of them to the total Revenue are given below :

Nature of the Revenue	Accounts 1971-72 (March- Final)	Percentage of the total Revenue	Last year's yield (1970-71)
1. Union Excise Duties	.. 3,433.00	11.46	2,821.24
2. Income Tax	.. 3,629.25	12.11	2,833.41
3. Land Revenue	.. 1,991.18	6.65	2,012.11
4. State Excise Duties	.. 3,470.82	11.58	3,547.08
5. Stamps	.. 912.58	3.04	793.82
6. Taxes on Vehicles	.. 1,582.46	5.28	1,487.37
7. Commercial Taxes (Sales Tax and other Taxes and Duties)	.. 5,523.04	18.43	5,452.93
8. Electricity	.. 132.59	0.44	274.92
9. Other items	.. 9,291.53	31.01	10,403.28
Total :	29,966.45	100.00	29,626.16

Except under Land Revenue, State Excise Duties and Electricity, the Revenue on all other important sources was more when compared to last year's Revenue.

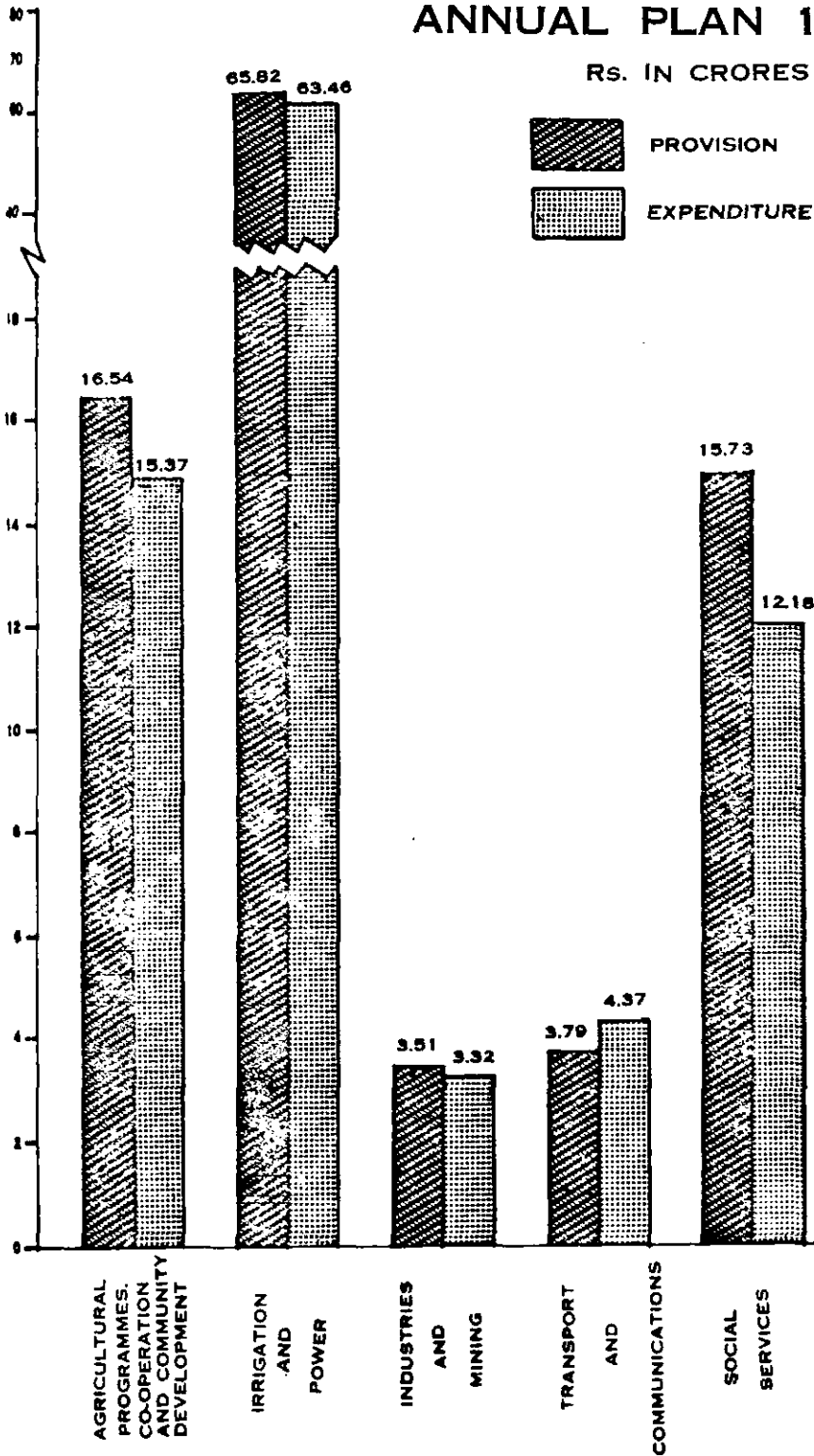
On the Expenditure side the outlay on the Nation Building Services and the percentage of such expenditure on Revenue Account is analysed below :

		[Rs. in lakhs]		
Name of the Service		Expendi- ture Acco- unts for 1971-72 (March- Final)	Percentage of total Expendi- ture on Revenue Accounts	Last Year's Expendi- ture i.e., 1970-71
1.	Forest ..	446.82	1.49	347.36
2.	Irrigation ..	1,237.29	4.14	3,067.63
3.	Educational and Scienti- fic Department ..	6,633.24	22.21	6,243.47
4.	Medical ..	1,525.68	5.10	1,529.12
5.	Public Health ..	1,195.36	4.00	1,046.14
6.	Agriculture ..	949.77	3.18	862.76
7.	Animal Husbandry ..	545.76	1.83	488.03
8.	Co-operation ..	309.72	1.04	204.09
9.	Industries and Supplies and Disposals ..	398.72	1.33	345.48
10.	Amelioration of the condi- tions of the Scheduled Tribes/Castes and other Backward Classes and Miscellaneous Depart- ments	1,435.63	4.84	1,174.70
11.	C.D. Projects National Extension Service and Local Department Works	1,040.63	3.48	711.42
12.	Other items	14,144.31	47.36	13,646.37
Total :		<u>29,862.93</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>29,666.57</u>

Except under Irrigation and Medical the expenditure on all other important Nation Building Services, mentioned in the above statement, was more when compared to last year's expenditure. The total expenditure during 1971-72 was Rs. 29,862.93 lakhs as against the last year's expenditure of Rs. 29,666.56 lakhs.

ANDHRA PRADESH ANNUAL PLAN 1971-72

RS. IN CRORES



SOURCE:-

HAND BOOK OF STATISTICS, 1971-72

ISSUED BY BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS, HYDERABAD.

Apart from the expenditure on Revenue Account the Government incurred an expenditure of Rs. 4515.12 lakhs on capital account as against the last year's expenditure of Rs. 3,091.80 lakhs.

*Details of Budget Estimates, Revised Estimates and Actuals for
1971-72 of Revenue and Expenditure*

[Rs. in lakhs]

Description of Items	Budget Estimates 1971-72	Revised Estimates 1971-72	Accounts 1971-72
Opening Balance (A)	..(—) 4,734.39	(—) 4,734.39	986.81
<i>I. Revenue Account :</i>			
Revenue Receipt	.. 31,964.73	32,736.44	29,966.45
Expenditure on Revenue Account	.. 30,586.56	33,078.38	29,862.93
Surplus (+) Deficit (—) (B)	<u>1,378.17</u>	<u>(—) 341.94</u>	<u>103.52</u>
<i>II. Capital Expenditure :</i>			
Capital Outlay excluding State Trading Schemes	.. 6,517.79	5,501.56	5,203.75
State Trading Schemes	.. (—) 290.00	(—) 26.30	(—) 688.63
Total-II : (C)	<u>5,227.79</u>	<u>5,475.26</u>	<u>4,515.12</u>
<i>III. Loans and Advances</i>			
(Net Disbursements) (D)	(—) 1,435.65	(—) 3,189.24	(—) 1,839.42
<i>IV. Public Debt (Net Credit)</i>			
(E)	.. 3,099.95	4,603.65	5,610.36
<i>V. Contingency fund (F)</i>			
	.. 468.54	468.54	(—) 143.02
<i>VI. Public Account (Net Credit) (G)</i>			
	.. 758.04	692.18	365.22
Closing Balance :	<u>(—) 5,693.13</u>	<u>(—) 7,976.46</u>	<u>568.35</u>

*Statement showing the Capital Expenditure outside
the Revenue Account*

Description of Items	[Rs. in lakhs]			
	Accounts 1968-69	Accounts 1969-70	Accounts 1970-71	Accounts 1971-72
I. Nation-Building Service :				
Irrigation ..	2,321.15	2,475.86	2,639.93	2,979.00
Electricity ..	521.59	436.44	432.96	591.28
Industrial and Economic Development ..	818.04	783.95	624.15	972.12
Agricultural Improve- ments and Research	10.39	23.68	4.04	7.98
Public Works ..	294.50	361.45	428.38	504.01
Improvements of Public Health ..	57.06	47.34	37.57	87.42
Total-I : ..	4,022.73	4,128.72	4,167.03	5,141.81
II. Other Services ..	(—) 28.32	472.10	(—)1075.23	(—)626.69
Grand Total :	3,994.41	4,600.82	3,091.80	4,515.12

Loans and Advances

The total disbursements under "Loans and Advances by the State Government" during the year were Rs. 3,447.53 lakhs as against Rs. 3,252.03 lakhs during the previous year (1970-71). The recoveries under this head of account during the year were Rs. 693.96 lakhs as against Rs. 760.49 lakhs in the previous year, *i.e.*, 1970-71.

Cash Balances

The opening Cash Balance of the Government (inclusive of monies with the Reserve Bank of India and other Banks) was Rs. 986.81 lakhs as on 1st April, 1971 and the closing balance was Rs. 585.78 lakhs as on 31st March, 1972. The details are given below:

	[Rs. in lakhs]	
	As on 1-4-1971	As on 31-3-1972
		0.21
Cash in Treasuries (including cash in transit)	(—)31.49	(—)17.43
Deposits with Reserve Bank of India ..	883.91	451.18
Deposits with other Banks ..	134.39	134.39
	986.81	568.35

State Borrowings

During 1971-72, the State Government floated the 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ % Andhra Pradesh State Development Loan-1983, in July, 1971, for Rs. 12.75 crores. The subscriptions finally accepted by the Government were Rs. 14.23 crores.

Loans from Government of India

The amount outstanding at the commencement of the year was Rs. 54,624.21 lakhs. During the year 1971-72, loans amounting to Rs. 9,279.66 lakhs were obtained from the Government of India while a sum of Rs. 6,725.31 lakhs was repaid to them as against old loans. The total amount of loans outstanding repayment to the Government of India as on 31-3-1972 was Rs. 57,178.56 lakhs.

Public Debt

The total Public Debt liability of the State including loans from the Government of India, etc., as on 1-4-1972 was Rs. 738.33 crores. After taking into account the loans taken from the Government of India and such autonomous bodies like Life Insurance Corporation, the National Agriculture Credit (Long-Term Operations) Fund of the Reserve Bank of India, National Co-operative Development Corporation, etc., and also the repayments of instalments in respect of such loans falling due during 1971-72 the total Public Debt liability on 31-3-1972 was Rs. 794.30 crores. The net increase in the Public Debt during the year was Rs. 55.98 crores.

Investments

During 1971-72 the State Government in Finance Department have invested from the "Funds for Development Schemes" a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh in the 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ % Industrial Finance Corporation Bonds, 1983.

National Savings

The State Advisory Board for National Savings in its meeting held on 25-7-1971 recommended a target of Rs. 9.31 crores evaluating the performance done in the year 1970-71 during which period, the State had secured net collection of Rs. 5.22 crores as against the target of Rs. 8.10 crores. The Government have fixed a target of Rs. 9.31 crores, for realisation under various National Savings Schemes such as National Savings Certificates, Cumulative Time Deposits, Time Deposits, Recurring Deposits, etc., for the year 1971-72. As against this target, net collection of Rs. 2.70 crores has been realised for the year ending with March, 1972. The State had experienced severe drought during 1971-72 and due to problems like mobilisation of resources for the defence preparedness of the country and to rehabilitate the heavy influx of refugees from Bangla Dosh, Small Savings Collections have declined.

The total number of agents on roll is 3,692 of which 439 are proved to be active members who have collected Rs. 19,40,000 during the year.

Pay Roll Savings Group

As against the total Pay Roll Savings Group numbering 5,881 with a membership of 1,80,540 formed during the year 1970-71, 5,993 new groups with new membership of 19,545 have been formed during the year 1971-72, bringing the total membership to 2,00,085. The total collections realised under the Pay Roll Savings Group Scheme for the year are Rs. 12,83,000 while the collections realised for the corresponding period for the last year were Rs. 11,93,000. Considering the achievements under Pay Roll Savings Group Scheme, the Government in the Finance Department have issued instructions *vide* Memo. No. 9754/NS/51/72, dated 24th February, 1972 to all the Head of Departments that all the employees both Gazetted and Non-Gazetted should invest either in the Cumulative Time Deposit Scheme or Recurring Deposits Scheme stipulating a minimum of Rs. 5 for a Non-Gazetted employee and Rs. 10 for Gazetted Officers. This involvement of Government employees in the movement of Small Savings Schemes is expected to boost up the collections under Cumulative Time Deposit Scheme.

Post Office Savings Bank Accounts

The total number of Post Office Savings Bank accounts opened during the year 1971-72 are 91,398 (upto January, 1972) and the deposits received have accounted for Rs. 24,30,64,391. The increase in the rate of interest, to 3½% announced under Post Office Savings Bank Accounts and 4% on deposits maintained for a period of one year, has resulted in good response for opening of Post Office Savings Bank Accounts.

Number of Cumulative Time Deposits and Recurring Deposit Accounts opened during the year 1971-72 are 18,834 and 24,249, respectively. The collections under each have accounted for Rs. 42,76,137 and Rs. 29,85,778 respectively for the year ending with March, 1971-72.

During this year, Savings Fortnight, synchronising with the International Thrift Day, was organised from 31st October, 1971 to 14th November, 1971 throughout the State and in the twin cities. The Deputy Minister for Finance, Government of India, Smt. Sushila Rohatgi has inaugurated the function at Visakhapatnam district and exhorted the workers and employees to invest in Small Savings Securities and in other schemes, which are best suited to the middle income group.

The Government of India, have released a grant to the State Government to a tune of Rs. 66,750 for the purpose of awarding prizes to the best Gram Panchayat and the Samithi. The State Government, in order to create an incentive and with a view to render financial assistance to the Panchayati Raj Institutions in the State, has offered financial assistance ranging from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000 to each district for awarding prizes to the best Gram Panchayat in each block and to the best block in each district which has secured highest net collections under various National Savings Schemes during the Savings Fortnight Celebrations. Collectors have also been instructed to adjudge the performance of Panchayats and Blocks and spend the amounts earmarked for each district for providing amenities in the Panchayats and Blocks, which earned the prizes.

This year an expenditure of Rs. 45,000 has been incurred under Publicity as against the allotment of Rs. 50,000. Illuminating Advertisement was also erected during the Exhibition Days on the National Savings Pavilion.

Competition in essay-writing on National Savings, theme in English, Telugu, Urdu and Hindi languages was conducted and prizes in the shape of National Savings Certificates to the value of Rs. 1,300 have been awarded to those who stood First and Second.

Resources for financing the Plan Schemes

The State Resources for financing the Plan during the year under report were as follows :

	<u>[Rs. in crores</u>
1. Balance from Current Revenues (at Current Level of Taxation)	(—)3.50
2. Loans from Public (Net)	7.68
3. Share of Small Savings	1.63
4. Additional Resources Mobilisation	18.98
5. Negotiated Loans	2.24
6. Miscellaneous Capital Receipts	(—)16.91
Total State Resources :	<u>10.12</u>

The Plan expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 111.82 crores. Out of this, Rs. 21.18 crores were financed by the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board. The balance of the Plan expenditure of Rs. 90.64 crores was financed as indicated below :

	<u>[Rs. in crores</u>
States Resources	10.12
Assistance from Central Government	55.70
Drawings from Cash Balances	4.19
Overdraft with the Reserve Bank of India	20.63
Total :	<u>90.64</u>

PAY AND ACCOUNTS OFFICE

Formation

The Pay and Accounts Office has been formed with effect from 1-10-1971 and it functions under the administrative control of the Secretary, Finance Department. This new office has taken over the Pay and Accounts functions relating to State Government transactions and the treasury functions relating to Central Government transactions arising in the twin cities, which were hitherto carried out by the Accountant General, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

Set-up

Kum. K. V. Baladevi, I.A. & A.S., took over charge as Pay and Accounts Officer (Head of the Department) and Ex-officio Deputy Secretary to Government, Finance Department, with effect from 1-10-1971.

The Pay and Accounts Officer is assisted by the Deputy Pay and Accounts Officer and eight Assistant Pay and Accounts Officers. Nearly 59% of the Officers and staff are those who were doing the pre-audit and compilation of accounts work in the Accountant General's Office and they have been taken on deputation. The remaining staff has been taken mainly from the Treasury and Accounts Services.

The Officers and the staff that have been taken from the Accountant General's Office will revert to their parent department in five years time according to a phased programme. Their places will be taken over by the State personnel.

The Pay and Accounts Office deals with all correspondence relating to transactions both receipts and payments arising in the twin cities including the personal claims of Gazetted Officers and Non-Gazetted staff working in the State Government Offices located in the twin cities. Pay slips, leave salary certificates and certificates of eligibility for leave etc., of all the State Gazetted Officers serving in the twin cities are issued by the Pay and Accounts Office. Compilation of accounts in respect of State/Central transactions in the twin cities including transactions recorded in the Accounts rendered by the State Bank of Hyderabad at Hyderabad and Secunderabad is also done by the Pay and Accounts Office and compiled accounts are rendered to the Accountant General, Andhra Pradesh.

Functions

The Pay and Accounts Office conducts a check on the State payments arising in the twin cities on the same lines and to the same extent as was being done by the Accountant General and in respect of Central payments, it conducts treasury checks only. The same procedure as was being followed by the Accountant General in the matter of presentation of bills at the counter and issue of cheque etc., is being followed. In a month nearly 33,000 bills are passed and cheques issued amounting to Rs. 7 crores. In the month of March, the number of bills goes up to nearly 60,000 and the value of cheques issued is nearly Rs. 17 crores.

TREASURIES AND ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT**Units under the Control of the Department**

The Treasuries and Accounts Department continued to function with all the District Treasury Officers and Sub-Treasury Officers in the State and the Accounts Branches in the Offices of the following Heads of Departments under its control :

1. Director of Agriculture.
2. Director of Animal Husbandry.

3. Director of Public Instruction.
4. Director of Medical and Health Services.
5. Director of Industries.
6. Commissioner of Civil Supplies.
7. Director of Social Welfare.
8. Director of Employment and Training.
9. Director of Information, Public Relations and Tourism.
10. Inspector General of Police.
11. Inspector General of Prisons
12. Government Central Press.
13. Commissioner of Police.
14. Controller of Weights and Measures.
15. Director of Tribal Welfare.
16. Director of Fisheries.

Pension Payment Offices at Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

Compilation Section, S.B.H. at Hyderabad.

Accounts Training Schools, Hyderabad and Guntur.

Local Fund Audit Branch.

Treasuries

The headquarters of every district in the State is having a District Treasury attending to the payments and receipts of both Central and State Government offices located at the District Headquarters and also at some other important places like Buchireddipalem, Tirupathi, Guntakal, Mancheral, Bhainsa and Kagaznagar attending to the functions as treasuries. During the year under report the following new Banking Sub-Treasuries have been opened.

Bhainsa—Adilabad district.

Kagaznagar—Adilabad district.

The Accounts relating to the transactions passing through the Sub-Treasuries are rendered to the concerned District Treasuries. The District Treasuries consolidate all the transactions for the entire district and furnish Monthly Accounts to the Accountant General, Andhra

Pradesh, Hyderabad. The cash transactions of all the District Treasuries is conducted either through State Bank of India or the State Bank of Hyderabad. Many of the sub-treasuries are conducting their cash business through the branches of the State Bank of India, or the State Bank of Hyderabad. With the opening of two new-sub-treasuries during the year the number of sub-treasuries in the State is now 201, out of which 179 are banking and 22 are non-banking sub-treasuries.

The sub-treasuries are being inspected once in a year by the District Treasury Officers. The District Treasuries are being inspected twice in a year by the Director or Deputy Directors of the Department. The inspection of all the District Treasuries has been completed within the scheduled time *i.e.*, by 31st March, 1972. The total number of transactions which passed through the treasuries in the State excluding those in the twin cities (which are attended by Accountant General P.A.O.) were about 79,57,768 and their monetary value was Rs. 855,81,96,249.60. The total expenditure on the treasury establishment for the entire year was Rs. 85,59,800 and it works out to 0.10% roughly on the total value of transaction in the treasuries.

The procedure of control over expenditure against Budget provisions was continued during the year under report in all the districts in the State including the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

Accounts Branches in the Heads of Departments

The Accounts Branches situated in the Heads of Departments are inspected by the Director of Treasuries and Accounts and Deputy Director of Treasuries and Accounts.

Pension Payment Offices

The Pension Payment Offices, at Hyderabad and Secunderabad are attending to the disbursement of pensions, mansabs, jagir commutations, commuted value of pensions and gratuities, etc. The Pension Payment Offices at Secunderabad in addition to the work is also compiling the accounts for the entire transactions in the Public Accounts Department of the Secunderabad Branch of the State Bank of Hyderabad and sending the daily classified lists to the Accountant General along with the vouchers. The statistics for the period from 1st April, 1971 to 31st March, 1972 in respect of total number of pensioners under Pension Payment Offices at Hyderabad and Secunderabad are as follows :

1. Total number of P.P.O's Under Payment	..	27,671
2. Total number of new P.P.O's received during the period from 1st April, 1971 to 31st Feburay, 1972	..	3,525
3. Total number of P.P.Os' returned to A.G. being time barred etc.	.. .. .	942
4. Number of P.P.Os. transferred to other districts	..	51

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

Nature of Payment	Pension Payment Office	
	Hyderabad	Secunderabad
1. Pension including Mansab ..	1,11,90,616.89	56,77,539.93
2. Amount of Gratuity ..	26,45,248.96	9,14,043.06
3. Jagir Commutation ..	3,04,211.78	..
4. Commuted Value of Pensions ..	17,58,656.12	9,28,383.03
Total :	1,68,98,768.75	75,19,966.02

Commutation of Pensions

All applications received for Commutation of Pension were disposed of, details of which are:

1. Number of application for commutations of pensions received during 1971-72.		1,154
2. Number of applications disposed of		1,154
3. Amount of Final appropriation :		
	Charged ..	1,10,000
	Voted ..	40,02,000
4. Actual expenditure :		
	Charged ..	Nil.
	Voted ..	40,62,937

Compilation Branch, State Bank of Hyderabad, Hyderabad

This is a Government office located in the State Bank of Hyderabad and is attending to the work of scrutinising the challans for remitting money into Government Accounts at the Gunfoundry Office of the State Bank of Hyderabad and rendered daily classified lists of accounts to the Accountant General in respect of the Government transactions passing through the said bank during the year under report.

Accounts Training Schools

There are two accounts training schools in this Department, viz., one at Hyderabad and the other at Guntur. Candidates newly recruited for appointment in this department are given training for a period of 4 months. 36 L. D. Accountants and 13 L.D. Auditors underwent training in these two schools during the year under report.

Local Fund Audit Branch

This branch is headed by the Examiner of L. F. & P. R. Accounts and is assisted by the Additional Examiner who is solely in charge of the Audit of Accounts of the Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samithis.

The main function of this branch is to audit the accounts of all Panchayati Raj Institutions like Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads, Local Bodies like Marketing Committees and Municipalities, other institutions like Religious Charitable Endowments Institutions, Universities, State Trading Schemes of the Director of Agriculture,

etc. The total number of institutions covered by this branch during the year is 22,155 as follows :

Name of the Institutions	Nos.
Zilla Parishad	21
Panchayat Samithis	324
Municipalities	82
Gram Panchayats	15,970
Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment Institutions	3,558
Total :	<u>19,955</u>
Miscellaneous Institutions viz., Market Committees, Universities, Zilla Grandhalaya Samasthas, Official Receivers, District Chamber of Panchayati Raj, Social Welfare Hostels, etc.	
	<u>2,200</u>
Grand Total :	<u>22,155</u>

The audit of the accounts of the following institutions continued to be done on concurrent basis during the year:

1. Vijayawada Municipality.
2. Panchayat Samithis, Zilla Parishads and all notified Gram Panchayats in Andhra Region.
3. All Universities in the State, *i.e.*,
 1. Osmania University,
 2. Andhra University,
 3. Sri Venkateswara University and
 4. Agricultural University, Hyderabad.
4. 12 Important Temples.

The Audit of Income (Receipts) of Tirumala Tirupathi Devasthanam is continued to be done on concurrent audit basis. The system of pre-audit of the bills which was introduced in Tirumala Tirupathi Devasthanam during the year, 1960 continued during the year under report also. The pre-audit of the establishment bills of primary and secondary school teachers under P. S. was discontinued from March, 1969 and instead the Assistant Examiner of Local Fund Accounts of the concerned districts were authorised to issue letters of authority every month for release of grants to Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samithis for payment

of salaries to teachers. The Examiner has also declared as Audit Officer for certifying the amount of Pension and D. C. R. C. admissible to retired employees of Zilla Parishad, Municipalities and Gram Panchayats in Andhra region.

Issue of Audit Reports in Telugu

The system of issuing audit reports of Gram Panchayats in Telugu in Krishna and Mahboobnagar districts was continued. This scheme is receiving the encouragement from the members and is yielding the desired results inas much as the reports in Telugu are being easily understood by the members enabling them to give prompt replies to the audit reports. This scheme of issuing audit reports in Telugu was extended to all the districts in Andhra area and the districts of Warangal, Khammam in Telangana area.

Grants-in-Aid to Local Bodies

The proper utilisation of various grants sanctioned to Local Bodies continued to be watched by the Local Fund Audit Branch and utilisation certificates for an amount of Rs. 33.32 crores were forwarded to the Accountant General, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad during the year under report.

Surcharge and Disallowance

The Examiner of L. F. and P. R. Accounts exercises the power of surcharge and disallowances of losses, illegal expenditure and unprofitable outlay under the Andhra Pradesh Municipalities, Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis, Zilla Parishads, Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats, Local Library Authorities. During the year 472 (four hundred and seventy-two) surcharge certificates involving an amount of Rs. 1,68,260.61 were issued.

The following misappropriation and losses etc., were noticed during the audit of accounts of the various Institutions:

	Rs.
1. Misappropriations	3,81,817.63
2. Infructuous and wasteful expenditure	4,45,148.20
3. Expenditure held irregular on account of appointment of unqualified persons	6,49,347.58
4. Shortage in stores	25,74,757.40
5. Diversion of loan for unauthorised purposes	19,46,574.44
6. Other irregularities	1,41,93,589.69

Clearance of Audit Objections

In order to reduce the pendency of audit objections relating to P. S. and Z. Ps. the Panchayati Raj Department in G. O. Ms. No. 464, Panchayati Raj (Audit III) issued orders directing the formation of State Level Committee with Commissioner of Panchayati Raj as Chairman and District Level Committees with Collector as Chairman. The State Level and District Level Committees are reviewing the pendency.

Treasurer of Charitable Endowments

The Examiner who is also the Treasurer of certain Charitable Endowments held securities of 240 endowments, in addition to the immovable properties of 30 endowments vested in the Treasurer. The total value of security held by the Treasurer is Rs. 17,83,250 as against Rs. 17,11,850 of the previous year.

State Trading Scheme

The Examiner of L.F. and P.R. Accounts continued to be the Chief Auditor for State Trading Schemes administered by the Director of Agriculture and Board of Revenue during the year.

The total receipts and expenditure of the State Trading Schemes audited during the year works out to the tune of Rs. 8.8 crores and Rs. 6.11 crores, respectively.

General

The total value of the transactions (excluding State Trading Scheme and Treasurer of Charitable Endowments) during the year was Rs. 257.48 crores as detailed below :

Name of the Institution	Receipts	Charges
(1)	(2)	(3)
Panchayats	8,05,36,181.20	7,41,02,366.00
Municipalities ..	12,59,63,628.56	11,83,48,164.94
H.R. and C.E. Institution ..	12,30,32,677.50	12,39,96,517.73
Miscellaneous Institutions ..	24,98,93,560.25	21,31,36,686.52
Panchayat Samithis ..	43,88,02,409.31	43,07,92,037.52
Zilla Parishads	30,29,16,126.89	29,32,40,132.39
	<u>1,32,11,44,583.71</u>	<u>1,25,36,24,904.78</u>
Receipts	1,32,11,44,583.71	..
Charges	1,25,36,24,904.78	
Total :	<u>2,57,47,69,488.49</u>	..

The total expenditure in the Local Fund Audit Branch during the year under report was Rs. 50,59,013.23. The cost of audit worked out to about 0.2% of the transactions audited. A sum of Rs. 6,87,557.95 was recovered towards audit fees during the year for auditing the accounts of Zilla Parishads and Hindu Religious Charitable Endowments Institutions and Universities, etc.

LIFE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

General

The Andhra Pradesh Government Life Insurance Department is managed by Government on quasi-commercial lines and is open only to State Government employees in superior as well as in inferior service. It is mutual in nature in the sense that there is no subscribed capital and there are no share-holders, and the bulk of the surplus determined after actuarial investigation, is distributed among the policy-holders in the form of bonus. Being confined to Government employees, only endowment policies are issued maturing at the age of superannuation (55 years of age) of the employees. The scope of this Department has been extended to the entire State of Andhra Pradesh with effect from 1st January, 1958. The minimum rate of premium to be contributed is Rs. 4 for every Rs. 100 of basic pay or part thereof with a provision to contribute upto a maximum of Rs. 12% of the pay or the maximum of the scale attached to the post substantively held by the subscribers.

Investment of Funds

The entire funds of this Department remain invested with the Government of Andhra Pradesh permanently and the Government fixes the rate of interest thereon from time to time, the rate at present being 5% per annum with effect from 1st April, 1971.

With a view to detect the un-insured and the under-insured cases of Government employees, the Government have sanctioned four inspection cells with an Insurance Officer in the year 1965 which have secured a large number of proposal forms from the insurable employees by undertaking survey of all the Government offices in the State.

The amount of policy/ies of Andhra Pradesh Government Life Insurance Department payable under its rules is exempt from attachment in execution of the decree or order of a Court of Law.

No Government dues are deducted from the policy amount except the amount that may be due to the Life Insurance Department on account of arrears of premia or loan advanced against the policies to the policy-holders.

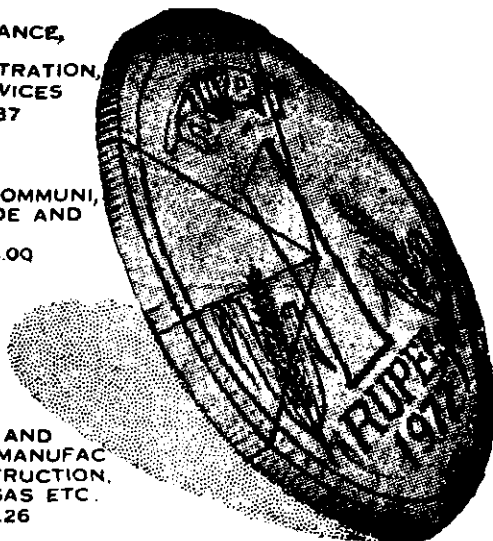
A Government servant taking out a compulsory policy/ies upto a maximum of Rs. 3,000 sum assured is exempted from Medical Examination. However, the Secretary, Andhra Pradesh Government Life Insurance Department is competent to call upon the proponent to undergo medical examination, even if the total sum assured is less than Rs. 3,000.

Loans are advanced against the policies to the policy-holders to the extent of 90% of the surrender value of the policies,

BANKING, INSURANCE,
REAL ESTATE,
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION,
AND OTHER SERVICES
RS. 311.87

TRANSPORT, COMMUNI-
CATIONS, TRADE AND
STORAGE ETC:
RS 366.00

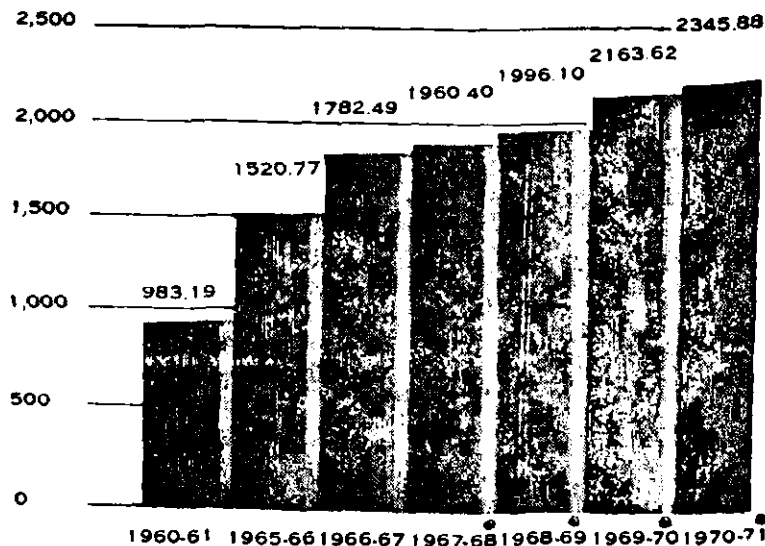
MINING, LARGE AND
SMALL SCALE MANUFAC-
TURING, CONSTRUCTION,
ELECTRICITY, GAS ETC.
RS. 342.26



AGRICULTURE,
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY,
FISHERIES AND FORESTRY,
RS. 1,325.75

STATE INCOME ANDHRA PRADESH 1970-71 AT CURRENT PRICES RS. IN CRORES

Rs IN CRORES



SOURCE: HAND BOOK OF STATISTICS, 1971-72 ISSUED BY
BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS, HYDERABAD.

● PROVISIONAL.

Chapter VI FOOD AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

General

The Department of Agriculture in this State is headed by an I.A.S. Officer at the Directorate level assisted by three Joint Directors, four Deputy Directors and a Senior Soil Conservation Officer and Technical Officers of the Department.

Crop and Seasonal Conditions

The South-west Monsoon started favourably throughout the State with widespread rainfall in May. The encouraging position in the month of May deteriorated gradually, as scanty rains or no rains have been received during the subsequent months. The rainfall in the month of June was less in average rainfall compared to previous year by 12% in Coastal Andhra, 37% in Rayalaseema and 8% for the State as a whole. The position further deteriorated in the month of July, as the rainfall received during the month was deficit by 41% in Coastal Andhra, 29% in Rayalaseema, 61% in Telangana and 51% for the State as compared to the normal. There was a continuous dry spell during the first fortnight of August, but the situation improved during the second fortnight with the receipt of rains. Even in September, the rainfall received was deficit by 32% in Rayalaseema and 42% in Telangana and for the State as a whole, the deficit was 19% below the normal. The total rainfall received during the entire South-west Monsoon period, was deficit by 6% in Coastal Andhra, 28% in Rayalaseema, 35% in Telangana and 23% for the State.

Agricultural Operations

The early on-set of Monsoon, in the month of May, tempted the agriculturists to take up agricultural operations on an extensive scale in all the three regions. Due to dry spell in subsequent months the tillage operations were held up. During the kharif season the area sown under dry crops, worked out to about 95% of the normal area for the coastal and Rayalaseema regions, while for Telangana region, it was of the order of about 93% and for the State as a whole it was 95%.

All the irrigation sources outside the canal system in the State were badly affected. Irrigation tanks throughout the State were either completely dry or received only meagre supply. Due to the receipt of rains in the later part of August some tanks in the State received partial supply of water.

Transplantation of paddy could not be taken up under minor irrigation sources due to non-receipt of timely water-supply. In some areas paddy nurseries raised were withered away and transplantation abandoned. During kharif 1970-72 the total area transplanted under wet cultivation was about 88% while in Telangana region it was only 55% for the State as a whole the total area brought under wet cultivation

was about 87% of the normal areas. On account of continuous dry spell, 60 to 70% of the total area sown under dry crops withered away, and in the remaining area standing crops had suffered due to pests and diseases resulting in poor yields.

North-East Monsoon

During the month of October, the rainfall received was fairly widespread and it was more than normal in all the three regions of the State. However, the bright position in October deteriorated during the month of November as the rainfall received was negligible or nil. There was no improvement in the situation in the month of December.

During North-East Monsoon period, the Coastal and Rayalaseema districts received a deficit rainfall of 31% and 35% respectively while in Telangana region an excess rainfall of 32% over the normal was recorded. For the State as a whole the deficit in rainfall was 13% over the normal.

The dry crops sown during September and October did not fare well due to failure of rains in the months of November and December. In the later part of the Monsoon, the water received in the irrigation sources was sufficient to the normal second crop paddy. During rabi season on account of inadequate rainfall and unfavourable seasonal conditions all the dry crops were badly affected. During March and April in almost all the districts of Telangana region, and in parts of Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam areas and in uplands areas of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Ongole, Nellore, Kurnool and Cuddapah sufficient water was not available in the irrigation sources. In the districts of East Godavari, Krishna and Guntur second crop of paddy was affected due to lack of water, while the crop was in flowering stage.

Soil Conservation

Using and managing land, based on the capabilities of land itself involving the application of best practices to result in greatest profitable production without damage to the land is soil conservation. This is accomplished by—

- (a) Use of land based on its capability (land use planning).
- (b) Correction of causes of soil deterioration such as acidity, saline and alkaline conditions, hard pans, lack of drainage, poor infiltration, etc.
- (c) Maintaining and improving soils productivity.
- (d) Making the best use of the available water, and
- (e) Adopting all improved agricultural practices including dry farming practices.

The aim of soil conservation is to obtain greatest possible permanent benefit from land.

In Andhra Pradesh about 75% of the cultivated land extending over an area of 80 lakh hectares, depend entirely on rainfall for crop production. Most of these dry lands are undulating and are subjected to various degrees of soil erosion. 50% of the area falls in the chronically

drought affected regions of the State, where the rainfall is limited and crop failures are more frequent.

Soil Conservation Programme

Soil Conservation Programmes were implemented in the following districts during 1971-72:

1. Srikakulam
2. Visakhapatnam
3. East Godavari
4. Nellore
5. Ongole
6. Cuddapah
7. Chittoor
8. Kurnool
9. Anantapur
10. Hyderabad
11. Mahaboobnagar
12. Medak
13. Warangal
14. Karimnagar
15. Khammam and
16. Nalgonda

During the year six divisions and 31 sub-divisions were functioning to execute the Soil Conservation Programme.

The following amounts were provided under different schemes during 1971-72:

Sl. No.	Particulars	Provision	[Rs. in lakhs]
1.	Plan Schemes	62.17	} The amounts are provided for the continuation of existing soil conservation scheme.
2.	Non-Plan Schemes	28.90	
3.	Rural Works Programme	39.17	
4.	Drought Relief	5.35	
5.	Crash Programme	5.33	
6.	Special Telangana Development Funds	7.10	
Total :		<u>148.02</u>	

The details of expenditure under different schemes are given below :

[Rs. in lakhs]

Plan and Non-Plan Schemes

Sl. No.	Particulars	Provision		Total	Total Amount spent	
		Pay and Allowance	Soil Conservation Work		Pay and Allowance	Soil Conservation Works
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Plan Schemes	22.43	33.83	56.26	21.33	32.87
2.	Non-Plan Scheme	28.90	..	28.90	27.79	..

Under Plan Schemes Rs. 5.91 lakhs were surrendered out of the provisions of Rs. 61.27 lakhs. Under Soil Conservation work 28,650 hectares were covered. The main emphasis is in contour-bunding with construction of stone checks, stone terracing and bench terracing works were being undertaken. Wherever necessary, provision was also made for gully plugging.

Drought Prone Areas Programme

With a view to mitigate if not eradicate totally the scarcity conditions of the chronically drought affected areas, Government of India have sanctioned Rural Works Programme.

The emphasis under this new programme is of construction of civil works of permanent nature, which will contribute to the mitigation if not for the eradication of scarcity conditions in the areas concerned such as soil conservation works, minor and medium irrigation projects, roads, etc.

Soil conservation works under this programme are taken up on sub-catchment basis and the entire area is taken care of, involving agricultural lands (both private and Government) including forest lands.

The work done under Drought Prone Areas Programme has been taken up in the following districts,

[Statement

[Rs. in lakhs]

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Physical Expenditure			Amount spent
		Target	Achievements	Provision	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		(hectares)			
1.	Anantapur ..	4,000	888	7.00	1.34
2.	Cuddapah ..	5,600	7,862	9.98	9.65
3.	Chittoor ..	9,600	9,240	13.19	13.19
4.	Kurnool ..	4,400	4,918	7.00	6.91
5.	Mahaboobnagar ..	1,600	1,648	2.00	1.93
	Total :	<u>25,200</u>	<u>24,556</u>	<u>39.17</u>	<u>33.02</u>

Drought Relief

During 1971-72, an amount of Rs. 6.34 lakhs was spent covering an area of 5,647 hectares, under soil conservation measures in the districts of Srikakulam, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Warangal, Karimnagar and Khammam.

Crash Programme

An amount of Rs. 5.25 lakhs was spent under this programme covering an area of 3,273 hectares, under soil conservation measures in the district of Chittoor.

Special Telangana Development Funds

An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs was provided by the Telangana Regional Committee, out of which an amount of Rs. 2.90 lakhs was surrendered and the balance of Rs. 6.84 lakhs was spent for taking up soil conservation measures in Telangana region in an area of 5,748 hectares.

River Valley Projects

During 1971-72 three (3) river valley projects were sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 1358 F. P. III, dated 17-7-1971 and as per Government of India administrative approval investigation work was started in the following sub-catchments.

Nizamsagar

Investigation has been completed in 187 villages. An area of 200 acres has been covered by soil conservation measures. The expenditure

under the scheme upto end of March, 1972 was Rs.1.71 lakhs. The sub-catchment has been divided into 8 minor sub-catchments and as per investigation, it is proposed to take up soil conservation and afforestation works, in an area of 3000 acres during 1972-73.

Nagarjunasagar

Investigation work has been completed in 227 villages. Peddavagu sub-catchment was divided into 23 minor sub-catchments. Soil conservation work has been proposed in sub-catchment (1) and (21) in an area of 3,000 acres. The expenditure under the schemes was Rs. 1.97 lakhs.

Pochampad Project

Investigation work is in progress. During 1972-73 it is proposed to complete investigation work in 400 sq. miles in addition to taking up soil conservation works in 1,000 acres and 250 acres under forest. The expenditure under this project was Rs. 1.35 lakhs.

Plant Protection

Plant protection activities mainly consist of —

1. Undertaking effective Plant Protection Measures in the State;
2. Ensuring Application of Pesticides on Scientific Lines;
3. Supply Plant Protection Inputs to Farmers;
4. Educate Farmers in Pest-Control Methods ; and
5. Conduct large scale Preventive and Remedial Measures for the Control of Pests and Diseases of Crops.

During the year 1971-72 the following Plan and non-Plan schemes were implemented under this scheme.

Scheme for Control of Pests and Diseases including Aerial Spraying

During the year under report hisper and blast on paddy crops were found in epidemic form since the areas affected were favourable for spread of pests and diseases. Hispa appeared in epidemic form on paddy crop over an area of 53,000 acres in Central delta and Samalkot areas of East Godavari district. In Nizamabad district, blast disease on paddy was found in epidemic form over an area of 50,000 acres. To control the pest and disease in these districts pesticides were supplied on subsidy under Plan provision and amount of Rs. 4.933 lakhs was spent.

No aerial spraying was taken up due to drought conditions prevailing in the State during 1971-72.

Pesticide Testing Laboratory at Rajendranagar

To ensure supply of pesticides of good quality, it is necessary that the pesticides sold to cultivators are analysed for their active ingredients before making them available to farmers. The Department has got a

Pesticide Testing Laboratory at Rajendranagar to test and analyse the pesticides purchased and sold through Department. During the year under report, 557 pesticide samples were analysed by the laboratory for their active ingredients and results communicated to the concerned officers of the Department.

Training Scheme for Plant Protection

To impart in-service training in latest pest control methods to Agricultural Officers and Agricultural Assistants, Field Staff, Mechanics and farmers, the State has got a training institute of plant protection and surveillance headed by the Principal with supporting staff. The institution is well equipped with laboratory, workshop and good library. During the year under report, the following training courses were conducted.

Sl. No.	Name of the Course	Duration	No. trained
1.	Short Course for Agricultural Assistants ..	15 days	124
2.	In-service Training Courses for Agricultural Assts. ..	3 months	40
3.	Training for P.P. Squads, Mechanics ..	6 months	40

Pests and Disease Surveillance

Survey of pests and diseases on rice was started in August, 1971. One Agricultural Extension Officer in each block is made responsible to send pests and diseases surveillance reports to Principal, State Plant Protection Surveillance Unit. These reports are consolidated and information on incidence of pests and diseases and control is furnished by the institute to the Press, Radio and District Officers and to the farmers. A copy of the report is also sent to Plant Protection Adviser to Government of India.

State Seed Multiplication Farms

Improved seed offers the best scope for stepping up production without increasing the basic cost of cultivation, except in case of hybrids. The use of improved seed alone registers 10% to 15% of increase per acre yields. With a view to provide seed of high purity and viability the Department has undertaken the production of foundation seed of high yielding and other varieties of seeds in State seed farms by utilising the nucleus or breeders seed farms supplied by the A.P. Agricultural University. Previously the foundation seed was multiplied in the holdings of the registered farmers and this kind of seed is now produced by the Department on its own farms and distributed to the farmers.

Thirty-six State Seed Farms are maintained by the Department.

The following quantities of foundation seed were produced on the seed farms:

Sl. No.	Name of the Seed	Quantity of seed produced in M. Tonnes	
		Kharif	<u>1970-71</u> <u>71-72</u>
1.	Paddy	..	901.548 344.423
2.	Millets	..	59.290 4.653
3.	Pulses	..	23.181 0.103
4.	Oilseeds	..	97.285 11.855

Soil Testing Laboratories

The soil test recommendations are necessary to better agriculture management practice for increasing agricultural production. With the growing awareness of the farmers about the importance of soil testing in the rational use of fertilisers, the flow of soil samples and their analysis at the soil testing laboratories is on the increase. With a view to intensify the soil testing programme in the State and to meet growing demand to analyse soil samples it has been decided to establish one soil testing laboratory for each district during the IV Five-Year Plan period. This object has almost been achieved in view of the fact that each and every district except Prakasam district has been provided with a soil testing laboratory. The work relating to Prakasam district is being attended to by the Soil Testing Laboratory, Bapatla. Besides soil testing laboratories, there is one mobile soil testing laboratory which started functioning from March, 1971. The object of introducing mobile soil testing laboratories is to analyse the soil samples on the spot and make recommendations to the farmers immediately. The mobile testing laboratory has been provided by the Government of India and two more such mobile soil testing laboratories are proposed to be established during Fourth Five-Year Plan period. A total of 7,409 soil samples have been analysed by the mobile soil testing laboratories during the year under report.

There is also a proposal to standardise the Soil Testing Laboratories at Nellore, Anantapur, Yemmiganur and Nizamabad.

Soil Survey Scheme in I.A.D.P. West Godavari

This is Centrally sponsored scheme started during 1970-71 with the object of undertaking intensive soil survey for land classification and

recommendation of fertilisers schedule to benefit the farmer. During 1971-72 the following works were undertaken :

1. Reconnaissance Survey	..	65,000 acres
2. Profile Survey	..	65,000 acres
3. Shallow Pits due	..	440 Nos.
4. Profile Pits samples collected	..	200 Nos.
5. Water Samples analysis	..	53 Nos.

Soil Survey under Pochampad Project beyond Manair (Plan)

The scheme which was started during 1970-71 has been continued during 1971-72 also. During 1971-72 an area of 1.80 acres was surveyed.

Soil Survey under Nagarjunasagar Project (Non-Plan)

This scheme has been continued during 1971-72 also.

The following items were covered--

1. Area surveyed	..	4,800 acres
2. Soil Samples analysed	..	351 Nos.
3. Tank Water Samples analysed	..	20 Nos.
4. Krishna Water Samples analysed	..	1 No.
5. Moisture Samples	..	36 Nos.
6. Quick Test of Fertilisers	..	8 Nos.

Indo-French Project

The Indo-French Project which was started during 1969-70 has been continued during 1971-72. The object of the scheme is to solve the agricultural problems of semi-arid zones in the country, on the results achieved in the project at Anantapur. The project is run with the assistance of French Government. The following works were taken up during 1971-72.

1. Experiments and trials were conducted on Reddipalli Farm, taking up different crops with various cultivation methods. The results of trials and experiments so far conducted indicate that Reddipalli farm does not represent the entire Anantapur district from the agricultural climatological view point and hence there is need to take up multi-cropped trials

Demonstration plots were laid in 30 villages. Two rams of Arle. Marino breed were imported from France and kept at the sheep farm for acclimatisation. But they died after 2 months.

Two Indian Officers working in the Project, viz., Sri M.K.S. Asirvadam and Sri Balasubramanyam were deputed to France and Senegal for a period of 1 year from October, 1971,

Dry Farming Scheme at Ibrahimpatnam

This is a Centrally sponsored scheme sanctioned during 1970-71 continued during 1971-72 at a cost of Rs. 21.142 lakhs. The object of this project is to advocate dry land practices in low to medium rainfall areas and to obtain maximum returns from the available soil moisture. As against the targeted provision of Rs. 21.142 lakhs the achievements was Rs. 866 lakhs.

Dry Farming Scheme at Anaotapur

This is a Centrally sponsored scheme sanctioned during 1971-72 at a cost of Rs. 18.05 lakhs. The object of this project is to advocate dry land practices in low to medium rainfall areas and to obtain maximum returns from the available soil moisture. As against the target a sum of Rs. 18.05 lakhs the achievement was 3.93 lakhs.

Reconditioning of Saline Soils in Andhra Pradesh

During 1970-71 the Government sanctioned a scheme, subsidising the full cost on transport of gypsum, to make available gypsum at low price to the farmers. The scheme was also continued during 1971-72 in the districts of Medak, Nalgonda, Mahaboobnagar, Warangal, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Krishna, Guntur and Nellore at a cost of Rs. 1.50 lakhs. The object of the scheme is to demonstrate to the farmers the efficacy of gypsum in reclamation of saline and alkali soils and to induce them to make their lands more productive.

The scheme could not be taken up during 1971-72 since M/s Coramandal Fertilisers could not supply gypsum due to restrictions imposed on it, by Central Excise Authorities.

Rehabilitation

Under rehabilitation programme, it is proposed to settle 2,000 families at Isagoan Rehabilitation Project. An area of 4,800 acres was allotted for agricultural purposes of which 4,583 acres were brought under cultivation with crops like paddy, bajra, sesamum and maize.

The migrants are settled on group farming system which envisages allotment of 100 acres of land in a village to a group of 20 families who expected to take up cultivation jointly in this area.

Fertilisers

During 1971-72 the following targets have been fixed for distribution of N.P. and K. Fertilisers.

N	..	2,60,000	M. tonnes
P	..	1,00,000	"
K	..	23,000	"

As against the above targets the following are the achievements:

N	..	1,86,230
P	..	75,849
K	..	16,436

Distribution Arrangements

As was done in the previous years, the 'N' fertilisers were distributed under Pool and Non-pool and P and K Fertilisers were distributed entirely by the manufacturers.

During 1971-72 the supplies from the pool were much lower than they were assured by the Government of India.

Compost Development

The integrated scheme for the development of local manurial resources was in operation since 1964-65 and consists of the following items of work.

1. Development of Rural Compost.
2. Development of Urban Compost.
3. Development of Green Manuring.

Rural Compost

The object of the programme is to utilise all the locally available waste material such as farm waste, cow-dung, cattle urine, etc., and convert them into valuable rural compost. The main aim is to produce 2 tonnes of rural compost per adult cattle as against the basic production of one tonne of rural compost per adult cattle and to increase the nitrogen content of the rural compost from 0.5% to 1% on scientific lines.

During the year under report 289.37 lakh tonnes of rural compost was prepared as against the production target of 290.94 lakh tonnes of rural compost.

Urban Compost

The object of the urban compost work is to improve the quality of urban compost utilising all important urban waste, slaughterhouse refuse etc., and also to increase the production of urban compost.

During 1971-72, 3.67 lakh tonnes of urban compost was prepared as against the target of 3.74 lakh tonnes. The State Level Competition for Best Urban Compost Work, was not organised during this year, due to non-receipt of the results of analysis from the concerned Municipalities and notified Panchayats.

Green Manuring

The green manuring programme is popularised in the State as it is a cheap source of manure. This programme consists of :

1. Cultivation of different green manure crops.
2. Greenleaf manuring from forests, shrubs grown on field bunds and waste land, and
3. Growing and ploughing the crop in the soil.

Intensive publicity has been carried out for raising green manure crops and planting of green manure shrubs. During the year an area of 68.45 lakh acres has been covered as against the target of 69.00 lakh acres under green manuring and green-leaf manuring.

High Yielding Varieties Programme

High yielding varieties programme was taken up from 1966-67. The main object of the programme is to replace the local traditional varieties, with high yielding varieties and thereby increasing the local production of the main food crops of paddy, jowar, bajra and maize. The programme of growing high yielding varieties of wheat was taken up from the year 1969-70.

Paddy

This is the main crop in this State having a normal growth area of 82.43 lakhs acres. The coverage from the year 1966-67 to 1968-69 was only 5.57 lakh acres. There was a steep rise during 1969-70 to the extent of 12.09 lakhs acres. The progress during 1970-71 was neither substantial nor encouraging, the increase being 0.50 lakh acres only. But during 1971-72 with intensive campaign, the area was increased to 17.45 lakh acres.

Jowar

Next to paddy, jowar occupied the largest cultivated area. The normal area under jowar is 62.21 lakh acres. During 1966-67, area covered with hybrids and improved varieties was 0.96 lakh acres.

There was no further progress in coverage due to various factors like heavy incidence of pests and diseases, poor quality of grains of varieties released and lack of market price. The area under hybrid jowar at the beginning of the 1st year of the IVth Five-Year Plan was 0.51 lakh acres and by the end of the 3rd year of the Plan, area has gone upto 0.92 lakh acres. Due to lack of suitable variety the working group of Central team reduced the targets during 1972-73 from 5 lakhs acres to 3.2 lakhs acres.

Maize

The normal area under maize is 5.33 lakhs acres. During 1966-67 the area covered was 12,200 acres with hybrid maize. In the 1st year of the IVth Five-Year Plan the area was increased to 69,500 acres and by 1970-71 the area was increased to 81,400 acres. During 1971-72 the area was reduced to 77,800 acres, due to drought conditions.

Bajra

The normal area under bajra is about 14.72 lakhs acres. During the year 1966-67 the area covered under high yielding varieties was about 3,500 acres and during the 1st year of IVth Five-Year Plan the area had gone upto 69,500 acres. During 1970-71 the area was increased to 81,400 acres but due to drought during 1971-72 the area was reduced to 71,100.

Wheat

The normal area under wheat is about 38,000 acres. The high yielding varieties programme was taken up in the year 1969-70 and the coverage was 24,400 acres. There was a substantial increase by the end of the third year of the IVth Five-Year Plan. The area covered was 63,442 acres. There is scope for increasing the area by replacing other rabi crops, as the crop requires less irrigation facilities and minimum plan protection measures.

Sugarcane Development

Sugarcane Development work in this State consists of—

1. Running of Sugarcane Liaison Farm and Sugarcane Demonstration farms.
2. Implementing Special Development Schemes for extending Improved Methods of Cane Cultivation.

Sugarcane Liaison Farms

There are eight Sugarcane Liaison Farms located at the following places:

1. Bobbili.
2. Ellamanchili.
3. Samalkot.
4. Palakol.
5. Vuyyuru.
6. Nizamabad.
7. Zaheerabad.
8. Chittoor.

Besides there are four Demonstration Farms at :

1. Amadalavalasa (Srikakulam district).
2. Chellur (East Godavari district).
3. Kovvur (West Godavari district).
4. Challapalli (Krishna district).

Special Development Scheme

The special development staff for extension work consists of one Special Agricultural Assistant assisted by one Sub-Assistant and 4 Field Assistants at each centre. The staff carried sustained propaganda and publicity in the improved methods of cane cultivation for increasing

cane yields and sugar production :—

The progress made during the year 1971-72 was as follows :

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	Target	Achievement
1.	Area brought under fine tilth for preparatory cultivation ..	acres	7810	9911
2.	Distribution of improved seed	tonnes	21108	27883
3.	Formation of deep trenches with implements ..	acres	5070	6349

Sugarcane Crop Competitions were conducted at taluk, district and State level during the year 1971-72. Regional Crop Competitions were also conducted at the all-India Level during the year.

Khandasari Sugar Units

The Andhra Pradesh Khandasari Sugar Manufacturers Licensing Order 1966, issued in G.O. Ms. No. 835 (Industries Department) dated 1-8-1966 is in force and the Director of Agriculture continued to be the Ex-Officio Cane Commissioner.

The object of the Licensing Order is to regulate the growth of Khandasari units.

The Sugarcane Inspectors and Officers appointed as Licensing Inspectors under clause 15 of Andhra Pradesh Khandasari Sugar Manufacturer Licensing Order, 1966 continued to be the Licensing Inspectors in their jurisdiction to perform the duties and exercise the powers conferred under the provisions of Andhra Pradesh Khandasari Sugar Manufacturers Licensing Order, 1966.

One hundred and nine khandasari units with a capacity of 10,047 M. T. crushing capacity per day were licensed as against 136 khandasari units, with a total capacity of 13,292 M. tonnes in the previous year. Due to glut in the sugar market, many khandasari units which have obtained licences in 1970-71 have not renewed their licences during 1971-72. Only 101 units with capacity of 9,467 M. tonnes per day worked during the season. An amount of nearly Rs. 14 lakhs has been levied as purchase tax during the season.

Cane Supply to the Sugar Factories

The Director of Agriculture is the Ex-Officio Cane Commissioner to implement the provisions of Andhra Pradesh Sugarcane (Regulation of Supply and Purchase) Act, 1961. There are 19 sugar factories in the State with an installed capacity of about 26,650 tonnes of cane per day and out of which one sugar factory by name M/s. Sivakami Sugars with a crushing capacity of 300 tonnes had not crushed during 1971-72. As per relevant provision of the Andhra Pradesh Sugarcane (Regulation and

Supply of Purchase) Act 1961 and also as per the provision of Sugarcane Control Order 1966 of the Government of India reserved zones were fixed for each of the factories for drawal of sugarcane from registered cane growers to meet the requirements of the factories. During the year 1971-72 a total quantity of 29.41 lakhs M. tonnes of cane was crushed by the factories producing about 3.01 lakh M. tonnes of sugar against 26.15 lakh M. tonnes of cane and 2.67 lakh M. tonnes of sugar produced during the corresponding period of 1970-71 season. Thus there was an increase of 0.34 lakh M. tonnes of sugar production during the year under report.

Oilseeds Development

Oilseed crops play a very important role in the development of the agricultural economy of the State. Oilseed crops provide vegetable oils which not only form an essential part of human diet but also serve as an important raw material for the manufacture of soaps, varnishes, hair oil, lubricants and textile auxiliaries. Oil-cakes and defatted meal, which are the major sources of high protein for feeding livestock have great export value.

Among the various oilseed crops of the State, groundnut, castor and sesamum are the major oilseeds, while safflower, niger and linseed are cultivated on a small scale. In area and production Andhra Pradesh, stands first in castor, second in groundnut and fourth in sesamum in the country.

The oilseed production target for the Fourth Five-Year Plan for Andhra Pradesh is fixed at 13.76 lakh tonnes, representing an increase of 3.26 lakh tonnes over the base level production potential of 10.50 lakh tonnes. As against the target of 68,050 tonnes of additional production during 1971-72 the achievement was 63,196 tonnes.

The progress made under various oilseeds development schemes during 1971-72 is detailed below :

Centrally sponsored Schemes—Maximization of Groundnut Production

The object of the scheme is to maximise the production of groundnut by adopting package of practices. The scheme was implemented in the districts of Guntur, Krishna, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Chittoor, Anantapur Mahaboobnagar and Nalgonda.

As against the target of coverage of 3,21,400 hectares, the area covered was 3,22,900 hectares.

Development of Castor

The production of castor by adoption, the object of the scheme is to achieve a rapid break through increasing of package of practices in assured rainfall and irrigated areas by utilising the high yielding variety of castor.

The scheme was implemented in the districts of Mahaboobnagar, Nalgonda, Guntur and Kurnool. As against the target of 22,000 hectares the area covered was 19,113 hectares.

Castor Demonstration

A new castor variety—"Aruna" which matures in half the time taken by the normal local variety giving 3 times of the yields, has been introduced. This variety takes 125 to 140 days to mature and can be grown in kharif and in summer season under irrigated conditions. The object of the scheme is to layout composite demonstrations on cultivators holdings, with Aruna castor by adopting the suggested package of practices to popularise its cultivation on scientific lines leading to rapid increase in production.

The scheme was implemented in the districts of Hyderabad, Mahaboobnagar, Nalgonda, Warangal, Karimnagar, Adilabad, Kurnool, Anantapur, Visakhapatnam, Guntur, Nellore and Ongole.

Demonstration

The object of the scheme is to layout composite demonstrations on cultivators holdings, with exotic high yielding 'Bragg' variety of soyabean, with a view to acquaint the farmers with the scientific methods of cultivation of the crop for realising high yields and also to demonstrate the suitability of the crop for multiple cropping pattern. The scheme was implemented in the districts of Visakhapatnam, Guntur, Nellore, Chittoor, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Mahaboobnagar, Nalgonda, Warangal, Khammam, Karimnagar and Nizambabad. As against the target of 20 hectares the area covered was 18 hectares.

Integrated Oilseeds Development Scheme including Package Programme

The object of the scheme is to increase the per acre yields of the major oilseeds crops of groundnut, castor and sesamum in the State.

The scheme was implemented in the districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Guntur, Krishna, Nellore, Ongole, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chittoor, Kurnool, Warangal, Khammam, Karimnagar, Mahaboobnagar and Nalgonda.

The progress made under different items of work was as follows :

Sl. No.	Particulars of scheme	Target (hectares)	Achievement (hectares)
1.	Package programme on Groundnut in assured rainfall areas ..	25,000	28,200
2.	Package programme on Groundnut in irrigated areas	4,400	3,000
3.	Introduction of Aruna Castor in new areas	4,520	3,200
4.	Double cropping of Groundnut in rice fallows	2,000	2,000
5.	Package programme for the development of Sesamum	6,800	3,933

Sunflower Demonstration

The scheme has been implemented for the first time during 1971-72. The object of the scheme is to layout demonstrations with the exotic short duration high yielding, high oil content varieties of sunflower adopting all the package of practices to popularise the sunflower cultivation on scientific lines. As an incentive a subsidy of Rs. 300 per hectare is given to farmers who take up sunflower cultivation on scientific lines. The schemes was implemented in all the districts of the State except East Godavari and West Godavari, Medak and Adilabad. Against a target of 200 hectares, 193 hectares were covered during 1971-72.

Niger Demonstration

This scheme was also for the first time, implemented during 1971-72. The object of the scheme is to layout demonstration plots on farmers' holdings to make the farmers acquaint with the cultivation of niger. A subsidy of Rs. 200 per acre was given as an incentive to the farmer. The scheme was proposed to be taken up in the districts of Visakhapatnam, Adilabad, Hyderabad, Nizamabad, Mahaboobnagar and Medak.

Plan Scheme

Coconut is one of the important commercial crops of the State. Andhra Pradesh ranks fourth in importance in terms of area and production of coconut in the country. The crop is cultivated over an area of 35,500 hectares, with a production of 247 million nuts. The progress of coconut development scheme was made during 1971-72 under Centrally sponsored scheme.

Non-Plan Scheme

The object of the scheme is to produce :

1. Pedigree seedlings from seednuts produced from well reputed mother palms, in selected gardens for distribution to cultivators both for fresh plantations and for planting on field bunds and for raising second nurseries.
2. To carry intensive propaganda on improved methods of coconut cultivation, like application methods of coconut cultivation, like application of tank slit, green manure, fertiliser, pest control etc., seedlings, are being raised in Government Coconut Nurseries located in Baruva, Samalkot, Anakapalli, Narsapur, Amaravathi, Srikalahasti, Yemmignur Garadinne, Rudrur, and Nandipahad.

As against the targeted No. of 4 lakh nuts 42,6,233 nuts have been procured. As against 53,500 seedlings targeted for distribution for bund planting, 35,021 seedlings have been distributed.

Cotton Development

During 1971-72 the following schemes were implemented to achieve additional production of 20,000 bales, in respect of cotton.

Non-Plan Scheme

This is the basic scheme on cotton being implemented from the year 1961 and envisages large scale multiplication and distribution of improved seeds of cotton varieties, like Laxmi, Westerns, Nandicum, Krishna MCU. 5 Gourani 6 and L. 147, a quantity of 15,108 quintals of improved cotton seed was procured through departmental and private agencies covering an area of 1,20,864 hectares during the year under report. An additional production of 2,000 bales was achieved.

Plan Scheme

This scheme is in operation since 1969-70. During the year under report an area of 3,900 acres was covered against a target of 4,415 acres, in the districts of East Godavari, Nellore, Kurnool, Karimnagar, Mahaboobnagar and Warangal. An amount of Rs. 60 per acre was provided as subsidy towards the cost of plant protection chemicals. An additional production of 2,082 bales was achieved.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme

The scheme is implemented as the State Plan Scheme from 1962-63 for the development of cotton in rice fallows in Guntur and Krishna districts. In the year 1966-67 the scheme came under the purview of Centrally sponsored scheme and extended to the neighbouring coastal districts. During 1971-72 the scheme was implemented in the districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Ongole, Nellore, Chittoor, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Karimnagar, Warangal, Mahaboobnagar, Nalgonda and Nizamabad. An area of 75,000 acres was achieved during 1971-72. Under the scheme 25% subsidy of P. P. chemicals at Rs. 24 per acre was provided for the entire area covered under the scheme. Besides 25% subsidy at Rs. 200 for each power sprayer and Rs. 50 per each hand-operate sprayer was provided. 500 sprayers were given on 25% subsidy. An additional production of 35,000 bales was achieved.

Cotton Intensive Cultivation Scheme

Under the scheme a target of 35,000 acres was achieved. The scheme envisages ground application of nitrogenous fertilisers and adoption of plant protection measures for increased per acre yields. As an incentive 25% subsidy at Rs. 12 per acre towards plant protection measures and 25% subsidy at Rs. 200 per sprayer was provided to the farmers. 150 sprayers were distributed during the year. An additional production of 2,000 bales was achieved under the scheme during 1971-72.

Sea-Island Cotton Development Scheme

The cultivation of sea-island cotton is mainly confined to Yemmiganur area under TBP LLC in Kurnool district. Every year special

permits are obtained from P.W.D. Authorities for water, as the irrigation pattern under TBP LLC during kharif season is wet. Due to scarcity of water the area is restricted to around 1,000 acres as further development is not possible under L.D. conditions. During the year 1971-72 as against the target of 1,500 acres, 1,070 acres were covered at Yemmiganur and 100 acres at Anantapur, 50% subsidy on plant protection chemicals at Rs. 45 per acre and 50% subsidy, at Rs. 500 on 22 power sprayers were provided as incentives to the farmers.

Extra Staple Development Scheme

The scheme was first taken up during 1970-71. The scheme envisages development of extra long staple cotton M.C.U.-5 which is suited for the agro-climatic conditions of the N.S.P. region. The response from the farmers for their variety was very good in N.S.P. area and 40,000 acres were covered with this variety as against the target of 25,000 acres. Incentives such as 50% subsidy on P.P. chemicals at Rs. 64 per acre and P. P. equipment at Rs. 100 for hand-operated sprayers, Rs. 500 for power sprayer was provided for the benefit of the farmers. An additional production of 40,000 bales was achieved.

Intensive Cotton District Programme

At the instance of Government of India, the scheme for intensive cotton district programme in Kurnool district was taken up during 1971-72 to increase the production of rain-fed cotton in traditional tracts.

The programme envisaged covering of 5,000 acres under intensive pilot demonstration and 45,000 acres under expanded programme. The scheme was implemented in Aluru, Adoni, Pattikonda and Yemmiganur taluks. Due to late sanction of the scheme and adverse seasonal conditions an area of 5,000 acres under intensive pilot demonstration and 2,500 acres, under expanded area were covered to create enthusiasm among the participants. 50% subsidy on cost of P.P. chemicals (area required for folier application) P.P. equipment and 25% subsidy on cost of seed was provided under the scheme. An additional production of 7,500 bales was achieved.

Scheme for Folier Application of Urea on Cotton

An area of 1,586 acres was covered in 3 rounds with folier application of urea on rain-fed cotton in Adilabad district. As in the case of previous years, the cost of urea was completely borne by Government of India besides 27 power sprayers were distributed on 50% subsidy to the cultivators.

Mesta Development

The following Centrally sponsored schemes were implemented during 1971-72 to increase production of mesta crop in the State.

Special Package Programme in Mesta

This scheme is in operation from 1969-70. An area of 20,000 acres in Rajam, Bobbili, Badapgi, Parvathipuram, Kurupam, Palakonda and Cheepurupalli Blocks in Srikakulam district and 5000 acres

in Nellimerla, Gantayada, Gajapathinagaram blocks of Visakhapatnam district was covered against a target of 25,000 acres. Under the scheme subsidy on AMV-1 Mesta seed at Re. 1 per kg. free distribution of urea for foiler spraying and supply of P.P. equipment on free of fuel and operational charges are provided to the mesta growers.

Scheme for Aerial Spraying of Urea on Mesta

An area of 6,000 acres was covered under the scheme in Srikakulam district against a target of 10,000 acres. The shortfall is due to non-availability of aircraft.

Tobacco Development

This is a Centrally sponsored scheme. The scheme is in operation in the districts of Nellore, Ongole, Guntur, Krishna, West Godavari, East Godavari and Kurnool. The scheme is being operated, with special staff consisting of one Project Officer, 4 Assistant Project Officers, 22 Technical Assistants, 3 Sub-Assistants and 19 Field Assistants.

During the year 1971-72 the season for tobacco started with a happy note with sufficient rains in South West-Monsoons. Planting was taken up in time but due to complete failure of North-East Monsoon in almost all the districts and due to continued cold spell the crop suffered a set-back. As against a target of 28,000 acres an area of 45,968 acres was achieved. The total production obtained was 14,800 M. tonnes. In the same year 1,111 tobacco barns and 261 wells were constructed. The Department has paid subsidy for 534 barns and 136 wells.

Farmers Training Programme

Under this programme, the Assistant Project Officer and Assistant Tobacco Extension Officers arrange training programme with a view to educate the cultivators in cultivation of tobacco in light soils, in their respective regions. These training programmes have benefited the cultivators in improving their knowledge and to produce quality tobacco.

Tobacco Extension Scheme

The object of the scheme is to produce quality tobacco in traditional soils simultaneously maximising production by using improved seed adopting improved cultivation and cultural practices, applying correct doses of manure based on soil analysis results and adopting other improved techniques in handling and curing. The estimated area and production during 1971-72 was 1,60,000 hectares and 120 M. tonnes of F.C. tobacco respectively

Seed Certification

Seed Act has come into force on 1st October, 1966. A Chief Seed Certification Officer has been appointed in the year 1970-71 with headquarters at Hyderabad. Six Seed Certification Assistants are working in the districts of Krishna, Nellore, Kurnool, Chittoor, Hyderabad and

Mahaboobnagar. All the Deputy Directors of Agriculture and Project Officer, Eluru are Seed Inspectors and the District Agricultural Officers are Seed Certification Officers.

The following types of crops have been certified under Seed Act during 1971-72.

Sl. No.	Name of the Crop	Area certified (acres)
1.	Paddy	712.0
2.	Wheat	6.0
3.	Bajra	1,255.50
4.	Maize	1,988.25
5.	Jowar	123.00
		4,084.75
<i>Other Crops :</i>		
1.	Bhendi	71.50
2.	Castor	49.00
		120.50

Seed Processing Scheme

An amount of Rs. 27,000 was provided during 1971-72 for establishment of 3 processing units at Jangamaheswarapuram in Guntur district, Mahadevamangalam in Chittoor district and Malthumeda in Nizamabad district.

Processing machinery has been purchased and being installed. The unit at Jangamaheswarapuram is yet to function. These units will cater to the needs of the districts and also to the needs of the neighbouring districts.

Seed Testing Scheme

There are two seed testing laboratories in the State of which one has been commissioned during 1971-72 at Tadepalligudem. The old Seed Testing Laboratory at Rajendranagar, has been declared as State Seed Testing Laboratory under Seed Act.

Seed Testing and Certification at Rajendranagar

The scheme for testing seeds, initially confined to vegetable seeds, was originally sanctioned as per G.O. Ms. No. 1459, Agriculture, dated 26-6-1959 for 3 years. The scheme was actually implemented from 11-7-1959. Later on the scheme was extended to all the crops.

The Seed Act 1966, continued to be enforced in the State. The laboratory was declared as State Seed Testing Laboratory and Seed Testing Officer as the State Seed Analyst.

The laboratory is handling 8 categories of seed samples at present.

1. Certification Samples.
2. Seed Inspectors Samples.
3. Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University.
4. All-India Co-ordinated Rice Improvement Project.
5. Service Samples.
6. Referee Samples.
7. Regular Samples for which fee is collected.
8. Samples for which charges are in abeyance.

Certification Samples

238 seed samples were treated under Seed Certification Programme during 1971-72. The above samples relate to "seed lots" drawn by the Departmental Officers of the Department at seed and other registered seed growers. In respect of registered seed growers, no testing fees was charged as the field inspection fees collected by the Departmental Officers included seed testing charges.

Seed Inspection Samples

All Deputy Directors of Agriculture of the districts who are designated as Seed Inspectors, under the Seed Law Enforcement will be sending the seed samples under their seal for analysis. During 1971-72, 33 seed samples received from the following Seed Inspectors, were analysed.

1. Seed Inspector, Warangal	..	27
2. Seed Inspector, Chittoor	..	5
3. Seed Inspector, Nizamabad	..	1

Seed Samples

Seed samples received from research stations and farms of Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University and all such allied research institutions have been tested free of charges. 2,482 such seed samples of various kinds have been analysed during 1971-72.

Samples Charges

Seed samples received under regular samples, but whose service is doubtful, besides samples whose particulars are not furnished properly are categorised under this head. These will be later classified according to the particulars of seed samples received. The above category samples were tested for purity, viability and moisture control. Suitable remarks were offered whether, the samples conform to the standards prescribed or not.

During 1971-72, 2,934 samples of 11 crops shown were received and tested. The seeds were classified as 'No' Remarks.

1. Paddy	--	1,958	Samples
2. Jowar	..	84	"
3. Maize	..	223	"
4. Bajra	..	186	"
5. Wheat	..	102	"
6. Cotton	..	43	"
7. Castor	..	75	"
8. Groundnut	..	50	"
9. Pulses	..	29	"
10. Vegetables	..	100	"
11. Others	..	84	"
Total:		<u>2,934</u>	"

Out of 2,934 samples, 1,417 seed samples fall under "fit for seed purpose," (satisfactory) 406 samples unfit for seed purpose" (unsatisfactory) and 1,081 samples under 'No remarks'. The basis and authority for offering the above remarks is the minimum seed certificates standards, published by Government of India. The Extension Staff from Plant Protection Training Centre, Extension Education Institute, Gram Sevak Training Centre, Rajendranagar, were made acquainted in methods of drawing of samples and the principles of seed testing. Besides, farmers and farmer-women of farmers, training and education were also explained about importance of seed testing benefits of using quality seed and precautions to be taken against deterioration of seed in storage. Practical demonstrations of seed testing was also exhibited at All-India Industrial Exhibition held during 1972.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

Functions

The functions of Statistical Section area :

1. Evaluation of Plan Schemes.
2. Study of Cost of Production of Crops.
3. Survey of Cultural and Manurial Practices.
4. Production Trends in Commercial Crops like groundnut, castor, chillies, turmeric and tobacco and
5. Survey of Multiple-Cropped areas.

Estimational survey undertaken to assess the impact of adoption of improved practices in terms of extra yield under various developmental schemes are part and parcel of evaluation programmes of Plan schemes.

With the object of estimating the increase in yields due to soil conservation schemes, 48 crop cutting experiments each on groundnut and bajra in Srikakulam district, 80 experiments each on jowar and groundnut in Anantapur district and 56 experiments each on jowar and groundnut in Mahaboobnagar district, totalling to 368 crop cutting experiments were planned, during 1971-72.

80 crop cutting experiments on mesta crop in Srikakulam district and 40 experiments on cotton in Adilabad district were also planned during 1971-72. About 280 crop cutting experiments were also planned on groundnut crop under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme in Kurnool and Chittoor districts. Crop cutting experiments were planned during 1972-73 on M.C.U.-5 cotton in 12 villages, 3 villages and 6 villages in Guntur, Ongole and Krishna districts, respectively.

During the year under report the scheme 'Survey of each crop (Chillies, Turmeric)' was continued. The aim of the scheme is to find out the average yields and the production of chillies and turmeric crops in the State with random sampling techniques. The collection of data, scrutiny of the information and the finalisation of the reports is entrusted to the special staff appointed for the purpose.

Dry Land Fertilisation Scheme

During 1971-72 Government have accorded sanction in G.O. Ms. No. 1251, Food and Agriculture Department, dated 25-8-1971 the scheme for Demonstration including Dry Land Fertilisation at a cost of Rs. 6.45 lakhs later on revised to Rs. 6.25 lakhs.

Under this scheme, it was programmed to take up 2,708 demonstration plots, on different crops like high yielding varieties of paddy, hybrid jowar including normal varieties, hybrid maize, pulses, cotton, groundnut, etc.

The demonstrations were innovative in nature covering the following aspects:

- (a) The demonstrations were of composite in nature.
- (b) Each demonstration was generally laid in 3 to 4 locations covering about 10 to 12 holdings in each location.
- (c) Preference was given to small farmers.
- (d) Subsidy element is provided to meet the extra risk and the cost involved in laying out demonstrations.
- (e) Demonstrations were taken up only on high yielding varieties with medium level of fertilisation which is the optimum performance of the average farmers.
- (f) All the recommended package and practices were followed

During 1971-72, 2,916 demonstration plots were laid and an amount of Rs. 5,58,794.05 was spent as subsidy. The subsidy was paid in kind to the farmers who have taken up the demonstrations on their holdings.

The following are some of the important types of demonstrations taken up during 1971-72.

Dry Sowing of Paddy under Canals, Etc.

Under these demonstrations farmers take advantage of first showers. Short duration high yielding varieties of paddy were drill-sown and later irrigated when tanks received full supply of water. This type of demonstration ranged from 5 to 25 acres. An amount of Rs. 100 per acre was given as subsidy for seeds, pesticides and other Agricultural operations.

Short Duration Variety

These demonstrations were conducted in all districts except Hyderabad and Guntur.

The area of the demonstration was 1 acre, 5 acres and 10 acres. A subsidy amount of Rs. 100 to 125 per acre was given on the cost of seeds, fertilisers and pesticides.

Transplanting overaged Seedlings

Under this demonstration overaged seedlings of high yielding varieties paddy are transplanted with slightly higher dose of fertilisers. These demonstrations were taken up in the districts of Warangal, Mahaboobnagar, Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam. The area of each demonstration was 5 acres. An amount of Rs. 100 per acre towards subsidy was provided towards extra cost involved on Agricultural operations and cost of fertilisers.

Advance Planting of Second Crop Paddy

Under this demonstration land for second crop of paddy is prepared within 15 days of the harvest of the first crop and transplanting the second crop of paddy one month earlier than in the normal course, *i.e.*, between 15th December and 15th January. These demonstrations were taken up in the districts of Krishna, East Godavari and West Godavari. The area of the demonstration plot ranged from 1 acre to 10 acres depending upon the availability of land. An amount of Rs. 200 per acre was provided as subsidy to meet the cost of inputs and plant protection measures such as application of phorate or diazinon or lindane granule applications to the nursery and to the main crop in addition to other chemicals.

New Cotton Varieties Introduction

Under these demonstrations, new varieties of long staple cotton like M.C.U., H.B.-4 etc., were introduced. The cotton demonstrations were taken up in the districts of Ananthapur, Kurnool, Cuddapah, West Godavari, Nellore, Krishna, Visakhapatnam and Khammam. The area of the demonstration was one to 5 acres. An amount of Rs. 125 per acre was given as subsidy towards the cost of seeds and pesticides.

Multiple Cropping

In 1971-72 a pilot project on multiple cropping was taken up as a Centrally sponsored scheme. The objective of the scheme is to accelerate development of multiple cropping in selected areas through establishment of an integrated action programme adoptive research trials, scientific demonstrations and credit service as well as organised marketing and allied activities. There is one Joint Director of Agriculture (M.C.P.) and one Assistant Director of Agriculture (M.C.P.) at State Headquarters to supervise three blocks—one at (Peravali Tanuku taluk), West Godavari district in Coastal Andhra one at Kurnool in Rayalaseema area and one at Jagtial (Karimnagar district) in Telangana region.

There is one Project Officer for each block with a supporting team of subject-matter specialists in:

1. Agronomy and Farm Management.
2. Plant Protection.
3. Soil Conservation and Water Use Management.
4. Agricultural implements.
5. Five Agricultural Assistants from the Agriculture Department.

These technical personnel were deputed from the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University to Agriculture Department.

14 villages in Kurnool block, 15 villages in Peravali block, *i.e.*, Tanuku and 25 villages in Jagtial, *i.e.*, Karimnagar were selected for implementing the said scheme.

The progress of the scheme in 1971-72 was as follows :

Item	Targets in acres 1971-72	Achievements in acres 1971-72
1. Double cropping under dry lands ..	700	1,013.63
2. Double cropping in single cropping wet lands ..	1,200	1,079.50
3. Three crops sequence in double cropped wet lands	700	442.09
4. Three crop sequence in dry land under wells		
(a) After digging wells	100	51.40
(b) Already existing wells	400	
5. Three crops sequence under single crop wet land followed by I.D. crop	1,000	1,002.75

The main object of the project is to demonstrate the approach of intensive cultivation and high level of producing multiple cropping, really cropping and mixed cropping.

Farmers Training and Education

Farmers Training and Education Programme is in operation since 1967-68. During the year 1971-72 a new Farmers Training Centre was established at Karimnagar. With this, there are 7 (seven) Farmers Training Centres functioning in the State.

Farmers Training and Education Programme aims at improving the efficiency of the human input in an effort to rapidly increase the rate of agricultural production particularly with reference to cultivation of high yielding varieties. The programme seeks to impart necessary skills to the farmers for undertaking improved agricultural operations, to make available to them timely information on improved practices in an easily understandable form suited to their literacy status and to create in them a favourable attitude for innovation and change. As agricultural technology is advancing fast, training and education of the farmers has, it is recognised to be a continuous process rapidly changing agricultural techniques. The programme of training during 1971-72 covered the entire farm family, *i.e.*, farmers, farm women and farm youth, both in institutional training and non-institutional training (peripatetic). National Demonstrations and Farm Broadcast have supported the training programme.

Development of Agency Area

The following schemes were implemented in the tribal areas during 1971-72 with the funds provided by the Director of Tribal Welfare.

Demonstration and Propaganda

This is a staff scheme for propaganda work of regular departmental activities in the Panchayat Samithis. The main item attended to by the staff is propaganda and advising the ryots in the improved techniques and educating them of package of practices for different crops. The scheme is being implemented in the scheduled areas of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and Khammam districts. An amount of Rs. 98,000 was spent during 1971-72.

Agricultural Facilities

Under this scheme departmental cultivation on experimental basis is being done mainly on the agricultural farm at Araku Valley. This is an exploratory-cum-demonstration farm with an orchard in a wet land farm in 40 acres. In these farms exploration work on better methods of farming is being done. These farms are also meant to serve as demonstration centres of improved methods of agricultural practices. The practices evolved at the farm are sought to be propagated and the fruits of work done are carried over to the tribal ryots by the extension staff attached to the Panchayat Samithis in the district and also in Srikakulam district.

Farms Orchard Work

In the Orchard, work was carried out on horticultural crops. Apart from pursuing the original aim of the farm it has been proposed to raise a large number of fruit and economic plants for distribution in

the agency areas. In pursuance of this aim, arrangements have been made to supply the following fruit and economic plants by arranging nurseries, etc.

1. Acid limes	..	..	2,000
2. Guavas	..	..	10,000
3. Kamalas	..	..	2,000
4. Rose-Apple	..	..	5,000
5. Jack	..	..	1,000
6. Coffee	..	..	25,000
7. Banana	..	..	1,000
8. Papaya	..	..	2,000
9. Litchi	..	..	2,000

During the year 1971-72 the following fruit plants and coffee seedlings have been produced on the farm and supplied to the tribals through the Panchayat Samithis.

1. Coffee Seedlings	..	25,000 Nos.
2. Rose-apple	..	500 ,,
3. Jack Seedlings	..	100 ,,
4. Litchi	..	100 ,,

Wheat (U. P.-301) a high yielding variety has been tried in an area of 1.00 acres and it was found that wheat at this elevation during rabi was coming up well. A total quantity of 550 kgs. has been obtained and the produce was supplied to the tribals during the year 1971-72.

Besides these, 60 kgs. of castor, 120 kgs. of French beans seed, 10 kgs. of bhendi seed has been produced on the farm and supplied to the tribals during the year 1971-72.

During the year 1971-72 the following yields have been recorded and the total produce is being supplied to the tribals through the Panchayati Samithis.

Crop	Area	Yield obtained
1. Paddy :		
Jaya	.. 2.89 ac.	3,305 kgs.
I R-8	.. 1.78	3,020 ,,
Hamsa	.. 0.67	672 ,,
Mashuri	.. 1.55	2,390 ,,
H. R. 1	.. 0.09	1,165 ,,
2. Ragi VZM 1	.. 5.17	910 ,,
3. Niger	.. 16.00	550 ,,

Sunflower

Since Niger proved to be un-remunerative as an oilseeds crop, sunflower was introduced to try its performance in this area and to introduce in this area, if found successful. With this view sunflower (C.68414) was sown in an area of 0.79 acre in dry land. The performance of the crop is, however, found satisfactory.

Reclamation of Land in Tribal Areas

Under this scheme Agricultural inputs like seeds, pesticides, fertilisers, etc., are supplied on subsidy basis to the tribal cultivators in the districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Ongole, Nellore, Khammam, Hyderabad, Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal and Mahaboobnagar. An amount of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is provided under the scheme.

Pilot Project for Tribal Welfare

With a view to achieve accelerated development of selected tribal areas, one agriculture oriented pilot project for Srikakulam district has been approved by the Government of India. The scheme has been registered on 18-1-1972 as Girijan Development Agency, Srikakulam on the S.F.D.A. and the District Collector, Srikakulam is the Chairman of the said society.

Vocational Agricultural Schools

In the State, there are at present two Vocational Agricultural Schools functioning one at Suryapet (Nalgonda district) and another at Yemmiganur (Kurnool district).

Under this scheme training to farmers' sons (young farmers) in improved and scientific theory and practice of agriculture and animal husbandry is imparted. The candidates are given training in agriculture and allied subjects, with a view to improve their knowledge in modern and scientific methods of cultivation, and to encourage them to supply their knowledge in rural areas for stepping up agricultural production. All the districts in Telangana area are attached to the school at Suryapet and the districts in Andhra area to the school at Yemmiganur.

The duration of the training to the students at each school is 3 months and there will be 3 courses in an year. 20 candidates are trained in each batch. Thus 120 young farmers will be trained in an year at two schools.

The candidates seeking admission in the school must possess lands of their own or their parents or guardians as the case may be. They must be able to read and write in the local language and must be between 16-30 years of age. A monthly stipend of Rs. 75 is paid to each trainee during the training period. The school at Yemmiganur was started in the year 1960-61 and at Suryapet in the year 1964-65. About 600 candidates have been trained by the end of 1971-72 at the Vocational Agricultural Schools in the State.

Short-Term Loans

Short-term loans are advanced by the Agricultura Department to the cultivators for fertilisers, seeds and pesticides for kharif and rabi seasons in all the districts. This credit facility is given to the cultivators for cultivation and increased production of food and commercial crops both wet and dry irrespective of funds sanctioned for particular and special schemes run by the department. The loans are distributed in each district through the Panchayat Samithis in Samithi area and through the District Agricultural Officers in non-Samithi areas.

The following allotments under short-term loans were sanctioned during 1971-72 and the particulars of expenditure are noted against each.

		[Rs. in lakhs]	
Kind of Loans		Allotment	Expenditure
(1)		(2)	(3)
Kharif 1971:	Fertilisers	.. 226.00	218.07
	Seeds	.. 17.15	6.44
	Pesticides	.. 18.20	12.83
Rabi 1971-72: (Tentative)	Fertilisers	.. 479.00	251.48
	Seeds	.. 49.40	3.54
	Pesticides	.. 51.00	11.17

In view of the drought conditions prevailed during 1971-1972 the Government had relaxed the general condition where by the Samithis having even 50% (instead of 25%) outstanding dues under previous loans were made eligible to go in for further loans both for kharif and rabi seasons.

Intensive Agricultural District Programme

The Intensive Agricultural District Programme popularly known as Package Programme was launched in West Godavari district in Andhra Pradesh in October, 1960. The main object of the scheme is to demonstrate the feasibility of increasing the agricultural production in area having optimum potential for maximising production.

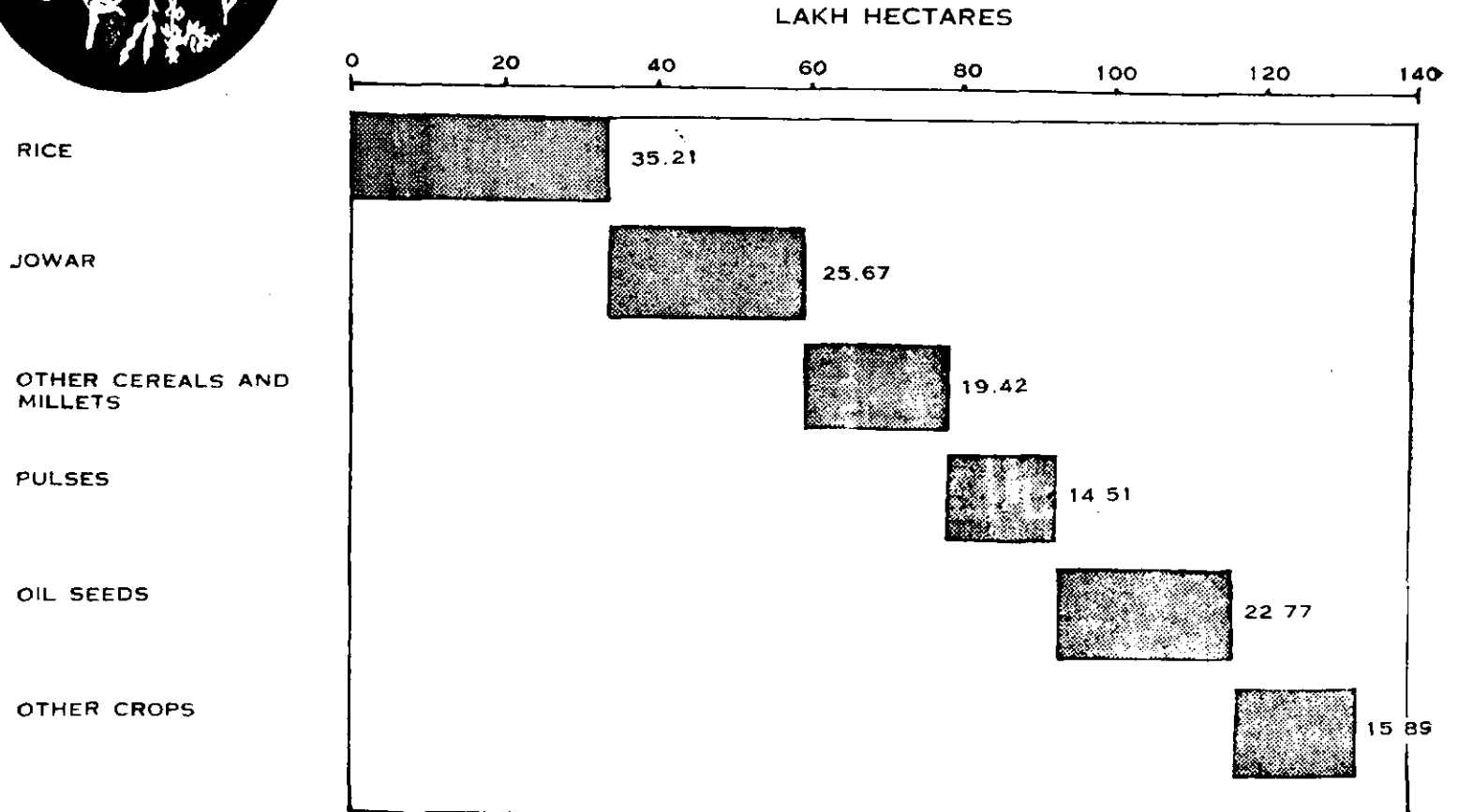
The district is demarcated into 16 Panchayat Samithi Blocks. The total area in the district is 12 lakh acres for which 9 lakh acres are irrigated by canals, tanks, tube-wells and filter-points.

The District Collector, West Godavari district was chosen as the Leader of the L. A. D. P. team, and he is the authority to implement the programme. He is given necessary technical personnel to assist him and is



NET AREA SOWN ANDHRA PRADESH 1971-72

TOTAL NET AREA
SOWN 133.47
LAKH HECTARES



SOURCE:

HAND BOOK OF STATISTICS 1971-72 ISSUED BY BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS, HYDERABAD

responsible for the success of the scheme. The Project Officer who is a Senior Deputy Director has the assistance of the Subject-Matter Specialist in farm management, agronomy, plant protection, soil science and water use management. In addition there is a Seed Development Officer, Assistant Project Officer, Assistant Accounts Officer, Agricultural Information Officer, Evaluation Officer and Soil Chemist who is incharge of Soil Testing Laboratory at Tadepalligudem.

Besides there are two other Class I Officers, *viz.*, Agricultural Engineer-Incharge of Agricultural Implements Workshop at Tadepalligudem and Plant Manager Incharge-Seed Processing Unit and Paddy Production Training Centre at Maruteru.

At the block level 32 Agricultural Extension Officers (at 2 per Block) and 160 V. L. Ws. (at 10 per Block) in addition to normal staff were provided. There is one Co-operative Sub-Registrar and Senior Co-operative Inspector in the district in addition to normal staff) who attend to the processing of loan applications received by Primary Co-operative Societies.

At the district level, the programme is kept under the Zilla Parishad and at the block level under Panchayat Samithis. The Standing Committees of the Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samithi review the progress of work.

All the important crops grown in the districts, *i.e.*, rice, sugarcane, banana, chillies, tobacco, coconut, fruits, vegetables and groundnut (in rice fallows), have been covered fully in the programme.

The following are areas of crops that are covered under this programme :

Sl. No.	Crops		Kharif	Rabi	Total
(1)	(2)	..	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Paddy wet	..	6,17,171	2,12,763	8,29,934
2.	Paddy dry	..	19,526	..	19,526
3.	Jowar ..	..	14,151	8,471	22,622
4.	Bajra ..	..	3,747	237	3,984
5.	Maize ..	..	1,066	344	1,410
6.	Ragi ..	..	2,507	359	2,865
7.	Red-gram	..	4,996	1,544	6,540
8.	Black-gram	..	550	1,469	2,019

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
9.	Horse-gram	.. 4,380	40,205	44,585
10.	Sugarcane	.. 41,278	3,385	44,663
11.	Groundnut	.. 8,802	7,232	16,034
12.	Gingelly	.. 25,238	27,934	53,172
13.	Banana	.. 7,061	2,850	9,911
14.	Turmeric	.. 1,962	205	2,167
15.	Chillies ..	.. 5,863	8,761	14,624
16.	Green-gram	.. ..	622	622
17.	Tobacco..	.. ..	12,686	12,686
18.	Coconut..	.. 11,099	16	11,115

Simple Crop Production Plan

During the year 1971-72, 12,300 simple crop production plans were prepared in 16 blocks of the district and the 10% of the plans received from the blocks have been scrutinised by the Farm Management Specialist. The details of Farm Plans, Farm Record Book and Simple Farm Business Records were also prepared and maintained.

Innovative Demonstrations—Agronomy

A total number of 100 plots fixed as target to this district, were laid with the pre-release varieties of paddy series I. I. E. T. 1991, I. E. T. 1039 V. S. I. R. 532-E 208 Series II, I. E. T. 1991, E. E. T. 1039, V. S. Ratna during Rabi 1971-72.

High Yielding Varieties Programme

Coverage (Paddy) acres	Target	Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)
Kharif	88,153	88,153
Rabi	1,47,510	1,47,510

The varieties that were taken up I. R.-20, I. R.-8, Jaya, Mashuri, Ratna, Godavari Sannalu and other Phillippine Cultures. The progress of the high yielding varieties programme for the year 1971-72 is 2,35,663 acres.

Fertilisers

There was no difficulty in obtaining the required fertilisers and supply position was satisfactory. The details of distribution of various fertilisers were as follows :

1. Nitrogeous in terms of Ammonium Sulphate	65,481.460 M.T.
2. Phosphatic in terms of Super Phosphate	20,210.432 ,,
3. Potassic in terms of Muriate of Potash	286.910 ,,
4. Complex fertilisers	10,996.829 ,,

Seed and Seed Farms

The work done under Seed Programme was as follows :

1. Nucleus Seed received from Agricultural Research Stations	11.584 1/2 M. T.
2. (a) Foundation seed received from Agricultural Research Stations	6,639 ,,
(b) Foundation seed received from State Seed Multiplication Farms	119,711 ,,
3. Seed Farms organised	1,492 acres
4. Seeds distributed	641.316 M. T.
5. Germination Tests conducted	204 M. T.
6. Seed procured	945.845 M. T.
7. Seed Processed at Seed Processing Unit Maruteru	684,599 M. T.

Plant Protection Coverage

Area treated in hectares	6,12,258
Seed treated (tonnes)	7,345
Pesticide (Dust) (MT)	318
Formulation used (litres)	67,127

Multiple Cropping

The specific object of this work is to work out economics of different combinations of crops under existing rotation and to propose crop sequence under multiple cropping.

An area 3,07,475 acres is sown more than once in the district and this counts for multiple cropping.

Adoption of Crop Rotation

	L. D.	Paddy	Wheat	Gingelly
1. Variety ..	.. S. L. O. 16		Kalyanasona	Local
2. Cost of cultivations ..	512		385	..
3. Yield obtained ..	1,209 Kgs.		1,166 kgs.	..
4. Value ..	.. Rs. 846 Rs. 70 per quintal		Rs. 1,049 Rs. 90 per quintal	
5. Net profit ..	Rs. 334		Rs. 664	..

Kalyana sona wheat had yielded 1,166 kgs. per acre (90 days duration) only.

Water Use Management

This scheme is to assist cultivators to adopt improved irrigation practices of water use and management. It proposes to lay out demonstration trials on the farmers fields. The Water Use and Management Specialist has imparted intensive training to Village Level Workers and Agricultural Extension Officers and gave lectures on efficient water use management for economic use of irrigation water in upland areas and the drainage problems in delta area. The staff under this scheme has conducted survey in an area of 800.00 acres during the year for improving the lands of cultivators by way of laying out R.C.C. pipe-line. Five demonstrations have been conducted on improved methods of irrigation in Peddapadu and Chintalapadi blocks under contour-furrow and borderstrip method of irrigation for the crops, tobacco and groundnut.

Plant Protection

The Plant Protection Scheme was sanctioned by Government during the year 1966-67. The staff was continued during the year 1971-72. The staff employed under the scheme are attending to large-scale pest-control campaigns, regular pest-control operations in times of out-break of pests and diseases in 16 blocks, besides conducting trial plots with new pesticides. The staff also attended to the repairing of the sick plant protection equipment lying in seed stores of the 16 Panchayat Samithis and Agriculture Depots in the district.

During 1971-72 an area of 10,42,60 acres and 67,060 fruit trees were tackled against various pests and diseases on different crops in the district. During the kharif season 17 lindane granule trial plots, have been organised in different blocks on high yielding varieties of paddy and 23 lindane granule trial plots were organised in different blocks during Rabi season. 271 power sprayers, 571 hand-operated sprayers and 38 dusters have been repaired in depots and seed stores.

Banana Progeny Orchard, Vikarabad

Out of 26.18 acres a plot of 2 acres situated behind the office building was handed over to the District Agricultural Officer, Vikarabad for the establishment of coconut nursery. During the year the area under banana was increased from 4 acres to 10 acres. 15,612 suckers were produced during the year of which 9,798 suckers were distributed to the banana growers in the districts of Hyderabad, Adilabad, Mahaboobnagar, Nalgonda and Kurnool. The remaining suckers were used for gap filling and extension of area under progeny orchard. The total income during 1971-72 was Rs. 9,600 compared to Rs. 8,500 realised during 1970-71. The following vegetable seeds were produced during the year and supplied to the Vegetable Seeds Store, Hyderabad for distribution to various districts.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Quantity	Amount
			kgs. Rs.
1.	Tomato (Sioux) ..	9.3	744.00
2.	Bhendi (Pusa savani)..	2.5	200.00
3.	Chillies (G3) ..	1.2	42.00

Fruit Preservation Factory, Anantharajupet

Fruit products worth Rs. 82,422 were manufactured during the year. Products worth Rs. 54,979 were supplied for distribution through departmental officers.

Fruit Nursery, Kodur

Under the Applied Nutrition Programme 684 mango grafts, 317 sapota grafts, 1,592 acid-lime seedling and 4 amla seedlings were supplied to 70 Panchayat Samithis under Applied Nutrition Programme in the State.

During the year the following plants were supplied from the nursery to the various districts in Andhra Pradesh.

1.	Mango grafts ..	6,067
2.	Sathgudi Orange budded plants	159
3.	Acidlime seedlings ..	8,251
4.	Other citrus seedlings ..	297
5.	Sapota grafts ..	1,463
6.	Guava Layers ..	570
7.	Ornamental Plants ..	2,500
8.	Other Fruit Plants ..	840

Fruit Development Scheme

The 21 Horticultural Assistants in the districts and Assistant Horticultural Development Officer at Hyderabad headquarters had exerted themselves for the recovery of long-term loans issued by the department and Panchayat Samithis, short-term loans issued through department and Panchayat Samithis under the fruit development scheme and also long-term loans and short-term loans issued through the department and through the Samithis under Cashew Development Scheme.

Vegetable Development Scheme

The 22 Vegetable Assistants and the Vegetable Development Officer had achieved the target of 1,000 acres in each district under vegetable cultivation. 2,315 kgs. of vegetable seeds were distributed from the vegetable seeds store to the various districts during the year.

Cashew Development Scheme

Under the Centrally sponsored scheme for the adoption of plant protection measures in cashew in non-departmental plantations an area of 4,723 acres was covered against a target of 5,000 acres. This area comprises of 100 acres in West Godavari district, 100 acres in East Godavari district, 500 acres in Ongole district, 3,790 acres in Srikakulam district, 130 acres in Visakhapatnam district and 103 acres in Nellore district.

167 demonstration plots for improved practices in cashew cultivation were laid out during the year against a target of 150 demonstration plots. 25 plots in West Godavari district, 20 plots in East Godavari district, 33 plots in Ongole district, 37 plots in Srikakulam district, 2 plots in Guntur district were organised during the year.

3,094 air-layers in Srikakulam district and 4,200 air-layers in Guntur district were prepared during the year as against a target of 8,400 air-layers.

Cocoa Development Scheme, Rampachodavaram

During the year 12,499 cocoa seeds of upper Amazon variety were sown of which 5,172 seeds had germinated which works out to 41%. In Amelanado variety of cocoa 2,285 seeds were sown out of which 1,000 seeds had germinated which works out to 40%. In upper Amazon variety 4,351 seeds weighing 50.7 kgs. were obtained for sowing from 758 pods while in Amelanado variety 628 seeds weighing 7 kgs. were obtained from 167 pods for sowing.

6,289 rooted cuttings of pepper were produced during the year for distribution to the tribal blocks.

Horticultural Development Farm, Sirigindalapadu

The mango plants, the citrus varieties, the 14 varieties of guava, the cocoa plants, the cinnamon plants the pepper cuttings and the cashew-nut plants are progressing well. Seeds of palak, tomato (Sioux), brinjal (Pusa purple long), bhendi (Pusa sawani) were produced in the farm. Tapioca H-97, H-155 hybrid varieties, seed potato H-66 H-7 (Hybrid

varieties) were propagated during the year. Lemon grass (Java and Ceylon varieties), Mentha (Aravensia and Piporatte species were propagated.

Seeds and plants worth Rs. 6,781 were distributed during the year.

Progeny Orchards, Garladinne, Anantapur District

It was programmed to plant Neeluddin (hybrid) benishan, Alampur benishan and other varieties of mango over an area of 10 acres. Allahabad safeda guva layers will be planted over an area of 2 acres. Kalipatti variety of sapota grafts will be planted over an area of 1 acre. Acidlime seedlings will be planted over an area of 1 acre. The entire area was ploughed and levelled and pits were dug for planting. The grafts layers and seedlings were obtained and kept in readiness. Borewells were sunk and after the installation of submersible pumps planting will be taken up.

Progeny Orchards, Malthumeda, Nizamabad District

6 acres were ploughed with a tractor, levelled and bunds were formed 3' × 3' × 3' pits were dug and filled up with manure and good earth. Mango grafts of Swarna Jehangir (hybrid) Neeluddin (hybrid) benishan Alampur benishan, Jehangir, Langara, Dasheri Phirangi ludwa and Neeluddin varieties were planted during the year.

Progeny Orchards, Thangadencha, Kurnool District

Sinking of bore-wells was taken up with RMP rig by the Agro-Industries Corporation. Mango grafts Neeluddin (hybrid), benishan Alampur benishan varieties Guva layers of Allahabad Safeda variety and acidlime seedlings were kept ready for planting after the irrigation facilities are ensured.

Fruit Nursery at Kodur

Passion fruit was grown over an area of 40 cents Phalsa over an area of 55 cents and carrisa caranda over an area of 15 cents during the year. The growth and performance of passion fruit and carrisa caranda was satisfactory and flowering has commenced.

Government have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 1,50,000 for raising mango and tamarind topes in 250 acres in Anantapur district for the year 1971-72. Since the sanction for the implementation of the scheme was received in the month of October, 1971 by which time the rainy season was over, the entire amount could not be spent. 200 acres under mango and 63 acres under tamarind was covered by the end of March, 1972 spending an amount of Rs. 58,597. An amount of Rs. 88,000 has been proposed for revalidation during 1972-73 to make up the short-fall.

Orchards and Coconut Plantation in Chittoor District

To develop fruit orchards and to encourage the ryots, to grow fruit plants and coconut plants, it has been proposed to distribute 10,000

fruit plants at subsidised rates in Chittoor district. The cost of fruit plant is Rs. 2 and 50% subsidy for 10,000 fruit plants works out to Rs. 10,000. As against the target of Rs. 10,000 fruit plants worth Rs. 8,226 have been distributed to the cultivators.

Demonstration Farm, Kanekal, Anantapur District

The farm was established in May, 1968 on an area of 89.86 acres of deep black cotton soil under high level canal area of Thungabhadra Project. The object of the scheme is to assess the duty of water for each crop to evolve different double cropping pattern for maximum economic returns for cause of water besides to fix up the crops and trial variety suitable for growing in Thungabhadra High Level Canal ayacut. Generally the crops are grown in khariff season only as there is no water-supply for the farm during rabi season.

During khariff 1971-72, three high yielding varieties like 'Jaya' 'Ratna' and 'Mashuri' and 3 normal improved varieties like 'Guttiakulu', (C3282) and GEB 2 were raised. The late maturity of 'Mashuri' for high level canal tract, where water is available for 5 months only from 15th of July to 15th December. Critical level of zinc deficiency exists in the soil in general and in the entire ayacut particularly during the first year of cultivation in the newly developed ayacut areas. The deficiency is to be corrected by application of 25 kgs. of zinc sulphate containing 22 to 24% metallic zinc and by spraying with 2% solution of zinc sulphate. A full-fledged nutritional spray has been worked out for paddy crop for Thungabhadra Project High Level Canal area. Till the fertility of soils is built up it is essential to grow normal improved varieties in preference to high yielding varieties.

Demonstration Farm, Reddipalli

The total area of the farm is 125 acres of which 41.66 acres is rain-fed dry land 69.64 acres is irrigated dry and 13.70 acres wet land.

The soil of the farm consists of sandy loams to sandy clay loams. The soils are low in organic carbon low to medium in P 205 and medium in K 20. The levelling and bunding for irrigated dry crops at 0.3% slope and for dry lands 0.5% slope is essential. Five metric tonnes of farm yard manure and 3.5 tonnes to 13 tonnes of gypsum per acre is recommended to be applied to increase soil fertility.

Land Development Work Projects

Two Soil Conservation Sub-divisions for Nagarjunasagar Project ayacut area and one sub-division for Pochampad Project ayacut area is established at Ongole and Huzurnagar (N.S.P. area) and Jagtial (Pochampad). The object of the scheme is to prepare technical plans for each loanee who intends to obtain loans from Land Mortgage Bank for development of their lands. During the year 1971-72 the area covered by loans was as follows ;

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|----|-----------|-------|
| 1. Huzurnagar Sub-Division | .. | 4,300 | acres |
| 2. Prakasam Sub-Division | .. | 16,065.45 | acres |
| 3. Jagtial Sub-Division | .. | 1,989.21 | acres |

National Demonstrations

The purpose of the National Demonstration Programme is to demonstrate the possibility of raising 2 to 3 crops in a year in the same area with a view to increase the production from a unit area in unit time. In the two crop demonstrations only food crops were included as far as possible while in the three crop demonstrations a cash crop or a pulse crop was taken up as third crop. It was further emphasised that a minimum yield of 9 tonnes per hectare from the 2-crop demonstration should be obtained, and in case of 3-crop demonstration total production should be 11 tonnes per hectare. However, if a short duration variety of pulse or cash crop is included as a third crop the minimum yield may not be less than 3.5 tonnes per hectare.

During 1971-72 the Government of India have allotted 125 National Demonstrations to Andhra Pradesh of which 90 demonstrations were given to Agricultural University and the remaining 35 demonstrations were allotted to the Department of Agriculture. Out of the 35 demonstrations allotted 34 plots were laid.

The National Demonstrations have created a good impact on the cultivators. The scheme is very helpful to demonstrate the potentiality of increasing food production, by adopting the package of practices.

The highest yield was recorded in East Godavari district with I. R. 8 being 7.781 M. tonnes per hectare in 2-crop sequence.

In case of 3-crop sequence the highest yield of 6.669 M. tonnes with I. R. 8 was recorded in East Godavari district in the first crop of three-crop sequence and highest yield 7.770 M. tonnes per hectare was recorded in Krishna district in third crop of three-crop sequence.

FISHERIES DEPARTMENT

Introduction

The striking features of the development of fisheries in the year 1971-72 are: (1) abolition of licensing fee on the craft and tackle of the fishermen for fishing in inland and estuaries waters which step was, in conformity with policies of the Government to help the weaker sections of the society, (2) export of prawns, the foreign exchange earner.

Marine Fisheries

An estimated quantity of 1,30,435 tonnes of fish was landed, throughout the 980 K.M. long coastline of Andhra Pradesh. Ten boats of 10 metres length each, were constructed at the State Fisheries Board Building Yard, Kakinada. 19 mechanised boats were distributed to the trained fishermen and technocrats, and another 10 boats to institutions, other departments of the State and other State Governments.

Training

At the Fisheries Training Institute, Kakinada, 24 fishermen boys drawn from coastal districts and also 4 fishermen deputed by the Government of Pondichery were trained in modern methods of fishing, *i.e.*, in navigation seamanship handling and maintenance of mechanised boats. While undergoing training, the trainees landed a catch of 23.8 tonnes of fish, valued at Rs. 28,969.24 in their 199 fishing trips.

In-shore Survey

The in-shore survey unit stationed at Kakinada continued their exploratory fishing in this year also, with special accent on locating the prawn yielding grounds. The analysis of data collected by survey unit vessel, revealed per hour fishing effort, as 21 kgs. and 33.9 kgs. of fish for the two boats employed in the survey. During the year the United Nations Development Programme Pre-Investment Survey Team, Bangalore, visited the State and surveyed different locations, *i.e.*, Kakinada, Nizampatnam, Narsapur and Ramayapatnam to assess the feasibility of constructing fishing harbours.

Inland Fisheries

The Development of Inland Fisheries mainly hinges on production of seed. The department produced 128.40 lakhs of fingerlings in the year 1971-72, on which 44.86 lakhs of fingerlings were by induced breeding of major carps, 39.46 lakhs of fingerlings were from cyprinus carpi breeding, 26.58 lakhs of fingerlings were reared from natural sources and 10.44 lakhs of fingerlings were realised from imported fry. The amount realised by the department through the sale of fish seed was Rs. 2.64 lakhs. During the period under report, in all 4,913 tanks were leased out and an amount of Rs. 4.94 lakhs was realised.

A total revenue of Rs. 1.40 lakhs was accounted towards receipts from licensing fees till 30-11-1971 when the Government in their G.O. Ms. No. 1764 abolished the system of collecting licensing fees from fishermen till 1971 training in fisheries was confined only to marine fisheries in the State. The long felt need of the State to have training centres in inland fisheries was met by starting inland fisheries training centres at Warangal and another at Panakacherla in the Anantapur district. These centres train each batch of 40 students drawn from fishing profession for a period of three months.

Fish Preservation, Processing and Transport Facilities

During the year all the departmental cold storages at Visakhapatnam Kakinada, Padala, Nagarjunasagar, Nellore, Nizamsagar and Hyderabad continued to function providing ice and storage facilities to the fishing industry. The Plant at Vizag was leased out to M/s New India Fisheries Ltd., Bombay. 699.741 tonnes of ice was sold to the fishing industry and 299.165 tonnes to non-fishing industry and 328.533 tonnes of fish was stored in these cold storages. An amount of Rs. 1,06,646.06 was realised by sale of ice and fish storage charges. The fish curing yards established by the Department continued to be under the control of Panchayat Samithis and provided facilities to the marine fishermen to cure their fish. 632.29 tonnes of fish were cured. The salt issued for this purpose amounted to 355.87 tonnes. The department provided quick transport facilities for transport of fish from landing centres to nearby markets. 4,486 tonnes of fish were transported, realising Rs. 34,316 in addition to the carrying of 5,562 fishermen from the landing places to markets. During this year 51 Fisheries Extension Blocks in the State catered to the needs of the development of fisheries in these blocks. During the year Applied Nutrition Programme was implemented in 21 blocks in the State *i.e.*, in 11 blocks in Andhra area and in 10 blocks in Telangana area.

Educational facilities were provided to 382 boys and 193 girls in the maritime districts of Andhra Pradesh through the 9 fishery schools in the year 1971-72.

Fisheries Co-operatives

There were in all 612 fishermen co-operative societies in the State which included 595 Primary Fishermen Societies, 14 Primary and District Fishermen Co-operative Societies and 3 Central Societies.

Primary Fishermen Co-operatives

The number of societies was 595. They had on their rolls 62,446 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 5,54,000. They have been functioning nominally to the extent of taking on lease tanks, availing themselves of lease concessions extended to them, and providing employment to a limited extent during the period of summer (only for a month or two at the most). 1,267 tanks were given on lease to the Fishermen Co-operatives at a rental value of Rs. 2,82,497.

District and Primary Co-operative Fishermen Marketing Societies

There are 14 Co-operative Fishermen Marketing Societies in the State which include 2 district Fishermen Co-operative Societies at Warangal and Guntur. These societies had on their rolls 1,830 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 59,820. Of these societies only the Nizam-sagar Fishermen Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd., Achampet is functioning effectively. During this year this society procured fish worth Rs. 1,38,462.71 and supplied the same to the H.F.C.C.S. Ltd., Hyderabad. It did nylon yarn business to the extent of Rs. 25,277.27 and handled provision stores worth Rs. 62,367.20.

MARKETING DEPARTMENT

The Marketing Department constituted as an independent organisation, deals with the administrative activities of the department and covers information on seeds and crop conditions, arrivals and valuation of the notified agricultural commodities into the regulated markets and price trends, income and expenditure of the Market Committees, besides information on various developmental works undertaken by the different market committees. It also includes information on implementation of different schemes, namely grading of agricultural commodities, improvement of Market Intelligence and Statistics, Marketing Research and Surveys and Promotion of Exports, etc.

During the year the Government have notified for constitution of 5 new Committees at Kalvakurthi, Kovvur, Tanuku, Ramannapet and Nuzvid bringing the total number of Committees constituted so far to 113. Of these 33 Market Committees have been constituted while the constitution of the remaining 80 committees was in progress.

The bye-laws framed in accordance with the provisions of the Act and Rules and duly approved by the Director of Marketing have been published in respect of 104 Market Committees in Andhra Pradesh

Gazette as required under section 34 of the Act, while the bye-laws of the other 9 Market Committees are under scrutiny.

The Andhra Pradesh Subordinate Legislation Committee met a number of times to examine the Rules framed under the Andhra Pradesh (Agricultural Produce and Livestock) Markets Act, 1966, in the years 1970 and 1971 and after detailed discussions with the Director of Marketing, recommended to the Government various amendments, additions and deletions to the Rules and the same are under consideration of the Government.

A scheme for grading of virginia tobacco at farm level and setting up of auction floors in the tobacco producing areas was drafted during the year under report. Grading of virginia tobacco was taken up as a pilot scheme in Chowdaripalem areas of Kavali taluk based on the form grades prescribed by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India. With the posting of four Grading Supervisors trained in tobacco grading a quantity of 549 quintals of tobacco was graded during 1971-72. The producer-seller got the benefit of an increased rate of Rs. 90 per quintal over the sale of ungraded stocks.

An additional cotton grading unit at an important cotton assembling centre at Yemmiganur in Kurnool district for sale of cotton after its grading to ensure premium prices to the cotton grower-seller was established bringing the total number of such cotton grading units in the State to 5.

The department approved plans and estimates of various constructional works amounting to Rs. 29.13 lakhs to be undertaken in the yards owned by the Market Committees and the Engineering Cell of the Department supervised the execution of these works to an order of Rs. 22.51 lakhs by the end of March, 1972.

A sub-divisional office of the Assistant Engineer was set up at Karimnagar in order to supervise the developmental works of market of Pochampad Project Command Area and also the works of the markets in the districts of Warangal, Khammam, Karimnagar, Adilabad and Nizamabad.

An additional unit of the office of the Assistant Director of Marketing was established at Anantapur for effective and efficient enforcement of the provisions of the Act and its Rules in the markets of that district. This unit brings the total number of offices of Assistant Directors of Marketing in the State to 18.

The arrivals into regulated markets during the year under report and that in the previous year, have been summed up as follows :

[Statement

Sl. No.	Particulars	1970-71		1971-72	
		Arrivals in lakhs of M.T.	Valuation in lakhs of Rs.	Arrivals in lakhs of M.T.	Valuation in lakhs of Rs.
1.	Annual total of arrivals of agricultural commodities ..	16.77	21,747.84	31.47	35,952.15
2.	Coconuts in number (in lakhs) ..	1,535.02	815.10	1,309.19	566.41
3.	Livestock in heads ..	39,336	104.87	42,914	94.25
4.	Total arrivals of : (a) Fish ..	..	..	0.006	8.59
	(b) Dry fish and prawns ..	..	..	0.05	60.70
	Total valuation :		22,667.81	..	36,682.09

Composition of Market Committee

Every Market Committee shall be composed of—

- (a) 16 members, in case it has an annual income of rupees two lakhs or above ;
- (b) 14 members in case it has an annual income of less than two lakhs but not less than one lakh of rupees;
- (c) 12 members, in case it has an annual income of less than one lakh of rupees ;

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consisting of the representatives of different interests specified in sub-section (1) of section 5 as follows namely :

Names of the Interest whom a member represents	Number of Representations each committee should consist of if it is a		
	(a)	(b)	(c)
	12-Member Committee	14-Member Committee	16-Member Committee
(i) The growers of agricultural produce and the owners of livestock and products of livestock ..	6	8	9
(ii) Persons licensed under sub-section (1) of section 7 ..	2	2	3
(iii) Members of Co-operative Marketing Societies as in section 5 (1) (ii) ..	1	1	1
(iv) Agricultural Department or Animal Husbandry Department ..	1	1	1
(v) Municipality and Gram-Panchayat ..	2	2	2
	12	14	16

Financial Position of the Market Committees

The main sources of income to the market committees continued to be market fees, the licence fees, miscellaneous and others collected from the buyers as per the provisions of the Integrated Markets Act, 1966 now in force. The expenditure of the market committees was confined to ameliorative works in the markets for the comforts and convenience of the users of the market besides payment of salaries to the staff. The gross income of the Agricultural Market Committee includes the loans obtained by the market committee for developmental works, amounts realised by sale of plots, interests earned on investments made by the committees.

The Agricultural Market Committee, Guntur ranks first with an annual income of Rs. 7.4 lakhs and an expenditure of Rs. 7.62 lakhs during 1971-72 followed by Cuddapah with an annual income of Rs. 4.96 lakhs and an expenditure of Rs. 1.26, Proddatur with an annual income of Rs. 3.38 lakhs and an expenditure of Rs. 2.97 lakhs, Rajahmundry with an annual income of Rs. 3.17 lakhs and an expenditure of Rs. 2.99 lakhs, Ongole with an annual income of Rs. 2.81 lakhs and an expenditure of Rs. 1.27 lakhs, Narasaraopet with an income of Rs. 2.59 lakhs and an expenditure of Rs. 1.61 lakhs in Andhra area,

Similarly in Telangana area, the income of Hyderabad Agricultural Market Committee was the highest during 1971-72 amounting to Rs. 4.40 lakhs and an expenditure of Rs. 6.37 lakhs followed by Nizamabad with an income of Rs. 2.97 lakhs and an expenditure of Rs. 3.79 lakhs, Miryalaguda with an income of Rs. 2.90 lakhs and an expenditure of Rs. 3.02 lakhs and Zahirabad with an annual income of Rs. 1.82 lakhs and an expenditure of Rs. 1.70 lakhs.

The gross income of all the Agricultural Market Committees in Andhra and Telangana Region for the year 1971-72 was as follows :

	[Rs. in lakhs.]
	Income
Telangana	.. 39.96
Andhra	.. 57.86

Takpatties

In all the markets of Telangana region for every transaction takpatti (sale slip) is issued. While the original of this slip is given to the seller, the duplicate is deposited with the Market Committee Office and triplicate retained by the Commission Agent himself. As per the Integrated Markets Act, 1966 and its rules one more copy in quadruplicate is proposed for retention by the buyer. This system is yet to come in force.

The takpatti or sale slip contains the particulars of sale proceeds of the produce sold by the seller, the name of the commodity, the quantity sold, the rate bid and the value besides authorised incidental charges deducted. The duplicate memos received in the Market Committee Office are checked and any short payment noticed during the course of verification, is collected from the concerned Commission Agent by way of Badar (short payment) and made over to the sellers. This practice of checking sale slips and recoveries made over to the sellers had created a sense of confidence in the producer-seller and this system will be taken up in course of time by the markets in Andhra region.

During the year under report, the Market Committee in Telangana received in all 22,58,997 takpatties as against 28,18,308 takpatties in the preceding year.

Grading and Standardisation

Grading of agricultural produce and livestock products before they are put in the market for sale it is a necessary adjustment to the improved methods of marketing. Andhra Pradesh had been doing remarkably well in grading various agricultural commodities under Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marketing) Act, 1937 particularly in respect of Ghee, Coconuts, Gingelly, Sandalwood, Oils, Virginia Tobacco, Myrobalams, Cotton Kapas, etc. In fact, Andhra Pradesh holds first rank in India for Agmark Grading of Ghee and Virginia Tobacco.

With a view to promoting organised marketing on the basis of statutory and commercial grading, the Department of Marketing undertook grading which is either consumer-oriented or producer-oriented,

Consumer Oriented

The Marketing Department has set up 4 Oil and Ghee Grading Laboratories at Muddanur, Samalkot, Vijayawada and Giddalur to help the small packers of ghee and oil, who could not set up laboratories of their own in view of high cost involved in establishment of such laboratories. The main object in setting up these laboratories is not only to encourage the export of quality certified products like ghee, oils, honey etc., outside the State but to see that consumer gets quality products without adulteration. The Government laboratories also undertook grading of honey during the year.

The total quantity of ghee graded during the year was 4,460 quintals as against, 2,616 quintals in the previous year accounting for more than 90% increase. Similarly the oils graded during 1971-72 accounted for 929.35 quintals while the total quantity of oils graded in the previous year accounted for only 235.70 quintals the former registering for more than 50% increase. The significant rise in the quantities of graded ghee and oils is attributed to the demand for the certified quantity goods by the consumers.

Grading at Primary Markets

Grading at primary markets and at farm level has been introduced in various primary markets like Warangal, Suryapet, Nizamabad, Adoni and Duggirala where important commodities like castor, groundnut chillies and turmeric are being graded before auction and this scheme has largely helped the producer-seller to earn premium price over the sale of ungraded stocks.

Grading at Farmers Level

Some market committees like Warangal, Nizamabad and Guntur appointed graders to grade various commodities like groundnuts, onions, turmeric and chillies at some pilot centres. The reports received from the Assistant Directors of Marketing point out that the producers are being benefited by Rs. 2 to 4 per quintal on account of grading being undertaken at the field level.

Andhra Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation

The Andhra Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation was established in 1958-59 under the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporation Act, 1956, (revised as the Warehousing Corporation Act, 1962). The two main objects of the Corporation are: (1) to create a network of storage accommodation and to store foodgrains on scientific lines so as to keep the storage losses to the minimum possible and (2) to provide easy and cheap credit to the farmers on his produce and thus to improve his hoarding capacity for getting a better price. With the increase in food production by adopting modern agricultural methods, chemical fertilizers and high yielding seeds the demand for storage has been considerably increasing and the Corporation is able to meet this demand.

Of the authorised share-capital of Rs. 2.00 crores, the paid-up share capital as at the end of March, 1972 is Rs. 43.50 lakhs. This has been

subscribed by the two share-holders, *i.e.*, the State Government and the Central Warehousing Corporation in equal amounts.

The Corporation is running 35 main warehouses, with over 100 branch warehouses attached to them all over the State, with a total capacity of little over 1,00,000 million tonnes. The Corporation has its own godowns constructed at 19 different centres with a total capacity of 27,570 tonnes. The total deposits of foodgrains, fertilisers, etc., received by the Corporation accounted for 1,06,900 M. tonnes, the largest single commodity deposited being fertilisers.

Warehouses

The Corporation has been expanding its constructed godowns year after year. During 1971-72, the Corporation has created an additional storage capacity of about 4,000 M. tonnes, by constructing three more godowns at Gudivada, Miryalguda and Narasaraopet and proposes to take up future construction in the project areas to meet storage requirements on account of anticipated increased production. Suitable land has already been purchased at Metpally and Karimnagar in Pochampad Project areas and sites at Miryalguda and Huzurnagar in Nagarjunasagar Project area. Action is being taken to purchase sites at Jagtial, Koratla and Peddapalli, etc., under Pochampad Project and Sattenapalli, Piduguralla and Kodad in Nagarjunasagar Project area. Construction of godowns at these and other centres is subject to availability of funds.

During the year the Corporation has accepted 10,74,176 quintals as against 10,69,006 quintals in the previous year. The full particulars of custom handled during the past 6 years are given below:

Year	Opening balance in quintals	Deposits in quintals	Withdrawals in quintals	Closing balance in quintals
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. 1966-1967	6,49,526	15,81,440	17,38,530	4,92,436
2. 1967-1968	4,92,436	10,04,787	9,84,308	5,12,915
3. 1968-1969	5,12,915	16,07,312	12,16,531	9,03,696
4. 1969-1970	9,03,696	15,45,066	14,57,031	9,91,731
5. 1970-1971	9,91,731	10,69,006	13,06,957	7,53,780
6. 1971-1972	7,53,780	10,74,176	15,17,938	3,10,018

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT

Introduction

The economy in Andhra Pradesh, is predominantly based on agriculture and cattle play a vital role in socio-economic and cultural life of the people. It has about 191.33 lakhs (cattle 123.42 and buffaloes 67.9 lakhs) of bovine population which is third highest in the country, while the sheep are next only to Rajasthan, possessing 80.04 lakhs population comprising of both mutton and woolly types of sheep. This State has the highest poultry population (*i.e.*, 147.15 lakh numbers) in India

Till recently, the activities of the department were directed towards providing veterinary aid to ailing animals and the control of livestock epidemics. Now there has been reorientation of the objectives of the department towards increased production of livestock products like milk, meat, eggs. These protein rich subsidiary foods are essential in our diet which is chronically poor in the much desired animal proteins whose present average is estimated to be about 6 grams per head per day. The activities of the department are further oriented to uplift the economic status of the small and marginal farmers and actively associate them with productive activities.

With the famous Ongole, among cattle, Nellore and Decani among sheep and above all the very progressive farmers receptive to progressive ideas in livestock and poultry development activities the cross-breeding programme with exotic breeds of cattle *viz.*, Jersey, Brown Swiss, Guernsey and Holstein Fresian has become very popular being accepted by the cattle breeder because of its beneficial effects on the economic status of the breeder. The Poultry Husbandry in Andhra Pradesh has risen to the status of industry having proved beyond doubt its utility in providing a lucrative secondary or even primary profession to many families.

Salient Features

One Intensive Cattle Development Block at Warangal was started under Telangana Development Scheme.

Establishment of offices of 2 Livestock Officers incharge key villages at Anakapalli and Nandyal and one of Livestock Officer, incharge Regional Cattle Development Unit at Nidubrolu to have effective supervision over the activities in those areas.

Establishment of one key village block at Koilkuntla with 10 sub-centres under Rayalaseema Development Scheme.

Establishment of Feed Mixing Plant at Karimnagar

During the year under report 3 Holstein Fresian bulls and 10 H.F. heifer calves and 11 Jersey heifer calves from Australia and under Indo-Swiss Project Matupatti Kerala, 3 Brown Swiss bulls, 2 cows and 6 heifer cows were obtained to support and intensify the cross-breeding programme launched in this State.

One sheep demonstration unit was established at Mahaboobnagar to cater to the needs in that area.

876 Nellore, 116 Bellary, 19 Corriedale (13 Ram Lamba 16 Rams) sheep were purchased for Large Scale Sheep Breeding Farm, Mamidipalli, 648 stud rams were purchased for distribution under 25% cost under Special Rayalaseema Development Scheme.

Establishment of (3) Poultry Marketing Sub-Centres at Nellore, Nandyal and Ongole.

Revival of Duck Extension Centre at Kaikalur with 500 female and 50 male day old khaki cambuall ducklings were imported from London.

Under veterinary section one Veterinary Hospital under Rayalaseema Development Scheme, 5 Minor Veterinary Dispensaries and 6 Rural

Veterinary Dispensaries under Tribal Development Scheme were opened. In addition, 2 clinical laboratories, 2 mobile squads one Rinderpest Vigilance Unit and one check-post were started during the year.

All-India Co-ordinated Project for Epidemiological studies on foot and mouth diseases was established under the aegis of Indian Council of Agriculture Research.

The production of anti-rabic vaccine was attempted at Veterinary Biological Research Institute, Hyderabad.

An amount of Rs. 46.003 lakhs has been provided for the Animal Husbandry Schemes under Plan during the year 1971-72. Out of this an amount of Rs. 45.886 was spent before the close of the financial year.

Regional Schemes

One Regional Cattle Development Unit has been established at Nidubrole under Intensive Cattle Development Block, Vijayawada bifurcating the Regional Cattle Development Unit, Peddaravoor which has got more number of sub-units with a view to ensure even distribution of work and better supervision. Besides the ministerial staff at the 11 Regional Cattle Development Units now functioning has been strengthened with one Upper Division Clerk. The existing Centralised Semen Collection Centres have been provided with additional funds for purchase of bulls and to meet feeding charges.

For effective supervision of the field work in the key village scheme two posts of Livestock Officers with staff have been sanctioned during the year 1971-72. The jurisdiction has been re-distributed among the Livestock Officers and the headquarters of new officers have been fixed at Anakapally and Nandyal. A few Poultry Marketing Sub-Centres have been opened at Nellore and Ongole during the year 1971-72 to facilitate the Private Poultry Farmers for the sale of eggs at reasonable price.

The Clinical Laboratories one at Nizamabad and the other at Ongole have been established for the quick diagnosis of cases.

One post of Veterinary Assistant Surgeon has been sanctioned for the Regional Poultry Farm, Guntur for effective supervision and sheds, etc., have been constructed at Regional Poultry Farm, Visakhapatnam. Foundation stock of broilers has been procured for rearing at Regional Poultry Farm, Visakhapatnam in order to meet the pressing demand from the public.

Two mobile squads one at West Godavari, Eluru and the other at Ongole have been established to control the rinderpest disease effectively. One check-post and one Vigilance Unit have been established in Anantapur district under Centrally sponsored schemes.

An amount of Rs. 0.238 lakh has been spent towards repairs to well water supply, feed mixture and agricultural implements at Government Dairy Farm, Visakhapatnam.

A further sum of Rs. 0.109 lakh has been spent towards the provision of pump-shed equipment feed mixture and three-phase current at Cattle-cum-Dairy Farm, Kakinada. The existing wells in the Cattle Breeding Farm, Karimnagar have been renovated and deepened at a cost of Rs. 0.047 lakh.

For feeding and maintenance of Corriedale sheep at Government Livestock Farm, Chintapally a sum of Rs. 0.10 lakh has been spent. Besides a sum of Rs. 1.043 lakhs has been spent towards the purchase of exotic cattle heifers which have been brought from Madras and stationed at Cattle-cum-Dairy Farm, Mamnoor. An amount of Rs. 0.242 lakh has been spent by the Superintendent, Government Livestock Farm, Banavasi and Mahanandi towards the feed charges of Hallikar animals.

A sheep unit has been established at Mahaboobnagar for improving the quality of wool and quantity of mutton in the local sheep by extension work.

A sum of Rs. 14,000 has been spent towards the electrification of Cattle Breeding Farm, Kampsagar under Ayacut Development Plan during the year 1971-72.

An amount of Rs. 0.283 lakh has been spent towards the purchase of Khaki Kamble ducklings and equipment at Duck Extension Centre, Kaikalur.

Anti-Liverfluke drugs costing Rs. 0.095 lakh have been purchased for mass dosing in the canal areas of West Godavari area.

A full-fledged Animal Health Centre has been established at Vijayawada to deal with the obscure diseases encountered in the Intensive Cattle Development Block area. Vijayawada laboratory buildings are under construction by the Public Works Department authorities.

20 Piggery Units have been established in the vicinity of Gannavaram to feed the Bacon Factory.

The Centralised Semen Collection Centres, Nandyal and Srikakulam have been strengthened under Ayacut Development Plan.

Special Rayalaseema Development Programme

A sum of Rs. 11.01 lakhs was allotted for the Animal Husbandry Schemes under Special Rayalaseema Development Programme during the year 1971-72. Out of the total outlay of Rs. 11.01 lakhs an amount of Rs. 2.027 lakhs has been surrendered and the balance of Rs. 8.983 lakhs was available for utilisation. Besides orders revalidating an unspent amount of previous year to the tune of Rs. 1.515 lakhs was sanctioned.

The following schemes were implemented during the year.

Veterinary institutions already functioning have been equipped with trevises, refrigerators, microscopes and medicine at a cost of Rs. 1.774 lakhs to ensure better type of veterinary aid to the sick animals.

Clinical laboratories at Kurnool, Chittoor and Anantapur have been provided with equipment and medicines for providing better facilities.

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

Livestock Farms and Poultry Farms have been strengthened. Centralised Semen Collection Centres and Poultry Marketing Sub-centres have also been taken up by providing additional facilities.

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

One Key Village Block with 10 Sub-centres has been established at Koilkuntla in Kurnool district.

The following schemes have been sanctioned and implemented during the year 1971-72 under Special Telangana Development Programme.

1. Establishment of Feed Mixing Plant at Karimnagar.
2. Establishment of Intensive Cattle Development Block, Warangal.

Out of the sanctioned amount of Rs. 7.005 lakhs this department could spent a sum of Rs. 3.602 lakhs during the year 1971-72.

Tribal Welfare Programme

In the Board of Revenue the following Animal Husbandry Schemes were sanctioned for implementation during 1970-71 in Andhra region.

1. Establishment of 5 Minor Veterinary Dispensaries.
2. Establishment of 12 Rural Veterinary Dispensaries.
3. Strengthening of Government Livestock Farm, Chintapalli, Visakhapatnam district.

Minor Veterinary Dispensaries

Five Minor Veterinary Dispensaries were opened in the following places in the year 1970-71 and continued during the year 1971-72.

1. Polla in Srikakulam district.
2. Begga in Srikakulam district.
3. Sileru in Visakhapatnam district.
4. Contivanipalem in East Godavari district.
5. Ramannapalem in West Godavari district.

Rural Veterinary Dispensaries

Twelve veterinary dispensaries were opened in the following places in the year 1970-71 and continued during the year 1971-72.

- | | | |
|---|---|----------------------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hirapuram 2. Nhilloi 3. Gorada 4. Thondam | } | Srikakulam district. |
|---|---|----------------------|

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 5. Gamparai in Visakhapatnam district. | |
| 6. Kilagadda | } Visakhapatnam district. |
| 7. Sarabhannapalem | |
| 8. Narasapuram | } East Godavari district. |
| 9. Thimmapuram | |
| 10. Geddada | |
| 11. Thuntigunda | } West Godavari district. |
| 12. Kamayyapalem | |

In G.O. Ms. No. 834, Revenue (T.W.III) Department, dated 26-8-1971 a sum of Rs. 1,57,000 has been sanctioned towards the continuance of the above schemes during the year 1971-72 and an amount of Rs. 1,44,459 has been spent till the end of March, 1972.

Telangana Region Schemes

In G.O. Ms. No. 644, Revenue (T.W. III) Department, dated 19-7-1971 the following schemes were sanctioned during 1971-72 in Telangana region.

1. Opening of 5 Minor Veterinary Dispensaries.
2. Opening of 6 Rural Veterinary Dispensaries.

Minor Veterinary Dispensaries

5 Minor Veterinary Dispensaries were opened in the following places during the year:

1. Padra village in Achampet taluk of Mahaboobnagar district (Wanaparthy Zone).
2. Muthanoor village in Utnoor Block of Adilabad district.
3. Karameri village in Wonkidi Block of Adilabad district.
4. Kothagudem village in Narasampet taluk of Warangal district.
5. Aswapuram village in Burgampahad Block of Khammam district.

Veterinary Dispensaries

6. Rural Veterinary Dispensaries were opened in the following places:

1. Narlapur village in Mulug taluk of Warangal district.
2. Lingal village in Achampet taluk of Mahaboobnagar district (Wanaparthy Zone).
3. Narnoor village in Utnoor Block of Adilabad district.
4. Indhani village in Wankidi Block of Adilabad district.
5. Madharam village in Yellandu Block of Khammam district.
6. Allapathilly village in Sudimalley Block in Khammam district.

During the year 1971-72 an amount of Rs. 70,000 has been sanctioned and an amount of Rs. 50, 941 has been spent till the end of March, 1972.

Epidemiological Studies on Foot and Mouth

This is an Indian Council of Agriculture Research Scheme wholly financed by them. Prior to the establishment of this project a small co-ordinated research centre on foot and mouth disease virus typing laboratory was in existence at Veterinary Biological Research Institute, Hyderabad which was also financed by Indian Council of Agricultural Research. On the establishment of this project the existing virus typing centre has been merged.

Object of the scheme is to collect a variety of data from diverse sources to explain the multiple factors in disease and thereby contribute to preventive medicine and vaccine.

The scheme was sanctioned in G. O. Ms. No. 1853, Food and Agriculture, dated 16-12-1971 a total cost of Rs. 1,02,000 and the staff sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 783, Food and Agriculture, dated 14-6-1971 was merged. The project has been established at Veterinary Biological Research Institute, Hyderabad and work is in progress. The work on the project is to continue till the end of March, 1972.

Animal Health Division Activities

Livestock development activities cannot be a success unless their health is protected and their longevity against the hazards of the contagious and non-contagious diseases ensured. Towards this end the activities under this section were directed and they can be broadly categorised under two main divisions:

1. Treatment of ailing animals.
2. Control of Contagious and Infectious Diseases.

The first division comprises of veterinary institutions like Veterinary Hospitals, Minor Veterinary Dispensaries, 'Own Your Own Veterinary Dispensaries', Primary Veterinary Dispensaries and Rural Veterinary Dispensaries at which the ailing animals are treated therapeutically and surgically. There are at present 1,348 institutions the break-up of which is as follows:

Veterinary Hospitals	..	..	165
Own Your Own Veterinary Dispensaries			53
Minor Veterinary Dispensaries	..	..	374
Primary Veterinary Dispensaries	..	..	324
Rural Veterinary Dispensaries	..	..	386
Anti-Liver Fluke Scheme Units	..	..	44 + 2 Ambulatory Clinics

During the year one veterinary hospital under Rayalaseema Development Scheme, 5 Minor Veterinary Dispensaries, 6 Rural Veterinary Dispensaries under Tribal Development Scheme were established at the places noted below:

Under Rayalaseema Development Scheme Veterinary Hospital	Minor Veterinary Dispensaries	Under Tribal Development Scheme Rural Veterinary Dispensaries
(1)	(2)	(3)
Giddalur	1. Padra-Mahabubnagar 2. Muthanur-Adilabad 3. Kothagudem-Warangal 4. Kerameri-Adilabad 5. Ashwapuram-Khammam	1. Narasapur-Warangal 2. Lingala-Mahaboobnagar 3. Narnoor-Adilabad 4. Indhani-Adilabad 5. Madharam-Khammam 6. Allapally-Khammam

Control of Contagious Diseases

The treatment at the veterinary institutions mostly confines to non-contagious cases only. The out-break of contagious diseases of livestock and poultry are promptly investigated and controlled by conducting prophylactic as well as preventive vaccinations.

During the year 1,339 out-break of contagious diseases of livestock and poultry were recorded.

The following table gives at a glance the number of districts affected by these diseases together with the number of deaths caused by them and the preventive measures taken against these diseases.

Sl. No.	Contagious diseases	No. of outbreaks recorded	No. of districts affected	No. of deaths recorded	Total vaccinations done	No. of free areas where preventive vaccinations were done
1.	H. S.	651	21	2,427	46,57,263	9,895
2.	B. Q.	462	20	1,350	24,14,097	6,439
3.	F. & M	10	6	15	..	..
4.	R. P.	9	4	52	39,86,504	8,081
5.	E. T.	99	9	751	19,80,045	2,847
6.	S. P.	75	10	460	2,53,507	574
7.	R. D.	5	4	98	77,65,377	14,458
8.	F. I R. D.	..	..	..	40,152	209

Veterinary Biological Research Institute

The Veterinary Biological Research Institute which constitutes production, standardisation and investigation wings, was strengthened to enable it to meet the needs of the field departmental staff in combating the contagious diseases of livestock and poultry.

Production Wing

The Veterinary Biological Research Institute at Hyderabad which is the only one institute of its kind in the State is strengthened in all its wings so as to squarely cater to the vaccine requirements of the massive preventive vaccination programme by stepping up its vaccine production. The production of R. P. vaccine has gone upto 55.42 lakh doses during the year as against 31.80 lakh doses of the previous year. The production of vaccines of B. Q. H. S. R. D. and F. P. are on the increase during the year. The vaccines were produced in sufficient quantity to meet the demand from the field staff. This institute produced 441.91 lakhs doses of various kinds of vaccines worth Rs. 29,048 and supplied 430.21 lakh doses worth Rs. 33.161 lakhs during the year.

Poultry Unit

One Poultry Unit is attached to this institute to supply embryonating eggs to the vaccine production wings for production of viral vaccines and supply of chicks for standardisation tests of the vaccines. Eggs and birds were also supplied for testing bacterial vaccines and for investigation work of the disease investigation wing. Following was the stock maintained at this unit by the end of the year.

Breed	Cocks	Hens	Growers	Chicks
W. L. H.	9	145	16	1,083

Testing and Standardisation

In view of the emphasis laid down in the Drug Control Act, one separate unit was functioning for testing and standardisation of biological products produced at this V. B. R. I. for safety sterility and titration for potency before it is passed on to the field for usage. During the year 592 brews of vaccine were tested and 2,032 mice 478 guinea pigs, 164 rabbits, 52 sheep, 780 birds, 244 buffalo-calves, 10 dogs and 6 eggs were used.

Meat Inspection

Mutton, goat's flesh, beef, pork and poultry meat largely account for the non-vegetarian diet of the people. Because of the fact that certain diseases are communicable from animals to man through the animal flesh, the meat inspection by a competent person has all the more attained special significance from public health point of view.

The Municipalities of Vijayawada, Kakinada and Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad have engaged qualified whole-time veterinarians for this purpose. In all the other Municipalities this work is attended to on a part-time basis, by the Animal Husbandry departmental persons. It has been the endeavour of this department to advocate to all the Local

Bodies, the utilisation of this departmental personnel for the meat inspection work. At present Sanitary Inspectors and Medical Graduates of Medical and Health Department are also attending to this work at some places in the State.

The categories of slaughterhouses that are functioning in the State are given hereunder.

Sl. No.	Category	Municipalities	Local Bodies	Non-recognised	Total
1.	Exclusively for cattle & Buffaloes ..	47	36	4	87
2.	Exclusively for Sheep & Goats ..	87	130	23	240
3.	Exclusively for pigs ..	2	2	..	4
4.	Common slaughterhouses ..	..	12	..	12
Total :		<u>136</u>	<u>180</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>343</u>

The number of animals inspected, condemned and slaughtered at the recognised slaughterhouses during 1971-72 was as follows :

Sl. No.	Category	No. of animals inspected	No. of animals condemned	No. of animals actually slaughtered	Whole carcasses condemned	Portions condemned
1.	Cattle ..	1,09,029	6,933	1,02,096	102	8,753
2.	Buffaloes	50,094	4,242	45,852	20	4,515
3.	Sheep ..	11,36,428	37,209	1,99,219	1,666	21,239
4.	Goats ..	8,40,725	30,727	8,09,998	1,233	17,771
5.	Pigs ..	11,898	69	11,829	..	318
6.	Others ..	16	1	15	..	..
Total :		<u>21,48,190</u>	<u>79,181</u>	<u>20,69,009</u>	<u>3,021</u>	<u>52,596</u>

Government Livestock Farm

Out of 11 livestock farms maintained by the department the Government Livestock Farm at Chintaladevi was transferred to Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University during the year 1971-72. The primary aims of these livestock farms are to produce quality pedigreed bulls for distribution and also to work as milk production centres for supply of milk to the nearby urban population. Ongole Hallikar, Singhi, Tharparkar, Malvi Deoni, Cross-breds and Murrah are the breeds maintained in these farms.

The livestock farms cover an area of 7,244.32 acres apart from 2,716.23 acres of land covered by Government Livestock Farm, Chintaladevi which was transferred to Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University during this year. Of the total area of 10 farms, 1,786.26 acres of land was under wet and dry cultivation during the year and produced about 11,625 metric tonnes of different kinds of fodder such as Paragrass H. N. Cowpea, lucern, berseem, jowar, maize, paddy, pillepesara, horse-gram, sunn-hemp, etc., 2 farms were self-sufficient with respect to fodder production during the year.

The following are the details of breeds of livestock maintained in the 10 livestock farms during the year 1971-72 (as on 31-3-1972) :

Ongole	..	..	..	321
Hallikar	..	..	..	137
Tharparkar		..	..	29
Malvi	..	..	..	20
Deoni	..	..	..	4
Sindhi	..	..	..	45
M × T	..	..	..	195
Brown Swiss-cross		..	..	70
Ongoles × Tharparkar			..	54
Other cross-breds		..	..	220
Jersey	..	..	..	81
Curhsey	..	..	..	24
Brown swiss		..	..	2
Murrah	..	..	..	937
Non-Discript		..	..	8
Ponies	..	..	..	3

Total.. : 2,150

(In addition to the above stock 146 Ongoles were maintained in the Government Livestock Farm, Chintaladevi till December, 1971 by the Department),

The following is the classification of livestock maintained in the 10 livestock farms as on 31-3-1972.

1. Milch	..	514
2. Dry	..	234
3. N. P.	..	127
Total breedable stock :		<u>875</u>
4. Young stock	..	1,165
5. B. Bulls	..	28
6. Work Cattle	..	79
7. Ponies	..	3
Total :		<u>1,275</u>

A notable feature during 1971-72 is the receipt of 3 bulls and 10 heifers of Holstein Fresian breed and 11 Jersey heifers from Australia through Government of India under the Scheme "For Those Who Have Less". These Holsteins are stationed at Government Dairy Farm, Vizag and Jerseys at Cattle-cum-Dairy Farm, Mamnoor during the first week of April 1972. These will form the foundation-stock for the production of good quality animals of the respective breeds.

The department purchased 3 bulls, 3 cows and 6 heifers of Brown Swiss breed from Indo-Swiss Project Munnar (Kerala) and the female stock are stationed at Cattle-cum-Dairy Farm, Kakinada for raising pure bred stock of this breed.

During the year 275 animals were sold and 293 were auctioned realising an amount of Rs. 2.54 lakhs. 199 bulls with superior germ plasm produced at these 10 farms were released for breeding purposes, both to the Centralised Semen Collection Centres of the department and to the rural areas. Apart from this the Government Livestock Farm, Chintaladevi disposed of 6 animals through sale and auctions. This year 875 breedable stock was maintained of which 514 were in milk at the end of the year. The 11 livestock farms have produced about 957.391 metric tonnes of milk. This includes the milk suckled by calves. This year 712.216 metric tonnes of fluid milk was sold by these farms through sale of milk products.

The economic self-sufficiency of the farms under the control of the department was to the extent of 60% when direct receipts alone are considered and 90% when direct and indirect receipts together are considered against the recurring expenditure. Individually two farms, i.e., Government Livestock Farm, Banavasi, Cattle-cum-Dairy Farm, Siddirampuram have reported to be self-sufficient when direct and indirect receipts are considered against recurring expenditure and the others to the extent of 83%. When this issue of economic self-sufficiency for Government livestock farms is viewed from the point that production

of high pedigreed breeding bulls is their primary objective, their achievements are quite encouraging especially after the milk scheme has come into existence and rural milk collection started in most of the big towns and cities.

Key Village Scheme

A major break-through in the field of cattle development programme is made with the implementation of numerous All-India Key Village Blocks in the breed tracts, in ayacut areas and milk shed areas. The All-India Key Village Scheme envisages a multifaceted approach to all the aspects of a cattle development *viz.*, controlled breeding, improved feeding disease and sexual health control and also to provide marketing facilities for livestock products. This scheme has been popular with the cattle breeders and the experience gained by way of implementing this scheme has led to the establishment of Intensive Cattle Development Blocks which have proved to be the sure way for rural prosperity through dairying.

Intensive Cattle Development Programme

Each key village block is a compact area where all the earlier mentioned cattle development activities are organised and the A. I.-technique is also taken up. Though there are many demands for additional key village blocks only one key village block at Koilkuntla in Kurnool district was established on priority basis with a view to have an Intensive Cattle Development Programme in K. C. Canal area in Rayalaseema area by merging with other key village blocks in the region, *viz.*, Kurnool, Nandyal, Mydkur, Allagadda, etc.

Sl. No.	K. V. Block	Main	Sub	Total A. I Units
1.	Koilkunta	1	10	11
	Total:	1	10	11

An important change effected during the year is the merger of K. V. Block, Kondapathur with (6) sub-centres with the Unit Nidubrolu Guntur district from 1-11-1971 and the Key Village Blocks, Narsampet, Ghanpur, Buchannapet (Warangal district) and Karimnagar with 40 A.I units are merged into I.C.D.B. Warangal at the fag-end of the year 1971-72.

Intensive Cattle Development Blocks

Thus by the end of the year there were 41 key village blocks with 365 sub-centres totalling 406 A.I. units. The 45 key village blocks prior to merger with Intensive Cattle Development Blocks are grouped into (7) key village circles instead of 5 this being done due to the sanction of 2 more posts of Livestock Officers incharge key village centre because of the increase in the number of key village blocks functioning in the State. This has necessitated redistribution of key village blocks under the control of each Livestock Officer for better administrative and technical control,

Feed and Fodder Development

It needs no emphasis to say that the proper up-keep of cattle depends largely on the contribution that this scheme can make towards producing adequate feed and fodder for the cattle. The fodder problem in Andhra Pradesh is not encouraging. Out of 3,55,32,422 tonnes of fodder requirements in terms of dry fodder, a quantity of 1,26,45,841 tonnes of dry fodder is estimated to be available leaving a shortage of 36% keeping in view this aspect the need to compensate this shortage the department has taken up the programme of educating the farmers about the need to grow high yielding in present fodder crop.

Though these activities were originally confined to key village blocks, they are extended to Intensive Cattle Development Blocks, Panchayat Samithis, Semen Banks, Livestock Farms and other milk shed areas for stepping up fodder production.

The fodder development activities carried out during the year were as follows:

	<u>1971-72</u>
1. Fodder Demonstration Plots organised ..	1,51,392
2. Cultivation of improved Fodder Crops (acres)	30,349.55
3. Number of Silo pits constructed ..	75
4. Quantity of Fodder ensiled (tonnes) ..	1,436.611
5. Number of Chaff Cutters distributed ..	779
6. Quantity of Fertilisers distributed (tonnes) ..	53.163
7. Quantity of superior Seeds supplied (kgs.) ..	34.871
8. No. of Exotic Grass Slips supplied ..	3,63,17,207

Feed Mixing Plants

The three feed mixing plants which were started during the years 1964-65 and 1965-66 at Buddavaram and Gudlavalleru in Krishna district within the area of operation of Intensive Cattle Development Programme, Vijayawada and at Bhongir in Nalgonda district in the I.C.D.P., Hyderabad, were supplied with grains by World Food Programme authorities under Project No. 129-348 for a period of 3 years in the first instance and subsequently extended up to August, 1972.

The following are the details of World Food Programme Grains received by the 3 Feed Mixing Plants for the year 1971-72.

Grains received under W. F. P.	During the year 1971-72 (M. tonnes)	Upto the end of the year 1971-72 progressive total (M. Tonnes)
(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>F.M.P., Buddavaram:</i>		
Project No. 129	..(Supply of grains completed by the end of 1970-71)	2,626.355
Project No. 348	.. 1,865.880	3,477.061
<i>F.M.P., Gudlavalleru:</i>		
Project No. 348	.. 894.330	2,028.481
<i>F.M.P., Bhongir:</i>		
Project No. 348	.. 2,226.884	4,352.155
	Total: 4,987.094	9,857.697

The estimated cost of World Food Programme Aid Grains received during the year by the department was about Rs. 17.45 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 350 per M. T. (International Market Rate).

This year the three feed mixing plants have produced 10,286.232 M. tonnes of premixed feed including non-project feeds and supplied 10,311,244 M. tonnes of premixed feed to both intensive cattle development block areas and areas near Intensive Cattle Development Blocks. These plants also took up producing premixed feeds to cater to the needs of livestock farms, semen banks of the department.

Sheep Development Activities

India stands fifth in the World Map of Sheep Population and Andhra Pradesh stands next to Rajasthan in the Country. About 40% of sheep in the State, is of woolly type and the wool is of coarse carpet type which can be used only for carpet manufacturing. This woolly type of sheep, *i.e.*, Decani and Bellary is predominant in Telangana and Rayalaseema regions. Another well-noted breed is Nellore and it is noted for mutton production.

The 4 sheep farms and 5 sheep units attached to livestock farms have continued their activities satisfactorily. Apart from these major sheep institutions, there are 22 sheep and wool extension centres, 8 sheep demonstration units and 4 sheep supervisory units are functioning in the State to promote sheep extension programme.

Of these 4 sheep farms, the Large Sheep Breeding Farm at Mamidipalli (Hyderabad) was established as a Centrally sponsored scheme during 1970. This farm is to produce cross-bred rams by breeding the local sheep with rams of Corriedale breed which results in producing second generation of graded progeny having 75% of Corriedale inheritance.

This cross-breeding programme has been undertaken during 1971-72 and 71 Bellary, 57 Nellore sheep were crossed by 24 Corriedale sheep which were supplied by the "Society for Those Who Have Less" Australia. This cross-breed progeny will be available during 1971-72. To intensify the activities of this farm a stock of 116 Bellary, 876 Nellore and 19 Corriedale sheep was purchased at a cost of Rs. 95,436 during the year 1971-72. This farm will have a flock strength of 6,000-7,000 when fully developed and it is to produce 1,200-1,500 superior stud rams a year.

The five sheep units located in livestock farms and the four major sheep breeding farms maintained 3,388 sheep and produced 650 lambs during the year 1971-72. They have supplied 419 sheep for breeding, which included 38 ram lambs and 178 ewe lambs and the production of wool is 647.250 kgs. during the year.

The following was the stock position of sheep farms and the sheep units in the State at the end of the year 1971-72.

Category	Sheep Farms		Sheep Units		Total	
	1971-72	1970-71	1971-72	1970-71	1971-72	1970-71
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Rams	.. 46	44	9	1	55	45
2. Ewes	.. 2,257	1,536	333	642	2,590	2,178
3. Lambs	.. 334	430	409	357	743	787
Total:	2,637	2,010	751	1,050	3,388	3,060

Regional Pig Breeding Station Bacon Factory

The scheme for the establishment of Regional Pig Breeding Station-cum-Bacon Factory was sanctioned during the year 1963-64 and at present its activities in the field of piggery development through its constituent 3 pig breeding stations at Gannavaram, Muktyala and Pedavegi

have induced many a pig breeders to take to pig breeding around the factory. The increased product of pork relieves to a certain extent the acute shortage of animal proteins in the diet.

During the year only Irish pigs were bred and their progeny were distributed to the interested farmers to establish units. During the year 1971-72, 15 units in the ratio of 1 : 5 were distributed to 15 individuals on 50% subsidy basis. Pure breeding is followed in all the 3 pig breeding stations. More emphasis is laid to maintain the stock under good feeding and management and to achieve good results in respect of weaning weights. About 188 breeding sows of Large White-York Shire and Landrace breeds were maintained in the three pig breeding stations.

The following table indicates the turnover of work and the standards reached at the three pig breeding stations :

Sl. No.	Work done during the year	Model Piggery, Gannavaram	Pig Breeding Station, Muktyala	Pig Breeding Station, Pedavegi	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	No. of Pigs produced	1,507	630	764	2,910
2.	No. of piglets weaned	1,128	475	489	2,092
3.	Average weaning No	7.4	7.1	6.2	..
4.	Average weaning weight	11.5 kg.	9.1 kg.	8.5 kg.	..
5.	Average litter size	9.1	9.4	8.8	..
6.	Average birth weight (kgs)	1.4	1.14	1.3	..
7.	No. of pigs supplied for breeding and fattening.	441	70	15	526
8.	No. of pigs supplied for slaughter	289	287	252	828
9.	No. of pigs auctioned	24	6	40	70

Bacon Factory

This year 1,905 pigs were slaughtered at Bacon Factory producing 83,541.220 kgs. of pork including cuts and sausages. An amount of Rs. 4,92,141.38 has been realised through the sale of pork. Apart from this 8 pigs were slaughtered at Meat Shop, Vizag realising a quantity of 444.250 kgs. of pork worth Rs. 3,366.75. During the year 1971-72, 1 232 pigs valued at Rs. 2,23,728 were supplied by the private breeders.

The meat shops at Vijayawada, Guntur and Vizag continued to function satisfactorily. During the year 1971-72, 26,720,750 kgs. of pork was sold through meat shops at Vijayawada, Guntur and Vizag realising an amount of Rs. 1,42,607.70. Besides this, 8,438.900 kgs. of pork was sold through pork booths at Rajahmundry and Eluru realising an amount of Rs. 44,520.44.

The sale of pork has been organised in all the important towns including twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. The Piggery Development Office is shifted to Hyderabad during 1969 to promote the sale of pork in twin cities. During the year pork was sold through Super Bazar of twin cities and individual establishments.

The following figures indicate the progress made in the sales of pork since 1965-66 :

Year	Amount realised through Pork sale Rs.
1965-66	10,164.00
1966-67	99,418.00
1967-68	1,20,909.00
1968-69	3,49,687.00
1969-70	3,80,791.00
1970-71	5,48,594.00
1971-72	4,92,141.38

The pigs received under Freedom from Hunger Campaign Programme were bred at Model Piggery, Gannavaram and their progeny were distributed under piggery development programmes and 514 pigs were also supplied to States like Punjab, Bihar, Indian Veterinary Research Institute and private breeders, etc., during the year.

During the year 1971-72 the department purchased 1,232 pigs worth Rs. 2,23,728.03 from private for slaughter. The department has supplied 514 pigs to other States and private breeders for research and breeding purpose.

Poultry Development

Andhra Pradesh with its 14.74 million poultry is leading the rest of the States in the country in numbers and has made long strides in poultry industry to place the poultry keeping on sound lines making it a small scale cottage industry providing employment opportunities to unemployed and monetary benefits to under-employed. Thus poultry development in Andhra Pradesh has gained momentum.

Around the Poultry Marketing Centres established by the department large and medium-sized poultry farms have sprung up under private sector. 2,357 poultry units are also functioning during the year 1971-72 as backyard poultry units in the State.

During the year 6 Regional Poultry Demonstration-cum-Research Farms, 8 District Poultry Production Farms and a Poultry Unit continued to function which are supplying improved breeding stock birds for table eggs for hatching and other purposes. In addition to these 70 Applied Nutrition Programme Units and 19 Expanded Nutrition Programme Units are functioning at Panchayat Samithi Blocks level. The 7 Poultry Marketing Centres with 16 Sub-Centres are providing technical know-how to private poultry breeders and marketing facilities for the private poultry farms.

The Government Poultry Farms maintained W.L.H., R.I.R., Austrolops, Austro White breeds besides the cross-breeds. These farms maintained 656 cocks, 7,317 hens, 6,371 growers and 47,386 chicks by the end of the year. They have received 4,48,489 birds during the year from various sources. The following is the stock maintained at the poultry farms and the unit at Veterinary Biological Research Institute at the end of the year:

Sl. No.	Category	R. P. D. R. Fs.	B. D. P. Fs.	P. U., V. B. R. I.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Cocks ..	615	32	9	656
2.	Hens ..	6,168	1,004	145	7,317
3.	Growers..	5,213	1,142	16	6,371
4.	Chicks ..	40,406	5,897	1,083	47,386
Total :		52,402	8,075	1,253	61,730

These institutions supplied 697 cocks, 1,418 hens, 72,489 growers, 2,35,310 chicks and 96,170 hatching eggs to the poultry breeders. Also 1,02,278 birds and 5,95,465 eggs for table purpose to the public. 4,11,936 chicks were produced during the year in these farms,

Duck Extension

124 Kaki Campbell ducks imported from U. K. are maintained by the end of the year at the Duck Extension Centre, Kaikaloor which were received during the year 1971-72. This extension centre is mainly to rear the foundation stock and to supply exotic ducklings to the breeders for upgrading their desi ducks.

Loan Facilities

During the year the department has received 19 loan applications for sanction of loans to private poultry farms. All of them have been recommended (the total amount involved being Rs. 10,65,700) to scheduled commercial nationalised banks for sanction.

World Food Programme

Under World Food Programme Project No. 353 three feed mixing-cum-grinders were installed during the year 1968-69 at Vijayawada, Hyderabad and Visakhapatnam Poultry Marketing Centres to produce premixed balanced feed and distributed among the private poultry breeders, Government poultry farms A.N.P. and E.N.P. units. They have produced during the year 1971-72 about 3,233.800 M.Ts. feed with feed grains supplied by Government of India under World Food Programme Project No. 353 and other departmental sources.

INTEGRATED MILK PROJECT

Introductory

During the year 1971-72, notable progress has been achieved under Dairy Development Programmes in Andhra Pradesh and the department can legitimately claim to have achieved a white revolution. The targets fixed for several schemes have been exceeded and the milk procurement has shown considerable spurt by crossing the rated capacities of the plants for many of the schemes. Some of the significant developments in this direction are the vital role played by the Central Dairy, Hyderabad and Milk Powder Factory, Vijayawada in maximising their handling capacities.

Milk Powder Factory, Vijayawada

The Milk Procurement at the Milk Powder Factory, Vijayawada was very encouraging during the year as 1,41,000 litres were procured against the targeted capacity of 1,25,000 litres per day. The by-products manufactured at the Milk Powder Factory, Vijayawada gained good market all over India. The milk powder produced at the Milk Powder Factory, Vijayawada continued to win the appreciation of reputed firms like Food Specialities, Hindustan Lever, etc., and the project had the privilege of supplying 300 tonnes of Whole Milk Powder to the Department of Defence Supply.

Central Dairy Hyderabad

In the implementation of 'Operation Flood Schemes' in the State, in addition to the initial advance of Rs. 10.00 lakhs received during 1970-71 an amount of Rs. 3.12 lakhs was received during 1971-72 from the Indian Dairy Corporation with which equipment like milk storage tanks and Road Tankers for the Central Dairy, Hyderabad and the Milk Powder Factory, Vijayawada have been ordered. The storage tanks have been received while the Road Tankers are expected shortly.

Milk Powder Plant in Rayalaseema

Action has been initiated to set-up a milk powder plant in Rayalaseema area and the National Dairy Development Board, Anand has been requested to study the feasibility of setting up of a milk powder plant. In the meantime, the offer of a noted firm under the private sector to locate a milk products plant has also been availed of in the K. C. Canal area. With the fulfilment of these projects as steady and year-round market could be provided to the farmers in the Rayalaseema area, by procuring the surplus milk produced by them which may go a long way in establishing their economy.

Storage of the Milk of Existing Chilling Centres

By securing a larger amount of financial assistance (Rs. 11 lakhs more than the assistance secured during 1970-71) from the Andhra Pradesh Refinancing Corporation, the strengthening of the existing chilling/cooling centres and the dairies in Telangana area have been completed so as to enable acceptance of more milk from the farmers of this backward area.

Supply of Subsidised Milk to Low-Income Group

Preliminary action has been taken to take up the scheme of subsidised milk distribution to Low Income Group families in Vijayawada, Guntur areas and also orders for supply of milk to pre-school children in the vicinity of Applied Nutrition Programme Blocks of Hyderabad and Vijayawada have been obtained from Government. This scheme will be started soon.

Milk Powder Factory

With the augmentation of more milk in the Central Dairy, Hyderabad through the network of milk cooling and chilling centres in various places around Hyderabad it has become imperative to expand the capacity of the Central Dairy, Hyderabad and to utilise the surplus milk, Government have considered it necessary to establish a Milk Powder Factory, at Central Dairy, Hyderabad. Accordingly as per the recommendation of the Central Team, steps for the establishment of a Milk Powder Factory at Hyderabad have been taken up during the year.

Plan Funds and other Resources

During the year 1971-72, a sum of Rs. 116.12 lakhs was made available under the following heads for development of dairy industry in the State.

		[Rs. in lakhs
1. Plan Funds	.. ..	.. 75.00
2. Special Telengana Development Funds	.. ..	.. 38.00
3. Operation Flood Programme	.. ..	.. 3.12
Total:		116.12

As against the above allocation an amount of Rs. 117.90 lakhs was utilised on scheduled programme by the department. The expenditure during 1971-72 was higher by Rs. 16.00 lakhs when compared to the expenditure during 1970-71 which was only Rs. 102.00 lakhs.

Milk Procurement

The Central Dairy, Hyderabad was commissioned during 1967 with a capacity of 50,000 litres per day in the 1st phase with an ultimate handling capacity of 2,00,000 litres per day. The notable achievement during the year was the procurement of about 80,000 litres per day during the peak flush season as against 54,000 litres per day during the corresponding flush season of 1970-71. During 1971-72 to strengthen the raw milk reception at the Central Dairy, Hyderabad another can conveyor was installed. Further an additional milk storage tank of 15,000 litres capacity, two cream tanks and one butter churn were purchased at a cost of Rs. 7.5 lakhs and they have been installed.

The above additions were necessitated because of increased handling of milk. The Dairy is now in a position to handle upto 1 lakh litres daily. Government have sanctioned the establishment of a products section (Cream, Butter and Ghee) at Central Dairy, Hyderabad for which civil works have been taken up. Considering the rapid increase in milk production in the Hyderabad area and the sizeable surplus milk available in the flush season in the ensuing year a team of experts from Government of India visited the Central Dairy, Hyderabad and recommended the establishment of spray drying milk powder plant at the Central Dairy for which Government orders were issued during 1972.

The following table reveals the progress made in milk procurement and sales.

		(Daily average in litres)	
Year		Milk Procurement	Sales handling
1969-70	.. ..	22,800	46,000
1970-71	.. ..	32,400	60,822
1971-72	.. ..	41,500	68,330

Chilling and Cooling Centres

The following Chilling/Cooling Centres and Dairies etc., were either strengthened or commissioned under the Central Dairy during the year :

1. Conversion of Cooling Centre, Kadthal into Chilling Centre.
2. Alair Cooling Centre.
3. Chityal Cooling Centre.
4. Kalwakurthy Cooling Centre.
5. Mahaboobnagar Cooling Centre.
6. Karimnagar Cooling Centre.
7. Mulug Cooling Centre.

Besides, the Warangal Dairy was also commissioned.

In addition to the above, the Cooling Centre at Pargi has been completed and is expected to be commissioned within a short period. The Chilling Centre Building at Suryapet is almost completed and the Cooling Centre at Nirmal was completed and it has been kept ready for commissioning by the year end. The foundation-stone was laid for the Kothagudem Cooling Centre in Khammam district.

In order to improve the quality of raw milk, the minimum fat standard of buffaloe milk was raised to 5.5% while the S.N.F. standards were strictly adhered to. Having adopted the methods to educate the producers in clean production of milk, considerable improvement in the quality of milk has been achieved. The milk procurement during the year was 151.78 lakh litres as against 117.07 lakh litres during 1970-71. When the Central Dairy crossed its initial handling capacity of 50,000 litres its handling capacity was increased by installing 2 more storage tanks of 15,000 litres capacity.

The notable feature was, that in spite of restricted procurement during the flush season, a small quantity of surplus skim milk was sent to Milk Powder Factory, Vijayawada from Hyderabad for conversion into milk powder due to lack of facilities at this dairy.

Milk Sales

There was considerable progress in the milk sales during the year 1971-72. A quantity of 249.70 lakh litres sold during the year as against 222.14 lakh litres sold during 1970-71. The daily average sales during 1971-72 was 68.330 litres as against 61.000 litres during 1970-71. The sales were conducted through 84 departmental booths and 163 commission agents as against 102 departmental booths and 121 commission agents during the year 1970-71. Part of distribution work was entrusted to private transport agencies due to reasons of economy and in the interest of efficiency as was done in the previous year. As the milk production was very favourable, whole milk (standardised to 6% fat) was supplied in the mornings and standardised milk with 4.5% fat was supplied in the evenings for the major part of the year.

School Children Programme

The Project continued the school children feeding programme with the assistance of CARE organisation. Under this programme during the year daily 30,000 school children were supplied with $\frac{1}{4}$ litre bottles of sweetened double toned milk in about 171 schools in twin cities. The total quantity of milk thus supplied during the year under report was 10,33,455 litres.

Subsidised Milk Supply

As per the agreement entered into with the UNICEF by Government of India, milk worth one and half times the landed value of equipment gifted by the UNICEF to Hyderabad and Vijayawada Dairies has to be distributed as subsidised milk to the low income group families in the twin cities by the State Government spread over a period of 10 years. In partial fulfilment of this commitment during the year, 4,92,667 litres of toned milk was supplied at the rate of 80 paise per litre as against the cost price of Re. 1.04 per litre *i.e.*, allowing a subsidy of 24 paise per litre. Thus the total amount of subsidy fulfilled for 1971-72 was Rs. 1,10,240.00.

Special Nutrition Programme

Supply of $\frac{1}{2}$ sweetened double toned milk in bottles of $\frac{1}{2}$ litre capacity was continued under this programme daily to about 7,000 children of below 3 years of age through the C.W.Cs run by the Municipal Corporation in the twin cities. The total quantity of milk distributed under this programme in 1971-72 was 4,92,667 litres.

The Municipal Corporation, Hyderabad have agreed to pay at 13 paise per $\frac{1}{4}$ litre bottle of milk towards operational cost, cost of sugar, butter and fat. They have also agreed to supply the skim milk powder required for reconstitution.

Ghee Manufacture and Sales

A quantity of about 113 tonnes of ghee was manufactured at the Central Dairy, Hyderabad as against the previous year's record of 66 tonnes. A quantity of about 96 tonnes of ghee was received from the Vijayawada Milk Product Factory for sale at Hyderabad. Out of the above quantity 203 tonnes of ghee was sold besides the sale of 606 kgs. of butter and 746 kgs. of cream.

Flavoured Milk and Ice-Cream

To encourage consumption of milk and milk products sale of flavoured milk was introduced at 3 centres *viz.*, Milk Commissioner's Office (on working days) at Nehru Zoological Gardens and Golconda Fort (on holidays) besides the sales at A.I.I.E. at Hyderabad and Secunderabad. A quantity of 49,751 litres of flavoured milk and 4,705 litres of skim milk was sold. Sale of soft ice-cream was also introduced at Shantinagar Ward Office and about 4,200 cones of ice-cream were sold during the year.

The sale price of milk and milk products during the year was as follows :

	Rs.
1. W.M. (6% fat) ..	.. 1.40 per litre
2. S.B.M. (4.5% fat) ..	.. 1.28 ,,
3. T.M.(3% fat subsidised) ..	.. 0.80 ,,
4. Cream ..	.. 7.00 per kg.
5. Butter ..	.. 9.75 ,,
6. Ghee ..	.. 11.50 ,,
7. Flaboured Milk ..	.. 0.30 per $\frac{1}{4}$ litre.
8. Ice-Cream ..	.. 0.50 per Cone.

Milk Powder Factory, Vijayawada

The year 1971-72 was an important landmark in the era of Dairy Development in Vijayawada region. In particular, the Milk Powder Factory, Vijayawada crossed the initial targeted handling capacity of 1,25,000 litres per day and reached the capacity of 1,41,047 litres per day. Two chilling centres, one at Rateru in Guntur district and the other at Chillakallu in Krishna district were commissioned on 26-8-1971 and 20-2-1972 respectively. With these additions, the Milk Powder Factory at Vijayawada was being fed by 8 chilling centres and one cooling centre.

Collection and Sale of Milk Powder

The daily milk procurement recorded the maximum collection of 1,41,047 litres on 14-3-1972. The procurement would have crossed 1,50,000 litres a day but for the restrictions imposed due to lack of storage and conversion facilities, etc. A total quantity of 382.20 lakh litres of milk was procured during the year under report as against 264.58 lakh litres in the previous year recording an increase of 44.4 per cent. The milk procurement was effected through 28 milk collection centres consisting of 187 collection and 273 pick-up centres in addition to co-operative societies, single-point agencies, etc. The average price paid to the producers was Re. 1.10 per litre.

In addition to the usual sale of standardised milk at Vijayawada, Guntur, Eluru, Machilipatnam, Gudivada, Tenali and Mangalagiri towns, sales were extended to Vuyyuru, Chirala and Bapatla towns during the year.

A noteworthy feature in milk distribution during 1971-72 was supply of standardised milk of 5% fat at Re. 1.20 per litre from 16-6-1971. The sale of milk was effected through 204 sales points in addition to supply to 172 institutions.

In view of better realisation of the value through liquid milk sale than through products and also the scope for conversion into milk products being limited, efforts have been made to improve the liquid milk sales. Steps to extend milk sales to other nearby towns like Nuzvid, Bhimavaram etc., are under consideration. In all quantity of 152.72 lakh litres of standardised milk was distributed locally during the year as against the sale of 105.45 litres sold during 1970-71.

Milk Supply to Hyderabad

Milk supply to Hyderabad to supplement the local procurement was continued during 1971-72 and a quantity of 67,78,510 litres of whole milk, 2,79,920 litres of skim milk and 4,49,980 litres of reconstituted skim milk were despatched to Hyderabad through rail and road tankers. Thus a total quantity of 75.08 lakh litres of milk was despatched as against 51.26 lakh litres last year. Also, as a result of increase in milk procurement in Hyderabad region a quantity of 1,10,225 litres of surplus skim milk was sent from Central Dairy, Hyderabad to Milk Powder Factory, Vijayawada during the flush season for conversion into powder.

Milk Products

A notable feature during the year was the manufacture of products at the Milk Powder Factory, Vijayawada much beyond the expectation with increased milk procurement on one side and lack of sufficient market for liquid form on the other. In all, a quantity of 561.6 tonnes of whole milk powder and 903.9 tonnes of skim milk powder was produced as against the production of 673.78 tonnes of skimmed milk powder of last year. Though the production of whole milk powder is more remunerative and reduces the problem of conversion of excess fat into ghee, the production was restricted to the limited demand as it has limited shelf life. The whole milk powder produced has won the appreciation of the Defence Authorities and the Project had the privilege of supplying 300 tonnes to Defence authorities in addition to 250 tonnes to M/s. Reptakos Bret & Company, Bombay on demand.

Pasteurised white butter of 33 tonnes only was prepared during 1971-72 to fulfil the commitments taken up during 1970-71 for supply to Amul Dairy as there was no specific order for supply to any other firm. After utilising the excess fat towards preparation of whole milk powder and butter, the remaining fat was converted into ghee thus producing a quantity of 1,225 tonnes of ghee as against the production of 690 tonnes of last year which is almost double. Out of this quantity, 860 tonnes ghee was disposed of during the year. With the tremendous increase in ghee production the factory had to face the problem of disposal of surplus ghee in such a manner as to ensure that storage problems, locking up of Government capital etc., are obviated. With the previous experience it is observed that disposal of excess fat problem will be more serious in the forthcoming flush season with the limited marketing facilities available. As a measure of check in this direction, butter oil manufacturing unit is considered essential so as to utilise some of the excess fat of flush season for the requirements in lean season. Proposals for procurement of butter oil manufacturing equipment are taken up. In all, the factory has produced products worth about Rs. 270.00 lakhs during 1971-72.

Quality Control

Strict quality control measures were implemented for acceptance and for maintaining quality of milk and milk products during the year. For the first time, grading of ghee under Agmark was started during the year under report and I.S.I. markings to whole milk powder/skim milk powder were supplied. A quantity of 10,85,557 kgs. of ghee was Agmarked and 3,36,190 kgs. of whole milk powder and 4,16,315 kgs. of skim milk powder was I.S.I. marked thus bringing the three products on a National level by enforcement of strict quality control measures. During the year 7,30,000 quality tests were conducted with an average of 2,000 litres per day for sampling purposes.

Warangal Dairy

The progress made by the Intensive Milk Supply Scheme, Warangal, during the year was noteworthy. A dairy with a 12,000 litres capacity was completed by August, 1971 and an automatic bottling line was under erection. But supply of hand-bottled milk was introduced in Warangal, Hanumkonda and Kazipet with effect from 1-10-1971. One Cooling Centre at Mulug with 2,000 litres capacity to feed the Warangal Dairy was commissioned on 10-9-1971. The number of collection centres during the year under report was increased to 42 as against 23 in the previous year. The total procurement of milk during the year at this dairy was 14,88,217 litres as against procurement of 5,97,326 litres of milk during the earlier year. Thus the average daily procurement stood at 4,077 litres as against the last year's procurement of 1,636 litres daily. Due to increase in milk handling the per litre cost of milk transportation charges was considerably reduced.

The sale of milk hitherto effected through 15 sales centres during 1970-71 was extended to 30 centres during the year under report and supply to institutions such as hospitals, hostels and institutions was increased to 35 as against 12 in the year 1970-71.

In all, the daily average sale of milk at Warangal was 2,422 litres as against the last year's figure of 1,551 litres.

Besides production of the following by-products, a quantity of 5,56,870 litres of whole milk and 77,628 litres of S.B.M. was sent to Central Dairy, Hyderabad.

Ghee	..	12,356 kgs.
Cream	..	430 ..
Butter	..	30 ..

Rajahmundry Dairy

The Dairy at Rajahmundry continued to function on efficient lines. This dairy has been located amidst good potential area. As against the capacity of the dairy to handle 12,000 litres during the year under report, it handled 10,500 litres. If cold storage facilities are provided at Kakinada and additional storage milk tanks are installed at the Rajahmundry,

Dairy, the procurement can easily be raised to 15,000 litres per day. There were 57 milk collection centres and 7 Co-operatives through which the milk was collected. In addition to sales at Rajahmundry and Kakina, sales were extended to Peddapuram, Samalkot, Kovvuru, Ramachandrapuram and Anaparthi. The total daily average sale was about 10,120 litres. The dairy was already supplying ghee on contract basis to Annavaram Devasthanam and the same was continued during 1971-72. Efforts were also made to dispose of ghee in Visakhapatnam and Gollaprolu markets. During the year under report 2 new co-operative societies have been started.

Visakhapatnam Dairy

The notable achievement of the dairy during the year was the crossing of the original handling capacity of 6,000 litres per day. Further due to addition of an extra storage tank of 10,000 litres capacity the procurement was increased to a maximum of 8,200 litres. The absence of a separate chiller for raw milk and the limited capacity of the pasteuriser were handicaps to go beyond this level of procurement in spite of existence of an assured market. An automatic bottling-line of 4,000 bottles per hour has been installed and is now working.

In order to intensify the milk sales, 5 more sales centres have been opened in the Visakhapatnam town. 23,375 kgs. of ghee manufactured at this dairy were sold in addition to the quantity of 11,680 kgs. obtained from Rajahmundry Dairy. Steps are on the way for introduction of sale of tinned Vijaya Ghee in Vizag town. In addition, 2,494 kgs. of butter and 359 kgs. of cream were also sold at this dairy.

In view of the fast growing need for milk and milk products and the advent of the Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labour, dairying scheme proposals are being taken up for installation of additional equipment so as to handle upto 12,500 litres per day in the existing dairy. Under Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Dairying Scheme, a Master Plan for a bigger dairy of 50,000 litres of initial capacity with scope for expansion to 1,00,000 litres per day is being considered.

The quantities of milk procured and sold during 1971-72 were as follows:

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----|------------------|
| 1. Milk Procurement (Local) | .. | 23,98,851 litres |
| 2. Milk received from other Dairies | | 400 ,, |

Milk Sold

- | | | |
|----------------------|----|--------------|
| 1. Standardised Milk | .. | 24,97,967 ,, |
| 2. Toned Milk | .. | 1,11,865 ,, |

Nellore Dairy

The Intensive Milk Supply Scheme, Nellore has gained popularity among public due to introduction of bottled-milk with effect from 6-1-1972. The initial handling capacity of the dairy was 5,000 litres a day with a pasteurizer of 1,000 litres per hour capacity. Due to increase

in demand of milk the dairy was supplemented with an additional storage tank of 10,000 litres capacity. The average procurement of milk was upto 3,775 litres per day during 1971-72. Thus there was an increase in the procurement of milk to the tune of 48,173 litres which was 4% over the procurement of the year 1970-71. Accordingly there was also increase in the sale of milk to the tune of 1,69,104 litres which works out to 15% increase over last years sales.

Chittoor Dairy

The Chittoor Dairy made spectacular progress during the year. Its area of operations was also increased.

During 1971-72 till the end of May, 1971 there were only 5 milk collection centres which were increased during the year to 19 besides the establishment of 3 private collection centres and forming of 4 Co-operative Milk Supply Societies. There were 22 sales centres *i.e.*, 8 in Chittoor and 11 in Tirupathi and 3 on Tirupathi Hills. On an average, 3,664 litres of milk per day was handled as against 2,100 litres of the year 1970-71. The total quantity of milk procured during the year was 12,57,984 litres and the total quantity sold was 15,32,470 litres. The excess sale was due to taking into account the opening balance as on 1-4-1971 and mainly due to standardisation.

Ramabhadrapuram Milk Cooling Centre

The Cooling Centre at Ramabhadrapuram was commissioned on 28-2-1971 with an initial procurement of 120 litres per day from 6 villages. During the year, the procurement was raised to 1,000 litres per day by opening new collection centres around Vizianagaram. The milk from the Small Farmers Development Agency Beneficiaries at the existing centres was collected in full thus providing a steady side income through dairying. Sales were also extended to Sunabeda, Garividi, etc., in addition to Ramabhadrapuram, Bobbili and Salur.

Srikakulam Milk Cooling Centre

The Milk Cooling Centre started functioning from November, 1971 with an initial average handling of 79 litres per day during November, 1971 and touched the maximum average handling of 916 litres per day during March, 1972. The milk from the beneficiaries of Small Farmers Development Agency located in the area of collection is being accepted on priority basis.

The milk was procured through 11 collection centres and sold in the Srikakulam town through 15 sales centres. The dairy off-take of milk is 850 to 950 litres. The total milk procured during the year under report was 74,856 litres as against the total sales of 59,548 litres. In addition, 229 kgs. of ghee was also produced at this centre. With the mass loaning programme for Dairying by Small Farmers Development Agencies there is much scope to increase the production in the coming few years. Proposals in this direction were under consideration.

Mydukur Milk Cooling Centre

The Cooling Centre was commissioned on 1-3-1971 with initial procurement of 160 litres per day. The average procurement of this centre was 890 litres per day during the year under report. The milk from Small Farmers Development Agency Dairy Beneficiaries has been received on priority basis, however to the limitations of market. The maximum milk handling of 1,100 litres per day was touched during March, 1972. A quantity of 1,035 kgs. of ghee was also produced at this centre. This centre is converted into a chilling centre with the additional funds provided under special development provisions for Rayalaseema. The progress of work was in full swing during the year and it is likely to be completed by December, 1972. This unit will accommodate the milk produced by the Beneficiaries of Small Farmers Development Agency Dairying Scheme under implementation in the area.

Nizamabad Milk Cooling Centre

The centre was functioning with a bulk cooler provided for the purpose but action has been taken to convert it into a chilling centre as Nizamabad area has got good milk potential. The additional constructional works to convert this into a dairy were in progress from out of the funds retained by Telangana Regional Committee.

During the year 1971-72 a quantity of 6,39,957 litres of milk was procured and 42,283 litres was received from the other centres. A quantity of 4,17,897 litres of milk was sold in Nizamabad town and 2,37,655 litres was despatched to Hyderabad Dairy. In addition, 3,213 kgs. of ghee was produced and 2,994 kgs. of ghee was sold during the year. Every possible step has been taken to augment milk production from the milk potential areas.

Anantapur Milk Cooling Centre

The civil works of this centre were completed by October, 1971 costing Rs. 2.30 lakhs and the centre started functioning from 27-11-1971 with an initial average handling of 90 litres per day during November, 1971 and it touched the maximum average handling of 355 litres per day during the peak flush. The total quantity of milk procured during the year under report was 35,730 litres (27-11-1971 to 31-3-1972) as against which 35,482 litres were sold in the Anantapur town.

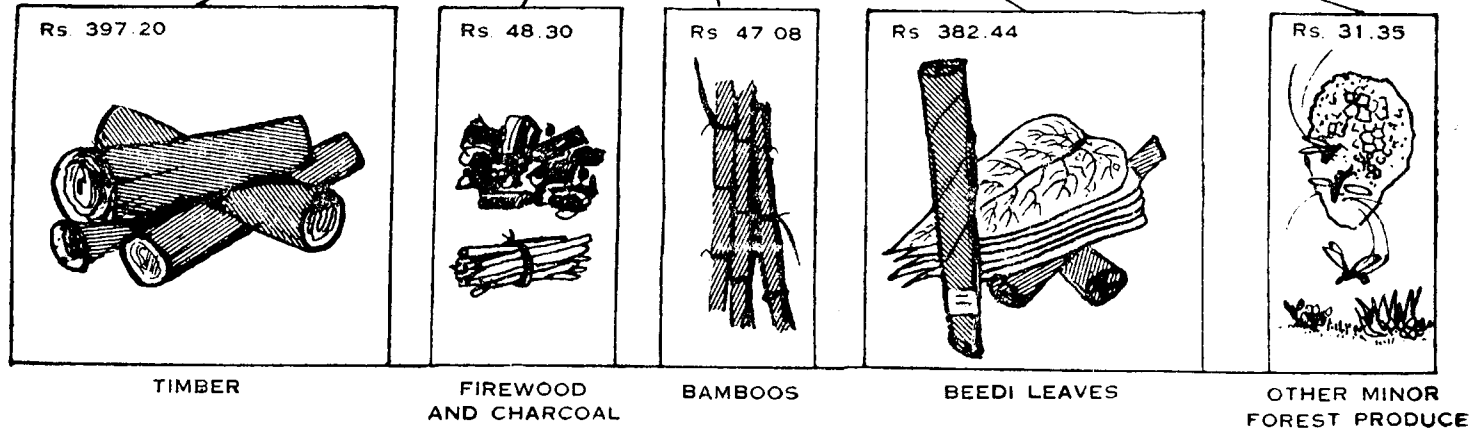
Milk Co-operatives

The Dairy Movement under Co-operative Sector has achieved a considerable progress during the year. As at the end of the year there were 1,090 Co-operative Milk Supply Societies and 17 Co-operative Milk Supply Unions (including District Milk Marketing Societies). Many societies have been revived and several new societies were registered both under the pilot scheme under the milk-belt area of the Milk Powder Factory, Vijayawada and also in the area covered by Central Dairy, Hyderabad.

ANDHRA PRADESH VALUE OF FOREST PRODUCE 1971-72



Rs. 906.37 LAKHS.



The commercial banks have taken up advancing loans to the milk producers in the Central Dairy area and under the Pilot Scheme at Vijayawada. The department sponsored a special scheme of financing weaker sections for purchase of milch animals and thereby the milk production in both the areas of Milk Powder Factory, Vijayawada and Central Dairy, Hyderabad has been augmented. This resulted in improving the economic position of men of limited means who adopted the dairying. The scheme of organisation of co-operative milk supply societies in the Milk Powder Factory area covering Krishna, Guntur and West Godavari districts made much headway. Under this scheme 43 Co-operative Milk Supply Societies, with weaker sections with loan facilities for them, were organised and registered during 1971-72. Weaker section was clearly defined in the model by-laws of these societies as individuals belonging to families of all the members of which put together do not own more than 3 acres of dry land or do not own more than 2 acres of wet land or any combination of wet and dry land on the basis of equatum of 2 acres of wet land being equal to 3 acres of dry land. So far, under this scheme in Krishna district, a sum of Rs. 8,93,050 was advanced to individual members through 43 milk supply societies as loans for the purchase of milch animals.

FOREST DEPARTMENT

Territorial Divisions

During the year under report there were a few changes in the jurisdiction of territorial divisions, ranges consequent on the disreservation and due to formation of Rajahmundry Division.

Guntur Circle

An area of 45,611 acres of forest land in Krishna and West Godavari Districts was disreserved for assignment to landless poor for cultivation. Nuzvid Range in Eluru Division was abolished with effect from 1-12-1971, thus reducing the number of ranges from six to five.

Visakhapatnam Circle

As a prelude to the Reorganisation of Kakinada Division and formation of Rajahmundry Division, Rampachodavaram, Gokavaram and Addatigala Ranges of Kakinada Divisions were reorganised. A new Range called Merredumilli was formed. The following sections were reorganised and attached to Ranges noted against them.

Sections	Ranges
1. Devarapalli	} Rampachodavaram Range.
2. Velamalakota	
3. Pindikuruvalasa	
4. Valamuru	} Merredumilli Range.
5. Vakkalur	
6. Cheedipalem	} Addatigala Range.
7. Ramavaram	

In addition to this, 9 new beats were formed by reorganisation of the old beats, in all the four Ranges of Maredumilli, Rampachodavaram, Godavaram and Addatigala, for transferring necessary posts from Nellore South Division.

Working Plans

During the year under report 13 Working Plan Parties functioned for preparation of the working Plans.

Forest Settlement Officers

The five Forest Settlement Officers with headquarters at Hyderabad, Srikakulam, Kakinada, Chittoor and Khammam continued to perform their duties to finalise the work connected with the settlement of Forest Blocks notified under Andhra Pradesh Forest Act, 1967, in the entire State. The Forest Settlement Officer, Khammam, has been placed under the administrative control of Collector.

The administrative set-up of the State Forest Department was as follows on 31-3-1972:

		Special
Circles	.. 7	3
Divisions	.. 39	24
Ranges	.. 183	..
Sections	.. 644	..
Beats	.. 2,529	..

Forest Areas

The total forest area in the State was 64,889.13 square kilometres at the end of 1971-72 compared with 64,956.66 square kilometres last year. The break-up of the forest area according to the legal position was as follows:

(i) Reserved Forests	.. . 45,290.58 sq. k.ms.
(ii) Reserved Lands	.. 18,075.95 sq. k.ms.
(iii) Un-notified areas	.. 1,522.65 sq. k.ms.
Total :	<u>64,889.13 sq. k.ms.</u>

The total length of boundaries of Forest Blocks as on 31-3-1972 was 61,872.81 kilometres. The reduction in the area during 1971-72 is due to dis-reservation of forest area for distribution to landless poor.

Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons under Pochampad Project

Due to the construction of Pochampad Project, 48 villages situated on either side of river Godavari will get submerged, of which 26 villages

fall in Nirmal and Mudhole taluqs of Adilabad district, under the Nirmal Forest Division. Four out of 26 villages will submerge partly. The areas involved relate to the above 26 villages. The extent of cultivable land and the residential areas that will be submerged in these 26 villages is as indicated below:

	No.	Fully sub- mergible Ha.	No.	Partly sub- mergible Ha.	No.	Total Area Ha.
1. Villages ..	22	4,263.00	4	240.38	26	4,503.38
2. House-sites ..	22	153.38	4	16.59	26	169.97
Total :	<u>22</u>	<u>4,416.38</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>256.97</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>4,673.35</u>

To rehabilitate the people residing in the areas that will be submerged, the following forest areas have been ordered to be disreserved from the Reserved Forest Blocks in Nirmal Forest Division by the Government for their rehabilitation:

Year	Name of the Block	Areas in Ha.	Authority
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1968-69	.. Dilawarpur	.. 428.16	G. O. Ms. No. 1043 (F. & A), For. I, dated 22-5-1968.
1969-70	.. Chincholi	.. 141.64	G. O. Ms. No. 313, (F. & A), For. I, dated 28-2-1969.
1970-71	.. Mujgi ..	.. 820.31	
	Lohesara	.. 832.45	
	Mutapur and Koachanpalli.	1,270.73	
	Mamda ..	.. 404.69	
	Total :	<u>3,897.98</u>	

Departmental survey and demarcation, the actual area which comes to 4,024.64 Hectares has been completed.

The tree growth on the entire surveyed area of 4,024.64 has already been sold and a total revenue of Rs. 10,89,381.00 has been realised. Out of the sold area of 4,024.64 hectares an area of 3,458.49 hectares has been handed over to the Project Authorities. The remaining area will be handed over after the expiry of the present lease period.

Beedi Leaves

Beedi leaves which is a major forest produce in this State is mostly available in Telangana area. With a view to eliminate monopoly in this trade the Government have taken over this trade and all purchases in future have to be made through the departmental agency. The taking over of this trade by the Government has incidentally helped the tribal labour, who were ill-paid by the Contractors.

The gross revenue derived from the scheme during 1971, season was Rs. 3,34,86,100 with a total expenditure of Rs. 1,15,27,166 leaving net revenue to Rs. 2,19,58,934.

Timber and Fuel

During the year under report, 1,333 timber and full coupes comprising an area of 63,030.23 hectares were sold for an amount of Rs. 4,63,29,631.72. Apart from this 388 timber and fuel coupes comprising an area of 8,593.05 hectares were worked departmentally and produce sold at Rs. 79,80,932.36.

The timber, charcoal and fuel obtained from the forests during the year under report was as follows:—

Produce	Quantity
(i) Timber	.. 2,29,175.69 cubic metres
	.. 49 tones, 900 kgs., 620 grams (Sandalwood)
(ii) Firewood	.. 5,07,544.82
(iii) Charcoal	.. 33,564.87 tonnes

Other Minor Forest Produce

The quantity of important Minor Forest Produce obtained from forests during the year is as follows:

(i) Bamboo	.. 2,06,973.78 tonnes.	
(ii) Beedi Leaves	.. 8,241.82 tonnes and	646 Borumas
	2,54,644.443 St. Bags.	

Red-Sanders

No red-sander coupes were worked during the year. But the plantations were tendered and thinned spending an amount of Rs. 1,45,291 and 2,26,380 red-sander poles were obtained out of which 1,67,586 poles were sold in auction for Rs. 67,457 and the rest will be sold next year.

Sandalwood

In Guntur Circle about twenty-nine tonnes of heart-wood and about twenty tonnes of sap-wood of Sandal was obtained by extraction of all dead, dying trees from Chittoor East Division, which was finally cleared and sold for Rs. 2,66,966.

Supply of Timber

The following supplies were made by the Divisional Forest Officers, Saw Mill Division, Jannaram and Rajahmundry during 1971-72 :

Saw Mill Division, Jannaram*Round Timber :*

Quantity supplied in Cum	..	703.888
Value of the material supplied in		
Rs.	..	4,49,924.55

Sawn Sizes :

Quantity Supplied in Cum.	..	321.718
Value of the material supplied		
in Rs.	..	2,73,748.89

Apart from this, teak and non-teak sizes double size parata valuing of Rs. 69,269.83 has been supplied to various divisions of the Forest Department during the year under report. Thus the total supplies made from the Saw Mill, Jannaram were of the value of Rs. 7,92,943.27 as follows:

		Rs.
(i) Round timber	..	4,49,924.55
(ii) Sawn Sizes, etc.	..	3,43,018.72
		<hr/>
Total :		7,92,943.27
		<hr/>

Besides the above, the furniture manufactured at the Saw Mill Wood Workshop of the value of Rs. 68, 133 was also supplied to various departments during 1971-72.

Saw Mill Division, Rajahmundry

The vital value of the timber bamboos, etc., supplied by the Saw Mills Division to different agencies in and outside the State was to the tune of Rs. 18,11,230.00.

In addition to the above, timber worth Rs. 2,108.65 was supplied by Divisional Forest Officer, Warangal to Endowment Department for Madaram Jatra in Mulug taluk.

Concessions to the Tribal Population

Forest is flesh and blood of tribal life. It provides them all kinds of wild fruits, edible leaves, honey roots, etc. The Forest Department has been extending several concessions to Scheduled Tribes for their economic development.

The concession allowed to the hill tribal for free utilization of timber and fuel for domestic purposes to be continued during the year under report, the Government has sanctioned Rs. 1.32 lakhs under Tribal Welfare Scheme. The amount was spent for the formation of roads in Srikakulam Division where tribals were engaged for laying the roads.

Further for the amelioration of the living conditions of the tribals, coffee plantations are raised departmentally in the Agency tracts of Visakhapatnam district and only tribals were employed for plantation works.

The tribal population in Nagarkurnool Division of Hyderabad Circle and those in Adilabad Circle continued to enjoy the concessions of free removal of Parks Mohava and honey, etc., from the reserved forests. The privileges and concessions allowed to hill tribes in agency areas such as free removal of timber and fuel for domestic purposes, free grazing to their cattle and free removal of minor forest produce for sale to either Scheduled Tribes Corporation Societies or Girijan Corporation were continued to be enjoyed by them.

The Adi-Andhra and Mutharacha communities settled down in Udayagiri Durgam Reserve Forest of Nellore North Division, are allowed free removal of minor forest produce for their domestic use.

The tribal population living in Polavaram Agency (West Godavari district), Eluru Division continued to enjoy the free concession for removal of firewood and minor forest produce for domestic purposes, besides free grazing of their cattle. They are also allowed free removal of minor forest produce for sale to the Andhra Pradesh Girijan Co-operative Corporation. The right to purchase minor forest produce, on monopoly basis from the tribals was granted to the Andhra Pradesh Girijan Co-operative Corporation, Vizag during 1971-72, on a royalty of Rs. 6,218. The Polavaram Hill Tribes Labour Co-operative Society Limited, Kothar (Machandrapuram) was granted the right to exploit bamboos in P. R. Gudem and Majular Bamboo coupes during 1971-72 at one-half of the average rentals of the past 3 years for a period of 6 months in G.O. No. 1722, Forest-III/71-71, II Department, dated 2-2-72. The rentals payable by the society for 1971-72 coupes are as follows:

P. R. Gudem	..	Rs. 5,584
Manjular	..	15,670

The Welfare of Chenchu and Sugalies which are the main tribes residing in the forests of Nandyal, Giddalore, Atmakur and Kurnool Divisions is being looked after by the Forest Department. 22 Chenchu schools are being run by the Forest Department for education of the

Chenchu children. The Chenchu children studying at Bairlutu and Dornol Higher Elementary Schools are provided with boarding facilities. Mid-day meals are provided to children in all schools except those provided with boarding facilities. Free supply of books, clothes, etc., is also provided in order to attract them towards the education. Further there are two Chenchu Co-operative Societies, one at Atmakur and the other at Dornal which take Minor Forest Produce leases and provide employment to the Chenchus.

The cattle of Chenchus are allowed free grazing in the forest, besides providing lands to them inside the Reserve Forest for cultivation. They earn their wages by engaging themselves on departmental works and by working in the forest contractors' coupes as per the terms of agreement with contractors.

Forest Industries

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 these Mills are supplied by the State Forest Department at fixed rates of royalty. The Sirpur Paper Mills were given a 30 years lease of bamboo in Adilabad district which expired in March, 1971 and fresh agreement is under consideration. Apart from Adilabad Circle, bamboo units have been leased out to the Paper Mills in Kothagudem Circle and 10,381 and 4,589 metric tonnes of bamboo was supplied to Sirpur Paper Mills and Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills, respectively.

Free Grants

During the year under report, 2,245 persons were granted timber, bamboos and thatched grass free of cost for construction of huts destroyed due to natural calamities such as floods and fires. The details of forest produce distributed to these grantees is furnished below :

1. Timber—503 Cu. M. and 1,930 poles.
2. Bamboos—1,775.80 tonnes and 1,485 poles
3. Thatched grass—1,235 cart loads.
4. Other Produce—4 tonnes and 7,805 poles.

Grazing

As per G.O. Ms. No. 387, Food and Agriculture Department, dated 14-3-1968 free grazing is allowed in the entire State except in plantations and prohibited areas with effect from 1-4-1968. Goat browsing is strictly prohibited in Reserved Forests. But some special blocks have been opened in Padra of Nagarkurnool Division, Nalgonda Division and goat browsing is allowed as per Government Memo. No. 2621/For. II/67, dated 3-10-1968. An amount of Rs. 15,994 was collected during the year 1971-72 by allowing goat browsing in these blocks.

Plantations

The details of Plantations, indicating the extents of areas of various important species, raised during the year and the extent of areas of plantations of various species existing at the close of the year were as follows:

Name of Species	Area planted during 1971-72 (in hectares)	Total existing plantation area at the close of the year (in hectares)
(1)	(2)	(3)
Teak	3,000.02	30,080.89
Eucalyptus	665.91	10,114.13
Cashew	280.80	14,614.75
Casurina	686.18	12,685.96
Red Sanders	73.81	927.98
Sandal Wood	52.50	1,470.48
Bamboo	1,824.59	10,533.15
Soft-wood	8.00	489.25
Sissco	16.90	211.10
Coffee .. ..	..	478.32
Pine-apple .. ..	..	26.14
Other Miscellaneous Species and mixed Plantations ..	5,293.95	34,227.14
Total :	11,902.66	1,15,889.29

Establishment of Zoo

This is a spill-over scheme formulated in the Third Five-Year Plan and continued during Fourth Five-Year Plan intended to establish a Modern Zoo at Hyderabad, as a Centre of Recreation and Attraction to the Visitors. This is a Statewide scheme. An amount of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan for 1970-72. The expenditure at the end of March, 1972 is Rs. 6.00 lakhs.

Forest Education

Under Plan yearly 30 candidates are being trained in the Forest School at Yellandu. An amount of Rs. 1.68 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan for 1971 and by the end of March, 1972, an amount of Rs. 1.51 lakhs has been spent. This is a Statewide scheme.

Forest Research

The object of the scheme, is to strengthen research activities and conduct experiments on the techniques of planting various forest species, their growth rates and also the behaviour of exotic species. An amount of Rs. 65,000 has been provided in the Annual Plan 1971-72, and Rs. 1.29 lakhs have been spent by March, 1972. This is a Statewide scheme.

Intensification of Forest Management

Under the scheme a Research and Development Circle has been constituted. An amount of Rs. 2.35 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan for 1971-72. The office started functioning from September, 1971. This is a Statewide scheme. The expenditure to end of March, 1972, was Rs. 0.45 lakh.

Teak Plantations

The scheme is implemented in all the three regions of the State. This programme takes into consideration the imperative need to build up the depleted growing stock of this species and at the same time convert miscellaneous forests of non-teak into valuable teak plantation. An amount of Rs. 26.03 lakhs (Coastal Andhra Rs. 7.30 lakhs, Rayalaseema Rs. 3.40 lakhs and Telangana Rs. 15.33 lakhs) provided in the Annual Plan to raise teak plantations over an area of 3,039.41 hectares (Coastal Andhra 936 hectares, Rayalaseema 261.41 hectares, Telangana 1,842 hectares). By the end of March, 1972, an amount of Rs. 25.84 lakhs (Coastal Andhra Rs. 7.25 lakhs, Rayalaseema Rs. 3.73 lakhs and Telangana Rs. 14.86 lakhs) was spent. Plantations were raised over an area of 2,968.57 hectares (Coastal Andhra 935.24 hectares, Rayalaseema 238.92 hectares and Telangana 1,794.41 hectares).

Red-Sanders

Red-sanders which is a monopoly of Andhra Pradesh is having export demand. An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan for 1971-72 and Rs. 0.67 lakh has been spent by the end of March, 1972. The scheme has been implemented in Rayalaseema Region.

Casurina Plantation

To meet the increasing demand for fuel and poles, an amount of Rs. 4.90 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan for 1971-72 to raise the casurina plantations over an area of 688.78 hectares. An amount of Rs. 4.78 lakhs has been spent upto the end of March, 1972. The scheme has been implemented in Coastal Andhra region.

Quick Growing Species

For raising plantations of quick growing species to supply raw material for the paper and pulp industries, an amount of Rs. 15.50 lakhs (Coastal Andhra Rs. 10.34 lakhs and Telangana Rs. 5.16 lakhs) has

been provided in the Annual Plan for 1971-72 to raise plantations over an area of 2,008.80 hectares (Coastal Andhra 1,250 hectares and Telangana 758.80 hectares). The expenditure is Rs. 16.74 lakhs (Coastal Andhra Rs. 11.05 lakhs and Telangana Rs. 5.69 lakhs) and plantations were raised over an area of 2,221.75 hectares (Coastal Andhra 1,472.75 hectares and Telangana 749 hectares).

Forest Consolidation

This scheme is intended to carry out the works of survey and demarcation of taken-over baroon areas and Ex-Jamindari forests and their notifications under various sections of Forest Act. An amount of Rs. 1.06 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan for 1971-72 to implement the scheme in Telangana region. A sum of Rs. 1.34 lakhs has been spent during the year.

Bursera Plantations

An amount of Rs. 29,000 has been provided in the Annual Plan for 1971-72 to raise plantations over an area of 20 hectares in Telangana region. A sum of Rs. 30,000 has been spent and plantations raised over an area of 20 hectares.

Development of Communications

An amount of Rs. 1.44 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan for 1971-72 for this scheme to be implemented in Rayalaseema region. The expenditure was Rs. 1.42 lakhs.

Game Sanctuaries

An amount of Rs. 98,000 has been provided in the Annual Plan for 1971-72 for development of game sanctuary at Pakhal in Warangal district. The expenditure to end of March, 1972 was Rs. 94,000.

Raising of Cashew Plantations

An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan for 1970-72 for carrying out preliminary operations to raise cashew plantations in 1972. The expenditure incurred to end of March, 1972, was Rs. 1.00 lakh.

Coffee Plantations

This scheme is intended to provide employment to economically backward tribals in the agency areas by growing arabica coffee which is also a foreign exchange earner and also serves as a soil conservation measure. An amount of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan to raise plantations over an area of 12 hectares and Rs. 8.18 lakhs has been spent upto the end of March, 1972 and plantations were raised over 13.4 hectares besides maintenance of 478.2 hectares of plantations raised in the past.

Soil Conservation Works in River Valley Projects—Machkund Basin

This scheme is intended to carry out soil conservation works in catchment area of Machkund Basin in Coastal Andhra region. The scheme is being implemented jointly by Forest and Agriculture Departments under the overall control of the Forest Department. The activities of the Forest Department are confined in the Reserve Forests, while the activities of Agriculture Department are extended to unreserved forests and lands and also in cultivators land. The All India Soil Survey Organisation has carried out spot inspections to decide the extent of soil erosion with reference to the aerial photographs and fixed the priority zones where immediate soil conservation measures have to be attended to. Under Forest Sector in 6,926.20 hectares afforestation works were carried out with species like Silver Oak, Bamboo and Eucalyptus, till the end of 1970-71. During 1971-72 the area afforested was 648 hectares. Under the agriculture sector contour-bunding, gully plugging, vegetative protection works, stone terracing and bench terracing works were done over an area of 41,123.69 hectares till the end of 1970-71. During 1971-72, the works were carried out in an area of 358.00 hectares. The area treated so far is 73,450 hectares and by carrying out these works the gross area benefited is 1,52,777 hectares.

The department is implementing supporting schemes in non-priority areas and raising Bamboo and Silver Oak plantations with State Plan funds.

There is a provision of Rs. 13.00 lakhs during 1971-72 Government of India have indicated that the Central assistance would be Rs. 12.50 lakhs only for the year. Hence the expenditure incurred was Rs. 12.46 lakhs.

Forest Resources Survey

With the object of carrying out resources survey to assess the raw material potential available to open wood based industries, Forest Resources Survey Party has been opened in 1968-69. The survey was carried out in the first instance in Krishna Valley of Mahaboobnagar district of Telangana region. The party was wound up in November, 1970 and re-opened in December, 1970 in Ongole district of Rayalaseema area to continue its work in Nallamalai forests. Again in October, 1971 the party has been shifted to Tirupathi of Chittoor district of Rayalaseema region to continue its work in Seshachalam Inundation Catchment. During the year 1968-69 an area of 1,024 sq. kms. in 1969-70 an area of 1,616 sq. kms. in 1970-71 an area of 2,380 sq. kms., and in 1971-72, an area of 3,920 sq. kms., was surveyed. Against the Budget provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs the expenditure was Rs. 1.89 lakhs.

Cashew Plantations

An amount of Rs. 53,000 has been provided in the Annual Plan for 1971-72. The scheme is implemented to carry out prophylactic plan

protection measures in cashew plantations in an area of 1,019 hectares in Andhra region. Two sprayings with democran has been done one before the flowering and the other at the onset of fruiting. A sum of Rs. 0.60 lakh has been spent upto the end of March, 1972.

Cashew Plantations and Area Expansion Programme

The scheme has been sanctioned for the first time in March, 1972, in G.O. Ms. No. 335, F. & A. (For. I) Department, dated 9-3-1972. The sanctioned amount for special package is Rs. 4.00 lakhs and for area expansion is Rs. 1.00 lakh. The works have been carried out in Coa stal Andhra region and the expenditure is Rs. 3.61 lakhs and Rs. 1.00 lakh respectively.

Drought Relief Works

During the year also Collectors have provided funds to Divisional Forest Officers under drought relief and the Divisional Forest Officers have spent the amount for cultural operations, repairs to forest roads and buildings, deepening of wells, maintenance of plantations and nurseries, construction of pillars, contour-trenching, etc. The amount spent in each circle under drought relief work was as follows:

	Rs.
1. Adilabad Circle ..	99,456
2. Warangal Circle ..	1,39,200
3. Vizag Circle ..	5,18,401
4. Kothagudem Circle ..	2,56,975
5. Kurnool Circle ..	4,04,867
6. Hyderabad Circle ..	1,02,265
7. Guntur Circle ..	4,20,770
Total:	<u>19,41,934</u>

Drought Prone Areas Programme

The Government of India have sanctioned implementation of Drought Prone Areas Programme in the chronically drought affected areas of Kurnool, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Chittoor and Mahaboobnagar districts with a view to mitigate, if not eradicate totally, the scarcity conditions in these areas by constructing civil works of a permanent nature and taking up production oriented and labour intensive programme in these districts. The drought prone areas programme is eligible for 100% assistance from Government of India. Based on the administrative approach given by Government of India, the State Government have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 24.45 lakhs during 1971-72 for carrying out broadly the following programmes under the Forest sector.

(1) Farm forestry, (2) Soil and moisture conservation, (3) Fixation of sand dunes and arrest of sandrift, (4) Afforestation and (5) Completion of spill-over works taken up in 1970-71. An amount of Rs. 21.27 lakhs was spent and employment to the extent of 5.84 lakhs man-days created during 1971-72.

WILD LIFE

Shooting Blocks

No shooting blocks were opened during the period under report as per Resolution of S.W.L.A.B. and Government orders thereon and also in view of ban on shooting tiger and panther for five years from 1-7-1970.

Wild Life Sanctuaries

The Wild Life Sanctuaries in the State are as follows:

1. Khawal Wild Life Sanctuary—Adilabad district.
2. Pocharam Wild Life Sanctuary—Medak district.
3. Pakhal Wild Life Sanctuary—Warangal district.
4. Eturnagaram Wild Life Sanctuary—Warangal district.
5. Pelicanery Kolleru Lake—Eluru Division, West Godavari district.

Nehru Zoological Park

The Nehru Zoological Park, is under the direct control of Forest Department and covers an area of 121 hectares. This scheme was first sanctioned during the year 1959 and Zoo was declared open to the public on 6-10-1963. From the modest beginning made in 1963, the park has become now a premier picnic spot of twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and is the largest Zoo in the country.

The following animals were continued to be exhibited during the year under report:

- (1) Tiger, (2) Panther, (3) Bears (Black, Brown, Sloth and Malayalam), (4) Chimpanzee, (5) Eland Antelopes, (6) Gimacos (7) Mandril, (8) Zebras, (9) Pandas, (10) Elephants, (11) Hippo, (12) Camels, (13) Kangaroo, (14) Wallabies, (15) Fellow deers, (16) Lions (African and Indian), (17) Gnemno, (18) Rhinos, (19) Geraffes, (20) Ostriches, (21) Clouded Leopard, (22) Martin, (23) Sykes Gnemons, (24) African Drills, (25) Graint Tortoises, (26) Hoolock Gibbons, (27) Mute Swan, (28) Sacred baboon, (29) Spins baboons, (30) Capuchin Monkey, (31) Suppher crested Cockatoons, (32) Manipur Kalij Pheasants, (33) Satyr Trayopan, (34) Glade Baboon, (25) Sramong, (36) Warthogs, (37) Malayan Sunder and (38) Puma.

A white tiger 'Govind' was obtained from Delhi Zoo for breeding purposes. Besides the above, various birds like Pheasants, Pea-fowl Slorks and Cranes, Macaq and other parrots, etc.) were also displayed during the year under report,

Mini Train

The Mini Train continued functioning during the year under report and a revenue realised from the Mini Train was Rs. 6,882.15.

Acquarium

The aquarium was maintained during the year.

National History Museum

The Museum was maintained under the supervision of Curator-cum-Caretaker. The Museum continued to be most popular with the old as well as young.

Film Shooting

The Zoo continued to be popular for film shooting. Totally 14 films were shot in the Zoo. With a view to attract more Producers the Government have reduced the film shooting charges from Rs. 250 per day to 150 per day.

Pre-Historic Animals Park

The work on the construction of the life scale model of Tynanosaus was continued. A beginning was made on the life size model of Tricorotops. The unique work was taken up by the Geological Survey of India.

Research

Apart from the regular experiments and trials of new species in the various research centres, depending upon their climatic conditions, trials are being undertaken to determine the best species suited for the tract. In Agency Areas of East Godavari and Visakhapatnam, trials are being conducted on various species of tropical pines, pure eucalyptus and to a little extent on pollars. So far the indications regarding pines are very encouraging and at least 3 or 4 species have shown promising results. Various pure species of eucalyptus are also being raised and it is too early to indicate the exact species suited for these tracts.

Genetic trials of teak have been initiated. During this year limited work was conducted with regard to the grafting of teak from buds collected from elite trees within the State. Success has been partial. It is proposed to repeat trials on a more extensive scale in the coming year. Three centres have been established for this work at Gungal near Hyderabad, at Kadam near Jannaram and Maredumilli near Rajahmundry. Apart from these, fertilization and growth-rate trials are also undertaken on most of the species.

During the year, 20 hectares of *Bursera* plantation was raised, besides maintaining older plantations. It is, however, decided to hand-over major part of this work to the territorial staff from 1972-73. The *Bursera* husk collected during the previous year as well as last year was got distilled with the courtesy of Biological Evans, Hyderabad and 41 litres of oil has been recovered. This is being handed over to the Forest Utilisation Officer for disposal.

As large scale plantation of *Bursera* is being undertaken, the necessity for a distillation plant is keenly felt and as such one unit was procured from Bangalore and installed at Gungal. This has a capacity of 100 kgs. and being stainless steel, can be used for distillation of a number of essential oils.

During the First Five-Year Plan, the Soil Conservation Research Centre was established to provide a nucleus for research in conservation of soils, particularly immature skeletal soils. About 620 hectares of land under this centre has been planted successfully with important economic species like Cashew, Eucalyptus, Sissoo, *Bursera*, etc. by adopting various soil and moisture conservation devices. A technique for raising *Bursera* and Eucalyptus species nurseries and plantations has been perfected.

Two research centres were opened at Nellore and Tirupathi with the object of tackling silvicultural problems pertaining to propagation of casurina, eucalyptus, cashew and other species in coastal sandy soils as well as on laterite soil at Nellore centre and to rehabilitate the denuded ex-panchayat-forest in the dry Rayalaseema tract experiencing low and erratic rainfall at the Tirupathi centre. During the Second Five-Year Plan, two more research centres were opened at Bibinagar and Kadam. The experimental work at Bibinagar centre was concentrated mainly on eucalyptus hybrid, bamboo, *Bursera* and other indigenous species. In Kadam centre the experiments were on regeneration of teak in loam and black cotton soils, fertiliser-effects on young teak plantations and artificial regeneration of bamboo and eucalyptus hybrid.

During the Third Five-Year Plan, two more research centres were opened at Araku and Warangal. In Araku centre the experimental work was confined mostly to species trials with exotic species and to tackle problems relating to anti-erosion and afforestation and soil bunding. Fertiliser experiments were also laid out with Silver Oak, eucalyptus, bamboo, red-sanders and teak. The work at Warangal centre was mostly concentrated with artificial and natural regeneration of teak and bamboo and exploratory trials with soft-woods species such as bamboo malabaricum, *Ailanthus excelsa*, etc. The Research Centre at Tirupathi was shifted to Rajahmundry to carry out experiments of red-sanders and also to conduct experiments with tree and grass species suitable for introduction in the arid tracts of Anantapur district.

The important works carried out during the last four years were the expansion of *Bursera* plantations on a large scale and introduction of Rusa grass from Amravati in the *Bursera* plantations with a view to distil the oil, on a commercial scale. The establishment of Eucalypturium with different species at Sahebnagar and Araku, introduction of fodder grass and essential oil yielding grasses in Araku, Nellore, Pamidi (Anantapur district) and Sahebnagar centres, trials with different provenances of eucalyptus teriticornis and eucalyptus camaldulensis, obtained from Australian, trials with different species and poplars, etc. Raising irrigated teak plantations in Kadam Centre under the G. N. C. P. was continued. During the year, at the New Research Centre at Rajahmundry trials with afforestation of saline blanks in Mangrove forests etc., were carried out. Some work has also been done both in the nursery and in

the field on propagation of medicinal plants like *Rauwalfia serpentina*, *Ammi magus*, *Ammi visnaga*, *Mentha piperata*, *Mentha arvensis*, *Cymbopogon wintarianus* and *Cymbopogon martinii*.

The main work at Saheb Nagar centre consists of raising various fodder grasses species and collection of seeds besides maintenance of old *Bursera* plantations, *Eucalyptus* plantation and *Eucalyptarium*. A nursery is also raised and maintained of various species as *Eucalyptus*, *Casurina*, fodder grasses, etc., for supply to the divisions. Various experiments on Rausa grass and fodder grasses are being conducted at this centre. Besides, the maintenance of *Bursera* plantations raised during 1962-1971, collection of husk, identification of female plants in the older plantations, supply of *Bursera* pot culture plants for 1972-73 plantations and also in view of proposed taking up of large scale *Bursera* plantations (40 hectares annually) and Rausa plantations at Gungul centre, an oil extraction plant has been erected at this centre during the year under report. A large scale nursery work of *Bursera* and Rausa has been taken up.

Exhibition

As a part of publicity programme this year Forest Department Stall was established in All India Industrial Exhibition, Hyderabad which was very attractive and impressive.

Wild Life Week

Wild Life Week Celebration was arranged at the Nehru Zoological Park. The Honourable Minister for Panchayati Raj distributed the prizes to the winners of painting, photography and essay writing competitions held this year in connection with the 17th Vanya Prani Saptah. The special attraction of this year's functions was the release of the 'White Tiger' in the enclosure by the Honourable Minister for Panchayati Raj and opening of newly constructed Baboon by the Minister for Forests, Sri P. Mahendranath.

Training

During 1971-72, the following officers have been awarded scholarship by the Government of Denmark for study in the subject of Forestry in Denmark for a period of one year from 1-10-1971 to 30-9-1972.

1. Sri A. V. R. G. Krishna Murthy, I. F. S.
2. Sri K. P. Muniswamy, I. F. S.

The following officers have been deputed for training to Dehra Dun for the various courses indicated against each:

1. Sri V. Parthasarathy, Assistant Conservator of Forests, deputed for training in "Photo Interpretation in Forest Survey" at I. P. I. I., Dehra Dun for 12 months from 24-6-1971 to 23-6-1972.
2. Sri S. Venkatanarayana, Assistant Conservator of Forests, deputed for "Special Refresher" Course for rank promotees at F. R. I. & C., Dehra Dun for 6 months from 1-7-1971 to 31-12-1971.

3. Sri K. Jagan Mohan Rao, Assistant Conservator of Forests deputed for training in "Wild Life Education" Course F. R. I. and C., Dehra Dun for 6 months from 1-11-1971 to 30-4-1972.

Range Officers Training

The following Range Officers and Foresters were deputed for training in logging, etc.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Training in Basic Logging at Coimbatore. | 2 Range Officers and 1 Deputy Range Officer in two months course. |
| 2. Training in Basic Logging at Chandrapur. | 2 Range Officers and 2 Deputy Range Officers in two months course at Chandrapur Centre (Maharashtra State). |
| 3. Training in operation and maintenance of Mechanical logging equipments, tractors trucks and loading devices at Dehra Dun. | One Range Officer for two and half months. |
| 4. Training in operation and maintenance of portable Saw Mill at Chandrapur. | 3 Foresters for a period of two and half months. |
| 5. Refresher training course in portable Saw Mill at Chandrapur. | 1 Range Officer and one Deputy Range Officer for a period of 15 days. |

Foresters and Forest Guards Training

During 1971-72, 87 Foresters and 58 Forest Guards were trained at Andhra Pradesh Forest School, Yellandu. One Forest Guards' Section was cancelled due to change of periods of sessions of Andhra Pradesh Forest School, Yellandu by Government.

Revenue and Expenditure

The total revenue of Forest Department during the year 1971-72 was approximately Rs. 9,56,55,492, while the expenditure incurred was Rs. 5,20,85,474. The net surplus revenue of the Forest Department during the year was Rs. 4,35,70,018

CIVIL SUPPLIES

Functions

The functions of the Civil Supplies Department are broadly classified into the following categories:

1. Enforcement of various control orders.
2. Procurement of paddy and rice.
3. Public distribution of essential commodities such as rice, wheat, sugar and kerosene.

4. Checking of smuggling through Vigilance Cell Staff of Civil Supplies Department.
5. Settlement of accounts between private parties such as local units and millers and the Government relating to the period of ex-Hyderabad State.

Control Orders

At present the following Control Orders are in force in Andhra Pradesh State:

- (i) The A. P. Foodgrain Dealers' Licensing Order, 1964.
- (ii) The Sugar Control Order, 1963.
- (iii) The A. P. Sugar Dealers' Licensing Order, 1964.
- (iv) The A. P. Kerosene (Licensing and Distribution) Order, 1965.
- (v) The A. P. Coarse-grains (Export Control) Order, 1971.
- (vi) The A. P. Rice Procurement (Levy) and Restriction on Sale Order, 1967.
- (vii) The A. P. Paddy and Rice (Requisitioning of Stocks) Order, 1966.
- (viii) The A. P. Paddy, Rice (Procurement) Ex-Mill Price Order, 1970.
- (ix) The A. P. Rice and Paddy (Restriction on Movement) Order, 1970.
- (x) The Southern States (Export of Rice) Order, 1964.
- (xi) The Rice (Southern Zone) Movement Control Order, 1957.
- (xii) The A. P. Exhibition of Price Lists of Goods Order, 1966.
- (xiii) The Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act 1958.

The enforcement staff consisting of Revenue, Civil Supplies, Police, Vigilance Cell Police of Civil Supplies, Sales Tax Department Officials will undertake frequent surprise visits to the rice mills, foodgrains, kerosene and sugar shops to ensure whether accounts are correctly being maintained and the foodgrains are sold at reasonable prices to the public. They also undertake anti-hoarding measures and check the smuggling of foodgrains outside the State. If any contravention is detected on the part of any dealer or miller the Enforcement Officers are empowered to take penal action against the offending dealers or millers under the penal provisions of Essential Commodities Act under which the stocks can be seized if necessary and the offenders prosecuted in criminal courts.

Procurement of Paddy and Rice

The Government of India fixes procurement target for rice for each year for Central pool. As recommended by the Agricultural Prices

Commission the following procurement prices for paddy and rice have been notified for Andhra Pradesh State during the period under report:

Variety	Rate per Quintal		Remarks
	Paddy	Rice	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Rs.	Rs.	
Long and Short Slender (Superfine)	71.00	110.34	An amount of Rs. 3 per quintal for molagolukulu paddy and Rs. 4.58 for Molagolukulu rice will be paid in addition to notified price.
Medium Slender (fine)	60.00	94.05	
Long Bold (Medium Coarse)	51.00	80.32	A delivery bonus of Rs. 3 per quintal of paddy; Rs. 4.58 per quintal of rice will be paid for high yielding varieties such as I. R. 8 Jaya and Padma, etc.
Short Bold (Coarse)	49.00	77.26	

The State Government is not procuring paddy under any compulsory levy. However, if the producers offer paddy to the Government at the rates fixed the State Government will procure it through the Agency of Food Corporation of India. But as it is, there is no control over paddy and rice prices. Therefore the producers are under no obligation to sell paddy to the Government at the procurement prices.

Since the open market prices of paddy are generally higher than the price fixed by the Government the producers are tempted to sell their produce in the open market. Whenever the open market prices come down below the procurement prices the State Government will then enter the markets and purchase paddy directly from the producers as a price support measure through the Agency of Food Corporation of India. During the period under report a quantity of 3,840 tonnes paddy has been procured directly from the producers.

The rice is procured in the State under Rice Mill Levy Order. According to clause 3 of A.P. Rice Procurement (Levy) Restriction on Sale Order, 1967 as amended up-to-date every rice miller is bound to sell certain percentage of total rice milled in his mill towards levy. The

State has been divided into 4 blocks and percentage of mill levy has been fixed keeping in view the estimated production of each district.

Sl. No.	Block No.	District included	Milling percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	I	West Godavari and Krishna ..	75%
2.	II	Guntur, Nellore and Prakasam ..	50%
3.	III	East Godavari, Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam ..	50%
4.	IV	Hyderabad, Adilabad Nizamabad, Khammam, Karimnagar Warangal, Mahboobnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Anantapur ..	25%

During the period under report (1-4-1971 to 31-3-1972) a quantity of 2,52,776 quintals rice stock has been procured under Rice Mill Levy.

Exports

During the period under report the State Government has allowed exports of rice outside the State on Government account and trade account as per the particulars given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of the State to which the rice is exported	Quantity exported on Government Account	Quantity Exported on Trade Account (in tonnes)	
			Damaged Rice	Broken Rice
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Kerala	90,204	3,377	11,115
2.	Madras	7,086	..	..
3.	Mysore	2,995	..	22
4.	Maharashtra (Govt.) ..	75,340	366	546
5.	Maharashtra (F. C. I.) ..	2,489	..	..
6.	West Bengal	11,004	1,955	2,546
7.	Goa	3,044	..	..
8.	Defence	1,991	..	..
9.	Bihar .. ..	..	..	42
Total :		<u>1,94,153</u>	<u>5,698</u>	<u>14,271</u>

Imports

During the period under report there was severe drought in the State as there were no rains for about two and half months from June to August, 1971. In view of the meagre buffer stock position, the State Government imported rice from the Central Pool from other States as per the particulars given below:

Sl. No.	State from which the stocks imported	Quantity of rice
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Maharashtra ..	18,868 tonnes
2.	Madhya Pradesh ..	8,600 tonnes
Total :		27,468

Essential Commodities—Rice

During the period under report drought conditions prevailed in the State especially in Telangana and Rayalaseema districts. In order to make available rice at cheaper rate especially to the weaker section of the population, the State Government opened fair price shops throughout the State and released coarse rice to the public at the subsidised rate of Re. 1 per kilo from the month of August, 1971. The number of fair price shops opened and stocks released to the public during the period under report was as follows :

Sl. No.	Month	No. of Fair Price Shops opened	Stocks released		
			Fine	Coarse	Total
1.	August, 1971	2,034	160	163	10,323
2.	September, 1971	5,523	3,700	27,585	31,285
3.	October, 1971	6,162	3,650	28,000	31,750
4.	November, 1971	8,099	5,180	27,600	32,780
5.	December, 1971	8,099	5,642	26,700	32,342
6.	January, 1972	8,099	4,950	26,700	31,650
7.	February, 1972	8,099	4,950	26,700	31,650
8.	March, 1972	8,099	4,950	26,700	31,650

Wheat

The Andhra Pradesh State is deficit in wheat production. To meet the requirements of the State, the Government of India allots monthly quota of wheat from out of the Central pool for domestic consumption and also for supply to the flour mills. The monthly allotments made by the Government of India to Andhra Pradesh State and also its distribution among the districts and flour mills was as follows :

Month		For Public Consumption	For Flour 'Mills	Total Allotment made by Govt. of India
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
April, 1971	..	3,982	9,018	13,000
May, 1971	..	3,982	9,018	13,000
June, 1971	..	3,982	9,018	13,000
July, 1971	..	3,982	9,018	13,000
August, 1971	..	6,845	10,155	17,000
September, 1971	..	9,192	10,808	20,000
October, 1971	..	9,903	10,097	20,000
November, 1971	..	9,962	11,988	21,950
December, 1971	..	10,312	11,688	22,000
January, 1972	..	10,312	11,688	22,000
February, 1972	..	10,312	11,688	22,000
March, 1972	..	9,563	12,219	21,782

Sugar

Before January, 1972 there was no control either on price or on movement of sugar. From the month of November, 1971 the prices of sugar started shooting up and at the end of December, 1971 the price reached Rs. 3 per kilo. At this stage the Government of India reached an understanding with the owners of the sugar factories whereby the sugar factories were to release 60% of the production for public consumption at the Government fixed price and the remaining 40% production was to be released for sale in the market. Keeping in view the requirements of the Andhra Pradesh State the Government of India has been allotting

sugar quotas from January, 1971 onwards and the State Government in its turn has been distributing it among the districts to be released to the public through fair price shops.

Sl. No.	Name of the month	Quantity allotted in tonnes
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	January, 1972	.. 10,483
2.	February, 1972	.. 10,000
3.	March, 1972	.. 12,000

As per the Government policy this sugar is purely meant for domestic consumption and therefore the sugar has been distributed through fair price shops only for domestic consumption. The canteens, hotels and bulk consumers have to meet their requirements from the open market.

Kerosene

The Government of India has been allotting monthly kerosene quota to Andhra Pradesh State and the Government in its turn is distributing the same among the districts keeping in view the requirements. The company-wise quotas allotted to the Andhra Pradesh State during the period under report was as follows:

Sl. No.	Month	Quota Allotted				Total
		I.O.C.	Burmah Shell	ESSO	Caltex	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	April, 1971		22,000	tonnes		
2.	May, 1971		22,000	..		
3.	June, 1971		22,000	..		
4.	July, 1971		22,000	..		
5.	August, 1971		22,000	..		
6.	September, 1971		22,000	..		
7.	October, 1971		22,000	..		
8.	November, 1971		22,000	..		
9.	December, 1971		22,000	..		
10.	January, 1972		22,000	..		
11.	February, 1972		22,819	..		
12.	March, 1972		23,768	..		

The kerosene prices have been fixed by the Government of India and during the period under report the retail price per litre of kerosene ranged between 0.64 to 0.67 ps.

Vigilance and its Functions

In order to ensure proper functioning of various licensed dealers such as foodgrains, kerosene, sugar etc., and also to detect the contraventions and arrest smuggling, the Civil Supplies Department is maintaining Vigilance Cell. The entire staff under Vigilance Cell is drafted from Police Department with a Superintendent of Police as its Head. The main function of this cell is to ensure that the control orders are being properly implemented by various agencies and also to seize the stocks wherever contraventions are detected and prosecute the offenders in criminal courts. During the period the Vigilance Cell has seized a quantity of 36,055 quintals of foodgrains worth of Rs. 40.69 lakhs and in 262 cases prosecutions have been launched and in 186 cases convictions have been obtained.

The functioning of the Vigilance Cell during the year has had a salutary effect on the smugglers and blackmarketeers.

Settlement of Accounts

In erstwhile Hyderabad State the food transactions were directly made by the State Government through the agencies of local units, millers, agents or receiving centres. After abolition of the control on foodgrains these State trading transactions have come to a close by 1954. There are number of claims and counters between millers and the State Government. The Commissioner, Civil Supplies, was empowered to settle all the claims between the Civil Supplies Department and its agents. A regular procedure has been laid down for the settlement of the cases. After settlement of the cases some of the agents have filed suits against the Government and the suits are now under adjudication at various stages. Similarly, for a time, the erstwhile Government of Hyderabad has maintained its own godowns for storage of foodgrains by appointing its store-keepers. After abolition of the control the posts of store-keepers were disbanded. But after auditing the accounts of godowns huge shortages were detected in the godowns and therefore the State Government took up the cases for recovery of shortages from the agents as well as from the store-keepers. The position at the end of the year was as follows :

Sl. No.	Nature of the Settlement	AMOUNTS RECOVERABLE		Total
		From Private parties	From Store-keepers	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Settlement of Accounts	51,28,344.42	54,06,821.89	1,05,35,166.31

As against the above claims in 78 cases the parties filed suits involving an amount of Rs. 31,83,979.58. The suits are pending in various courts.

GROUND WATER DEPARTMENT

Set-up

The Government of Andhra Pradesh sanctioned the setting up of a Ground Water Department in February, 1971 for investigation and exploitation of ground water in Andhra Pradesh. Sri B. Venkatanarayana, Chief Engineer of the P.W.D. who had earlier worked as Chief Engineer/Exploratory Tubewell Organisation, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India, incharge of Eexploration and Development of Ground Water Resources and was then working on other duty as Chief Engineer, Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board was appointed as the first Director of the new Department and he took charge of the post on 10-3-1971. The Government also sanctioned the setting up of Regional Offices and a Field Office under the department in October, 1971 for the effective working of the ground water organisation and for attending to the clearance of schemes financed under the I.D.A. The State has been divided into 3 regions covering districts as indicated below:

I. *Regional Office (Telangana):*

Headquarters .. Hyderabad.
 Districts: Adilabad, Nizamabad,
 Karimnagar, Medak,
 Hyderabad, Nalgonda,
 Warangal, Khammam
 Mahbubnagar.

II. *Regional Office (Coastal Andhra):*

Headquarters: Rajahmundry.
 Districts: Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam,
 East Godavari, Krishna,
 Guntur, West Godavari.

III. *Regional Office (Rayalaseema):*

Headquarters: Cuddapah.
 Districts: Chittoor, Kurnool,
 Anantapur, Prakasam
 district, Nellore and
 Cuddapah.

Each Regional Office is under the charge of a Junior Hydrogeologist assisted by Assistant Hydrogeologists besides other technical staff. There is also ministerial staff to look after the ministerial work in the Regional Office. At the Head Office, the Director is assisted by a Senior Hydrogeologist and other technical staff. There is also ministerial staff with an Administrative Officer to attend to the administrative aspects of the Department.

Normal Schemes

The Government of India have entered into an agreement with International Development Association for Implementation of Minor Irrigation Schemes for sinking tube-wells, dug-wells, development of old wells and installation of pumpsets. The amount under minor irrigation scheme is about Rs. 16.82 crores. The Project is under implementation in 78 taluks of the State covering an area of about 116,800 sq. kms. Out of the above amount of Rs. 16.82 crores schemes worth about Rs. 12.47 crores are allotted to the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank and the balance of about Rs. 4.36 crores are allotted to various private commercial banks for formulation of schemes and implementation.

Development Schemes

The Department has to attend to the following contractual obligations as per the agreement entered into with the I. D. A. for area development schemes serving 78 taluks of the State:

- (a) loans for minor irrigation shall be granted only for investment to be made in the 78 selected taluks of the State.
- (b) Loan for tube-wells shall be granted only if the State Ground Water Department has certified that it has no objection to the technical feasibility of such wells, provided however that loans for tube-wells to be located within 10 miles of the coast shall be granted only on the approval of the State Ground Water Department as to the technical feasibility of each such tube-well.
- (c) The State Ground Water Department shall determine the areas in respect of which any loans for dug-wells (either new or improvement of existing ones) would require its prior approval with regard to their technical feasibility. In such areas, the LMB and participating banks shall initially finance only minimum size trial pits to prove whether adequate reasons exist.

In addition to the Area Development Programme mentioned above, the Department has been entrusted with the following works:

- (a) preparing and initiating the Ground Water Monitoring Programme in Pochampad Project area, as per the agreement entered into with the I.D.A. by the P.W. Department of the Andhra Pradesh State separately for that project.
- (b) drawing up of a Perspective Plan for a planned and rational development of the ground water resources in the Telangana region.
- (c) clearing of applications under S.F.D.A. and M.F.A.L. launched by the Government in the districts of Srikakulam, Cuddapah and Nalgonda in which the minor irrigation works, *i. e.*, sinking of wells, installation of pumpsets, etc., are undertaken valued at Rs. 6.5 crores.
- (d) scrutiny of schemes formulated under Rural Electrification Programme and certification about the ground water availability in those areas.

The work done by the Department during the year under report is indicated below:

I. D. A. Project

Since the creation of the Department, 41 schemes under the I. D. A. Project, worth about Rs. 10.00 crores were technically scrutinised/ investigated and approval given for issue of loans by the APCCLMB and 18 schemes valued at about Rs. 1.8 crores formulated by the commercial banks were approved technically.

Normal Loaning Programme

Under the Normal Loaning Programme, due to paucity of necessary technical staff to undertake investigations and collect data for offering advice, only a general clearance was required to be given during 1971-72. However, with the extremely limited technical staff, sanctioned and after for the I. D. A. Scheme, this work was also attended to obtaining from the APCCLMB data on existing wells, pumpsets, etc., a general advice for implementation of area development programme worth about Rs. 7.00 crores for well sinking, development of wells and installation of pumpsets, etc., in 96 taluks was conveyed to the CCLMB during the year under report. Proposals for sanction of staff are awaiting approval of the Government.

Ground Water Monitoring Programme in Pochampad

As per the agreement concluded between the Government in the Public Works Department of Andhra Pradesh and the International Development Association World Bank, the State Ground Water Department has to prepare and initiate a programme for Ground Water Monitoring in Pochampad Project area. The project covers an area of about 10,00,000 hectares. Studies were initiated from January, 1972 in the area. So far an area of 60,000 hectares has been covered and 260 observation wells have been selected and observations are in progress. Further work is on hand.

Telangana Perspective Plan

The Technical Committee for the Preparation of Telangana Perspective Plan for Telangana region recommended that resource potential maps of the region should be prepared including aspects of ground water. This department was entrusted with the preparation of the above plan.

The Project Report would indicate the studies of ground water investigations in Telangana region, its present level of exploitation, areas promising for further ground water development and areas of limited ground water potentiality with suggestions on mode of development, etc., for optimum utilisation. Proposals for the staff conducting investigations for the scheme was sanctioned by the Government during February, 1972. Staff are to be appointed by the Government.

Credit Facilities for Sinking of Wells

The Small Farmers' Development Agency and Marginal Farmers' Agricultural Labourers Scheme envisaged credit facilities for sinking of wells in Small Farmers' Development Agency area in the districts of Nalgonda, Cuddapah, Srikakulam and Vizag. The technical feasibility of these schemes is to be scrutinised by the department. The problems of the area are special as the extent of holding is small and number of wells required in an area will be much longer. This will require detailed and special survey by special staff.

Rural Electrification Programme

Rural Electrification Schemes relate to agricultural connections (farm energization) in compact areas. This envisages energization of irrigation wells. This department is entrusted with examining such schemes when referred to this department for advice regarding ground water availability in such areas. Too rapid a pumping in an area with limited resources will dry up the wells. This electrification principally results in rapid extraction (cost of extraction *i.e.*, lifting of the water will no doubt be cheaper). But when adequate ground water resources do not exist, very careful study will have to be done to determine the number of pumpsets that can be installed and also the spacing between wells. Pump operated wells are likely to throw out of commission adjoining dry wells operated manually or by animal power.

The Region-wise break-up of technical clearance accorded by the Department under I.D.A., Non-I. D. A. and S.F.D.A. schemes during the first year of its existence 1971-72 was as follows:

Region	Tube-wells	Dug-wells	Govt. or old wells	Oil Engines	Electric Motors
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Coastal Andhra	520	5,787	1,825	300	1,470
Telangana ..	250	17,221	2,230	1,420	3,550
Rayalaseema ..	..	3,736	660	435	1,464
Total:	770	26,744	4,715	2,155	6,484

Chapter VII

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

Chief Secretary: Sri V. K. Rao, I. C. S.

Additional Chief Secretary: Sri S. A. Quader, I. A. S.

VIGILANCE COMMISSION

Commissioner: Sri M. A. Ansari
(1-4-1971 to 3-10-1971)

Sri S. A. Iyengar, I. C. S. (Rtd.)
(4-10-1971 to-date)

TRIBUNAL FOR DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS

Sri S. Madhusudan Rao

ANTI-CORRUPTION BUREAU

Director: Sri B. N. Kalyana Rao, I. P. S.

DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

Sri P. Vaman Rao

GOVERNMENT HOUSE DEPARTMENT

Assistant Comptroller: Sri Shyam Sunderlal

SPECIAL COMMISSIONER AT NEW DELHI

Sri V. P. Rama Rao, I. A. S.

ANDHRA PRADESH PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Secretary: Sri Sadullah Khan



A LARGE QUEUE OF VOTERS AT A POLLING STATION IN MARCH 1972

Chapter VII

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS WING

The administrative reforms wing in the General Administration Department has continued to function with staff consisting of three Sections and one Assistant Secretary to Government. Some of the more important items of work done by this wing during 1971-72 are briefly indicated below :

Training in Office Procedure

Training classes in Office Procedure were arranged for 50 employees of the Secretariat.

Introduction of Franking Machine

After an experimental use of the Postal Franking Machine in the General Administration Department, it was noticed that thereby time and labour were saved in the despatch of out-going communications. It was, therefore, suggested to all the Government Departments to consider the introduction of Postal Franking Machine for despatch work in a phased manner starting with offices having a large number of subordinate offices and / or having to correspond frequently with the public.

Weeding of old Records in Urdu and Persian

Effective arrangements have been made for the weeding of the old records in Urdu and Persian belonging to the Ex-Nizam's Government and the erstwhile Government of Hyderabad, existing in the Departments of Secretariat. The work is now in progress. A post of Section Officer has been sanctioned in the Health and Municipal Administration Department in the first instance for the purpose of exclusively attending to this work. This post is intended to be a rolling one so that after work is completed in one Department it would be shifted to another Department having records to be weeded out. The services of some supernumerary staff conversant with Urdu and Persian have also been utilised for the purpose.

Withdrawal of Residential Peons

As several representations were received from time to time that the system of residential peons was not proving useful and with a view to rationalising office establishments, a scheme has been introduced for the gradual withdrawal of residential peons in all the Government Departments, as and when vacancies arise in their cadre on account of retirement, etc. The scheme further provides for the payment of a compensatory allowance of Rs. 75 p.m. to an officer in lieu of his residential peon, in order to enable the officer to employ a person to attend to his needs in the discharge of official duties at his residence.

Evening Turn Duty

In order to facilitate the receipt and despatch of very important/urgent communications after the office-hours, it has been laid down that evening turn duty arrangement should be made in the Government Offices between 5 to 6 p.m. on all working days.

Incentive Awards Committee

On the recommendations of the Committee entrusted with the scrutiny of proposals received for the grant of incentive awards for suggestions of extremely useful nature and for outstandingly good work turned out and initiative, zeal etc., shown, cash awards amounting to Rs. 6,735 were ordered to be given during 1971-72 in the shape of National Savings Certificates to 28 employees. In addition Letters of Commendation and Appreciation were given to 14 employees.

JOINT STAFF COUNCILS

During the year under report the Andhra Pradesh Civil Services Joint Staff Council held meetings on 26-8-1971, 27-11-1971 and 7-2-1972 under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary to Government and passed 82 resolutions covering various aspects of service conditions of Government employees.

The Joint Staff Council for Secretariat Departments held one meeting on 14-10-1971 under the Chairmanship of the Additional Chief Secretary to Government, General Administration Department and passed 19 resolutions.

Both the Councils and the District Joint Staff Councils in the State functioned smoothly and satisfactorily during the period under report.

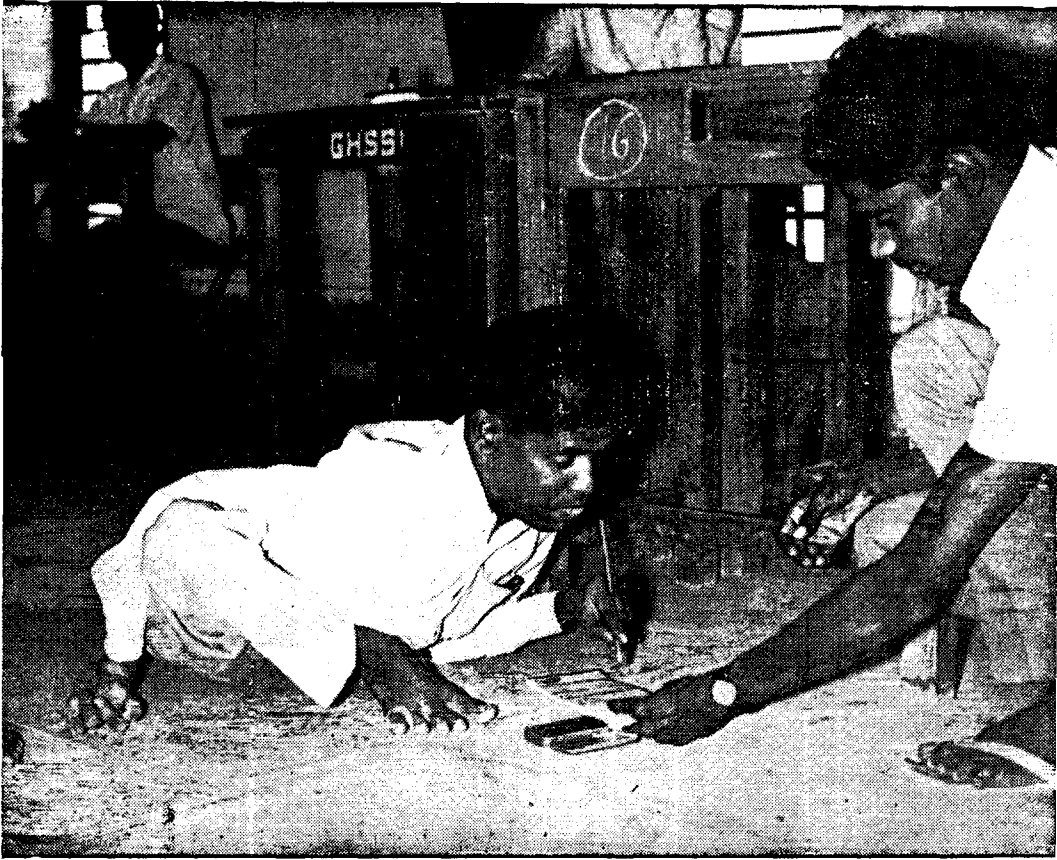
OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

Applicability of the Act

The Andhra Pradesh Official Language Act (Act 9 of 1966) declares Telugu as the Official Language of the State and empowers the State Government to order the use of Telugu for such official purposes as may be specified, from such date or dates as may be prescribed from time to time in this behalf, in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette. In pursuance of this provision, several orders have been issued by the State Government making it obligatory to use Telugu for specified official purposes at specified levels in 27 Departments.

Official Language Review Committee

In November, 1967, the Official Language Review Committee was appointed by the Government under the Chairmanship of the then Minister in charge of Official Language to review the progress made in the implementation of the several orders issued by the Government under the Andhra Pradesh Official Language Act, 1966, and suggest ways and means of improving it. In its report which was received by the Government in September, 1971, the Official Language Review Committee has made several recommendations for introduction of Telugu as Official Language at Taluk level/District level/State level offices in a phased programme. Keeping in view the suggestions made by the Committee various steps would be taken for the introduction of Telugu as Official Language in more and more offices. So far instructions have



POLLING

been issued to all Heads of Departments and the District Officers requesting them to see that the orders of the Government on the use of Telugu as Official Language are complied with. Instructions have also been issued to get the typists trained in Telugu typewriting at the Telugu Typewriting classes, being conducted at the district headquarters under the supervision of the District Collector concerned.

Telugu Typists and Telugu Typewriters

So far about 800 typists drawn from various Taluks, Panchayat Samithis and other offices were given training on the Telugu Typewriter fitted with the standard key-board approved by the Government. Steps were also taken to continue the training at the district headquarters under the direct supervision of the Collectors, with a view to ensure that all the typists in various offices in the districts are trained on Telugu Typewriter, so that by the time, Telugu is introduced as Official Language, every office in the district has qualified typists. Telugu Typewriters were provided to most of the Taluk level offices and below Taluk level offices where there are qualified Telugu Typists and where Telugu has already been introduced as Official Language. Orders have been issued authorising the Director of Stationery, Printing and Stores Purchase, to purchase 300 Telugu Typewriters during the financial year 1971-72 to meet the requirements in the various offices following the introduction of Telugu, as Official Language in more and more offices.

ELECTIONS

During the year under report, the following expenditure was incurred on various items pertaining to the revision of electoral rolls, the conduct of elections and bye-elections.

	Rs.
1. <i>A. Preparation and Printing of Electoral Rolls :</i>	
(i) Assembly and Parliamentary Constituencies ..	54,90,066
2. (ii) Council Constituencies ..	7,555
3. <i>B. Conduct of Elections:</i>	
(i) House of the People ..	9,12,929
4. (ii) State Legislative Assembly ..	1,15,98,793
5. (iii) House of the People and State Legislative Assembly (when held simultaneously) ..	4,338
6. (iv) Legislative Council ..	399
7. <i>C. Conduct of Bye-elections:</i>	
(ii) Legislative Assembly ..	1,068
(iii) Legislative Council ..	77

Items (1) and (5) are shareable by the State Government and Government of India on 50: 50 basis. The entire expenditure on item (3) above will be borne by the Government of India. Items (2), (4), (6), (7) and (8) are exclusively borne by the State Government.

Receipts

The total receipts for the period under report were to the tune of Rs. 3,07,365-29. The receipts are shareable by the State Government and the Government of India on 50 : 50 basis.

ACCOMMODATION DEPARTMENT

Functions

This branch of the Department deals with allotment of private buildings for residential accommodation to State and Central Government Officers and also for State and Central Government Offices, under the Andhra Pradesh Buildings (Lease, Rent and Eviction) Control Act, 1960. Joint Secretary (Accommodation) to Government, General Administration Department is the Authorised Officer under the Andhra Pradesh Buildings (Lease, Rent and Eviction) Control Act, 1960 to requisition and allot private buildings in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

The following are the statistics of private buildings allotted by the Authorised Officer during the year under report :

- | | | |
|--|----|----|
| 1. Total number of buildings allotted for the residences of Government employees | .. | 56 |
| 2. Total number of buildings allotted to Government Offices | .. | 34 |

Nearly 3,162 applications for allotment of private buildings for residential purpose and about 62 requisitions for allotment of office accommodation were on the waiting list at the close of the Financial year.

Prosecutions were launched in 17 cases for contravention of the provisions of the aforesaid Act. The number of cases which resulted in conviction and acquittal was 9 and 2 respectively and 1 case was withdrawn.

VIGILANCE COMMISSION

Jurisdiction and Powers

The Vigilance Commission in this State has been functioning from 27-6-1964. Sri S. A. Iyengar, who succeeded Sri M.A. Ansari, assumed charge as Vigilance Commissioner on 4-10-1971 and continued to hold the post during the period under report.

The Jurisdiction and powers of the Andhra Pradesh Vigilance Commission have been defined in the Scheme of the Commission issued in G.O. Ms. No. 1071, General Administration Department, dated 25-9-1964 as amended from time to time.

Signed, Anonymous and Pseudonymous Complaints

During the year under report the Commission received 214 signed, anonymous and pseudonymous complaints, 76 regular enquiries from the Anti-Corruption Bureau, 217 preliminary enquiry reports conducted both by the Bureau and the Departments, 9 preliminary reports and 3 final reports on traps laid by the Anti-Corruption Bureau and 53 reports

of the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings. In addition to these, the cases pending as on 1-4-1971 were 252 relating to complaints of previous year, 4 final reports of traps, 2 final reports of regular enquiries, 77 regular enquiries ordered on preliminary enquiries and 2 reports of the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings.

As there were no specific allegations of a verifiable nature, 125 complaints were lodged. Another 15 complaints were sent to the concerned authorities for disposal as these cases were outside the scope of the jurisdiction of the Commission. The Anti-Corruption Bureau was asked to conduct preliminary enquiries into 58 cases during the year. Besides, there were 78 cases of preliminary enquiries of the previous year. Another 16 complaints were referred to the Government/Department/Collectors for preliminary enquiry besides 95 cases of the previous year. 71 regular enquiries of the previous year were pending with the Bureau. Regular enquiries were ordered on 3 complaints either by the Government or the Commission during the year. 7 cases (5 complaints and 2 Anti-Corruption Bureau Reports) received towards the end of the year were pending consideration of the Commission.

Reports from the Anti-Corruption Bureau in respect of 50 preliminary enquiries and 25 regular enquiries were received during the year. Preliminary enquiry reports were also received from the Government, Heads of Departments and Collectors in respect of 38 complaints and 71 were pending with them at the end of the year. Allegations were reported to have not been substantiated in 58 cases, 32 by the Anti-Corruption Bureau and 26 by the Departments, Collectors, etc. The concerned authorities were, therefore, advised to drop further action in these cases. In respect of 9 cases the Government were advised to place the accused officers before the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings, departmental action was advised in 18 cases, investigation by the Crime Branch, C.I.D. in 2 cases, removal in 1 case, stoppage of increment in 1 case and censure/warning in 4 cases. Regular enquiries by the Anti-Corruption Bureau were ordered in 18 cases. There were 2 reports (both preliminary and regular enquiries) and 5 complaints pending consideration of the Commission on 1-4-1972. At the end of the year there were 83 preliminary enquiries and 65 regular enquiries pending with the Anti-Corruption Bureau and 71 preliminary enquiries with the Chief Vigilance Officers and Department.

Disposal of Reports Traps

During the year the Anti-Corruption Bureau submitted 3 final reports and 9 preliminary enquiry reports in respect of traps laid by it. Besides 1 final report of the previous year was pending with the Commission on 1-4-1971. Seven gazetted officers and 10 non-gazetted officers were involved in these 13 cases. The Anti-Corruption Bureau recommended the launching of criminal prosecution in 3 cases involving 5 officers and both criminal prosecution and departmental action in one case. On consideration of the reports together with relevant records and the comments of the administrative departments of Secretariat, this Commission agreed with the recommendation of the Anti-Corruption Bureau and advised the Government accordingly. At the end of the year final reports in nine cases were awaited from the Bureau.

Trap Cases charged in Courts

The result of cases charged by the Anti-Corruption Bureau in the Court of the Special Judge for Special Police Establishment and Anti-Corruption Bureau was as follows :

Convicted	..	3
Acquitted	..	15
Re-investigation ordered	..	2
Pending disposal in the High Court	..	2

At the end of the year there were 47 cases pending before the Special Judge for Special Police and Anti-Corruption Bureau, Hyderabad.

Regular Enquiries Reports

During the year under report the Bureau submitted final reports of regular enquiries in 78 cases involving 35 gazetted officers, 104 non-gazetted officers and 12 non-officials. These reports include 2 final reports of previous years pending with the Vigilance Commission at the end of the last year. The Bureau recommended enquiry by the Tribunal in 34 cases against 53 officers and 12 non-officials and exoneration of 39 officers involved in 18 cases. On consideration of the reports together with the relevant records and the comments of the administrative departments of Secretariat, if any received, this Commission advised the Government to take further action as follows :

Enquiry by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings	}	32 cases against
		50 officers.
Departmental Enquiry (includes Investigation by Crime Branch C.I.D), against non-officials.	}	25 cases against
		38 officers and 12 non-officials.
Exoneration	}	19 cases against
		40 officers

Preliminary Enquiry Reports

The Anti-Corruption Bureau sent reports of preliminary enquiries in 123 cases and the Chief Vigilance Officers/Departments in 101 cases. In these cases, 128 gazetted, 234 non-gazetted officers and 1 non-official were concerned. During the year the Anti-Corruption Bureau was directed by the Vigilance Commission to conduct regular enquiries in 62 cases and 4 by the Government on the advice of the Commission. In 93 cases the concerned departments were advised to drop further action. In 5 cases the Commission advised the Government to place the accused officers on their defence before the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings and to take departmental action in 29 cases. In 3 cases the Commission advised the Government to entrust the cases for investigation by the Crime Branch, C.I.D. Further reports were awaited in 21 cases.

Report of the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings

During the year the Commission received 53 reports of enquiries conducted by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings. Besides these there were 2 reports pending consideration of the Commission on 1-4-1971.

The Commission tendered advice in all the cases except two which were pending consideration of the Commission on 1-4-1972.

The Commission advised the imposition of the following penalties to the charged officers :

Dismissal	19
Retirement	1
Other penalties	1
Exoneration	32

During the year under report, Government issued orders imposing the following penalties :

Penalty	Gazetted	Non-gazetted
Dismissal	.. 10	15
Stoppage of Increment	.. 2	1
Censure	.. 1	3
Compulsory Retirement/Cut in pension	.. 1	1
Other Penalties	.. 2	2
Exoneration	.. 13	27

Result of Departmental Action

The following are the particulars of penalties inflicted on the accused officers as a result of departmental action taken against them as per the advice of the Commission :

Penalty	Gazetted	Non-gazetted
Dismissal	.. ..	3
Removal	.. ..	1
Compulsory retirement	.. ..	2
Termination	.. ..	1
Reduction in rank	.. 1	2
Stoppage of increment	.. 4	17
Cut in Pension	.. 1	..
Censure	.. 1	6
Warning	.. 5	6
Termination of probation	.. ..	1
Dropping of action	.. 12	11

TRIBUNAL FOR DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS

Under the powers conferred by section 3 of the Andhra Pradesh Civil Services (Disciplinary Proceedings Tribunal) Act, 1960, the Government constituted Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings to enquire into allegations of misconduct on the part of the Government servants. The

Tribunal consisted of three Members and hence three Courts functioned during the period 1-4-1971 to 31-3-1972.

All cases relating to Gazetted Officers and those of Non-Gazetted Officers drawing a basic pay of Rs. 200 and above and also cases of Government servants drawing a pay below Rs. 200 which the Government consider necessary to refer to the Tribunal are referred to the Tribunal for enquiry. The prosecution in all the enquiries was conducted by the Director of Prosecutions or Additional Directors of Prosecutions. All the charged officers invariably conducted their defence through their counsels.

The officers who presided over the Tribunal during the period were as follows :

Sl. No.	Period		Name of the Presiding Officer
	From	To	
1.	1- 4-1971	1- 9-1971	Sri S. Madhusudan Rao, Chairman.
2.	2- 9-1971	31- 3-1972	Sri B. Ramlal Kishen, Chairman,
3.	1- 4-1971	20- 7-1971	Sri Rai. Mohan Lal, II Member
4.	1- 4-1971	20- 7-1971	Sri S.M. Abbas Raza Zaidi, III, Member.
5.	21- 7-1971	31- 3-1972	Sri S.M. Abbas Raza Zaidi, II Member.
6.	21- 7-1971	31- 3-1972	Sri D. Madhusudan Rao Naidu, III Member.

At the beginning of the year, enquiries against 243 officers were pending disposal. During the year enquiries against 89 officers have been referred to it out of which 25 related to Telangana region, 60 to Andhra region and the rest *i.e.*, 4 cases to the headquarters.

Thus during the period under report, the Tribunal had on its file 332 cases for disposal, out of which 102 cases were disposed of, 73 relating to Non-Gazetted Officers and the rest 29 to Gazetted Officers, leaving a pendency of 230.

ANTI-CORRUPTION BUREAU

Receipts and Disposals of Petitions

The Anti-Corruption Bureau received during the period under report, 1,640 petitions from the Government, Heads of Departments and other sources. Of these, 256 were taken up for preliminary enquiry. During the same period, 125 Regular Enquiries were ordered either by the Government or by the Vigilance Commissioner. Of these, 125 Regular Enquiries, 63 pertain to Gazetted Officers and 62 to Non-Gazetted Officers. The Gazetted Officers involved include one former Director of Medical and Health Services, 1 Revenue Divisional Officer, 1 City

Improvement Trust Engineer, 4 Superintending Engineers, 3 Superintendents of District Headquarters Hospitals, 1 District Medical and Health Officer, 1 Deputy Director of Agriculture, 1 Superintendent of Distilleries, 1 Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, 3 Commercial Tax Officers, 3 Assistant Engineers, 1 Assistant Director of Survey and Land Records, 3 Assistant Surgeons, 2 District Registrars of Registration and Stamps, 4 Executive Engineers, 6 Deputy Superintendents of Police, 2 Deputy Commercial Tax Officers, 2 Municipal Engineers, 2 Municipal Health Officers, one Registrar of Board for Ayurveda and Homeopathy 1 Regional Transport Officer, 1 Unani Medical Officer, 1 Assistant Director of Weights and Measures, 1 Area Transport Officer, 1 Assistant Assessor and Collector of Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad, 1 General Superintendent of Public Works Department Workshop, 2 Tahsildars, 1 Huzur Serishtedar, 1 Assistant Superintendent of Excise, 3 Block Development Officers, etc.

Pendency

As against 233 enquiries pending on 1-4-1970, the regular enquiries pending on 1-4-1971 were 225. Out of the total number of 350 Regular Enquiries handled during the year under report, final reports were sent in 93 Regular Enquiries as against 134 Regular Enquiries during the last financial year. 257 Regular Enquiries were pending on 31-3-1972.

Regular Enquiries and Recommendations

The following are the details of the number of Regular Enquiries in which final reports were sent by the Anti-Corruption Bureau during the period under report and the number in which the allegations were held substantiated :

	G.Os.	N.G.Os.	others	Total
(i) No. of cases in which final reports were sent	44	49	..	93
(ii) No. of cases in which allegations were substantiated	33	38	..	71
(iii) No. of cases in which allegations were held not substantiated	10	10	..	20
(iv) No. of cases in which accused officers died	1	1	..	2
(v) No. of cases pending at the end of the period under report	132	125	..	257

Thus, out of a total number of 93 cases in which final reports were sent after enquiry, allegations were substantiated in 71 cases which works out to 76.34%.

Of the 71 cases mentioned above, in 30 cases (13 against Gazetted Officers and 17 against non-Gazetted Officers) Enquiry by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings and in 4 cases (2 against Gazetted Officers and 2 against Non-Gazetted Officers) Criminal Prosecution was recommended. In 34 cases (16 against Gazetted Officers and 18 against Non-gazetted Officers) departmental action was recommended and in 3 cases

(2 against Gazetted Officers and 1 against Non-Gazetted Officers) investigation by the Crime Branch (C. I. D.), was suggested.

Preliminary Enquiries

214 Preliminary Enquiries (85 against Gazetted Officers and 129 against Non-Gazetted Officers) of the previous year were pending on 1-4-1971. 256 fresh preliminary enquiries were taken up during the year under report as against 271 cases in the previous year. 193 cases (115 against Gazetted Officers and 78 against Non-Gazetted Officers) were taken up *suo moto* during the year, while the remaining 63 cases were referred to the Bureau either by the Government or Heads of Departments, or the Vigilance Commissioner. Out of total 470 preliminary enquiries handled during the period under report, 223 pertain to Gazetted Officers and 247 to Non-Gazetted Officers. Of these 470 cases, 190 cases (104 against Gazetted Officers and 86 against Non-Gazetted Officers) were disposed of during the period. In 59 cases (30 against Gazetted Officers and 29 against Non-Gazetted Officers) orders of the Vigilance Commissioner to conduct regular enquiries were sought, and in 13 cases (7 against Gazetted Officers and 6 against Non-Gazetted Officers) departmental authorities concerned were requested to pursue action on the information collected by the Anti-Corruption Bureau. In one case against a Non-Gazetted Officer investigation by the Crime Branch C. I. D. was suggested and in one case against a Non-Gazetted Officer enquiry by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings was suggested. 13 cases (10 against Gazetted Officers and 3 against Non-Gazetted Officers) were clubbed with Regular Enquiry Files taken up by this Bureau subsequently, either under orders of the Vigilance Commissioner or the Government. Allegations were held not substantiated in 103 cases (57 against Gazetted Officers and 46 against Non-Gazetted Officers). 280 Preliminary Enquiries were pending at the end of the period.

On the basis of the enquiries conducted and recommendations made orders were received from the Government and the Departmental Heads concerned, awarding the punishments to officers of various departments involved in these enquiries as indicated below.

	No. of Officers punished		Total
	Gazetted Officers	Non-gazetted Officers	
Dismissal ..	5	15	20
Removal from service ..	..	..	..
Discharged from service ..	..	1	1
Reduction in Rank ¹ ..	..	2	2
Reduction in Pay ..	..	1	1
Postponement of Increments ..	12	31	43
Compulsory Retirements ..	..	11	11
Cut in Pension ..	3	1	4
Recovery from Pay ..	3	5	8
Censures & Warnings ..	1	6	7
Convictions in Courts ..	2	1	3
Total:	26	74	100

Traps

During the period under report eight traps were laid successfully against six Gazetted and two Non-Gazetted Officers. The Gazetted Officers against whom traps were laid are: one Superintendent of a T. B. Hospital, one Assistant Excise Superintendent, one Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies-cum-Divisional Co-operative Officer, one Medical Officer of a Government Headquarters Hospital and two Deputy Commercial Tax Officers. All the cases were under investigation.

All the above six Gazetted Officers and two Non-Gazetted Officers against whom traps were laid successfully, were arrested and released on bail and are under suspension excepting two Deputy Commercial Tax Officers and one Assistant Excise Superintendent, who filed writ petitions and obtained stay of the suspension orders. Steps to get the stay vacated have been taken.

Eight Gazetted Officers and fifteen Non-Gazetted Officers who were involved in Regular Enquiries (not traps) and against whom various allegations were held proved, were also placed under suspension either at the instance of this Anti-Corruption Bureau or at the instance of the Vigilance Commissioner. These officers include a Medical Officer, one Deputy Superintendent of Police, one Assistant Engineer, one Block Development Officer, one Municipal Engineer and two Tahsildars.

Special Features

During the year under report, the Anti-Corruption Bureau took the initiative and collected evidence *inter alia* in the following enquiries:

(a) A Superintendent of a Government District Headquarters Hospital, created false vouchers with the connivance of his subordinates for supply of provisions and medicines and misappropriated amounts, etc.

(b) A District Medical and Health Officer constructed a building and acquired other properties by misusing thousands of rupees of contingent amounts and T. A. Bills amounts of his staff with him for 7 or 8 months, etc.

(c) A Superintendent of a T. B. Hospital, was demanding and accepting bribes from patients either for their treatment or for admissions in the hospital.

(d) The Trust Engineer-cum-Town Planner, Town Planning Trust of Visakhapatnam, acquired landed properties either in his name or in his wife's name or in the names of his relatives disproportionate to the known sources of his income, etc.

(e) A Commercial Tax Officer was collecting bribes from assesseees ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 at the time of assessment of their business turnovers.

(f) A District Registrar (Registration and Stamps) of a district was collecting bribes from parties, who were approaching him in connection with registration of documents; and that on one day he deposited through his camp clerk in the State Bank of India a sum of Rs. 5,000 so collected.

(g) A Special Deputy Collector of Nellore district collected at the rate of Rs. 30 per acre from ryots at the time of payment of compensation amounts to them, etc.

(h) A District Social Welfare Officer was demanding and collecting 10% of the grants-in-aid sanctioned to the Boys and Girls Hostels; that he was releasing grants to defunct hostels with the connivance or their Managers after demanding and accepting sufficient amounts as bribes from them.

(i) A Deputy Superintendent of Police was collecting monthly mamools from his subordinates at the time of Crime Meetings every month, etc.

(j) A Deputy Superintendent of Police had constructed a house worth Rs. 60,000 at his native place, which is disproportionate to the known sources of his income.

(k) A Deputy Superintendent of Police was collecting mamools from his subordinates, besides meeting the expenditure incurred towards petrol for his car, spare parts, etc.

(l) A Deputy Superintendent of Police had purchased a new Ambassador Car, a Refrigerator, sofa sets, fans, gas stove, etc., from his illegal earnings; and he claimed false T.A. etc.

(m) An Assistant Civil Surgeon, in-charge of Prisoners Agricultural Colony demanded and accepted bribes from candidates in connection with their appointments in his camp.

(n) A Superintendent of Public Works Department Workshop indulged in corrupt practices in the disposal of the iron scrap of the workshop.

(o) A District Panchayat Officer was demanding and accepting monthly mamools from the Executive Officers of Panchayat, etc.

(p) An Assistant Engineer, District Water Supply of a district, purchased 250 acres of land and developed the same by spending about Rs. 1,50,000 which is disproportionate to the known sources of his income, etc.

(q) An Assistant Engineer (TLD) of Electricity Department, was demanding and receiving heavy bribes from contractors, etc.

(r) A Municipal Engineer of District Headquarters demanded and accepted bribes from contractors, and he received a car from a contractor for the favour shown to him, etc.

(s) A Regional Transport Officer was demanding and accepting bribes from parties for issuing temporary route permits for plying buses, etc.

(t) A Tahsildar had collected a commission at the rate of 12% from the villagers at the time of payment of Cyclone Relief Loan amounts sanctioned to them, etc.

(u) A Block Development Officer in connivance with other concerned officials manoeuvred records and allotted banjar lands to persons other than Harijans with corrupt motive.

Besides the above, in many cases of Non-Gazetted Officers this Bureau collected evidence *suo moto*.

INFORMATION, PUBLIC RELATIONS AND TOURISM

Introduction

The important role that is to be played by the Department of Information and Public Relations in a democratic set-up cannot be over-emphasised. The Department performs the two-fold task of informing the public of the policies, achievements and future programmes of the Government on the one hand, and the other, of informing the Government of the popular reaction to its policies and programmes.

Publications

During the period under report the Department brought out 19 informative publications in English, Telugu, Urdu and Hindi. The four editions of the "Andhra Pradesh" Journal continued to be published to secure wider publicity to Government activities. On the occasion of Independence Day-1971 a special edition of the journal was brought out.

Advertisements

The issue of classified advertisements of various Government departments is centralised in the Information, Public Relations and Tourism Department.

The department releases two types of advertisements, viz., (1) Classified and (2) Display advertisements. The classified advertisements of the Government departments are released through the department to newspapers and periodicals.

Display advertisements are being released on special occasions like Independence Day, Republic Day, State's Birth Anniversary, etc. or where a campaign is initiated, or for Special Supplements and Souvenirs. Display advertisements are released on the occasion of inaugural issue of various newspapers.

During the year, 1,505 classified advertisements and 1,309 display advertisements were issued, the number of insertions being 8,336 and 1,309 respectively.

Information Centres

At present, three Information Centres one at Hyderabad and second at Vijayawada and the third at Delhi are functioning. The Hyderabad Information Centre has a library with 13,270 books and 300 members. On an average, 350 visitors use the Centre and the Library daily. The centre subscribes to more than 200 newspapers and periodicals in English Telugu, Urdu and Hindi. The Sales Section attached to the Information Centre sells publications brought out by the Department, the Archaeological Department and also of the Publications Division, Government of India. The centre also publishes a fortnightly folder. The Information Centre at Vijayawada has a reading room and a modest reference library.

The District Public Relations Officers are maintaining Information Centres at the District headquarters which are equipped with a reference library and a reading room. The Assistant Director (Information Centre) at the headquarters is in-charge of these District Information

Centres. There are 324 Block Information Centres spread all over Andhra Pradesh. The Centres have a reading room and a reference library.

During the Indo-Pakistani Conflict in December, 1971 two public meetings were arranged, the topic being 'Defence of our Motherland', at the State Information Centre, Hyderabad.

Films

The scheme of giving subsidies to feature films beyond 31-3-1970 is continued. A subsidy of Rs. 50,000 has been sanctioned to one feature film entitled "Govula Gopanna" during the year.

The State Awards for the best films (Telugu) produced during the years 1968 and 1969 were presented at a function held on November, 1971 at Ravindra Bharathi, Hyderabad.

As usual three scholarships have been sanctioned for the students studying in the Film and Television Institute of India, Poona, for prosecuting studies in the courses of Film Editing and Film Acting, besides renewing scholarships for the three students studying in Film Direction Course.

During the year, the department has arranged a total number of 520 film-shows in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad which includes screening of films on Bangla Desh also. Besides this, Defence films in 35 mm were also screened in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

Fifteen documentary and short films on various topics were purchased by the department at a cost of Rs. 82,902.

Exhibitions

During 1971-72, a total number of 1,098 Exhibitions were arranged by the Field Officers of the department. The total number of 8,37,715 persons visited these exhibitions. A total number of 3,672 Press Releases was issued by the Field Officers during 1971-72.

Press Relations

Since all the District Public Relation Officers and the Block Assistant Public Relations Officers were vested with the authority to book bearing Press Telegrams without prepayment in 1970, the Officers availed the facility during the year under report. This has enhanced considerably the usefulness of the Departmental Press Releases.

A Teleprinter has been installed in the Directorate linking the Department with the key newspaper publishing centre—Vijayawada to promote greater flow of news from the capital city. The Assistant Director, Station Information Centre, Vijayawada feeds all the papers in Vijayawada with the news he thus receives from the Headquarters. Besides, he also transmits to the Directorate news despatches from Vijayawada and neighbouring districts. A Telex service has also been started to keep the Department in touch with other State Governments in general and

the Information Officer, Andhra Pradesh Information Centre, New Delhi, in particular.

The Department subscribes to the Press Trust of India, United News of India, Associated News Service, INFA, Foreign News Service with a view to enabling U. N. I. to open their branches in Visakhapatnam and Kurnool districts to help development of the press and starting of newspapers. Teleprinter lines have been installed in the offices of District Public Relations Officers of Visakhapatnam and Kurnool from August 1971.

To cover important events and functions in the State, the Department sponsored and conducted tours for newsmen. During the year under report as many as 17 conducted press tours were organised while the visits of the Prime Minister, Chief Minister and other V. I. Ps were covered adequately. To enable the Delhi Press Correspondents to make an on-the-spot assessment of the drought-affected areas in the State, three batches of Press Correspondents were taken to the 3 regions of the State namely Telangana, Rayalaseema and the Circars during the year.

The Press Institute of India, New Delhi in collaboration with the Thomson Foundation, U. K. started a 5-Week Refresher Course for Middle-Level Journalists from January, 1972. It was attended by 14 Indian Working Journalists from 8 States and two from Malaysia and Indonesia. All possible help and co-operation were extended by the Department and arrangements were made for holding the course.

On December 4 and 5, 1971 the Indian Institute of Mass Communications arranged a visit of its trainees belonging to various countries to Hyderabad. All possible help was extended to them to make their visit a pleasant one.

Cultural Activities

During October 1971, a 32-Member Bulgarian Delegation visited Hyderabad for giving performances under the Exchange of Foreign Cultural Delegations sponsored by the Government of India. In October 1971, a 'Kavi Sammelan' was organised at Ravindra Bharathi in connection with the State's Birth Anniversary Celebrations.

In the month of March, 1972 in connection with 'Ugadi' day a cultural programme was organised at Ravindra Bharathi by the Kalakshetra, a cultural organisation of Madras. During February, 1972 a cultural programme was arranged for the benefit of the delegates to a conference held at the Andhra Mahila Sabha. During March, 1972 the Department organised a cultural programme at the block and district levels on the eve of 'Ugadi' day celebrations. In April, 1972 a cultural programme was organised at the Exhibition Grounds, Hyderabad in connection with the 'Baisakhi Mela' Celebrations.

Radio Engineering Section

The Radio Engineering Branch of the Information, Public Relations and Tourism Department continued to maintain 17,660 Community Radio-sets in the villages during 1971-72.

A scheme for the conversion of 3,000 dry battery (valve) type receivers for mains operations was sanctioned by Government at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,00,000 during 1971-72. All the 3,000 Community Radio-sets have been converted and reinstalled in villages which were electrified. This has economised the recurring expenditure on batteries to a tune of Rs. 4.5 lakhs per year.

It was programmed to install—750 new transistor community radio sets in the villages during 1971-72. But owing to non-supply of C. R. sets by the Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation, these sets could not be installed in the villages.

The Radio Engineering Branch carried out P. A. installation in the twin cities as well as in the districts for the functions when V. I. Ps participated in the meetings.

Tourism

During the year 1971-72, the State Government have taken suitable steps for promoting tourism in the State. The sight-seeing tour of Visakhapatnam in a 15-seater Mini Bus named 'Lepakshi' continued to be in operation. In Warangal also, sight-seeing tour to Ramappa and Pakhal was started during the period initially for two days in a week by the Mini Bus 'Yashodara'.

With a view to have sufficient number of guides to cater to the needs of tourists, another Guides Training Course was conducted during the period.

The State Tourism Information Bureau has been shifted to a more centrally located building near Fateh Maidan, Hyderabad and has since been decently furnished. The Regional Tourist Information Bureau, Warangal was provided with new furniture. The Regional Tourist Information Bureau, Tirupathi, Warangal and Visakhapatnam continued to function as usual.

During the year, a set of six picture post-cards and booklets on Andhra Pradesh, Warangal, Nagarjunasagar, Visakhapatnam, Horsley Hills and Tirupathi were brought out. The Department covered the visits of a number of V.I.Ps. who visited Hyderabad, including groups of Travel Agents, Writers, etc. from foreign countries.

The Tourist Rest-House of the Department at important tourist centres in the State continued to serve the tourists. To make the rest-houses more comfortable for the tourists, the Rest-Houses at Simhachalam Ethipothala, Bhadrachalam, Amaravathi, Mapod, Tirupathi, Horsley Hills, Lepakshi, Mahanandi and Dharmapuri were supplied with suitable furniture. Refrigerators were supplied to the Rest-Houses at Bhadrachalam and Simhachalam.

A sum of Rs. 6.00 lakhs was provided in the Plan Budget for providing facilities to tourists. Out of this the following major schemes were taken up during 1971-72.

1. Construction of a Rest-House at Araku,
2. Bathing Sheds at Vijayawada,

3. Construction of a overhead tank and improvements to the Pavilion at ferry point at Nagarjunasagar.
4. Sight-seeing tours at Visakhapatnam and Warangal.
5. Furnishing of the State Tourist Information Bureau, Hyderabad and the Regional Tourist Bureau.
6. Construction of Picnic Sheds at Osmansagar.
7. Supply of Furniture to the Canteen at Nagarjunasagar.
8. Production of Manginipuri Beach Scheme.
9. Other Development Schemes.

The State Government have taken measures for the allotment of tourist cars to the tourist taxi operators. During the year 57 cars were allotted to the applicants.

The growing tourist traffic has highlighted the need for adequate hotel accommodation. During the year, the case of three hotels was recommended for approval of the Hotel Project to the Department of Tourism, Government of India.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE DEPARTMENT

The Government House Department and the Government Guest-House at Hyderabad and New Delhi continued to be under the control of Chief Secretary during the period under report.

Guest-Houses at Hyderabad

There are two Guest-Houses in Hyderabad city and they are Lake View Guest-House and Greenlands Guest-House. Besides these two guest-houses, there is Ananda Nilayam Annexe Guest-House in which the official guests of Chief Minister are accommodated.

In the Guest-Houses, V.I.Ps. and Important Guests of Government of India as well as Foreign Dignitaries and officials of the Central and other State Governments are provided with suitable boarding and lodging on payment basis. Those who are treated as State Guests are provided boarding and lodging free of charges. Transport is also provided to the guests for their use in the city.

The guest-houses are supervised by the Government House Department which is under the control of the General Administration Department. The Government House Department also takes up catering activities by arranging dinners, lunches, and at-homes. Apart from maintaining the guest-houses, the Government House Department looks after the following items of work :

- (a) Providing cars and drivers to the Ministers, the Speaker, Legislative Assembly, the Chairman, Legislative Council, and Chairman, Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee.
- (b) Furnishing the residences of Ministers, the Speaker, Legislative Assembly, the Chairman, Legislative Council, the Chairman, Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee, the Deputy Speaker, Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, the Deputy

Chairman, Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council and Government Whips in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly and Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council.

- (c) Catering arrangements at official functions.
- (d) Supply of furniture, shamianas, etc. on hire basis for various departmental functions.
- (e) Supply of certain items of surplus furniture available in the Department on monthly hire basis to Gazetted Officers.

Government Guest-House, New Delhi

The Guest-House at New Delhi is run primarily for the convenience of Ministers and Officers of Andhra Pradesh Government visiting Delhi on Government work. Accommodation, if available, is also provided for Ministers, Officers of other State Governments and private individuals. Except the State guests, the other guests are accommodated in the guest-house on payment basis.

Hyderabad Palace, New Delhi

The Hyderabad House, which was leased out to the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi continued to be under their occupation, although the period of lease has expired. The issue of renewal of the lease deed is under correspondence with Government of India.

Jubilee Hall

This building is situated in the Public Gardens, Hyderabad and is used for holding conferences, meetings, seminars and functions like banquets, at-homes, etc. of the Government departments. Apart from Government departments in special cases it is also given on daily rent basis for private organisations also. If the building is made available to the Government Department of Andhra Pradesh hire charges for furniture and consumption of electricity alone are claimed. But if it is hired out to private organisation, an amount of Rs. 100 per day is collected as rent in addition to the hire charges for furniture and electricity consumption charges. This building is under the control of the Assistant Comptroller, Government House Department.

The income derived during the period under report from the Guest-House at Hyderabad and the one at Delhi and from the Jubilee Hall is Rs. 2,78,561.23.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONER AT NEW DELHI

Functions

During the period under report, the Office of the Special Commissioner had to deal with 2,060 papers, received from the different Departments of the State Government. A number of these matters required personal contact by the Special Commissioner and the staff of the Special Commissioner's Office with the officials of the Government of India at various levels.

Among the important issues, that were attended during the year were :

1. Sanction of I.D.A. Credit of 39 Million Dollars for Pochampad Project.
2. Licence for Establishment of a Synthetic Detergents Plant at Hyderabad.
3. Clearance and financial assistance for setting up of a Coffee Plantation Scheme in Araku Valley with an approximate financial assistance of Rs. 80 lakhs.
4. Take over of the Andhra Scientific Company by the Government of India.
5. Take over of the Tirupathi, Netha and Nirmal Spinning Mills by the National Textile Corporation.
6. Clearance for setting up a Unit for Malted Milk Food at Rajahmundry.
7. Financial Assistance for Agriculturists in Andhra Pradesh to the tune of Rs. 6 crores and 79 lakhs.
8. Location of the Headquarters of the Vijayawada-Madras Railway Electrification Scheme at Vijayawada, instead of at Madras.
9. Obtaining approval for terms of Foreign Collaboration for the Tyre Project of the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation.
10. Obtaining clearance of the Government of India for the Prohibition on Land Alienation Ordinances and Bills.

Telex Service

A telex service was operated in the office of the Special Commissioner for speeding up communications between the State Government and the Government of India. The number of messages that were received on the telex during the year were 2,314 and the number of messages that were transmitted were 1,798. This telex service has greatly helped in expediting contact between the State Government Departments and the Central Government Departments.

Lepakshi Emporium

“Lepakshi Emporium”, the State Government Trade at New Delhi for sale of handlooms and handicrafts has made a record turn-over during 1971-72 and has registered a total turn-over of Rs. 11.17 lakhs. Andhra Pradesh Emporium now ranks as the second biggest of the State Emporia in terms of turn-over. During the year under report interior decoration of the new spacious premises of the Emporium was taken on hand. It is expected that the turn-over of the Emporium would be around Rs. 35 to 40 lakhs per year in the near future. New products, included in the Lepakshi Emporium this year are, ghee from the Milk Powder Factory, Vijayawada and honey from the Girijan Co-operative Corporation at Visakhapatnam.

Information Centre

The Andhra Pradesh Information Centre, New Delhi, the overall control of which, is with the Special Commissioner, has been very active during this year. A number of meetings of the Members of Parliament from Andhra Pradesh were convened to brief them about the various issues of importance to the State. Important questions like location of three Cement Plants in Andhra Pradesh were taken up by the Members of Parliament with the aid of the information, furnished by the Information Centre. Before each Consultative Committee of Members of Parliament, any questions pertaining to the State were being informed to them and the Members of Parliament have also been getting further information through this Centre.

Andhra Pradesh Guest-House

The Andhra Pradesh Guest-House was also under the overall control of the Special Commissioner. During the period under report, one thousand nine hundred and ninety-seven guests stayed in the Guest-House. In view of the great rush and inadequacy of accommodation at Delhi, special efforts were made to obtain the approval of the Government of India and the New Delhi Municipal Committee for constructing another block in the Guest-House. Necessary approvals have since been obtained and work is now taken on hand to construct an additional building.

ANDHRA PRADESH PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Functions

In the months of May and November, 1971 the Commission conducted as usual the Departmental Tests. In May, 1971 the examinations were held in 22 centres. In November, 1971 the examinations were held in 21 centres only due to elimination of one centre *viz.*, Bhadrachalam from the list of centres. For the May, 1971-examinations, there were 16,306 candidates and for the November, 1971-examinations there were 14,468 candidates for the several tests put together.

During the period under report no competitive examination for Group-IV Services (S.S.L.C. Standard) was conducted due to ban on direct recruitment. The Commission has addressed the Government to lift the ban and the matter is under examination.

Similarly the matter of allotment of candidates selected in 1967 for the clerical posts, to different units is under correspondence with the Government.

During the period under report *i.e.*, in April, 1971 the Commission conducted the General Education Test Written Examination. The number of candidates who applied for the above test was 2,157. 1,819 candidates appeared for the test, out of whom 937 candidates were qualified in the examination. All the successful candidates were informed of their results through their Heads of Departments. The results of some candidates were withheld for want of certain information from them which is still awaited.

During the period under report the names of 85 clerks and 45 typists were removed from the lists of approved candidates for various reasons, mainly due to failure to join duty.

Recruitment to 60 posts of District Munsifs in the Andhra Pradesh State Judicial Service for which a notification was issued in November, 1968 could not be conducted in view of the fact that proposals for amending the Special Rules for the service prescribing the procedure to be adopted for recruiting the candidates in pursuance of the judgment of the High Court on a Writ Petition in the subject were under consideration of Government. During the period under report, the Special Rules for the post were amended and the Commission, pending Government orders on the reservation of posts for Backward Classes and those belonging to Telangana area, prepared a revised notification and sent it to Government for scrutiny. While the Government's approval of the revised notification was awaited, the High Court requested the Commission not to proceed with the selection of District Munsifs till the point regarding reservation of posts to Backward Classes is decided. The posts have since been re-notified and the applications from candidates have been invited through the respective District Judges and the High Court.

During the period under report some of the candidates who applied for the posts of Health Inspectors filed a Writ Petition in the High Court of Andhra Pradesh, requesting regularisation of their services in the posts of Health Inspectors. This Writ Petition was allowed with costs in September, 1971 and the High Court in its judgment directed the Government to have the results published by the Commission within two weeks from the date of the judgment and thereafter to take steps to regularise the services of the petitioners according to law within one month after the publication of the results. Consequent on this judgment Government have issued instructions to the Commission to publish the results. Action is being taken accordingly to publish the results and the results of most of the candidates have since been released.

In the following cases the number of applicants was small and the field of selection on a competitive basis was limited :

Name of the post	No. of posts advertised	No. of qualified candidates
1. Bio-Chemist in the Andhra Pradesh Medical Service ..	2	4
2. Secretary, Andhra Pradesh State Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Board in the Andhra Pradesh General Service	1	4

Deletion from the selected List

During the period under report the Commission has agreed for the deletion of names of candidates from the approved lists for failure to join duty as per the details given below :

1. Andhra Pradesh Engineering Subordinate Service, Andhra Pradesh Health Engineering Subordinate Service, Andhra Pradesh Panchayati Raj Engineering Subordinate Service, 1965	1
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2. Andhra Pradesh Electrical Subordinate Service ..	1
3. Andhra Pradesh Electrical Subordinate Service, 1964 ..	1
4. L. D. Clerks from Group-II-B. Services 1967-68	6
5. Assistant Surgeons in the Andhra Pradesh Medical Service	11
6. Assistant Engineers in the Andhra Pradesh Roads and Buildings Engineering Service	1

The Commission tendered its advice to Government in 24 disciplinary cases, 2 appeals, 4 memorials and 5 cases relating to grant of injury, pension and gratuity.

Number of Sittings

The Commission sat on two days for interviewing candidates in connection with direct recruitment to the State Services, during the year.

The Commission sat on 6 days for discussions in connection with the direct recruitment to State Services (Technical), during the same period.

The Commission sat on 21 occasions for informal discussions on various subjects during the period.

The Commission dealt with 24 references relating to recruitment to the State Services by promotion from Subordinate Services and reviewed the cases of 584 subordinates and recommended to Government 224 subordinates for appointment by promotion to the State Services.

Concurrence to continue temporary Candidates

During the period under report the Commission has accorded its concurrence for the continuance of the following temporary appointments:

1. State Services (Gazetted Posts) ..	1,591
2. School Assistants ..	370
3. Non-gazetted Technical Posts ..	662
4. U. D. Stenographers ..	8
5. L. D. Clerks in Secretariat ..	195
6. Agricultural Assistants ..	704
7. Junior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies ..	39
8. Radio Supervisors ..	268
9. Assistant Motor Vehicles Inspectors ..	173
10. Junior Engineers including Supervisors ..	84
11. Clerks in the offices of Heads of Departments ..	573
12. Typists including Stenos in the Heads of Departments and in Secretariat ..	331
13. Clerks in Andhra Pradesh Judicial Ministerial Service ..	47
14. Typists in Andhra Pradesh Judicial Ministerial Service ..	15
15. Stenos in Andhra Pradesh Judicial Ministerial Service ..	70

During the year the Secretary to the Commission conducted written examinations for selections of candidates for admission to the R.I.M.C. Dehra Dun in August, 1971 (January 1972-term) and in February, 1972 (August, 1972 term). The question papers were supplied by the Commandant R. I. M. C., Dehra Dun. 12 candidates appeared for the January, 1972 term and 15 candidates appeared for the August, 1972 term. No candidate has been selected or placed on the reserve list for the January, 1972-term for which the written examination was held in August, 1971. For the August, 1972-terms for which the written examinations were held in February, 1972, the final list of candidates elected is not received from the Government of India.

Chapter VIII

HOME DEPARTMENT

Special Secretary : Sri E. V. Ramreddi

HIGH COURT

Registrar : Sri K. Umapathy Rao

COMMISSIONER OF LABOUR

Commissioner : Sri Shrawan Kumar

STATE TRANSPORT AUTHORITY

Commissioner : Sri Guru Das

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE

Sri Atma Jaya Ram

DIRECTOR OF FIRE SERVICES

Sri V. Srinivasan

PRINCIPAL OF CIVIL DEFENCE AND EMERGENCY

Sri V. Srinivasan

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS

I/c Sri C. B. Patel

Chapter VIII
HOME DEPARTMENT

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

High Court

At the commencement of the year under report the number of Judges working in the High Court was 18 permanent as against the sanctioned strength of 18 permanent and 3 Additional. During the course of the year, 2 Additional Judges were appointed while 3 permanent Judges retired. Thus, at the end of the year there were 15 permanent and 2 Additional Judges working.

Appointments

During the year under report Sri A.V. Krishna Rao and Sri K. A. Mukhtadar, Members of the Bar were appointed as Additional Judges of the High Court.

The Honourable Sri N. Kumaraiah, Chief Justice, High Court of Andhra Pradesh retired from service on the forenoon of 15-6-1971; the Honourable Sri Justice K.V.L. Narasimham entered upon his office as Chief Justice, High Court of Andhra Pradesh on the forenoon of 15-6-1971.

Civil Suits filed in the High Court

The Civil Suits filed, disposed of and pending in the High Court during the Financial Year were as follows :

Nature of Cases	Cases pending as on 1-4-1971	No. of Cases instituted during the period from 1-4-1971 to 31-3-1972	No. of cases disposed of during the period from 1-4-1971 to 31-3-1972	No. of Cases pending as on 31-3-1972
First Appeals ..	1,526	548	517	1,557
Second Appeals ..	1,041	860	859	1,042
Civil Miscellaneous Appeals	620	615	327	908
Civil Miscellaneous Second Appeals	93	72	36	129
Letter Patent Appeals ..	287	259	348	198
Writ Appeals ..	480	593	872	201
Writ Petitions ..	4,377	5,877	5,236	5,018
Civil Suits ..	2	1	..	3
S.T. Appeals ..	31	4	5	30
City Civil Court Appeals	332	202	142	392
Civil Miscellaneous Petitions	746	8,552	8,961	337
Civil Revision Petitions ..	1,492	2,295	2,001	1,786
Tax Revision Cases ..	58	40	85	13
Referred Cases .	224	59	167	116

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

- (a) Second Appeals,
- (b) Civil Miscellaneous Appeals,
- (c) Letters Patent Appeals,
- (d) City Civil Court Appeals, and
- (e) Civil Revision Petitions.

The disposals in respect of Letters Patent Appeals, Writ Appeals, Civil Revision Petitions and Referred Cases have considerably increased.

There was an increase in the pendency at the end of the year in respect of First Appeals, Civil Miscellaneous Appeals, Civil Miscellaneous Second Appeals, Writ Petitions, City Civil Court Appeals and Civil Revision Petitions.

Appeals to the Supreme Court

At the commencement of the year 32 applications for leave to Appeal to the Supreme Court were pending in the High Court. During the year 482 applications were filed, bringing the total number of application for disposal to 514. Out of these applications available for disposal 444 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 70 applications at the close of the year.

Contempt Applications

The number of Contempt applications pending in the High Court at the commencement of the year was 4. During the year 55 applications were received, bringing the total number of applications for disposal to 59 out of them 49 applications were disposed of, leaving a balance of 10 applications at the end of the year.

Subordinate Civil Courts

The number of Judicial Officers who presided over the Civil Court during the year under report was as follows :

Sl. No.	Designation	No. of officers
1.	District Judges	.. 20
	Chief Judge, City Civil Court, Hyderabad	.. 1
	Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Hyderabad	.. 1
2.	District Judges working as Presiding Officers of the Tribunals and Labour Courts	.. 8
3.	Additional District Judges	.. 23
4.	Subordinate Judges	.. 54
5.	District Munsiffs including 3 temporary District Munsiffs working as Presiding Officers of the 3 Rent Controller's Courts in the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.	} 221

State of File in the Subordinate Civil Courts

The total number of Original Suits pending at the beginning of the year under report in all the Civil Courts in the State was 44,258. During the year, 59,135 Original Suits were instituted and 4,071 were revived, or otherwise received. Thus, the total number of suits available for disposal in all the Subordinate Civil Courts in the State, in the year was 1,07,464. Out of these 56,120 suits were disposed of, leaving a pendency of 51,344 suits at the close of the year. There was, thus an increase in the total pendency of Original Suits by 7,086 at the end of the year which was perhaps due to the increase in institution by 12,454 suits. The number of Original Suits pending for over one year was 21,840.

Nature and Value of Original Suits

Out of the 59,135 Original Suits instituted, 43,306 suits relating to money or movable property, 10,094 to immovable property and 5,735 to other categories. The total money value of the 59,135 suits was approximately Rs. 38,43,39,766.

Small Cause Suits

The number of Small Cause Suits pending at the commencement of the year was 13,657. The total number of Small Cause Suits instituted during the year was 29,499 while 1,412 were revived or received otherwise. The total number of Small Cause Suits thus available for disposal was 44,568. Out of these, 33,394 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 11,174 Small Cause Suits at the close of the year. The number of Small Cause Suits pending for over 6 months was 5,186.

The aggregate value of the 29,499 Small Cause Suits instituted was Rs. 63,83,207.

Civil Miscellaneous Cases

The pendency at the commencement of the year was 51,712. The number of Civil Miscellaneous Cases filed in all the Civil Courts, during the year was 3,07,851. Out of these 3,00,938 were disposed of leaving a pendency of 58,625 at the close of the year.

Civil Appeals

The pendency in all the District Courts in the State and the Subordinate Judges' Court (Andhra area) was 8,554. The number of Civil Appeals instituted during the year was 3,887 and 323 Civil Appeals were received otherwise or remanded or re-admitted. Thus, the total number of Appeals available for disposal was 12,764. Out of these, 4,515 were disposed of leaving a balance of 8,249 Appeals at the end of the year. Of these 4,314 Appeals were pending for more than one year.

Civil Miscellaneous Appeals

There were 1,531 Civil Miscellaneous Appeals pending at the commencement of the year. During the year under report 1,435 Civil Miscellaneous Appeals were filed and 102 were revived or otherwise received. Thus, the total number of Civil Miscellaneous Appeals

available for disposal was 3,068. Out of these 1,483 were disposed of leaving a balance of 1,585 at the close of the year. The number of Civil Miscellaneous Appeals pending over 1 year was 531.

Execution Petitions

The number of Execution Petitions pending at the commencement of the year was 24,832. The number of Execution Petitions instituted during the year was 41,098 and 1,529 were re-admitted or otherwise received, thus making a total of 67,459 Execution Petitions available for disposal. Out of these, 39,142 were disposed of leaving a balance of 28,317 at the end of the year, including 12,033 Execution Petitions pending for more than 6 months.

Value of Execution Petitions

The approximate aggregate amount involved in the Execution Petitions disposed of was Rs. 5,03,21,618 and the total approximate amount realised was Rs. 2,34,13,462.

Insolvency Petitions

There was a pendency of 1,171 Insolvency Petitions at the commencement of the year. The number of Insolvency Petitions registered during the year was 943. Thus, the total number of Insolvency Petitions available for disposal was 2,114. Out of them 747 were actually disposed of, leaving a pendency of 1,367.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

High Court

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

Nature of Cases	Cases pending as on 1-4-1971	No. of cases instituted during the period from 1-4-1971 to 31-3-1972	No. of cases disposed of during the period from 1-4-1971 to 31-3-1972	No. of cases pending as on 31-3-1972
Criminal Appeals ..	915	937	843	1,009
Criminal Revision Cases	420	779	591	608
Confirmation ..	1	20	14	7

In the 14 Referred Trials disposed of, 34 persons were involved. Death sentences were confirmed on 7 persons during the year. In respect of 12 persons, the sentences of death were modified while 15 persons who were convicted and sentenced to death under section 302 I.P.C. were acquitted by the High Court.

Subordinate Criminal Courts

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

1. Sessions Judges (including the Principal Sessions Judge, Sessions Division, Hyderabad)	..	21
2. Additional Sessions Judges	..	22
3. Assistant Sessions Judges	..	53
4. Judicial I Class Magistrates	..	221
5. Judicial II Class Magistrates	..	32

State of file in the Subordinate Criminal Courts

The number of Sessions cases pending at the commencement of the year was 356. In all 1,325 cases were committed to Sessions during the year, thus making a total of 1,681 cases available for disposal. Of these, 1,252 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 426 cases pending at the end of the year. At the close of the year the pendency of Sessions cases increased by 73.

The total number of persons involved in all the Sessions cases was 11,941. Of these, 4,935 persons were discharged or acquitted and 1,451 either escaped or died. The males convicted numbered 1,314 while the number of females convicted was 13. The number of juvenile males involved and convicted was 3. The number of persons remaining under trial at the end of the year was 4,225.

Criminal Appeals

The number of Criminal Appeals pending at the commencement of the year was 585. During the year 3,895 Criminal Appeals were registered, bringing the total number of cases for disposal to 4,480. Out of these 3,580 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 900 at the close of the year. There was an increase in the institution and pendency of Criminal Appeals by 24 and 315, respectively.

The number of appellants concerned in the Criminal Appeals at the commencement of the year was, 1,682. The number of appellants relating to the Criminal Appeals registered during the year was 8,128. The number of Appellants concerned in the Appeals disposed of (including transferred) was 7,552. The number of Appellants in all the Criminal Appeals pending at the close of the year was 2,258.

Criminal Revision Petitions

The number of Criminal Revision Petitions pending at the beginning was 255. The number of Petitions registered during the year was 763, thus making a total of 1,018, Criminal Revision Petitions available for disposal. Out of these 685 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 333 at the close of the year under report.

The number of petitioners in cases pending at the commencement of the year was 741. The number of Petitioners involved in the Criminal Revision Petitions registered during the year was 2,691. The number of Petitioners involved in the petitions disposed of was 2,356, leaving 1,076 petitioners relating to the balance of 333 Criminal Revision Petitions pending at the close of the year.

Offences Punishable under the Indian Penal Code

The number of cases under the I.P.C. pending in all the Criminal Courts other than in the Courts of Sessions at the commencement of the year under report was 11,388. During the year 54,842 cases were instituted and 54,342 disposed of leaving a balance of 11,888 cases at the end of the year.

Punishments in the Criminal Courts (other Than Sessions Courts)

During the year under report 14,540 persons were ordered to give security for good behaviour or to keep the peace. The number of persons convicted during the year was 3,80,101. The number of persons sentenced to rigorous and simple imprisonment was 17,249 and 24,340 respectively. The number of persons released on probation was 8,848. An amount of Rs. 33,25,285 was imposed as fine and a sum of Rs. 30,74,681 was realised out of the fine amount imposed during the year under report.

Punishments in the Sessions Courts

The total number of persons convicted in all the Sessions Courts in the State during the year was 1,354. The number of persons sentenced to death under Section 302 I.P.C. was 37, while those sentenced to life numbered 360. The total number of persons sentenced to rigorous and simple imprisonment was 844 and 18 respectively ; 221 persons were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 89,785 with and without imprisonment. Out of the total fine amount of Rs. 89,785 imposed by the Sessions Courts, a sum of Rs. 34,765 was realised during the year.

COMMISSIONER OF LABOUR

Set-up

During the year under report, the Labour Department continued to function under the Commissioner of Labour as Head of the Department with four Units, *viz.*, Labour, Factories, Boilers and Establishments. No additional posts were sanctioned. The office of the Labour Officer, Anantapur has been temporarily shifted to Hyderabad for a period of six months to clear the heavy pendency work of Labour Officers, Hyderabad-I and II and the office has been started functioning as Labour Officer, Hyderabad-III with effect from 13-1-1972 forenoon.

Labour Situation

The labour situation during the period was generally peaceful. There were, however, 48 work-stoppages involving 20,207 workmen and loss of 1,52,335 mandays. The main causes of strikes were the demands of the workers to increase wages, D. A., and dismissal of workers, etc.

Industrial Disputes Act

In the administration and enforcement of Industrial Disputes Act, the Commissioner of Labour is the State Conciliation Officer. He is assisted by 3 Deputy Commissioners of Labour.

There are four Regional Assistant Commissioners of Labour and 15 Labour Officers and 8 Additional Labour Officers who are also declared as Conciliation Officers under the Industrial Disputes Act in the districts. Two of the four Regional Assistant Commissioners' offices are located at Hyderabad and the remaining two at Guntur and Visakhapatnam. The four Regional Assistant Commissioners of Labour and the 23 Labour Officers/Additional Labour Officers are Conciliation Officers in their respective jurisdictions.

The District Industrial Relations Committees were formed with the officers of the Department to attend to the work of ensuring industrial peace and to deal with the complaints of non-implementation effectively and in time.

Discussions were held on the scheme of Joint Management Councils and appointment of workers as Directors on the management of the Industrial Establishments. The Government in G.O. Ms. No. 713 Industries and Commerce Department, dated 6-8-1971, accepted the proposal of the Director of Sugars and directed that the Labour of the Co-operative Sugar Factories be given representation on the Board of Directors of each Co-operative Sugar Factory in the State at the rate of one Labour Representative on each Board.

Conciliation and Adjudication

During the period under report 759 conciliations were taken up. Out of them 401 were successful. The parties through direct negotiations with good offices of the Conciliation Machinery entered into 132 agreements under Section 18 (1) of the Industrial Disputes Act. 205 disputes were referred to the Industrial Tribunal and the Labour Courts for adjudication. In 11 disputes parties agreed for arbitration. One Industrial Tribunal and 2 Labour Courts are functioning in the State. 120 Works Committees have functioned during the period.

Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970

The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 has come into force with effect from 10-2-1971 and the Government of Andhra Pradesh have formulated its Rules which came into force with effect from 9-9-1971. The Regional Assistant Commissioners of Labour have been notified as Registering and Licensing Officers for their concerned areas and the Labour Officers have been notified as Inspectors for administering the Act. Some of the contractors went to the High Court and filed a Writ Petition against the Act and the Rules and the High Court of Andhra Pradesh suspended the operation of the provisions of the Act and the Rules as per their Order, dated 24-1-1972. The Government are taking requisite steps to get the matter cleared.

New Legislations

In pursuance of the conclusion of the Standing Labour Committee held in July, 1970 the Government have introduced Andhra Pradesh Industrial Relations Bill which ensures constitution of Industrial Relations Commissions, statutory recognition, right to the dismissal or discharged workers to approach the Labour Court direct, elimination of unfair practices etc., in the Assembly. The Government also introduced a Bill *viz.*, Factories and Establishments (National and Festival Holidays). Bill which is designed to ensure uniform National and Festival Holidays without prejudice to any existing higher benefits.

Legal Aid to Labour Rules, 1971

The Government in G.O. Ms. No. 1380 of Home (Lab-I) Department, dated 22-9-1971 introduced Legal Aid to Labour Rules, 1971 for sanction of legal assistance by way of financial aid to workmen employed in the industrial establishment whose services are terminated either by discharge or dismissal or where they are forced to file claims for recovery of sums due to them or where they are unable by reason of lack of means to conduct their cases before the Labour Courts, Industrial Tribunal, and where the employers have gone to the High Court or Supreme Court by way of Writ, Appeals challenging the validity of references that are made or the Awards given by the Industrial Tribunal or Labour Courts resulting in protracted litigation.

Trade Unions Act, 1926

The Regional Assistant Commissioners of Labour have been notified as Deputy Registrars of Trade Unions under the Trade Unions Act, 1926 and empowered to function as Registrars of Trade Unions within their respective Jurisdictions, *i.e.*, registration of Trade Unions, registrations of amendments with a view to expedite the work of registration by decentralisation of the work. 215 unions were registered during the financial year 1971-72 with a membership of 20,422.

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923

The Regional Assistant Commissioners of Labour have been notified by the Government as Commissioners of Workmen's Compensation to be authorities to hear and decide the claims under Workmen's Compensation Act for speedy disposal of cases under Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.

The particulars of deposits by various employers under Section 8 of the Workmen's Compensation Act and the payment made to the injured workmen or dependants of the deceased workmen as the case may be, with the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation during the financial year 1971-72 were as under:

1. Cases pending as on 1-4-1971	..	76
2. Cases filed during the year	..	329
3. Number of cases disposed	..	322
4. Number of cases pending disposal	..	83

*Statement of Deposits and Payments for the period from
1-4-1971 to 31-3-1972* Rs.

1. Opening balance as on 1-4-1971	..	8,83,045.25
2. Deposits during the financial year	..	14,95,574.79
3. Amount disbursed during the financial year 1971-72		16,19,341.47
4. Closing balance as on 31-3-1972	..	7,59,278.57

Payment of Bonus Act, 1965

The Commissioner of Labour, the Deputy Commissioners of Labour, Regional Assistant Commissioners of Labour and Labour Officers have been notified as Inspectors under this Act. The Commissioner of Labour and the Deputy Commissioners of Labour are having State-wide jurisdiction, while the jurisdiction of the Regional Assistant Commissioners of Labour and Labour Officers is confined to their respective jurisdictions at districts level. At present, the Act is enforced by the Labour Officers alone and there is no separate machinery to implement the provisions of the Act. However, efforts have been made to enforce the provision of the Act with the Labour Officers. The following are the number of cases and the amount paid to the workers :

1. No. of Managements who paid bonus to the employees	..	..	..	1,316
2. Total amount paid	..	..	Rs.	1,44,61,148.91
3. Number of prosecutions launched	..	..		15

Payment of Wages Act, 1936

Steps have been taken for the speedy disposal of claims under Payment of Wages Act by notifying all the Regional Assistant Commissioners of Labour as Authorities under Payment of Wages Act, 1936 to hear and decide the claims for delayed and deducted wages under Section 15 of the Payment of Wages Act within their jurisdiction.

Code of Discipline

During the year under report 35 applications for recognition of Unions under Code of Discipline were received. Verification was completed and results announced in 16 cases and 11 Unions were recognised and in the remaining cases verification work was in progress. The names of the Unions recognised under the Code of Discipline are listed below :

1. Andhra National Textile Workers Unions, Guntakal.
2. Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Employees Union, Visakhapatnam.
3. Chittivalasa Labour Union.
4. P.W.D. Workshops Workers Independent Union (P.W.D. Workshops and Stores), Hyderabad.
5. Andhra Sugars Employees Union, Tanuku.

6. Andhra Sugars, Chemicals and Fertilizers Division Employees Union, Kovvur.
7. P.W.D. Workshop Workers' Independent Union (Central Mechanical Unit).
8. Andhra Pradesh Textile Labour Association (D.B.R. Mills).
9. Azam Jahi Mills Head Office Employees Union.
10. H. M. T. Staff and Workers Union.
11. Nellimarla Jute Mills Sharmika Sangham.

In the case of the following Unions verification was completed and the Unions with majority of members were recommended to the managements for recognition. Their recognition was awaited.

1. Andhra Co-op. Handloom Development Centre, Mangalagiri.
2. Andhra Municipal and Local Board National Workers' Union.
3. Manjeera Water Supply Employees' Union.
4. Republic Forge Employees' Union.
5. Palakol Sugar Factory Staff and Workers' Union.

29 independent workers' unions and one management were successfully persuaded to accept the Code of Discipline. Only 8 breaches of the Code of Discipline were reported, of which 4 have been enquired into and disposed of establishing breaches in all the 4 cases. Of the remaining 4 cases, 3 cases were closed as the complainant unions failed to furnish certain particulars despite reminders and one case was under enquiry.

Labour Welfare Centres

There are 11 Labour Welfare Centres in the State of Andhra Pradesh. They are located near the industrial belts, to provide recreational and educational facilities to industrial workers and their families. They are located at Visakhapatnam, Guntur, Vijayawada, Adoni, Nizamabad, Sirpur Kagaznagar, Warangal and 4 Centres at Azamabad, Musheerabad, Seethaphalmandi and Sanathnagar in twin cities.

Sports and Games

During the year 1971-72, 1,75,799 workers participated in the outdoor games and 13,522 workers in indoor games in the sports and games conducted by the centres.

Entertainment

347 films were screened in the Labour Welfare Centres and about 1,00,474 workers witnessed them.

Adult Education Classes

34,193 workers attended the classes conducted by the Adult Education Teachers. For the convenience of the workers employed in big factories, adult education classes have been conducted by the Adult Education

Teachers of the Department at Vijayawada, Pedakakani, Garividi and Rajahmundry *viz.*,

1. Andhra Cement Company, Vijayawada.
2. Ferro Alloys Corporation Ltd., Garividi.
3. Hemalatha Textiles Ltd., Pedakakani.
4. Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills, Rajahmundry.

Health and Hygiene

The Health Visitors of the centres visited the colonies of the industrial workers and rendered medical service. The Health Visitors attended 27,298 pre-natal, post-natal and ante-natal cases during the period under report.

Toned milk to children between the age of 1 to 3 years and bread to children between the age of 3 to 5 years was supplied to the children of the industrial workers free of cost. The expenditure on this account is borne by the Municipal Corporation, Hyderabad.

Craft Section

About 51,690 women workers attended the classes in tailoring, cutting and cushion work etc., and stitched garments, which yielded an indirect income to the tune of Rs. 32,232.88 paise to the families of the industrial workers.

Nursery Section

58,102 children of the workers attended the centres. They have also participated in outdoor and indoor games.

Reading Rooms and Libraries

About 97,362 workers attended the reading rooms and libraries established in the Labour Welfare Centres during the period under report.

Social and Cultural Activities

58 cultural programmes were arranged by the workers and 7,838 workers witnessed them.

Inter-Factory Tournaments

Last year, the Labour Department had organised inter-factory tournaments in a number of games for the factory workers in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. This year the scope of tournaments has been extended to the entire State of Andhra Pradesh. This has been done to enable the factory workers in the State to compete with each other and display their talents. The State has been divided into 5 zones and about 56 factories have participated in the tournaments. On this occasion a souvenir "Andhra Pradesh Inter-Factory Tournaments" has been brought out.

Shops and Establishments Acts, Etc.

Sri S. A. Moosvi, Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Establishments), is the Chief Inspector with effect from 3-8-1971 and is incharge of the administration of the following Labour Enactments.

1. Minimum Wages Act, 1948.
2. Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966.
3. Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961.
4. Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishments Act, 1966.
5. Payment of Wages Act in respect of Non-Factory Establishments.

Sri B. N. Waghay, Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Establishments) continued to be the Chief Inspector till 2-8-1971.

There is one Assistant Chief Inspector of Establishments to assist the Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Establishments) in Head Office having Statewide jurisdiction in administering the above enactments. There are 21 District Inspectors of Labour, one for each district and 105 Assistant Inspectors of Labour in the State for purpose of enforcement of the above enactments. All the Extension Officers (Agriculture) and Village Level Workers were notified as Inspectors under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. Besides the Block Development Officers were also notified as Inspectors for implementation of the Minimum Wages Act, for Employment in Agriculture to assist the District Inspectors of Labour.

Establishments and Enforcement

There are 17,615 establishments covered under Part I of the Schedule under the Minimum Wages Act employing 2,55,190 workers on an average per day. During the year under report 22,097 inspections were made by the departmental officers. In the employment of agriculture 25,862 land-holdings were inspected by the District Inspectors of Labour in the State.

Claims

During the year under report 147 claim petitions were filed before the Authority *i.e.*, the Presiding Officer of the Labour Courts at Guntur and Hyderabad and an amount of Rs. 16,038.49 towards claims was awarded to the workers in respect of 53 cases.

Exemptions

155 exemptions were granted by the Commissioner of Labour (Establishments) under Rule 31-B of the Andhra Pradesh Minimum Wages Rules, 1960 from the maintenance of registers prescribed under the Rules. The Government have also exempted Co-operative Central Banks, Primary Land Mortgage Banks and Apex Bodies thereof from the purview of the Act during the year under Report.

Prosecutions

During the year 318, prosecutions were launched against the employers of different employments included under Part-I of the Schedule

of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and an amount of Rs. 8,635.00 was realised as fines through the Courts.

Committees

The Government have constituted the following Committees for the purpose of fixation, revision of the minimum rates of wages during the year.

- | | | |
|---|---|----------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employment in any Cotton Ginning Pressing Factories, 2. Employment in any Shops and 3. Employment in Agriculture (Revision). | } | Fixation |
|---|---|----------|

The Government have also constituted a Co-ordinated Committee on Agricultural Labour.

- (a) to co-ordinate and review the progress of the implementation of the scheme for improving the conditions of agricultural labour,
- (b) to advise how best the activities in these respects could be developed, and
- (c) to consider any other matter that it may deem necessary in connection with the well-being of the agricultural labour.

The State Minimum Wages Advisory Board continued to be in operation during the year and it met twice.

The Government have also issued draft notification for revision of minimum rates of wages in the employment of woollen carpet-making and shawl weaving establishments and employment in salt pans calling for the suggestions and objections from the persons likely to be affected on the proposed revision of minimum rates of wages in the above employment.

The minimum rates of wages in respect of the following employments during the year have been fixed by the Government :

1. Employment in any Hotels, Restaurants or Eating Houses (Revision).
2. Employment in any Marketing Societies, Consumers Co-operative Societies and Co-operative Banks (Fixation).
3. Employment in any Cotton Carpet-Weaving Establishments (Fixation).
4. Employment in any Toddy Selling including Tapping and Conveyance (Fixation).
5. Employment in any Handloom Weaving Establishments (Fixation).

The following employments have been added to Part-I of the Schedule under Section 27 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and action is

being taken for constitution of the Committee for fixation of minimum rates of wages in these employments.

1. Employment in any Newspaper establishments excluding Working Journalists as defined under Section 2 of the Working Journalists, (Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1956.
2. Employment in any Khandasari Factories

During the year under report, two Seminars on Agricultural Labour have been conducted, one at Bheemunipatnam of Visakhapatnam district and the other at Nagar-Kurnool of Mahaboobnagar district.

One Radio Talk was also broadcast by the All-India Radio at Cuddapah Centre during the year.

Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961

The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961 is an independent legislation to provide for the welfare of the Motor Transport Workers and to regulate the conditions of their work.

The provisions of the said Act are applicable to all the Motor Transport Undertakings employing less than five workers also. So far, 5,185 undertakings are covered during the period under report and 30,763 workers are employed on average per day in all the above undertakings. An amount of Rs. 76,265 has been realised by way of registration and renewal fees.

Exemptions

Exemptions under Section 13 and Rules, 33, 35, 36 and 37 of the Act and Rules were granted in respect of 10 Motor Transport Undertakings during the year under report.

Prosecutions

652 Prosecutions were instituted for violation of the provisions of the Act and Rules made thereunder and an amount of Rs. 16,423-00 was realised as fines through courts.

The Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishments Act, 1966 is applicable to 33 Municipalities, 235 Panchayats and specially notified areas in Andhra region. In Telangana region this Act is enforced in 78 places of commercial importance.

There were 30,299 shops with employees, 92,777 without employees, 4,206 Commercial Establishments with employees, 1,467 Commercial Establishments without employees, 5,463 restaurants with employees, 4,570 with employees and 645 theatres, covered by the Act. The total number of persons employed in all these establishments was 1,67,126.

Exemptions

During the year under report, 13 permanent and one temporary exemptions were granted under the Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishments Act, 1966.

Leave with Wages

The provisions relating to the grant of leave with wages to the employees were generally complied with and necessary action was taken whenever irregularities were noticed by the Assistant Inspector of Labour.

Maintenance of Registers and Notices

The Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishments Act, 1966 and Rules 1968 contain the provisions relating to the maintenance of registers and notices which are generally complied with by the employers of shops and establishments. Inspection Orders, Show Cause Notices and warnings were issued and in some cases prosecutions were also taken up in case of non-compliance of the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishments Act and Rules.

Prosecutions

During the year under report, 5,070 prosecutions were launched and out of which, 4,419 cases have been disposed of and a sum of Rs. 98,131 was realised towards fines.

Inspections of Shops and Establishments during the period.

	With em- ployees	Without employ- ees
1. Regular Inspections	.. 1,21,356	1,71,990
2. Sunday Inspections	.. 3,727	920
3. Holiday Inspections	.. 4,195	1,212
4. Special Inspections	.. 1,220	519
5. Surprise Inspections	.. 3,809	841
6. Night Inspections	.. 6,516	1,729

Payment of Wages Act, 1936

The Payment of Wages Act, 1936 is applicable to all the Motor Transport Undertakings in the State of Andhra Pradesh. There are 2,676 Motor Transport Undertakings covered by the Act. Inspections under this Act were made once in a half year. Wages were generally paid on the due dates. In case of delayed payments, instructions were issued to the Pay-Master to comply with the provisions of the Act strictly. The provisions of section 4 of the Act relating to the fixation of wage period were complied with in all cases.

Whenever contraventions of the provisions of sections 3 and 4 were noticed, action was taken for non-payments or delayed payment of wages against the defaulting employers and claim petitions were filed before the authority under Payment of Wages, Act,

The financial aspect for the financial year 1971-72 under both the Plan and non-Plan Schemes in respect of Labour Unit was as follows:

Sl. No.	Plan/non-Plan	Budgetary Provision (final grant)	Expenditure (Provisional)	Remarks
1.	Plan	.. 41,000	Nil.	Amount surrendered
2.	Non-Plan (voted)	.. 19,83,800	19,83,800	
3.	Charged	.. 1,43,900	1,43,900	

As regards 'Receipts of the Department', it is estimated that an amount of Rs. 4,41,000 (Rupees four lakhs forty-one thousand only) would be realised during the financial year 1971-72.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

General

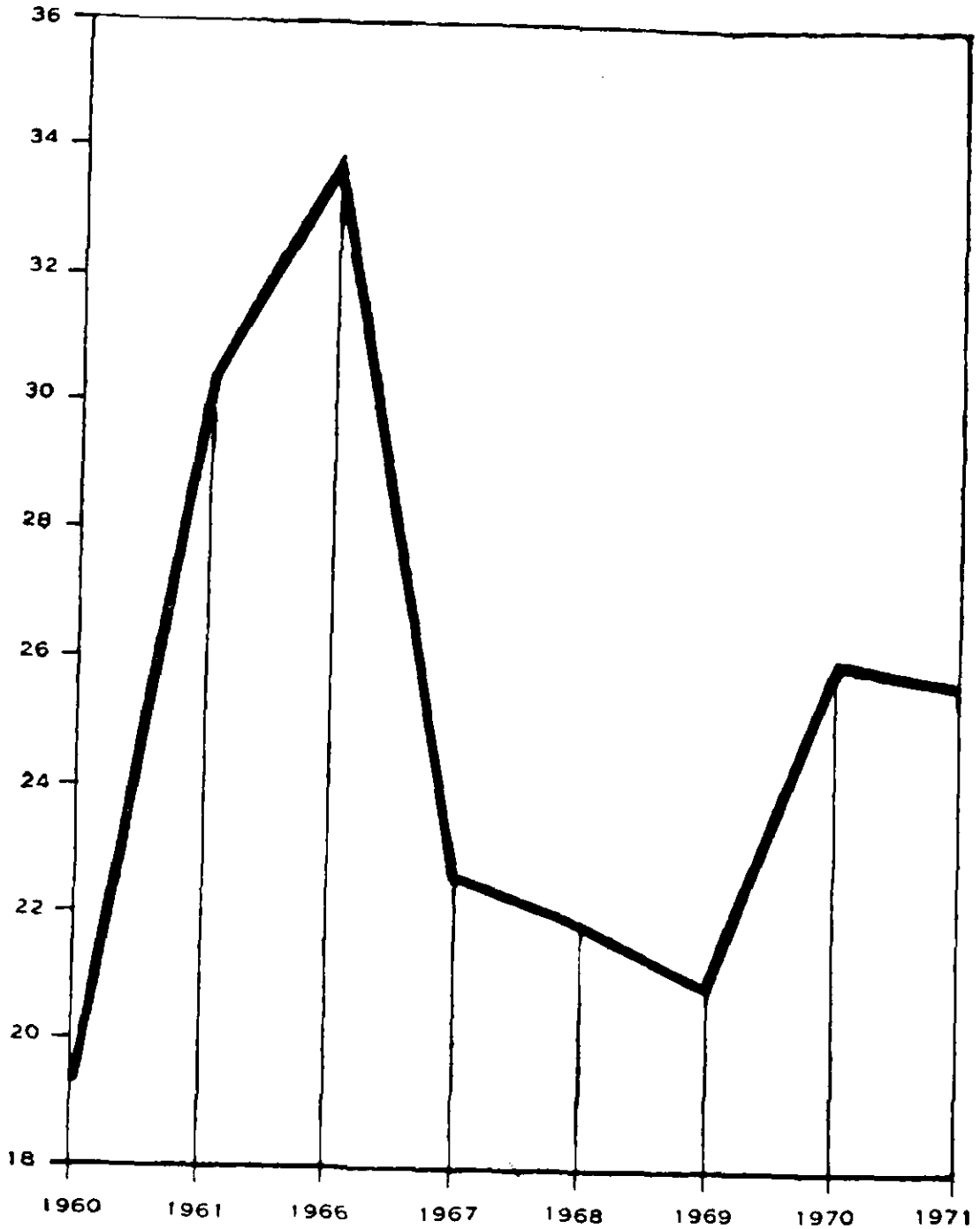
The activities of the Director of Employment and Training at the State level cover the development and administration of Employment Service. The performance of the National Employment Service in the various fields of its activities is narrated below.

Employment Exchanges

1. 21 Employment Exchanges (one in each district).
2. One Special Employment Exchange for the Physically Handicapped Persons at Hyderabad.
3. Three University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux, one each at the Osmania University, Hyderabad, Andhra University, Waltair and Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupathi.
4. 21. Employment Market Information Units, one in each one of the Employment Exchanges in the district.
5. 15 Vocational Guidance Units, one each in the Exchanges at Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Kurnool, Nizamabad, Warangal, Guntur, Kakinda, Chittoor, Nellore, Eluru, Anantapur, Karimnagar, Khammam and Mahaboobnagar.
6. 13 Employment Information and Assistance Bureaux located at the Block Development Offices at Giddalur (Ongole), Gannavaram (Krishna), Ibrahimpatnam (Hyderabad), Kothapeta (East Godavari), Nakkapalli (Vizag), Sullurpet (Nellore), Salur (Srikakulam), Suryapet (Nalgonda), Vinukonda (Guntur), Penukonda (Anantapur), Sidhout (Cuddarab), Kollur (Khammam) and Mulug (Warangal).

NUMBER OF APPLICANTS PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT BY EXCHANGES IN ANDHRA PRADESH

THOUSANDS
OF APPLICANTS



SOURCE:-
HAND BOOK OF STATISTICS, 1971-72
ISSUED BY BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS, HYDERABAD.

7. Professional and Executive Office at the Directorate of Employment and Training.

8. A Special Liaison Office incharge of an Officer of the rank of a Regional Employment Officer designated as Employment Liaison Officer which was set up at Visakhapatnam in February, 1966 to deal with the problems of Resettlement of Repatriates from Burma and Ceylon was being continued during the year, 1971-72. The entire expenditure on this work is borne by the Government of India. All possible efforts are being made by the Employment Liaison Officer to resettle as early as many Repatriates as possible by exploring employment potential in both the Public and Private Sectors.

The expenditure on all the above Employment Exchanges except on the Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped is borne by the State Government. The expenditure on the Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped is entirely borne by the Central Government.

Registrations, Vacancies, Etc.

Employment Exchange continued their primary function of registration of work-seekers and their placement against demands notified by employers. The following statistics show the turn-out of the Department during the period April, 1971 and March, 1972.

	April- March, 1971	April- March, 1972
Registrations	.. 3,16,956	3,77,468
Vacancies notified	.. 34,902	34,425
Submissions made	.. 2,06,049	1,96,613
Placements effected	.. 25,366	25,421
Employers used the Exchanges	.. 11,342	8,772
L.R. at the end of March	.. 2,81,735	3,16,233

Educated Work-Seekers

The number of educated work-seekers on the Live Register of Exchanges as on 31st December, 1971 classified according to educational levels was as follows :

Educational level	Number of Educated Job-Seekers on Live Register as on	
	31-12-1970 to 31-12-1971	
Matriculates	.. 1,03,246	1,09,812
Under-Graduates (including Intermediates and Higher Secondary)	.. 14,550	35,382
Graduates and Post-Graduates	.. 27,552	21,836
Total :	<u>1,45,348</u>	<u>1,67,030</u>

Scheduled Caste/Tribe Applicants

The number of applicants belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges in December, 1971 as compared to their number in December, 1970 was as follows :

	Number of Live Register at the end of	
	December 1970	December 1971
Scheduled Castes	18,134	24,489
Scheduled Tribes	829	1,394

The number of placements effected by the Employment Exchanges in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the period January-December, 1971 as compared to 1970 was as follows :

	No. of Applicants placed during January-December	
	1970	1971
Scheduled Castes	1,923	2,131
Scheduled Tribes	203	357

Ex-Service Personnel

The number of ex-service personnel on the Live Registers at the end of December, 1971 was 4,171 as against 3,390 at the end of December, 1970. Placements effected in respect of this category of job-seekers during January-December, 1971 was 662 as against 583 in the corresponding period of 1970.

Women Work-Seekers

Women work-seekers on the Live Registers at the end of March, 1972 were 31,431 as against 25,438 at the end of March, 1971. During the period April, 1971-March, 1972 the number of placements effected in respect of women job-seekers was 3,352 as against 2,813 during the corresponding period April, 1970-March, 1971.

Employment Market Information Programme

This scheme has been functioning in all the districts of the State. As envisaged in the scheme information on Form ER-I is being collected at quarterly intervals from all employers in the Public Sector and those Establishments in Private Sectors engaged in non-agricultural activity and are employing 10 and more persons. Basing on the data so gathered, Area Employment Market Reports at the District Level and Employment Review at the State Level are published for every quarter. Occupational-cum-Educational Profile of Employers in Private Sector was collected during the year in September, 1971 on form ER-II.

The Employment position as revealed through the Employment Returns - I collected by Exchanges for the quarter ending 31-12-1971 is furnished hereunder.

In Private Sector 4,939 employers were addressed and 4,258 of them rendered the returns. The total employment in Private Sector was 2,12,641 including 38,319 women employees.

Similarly in Public Sector, 3,759 employers were addressed and 3,484 employers have responded. The total employment was 7,35,991 including 57,091 women employees. A branch-wise analysis of employment in Public Sector revealed that there were 1,46,451 in Central Government departments, 2,37,393 in State Government departments, 1,54,440 in Quasi-Government Organisations and 1,97,707 in Local Bodies.

Vocational Guidance and Employment Counselling

The Vocational Guidance Programme of the Employment Exchange aims at assisting students, youths and employment in having a career plan and in choosing careers suited to their interests, aptitudes and abilities. The Vocational Guidance Officers give group guidance talks at the Exchanges, career talks in schools in addition to giving individual information, about the employment market and careers and individual guidance.

During the year under report V.G. Programme was in operation in 15 districts *viz.*, Hyderabad, Kurnool, Nizamabad, Vijayawada, Vizag, Warangal, Kakinada, Eluru, Guntur, Nellore, Chittoor, Anantapur, Khammam, Karimnagar and Mahboobnagar. Besides these V.G. Units at the respective Employment Exchanges, 3 University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux function at the three University Centres at Hyderabad, Waltair and Tirupathi.

Aptitude Test

During 1971 the following I.T.Is have been covered under Aptitude Testing Programme August 1971 intake *i.e.*, I.T.I., Mallepally, Hyderabad, I.T.Is Vizag, Tenali, Vijayawada, Anantapur, Kakinada and Model Training Institute, Hyderabad.

Total number of applicants called for testing ..	11,348
Total number of applicants tested ..	8,785
Total number of selected candidates ..	2,882

Validation Test

Validation tests are also conducted at I.T.I., Mallepally, Hyderabad. I.T.I., Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Tenali, Anantapur, Kakinada and Model Training Institute, Hyderabad and the validation has been forwarded to the Directorate General of Employment and Training, New Delhi.

Employment Exchanges Compulsory Notification (Vacancies) Act, 1959

The Employment Exchanges (C.N.V.) Act, 1959 is in force throughout the State. According to the provisions of the Act all establishments in Public Sector and those establishments in Private Sector which ordinarily employ 25 or more persons come under the provisions of the Act. Information is being collected on Forms ER-I quarterly and on ER-II (Bi-annually). 3,776 establishments in Public Sector and 1,892 in Private Sectors were covered by the provisions of the Act as on 31-12-1971 as against 3,569 and 1,919 respectively as on 31-12-1970.

On an analysis of the information thus collected, it is noticed that a total of 30,004 vacancies occurred in establishments in both Private and Public Sectors covered by the Act during the year ; of them 2,932 were in Private Sector.

Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, Hyderabad

A Special Employment Exchange for the Physically Handicapped persons was set up in Andhra Pradesh with its headquarters at Hyderabad during August, 1962 and it is located in H. No. 1-1-79, Azamabad, Hyderabad-20. The expenditure on this exchange is borne entirely by the Ministry of Education, Government of India. The Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped Persons, Hyderabad registered 604 candidates as detailed below during the period.

1. Orthopaedically Handicapped	..	453
2. Deaf and Dumb	..	83
3. Blind	..	68
		Total : 604

The placement figure upto the end of March, 1972 is as detailed below :

1. Orthopaedically Handicapped	..	119
2. Deaf and Dumb	..	25
Blind	..	24
		Total : 168

136 employers used the Exchange during the financial year.

Committees on Employment

The tenure of the State Committee on Employment has expired on 13-11-1971 and in its place constitution of High Level State Co-ordination Advisory Committee for Employment and Training is under active consideration of Government.

Seven meetings of District Committee on Employment attached to Regional/District Employment Exchanges were held during the year in addition to 36 Special Committee Meetings.

BOILERS DEPARTMENT

Set-up

The administration of the Indian Boilers Act in this State is carried out by the Chief Inspector of Boilers, assisted by two Deputy Chief Inspectors of Boilers one at Hyderabad and another at Vijayawada. There are five Chief Inspectors of Boilers one each at Kakinada, Kurnool, Guntur and two at Hyderabad.

The number of boilers on the register of the State is 2,056 including 24 boilers registered during the year 1971-72 and 28 boilers were imported into the State. Against the total number of boilers *i.e.*, 2,056, 3 boilers were scrapped and 19 boilers were transferred to other States. Thus the total number of boilers on the register on 31st March, 1972 is 2,034. The boilers on the active list are 1,370, against which 1,333 boilers were examined. The total number of Economisers on the register is 63 including 3 economisers registered during the year. Out of 63 economisers 5 economisers were transferred to other States. Thus the total number of economisers on the list as on 31st March, 1972 was 58. During the year 24 economisers were examined, since each economiser is examined once in 24 months. Also the 48 unregistered (baby) boilers were examined to find out whether they come under the purview of the Indian Boilers Act.

Prosecutions

No prosecutions were instituted during the year 1971-72. Several show cause notices were issued by the Inspector of Boilers to the owners of the baby (uncertified) boilers of more than 5 gallons in capacity and advised them to replace such boilers by the certified boilers within 6 months.

During the year 1971-72 as per the Navigation Rules under the Canal and Public Ferries Act 1890, no motor launches were offered for initial survey to the Chief Inspector of Boilers.

Under Indian Boilers Regulations, 1950, 48 welders belonging to various organisations were tested in Alloy steel (pipe and plate) carbon steel pipe and gas welding. The welded test pieces were also examined under X-ray and Mechanical tests were conducted at M/s. Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Ltd., Vizag. Finally certificates were issued to the successful candidates.

The Chief Inspector of Boilers, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad as Inspecting Authority has conducted 18 hydraulic tests of shells and 20 hydraulic tests of tube-nests of Low Pressure Heaters and 14 hydraulic tests, tube-nests and shells of High Pressure Heaters of M/s. Bharat Heavey Electricals Ltd., Ramachandrapuram. He has inspected and hydraulically tested 2 De-superheaters after manufacture for Fertilizers Corporation of India at M/s. Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Ltd., and 34 tube-bends after fabrication for Bokaro Limited, at M/s. Bharat Electricals Ltd., Ramachandrapuram, 2 Hydraulic tests of water separators of M/s. Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Ltd. and 3 hydraulic/tests of steam pipe lines of Nuclear Fuel Complex and of Warner Hindustan, Ltd., Hyderabad were also conducted by the Chief Inspector of Boilers, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

The Chief Inspector of Boilers, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad has inspected 33 valves of 3" 4" and 8" dia of M/s. Fouress Business Corporation, Secunderabad. He has also inspected under manufacture globe valves at M/s. Fluid System, Uppal Road, Hyderabad.

Under Andhra Pradesh Boilers Attendant Rules 1956 one examination was conducted during the month of October, 1971 at Hyderabad for Award of 1st Class and II Class Boiler Attendant Certificates. 102 candidates for 1st Class and 183 candidates for II Class were admitted. As against the above, 56 candidates were awarded 1st Class Boiler Attendants Certificates and 100 candidates were awarded 2nd Class Boiler Attendant Certificates. Under Andhra Pradesh Boilers Operation Engineers Rules one examination was conducted during the year in the month of April, 1971. 68 candidates were admitted to the examination. As against the above, 51 candidates were awarded Boiler Operation Engineers Certificates.

During the year 1971-72, accidents to 11 Boilers occurred and there were no major damages to life and property. Repairs were sanctioned to 45 boilers under Section 12 of the Indian Boilers Act and the repairs were carried out by the approved boiler repairers.

There were no appeals made to the Chief Inspector from the owner during the year 1971-72 against the orders of Inspectors of Boilers and Deputy Chief Inspectors of Boilers.

Sri P. Mallikharjuna Rao, Chief Inspector of Boilers, is a member of Central Boilers Board to represent the Andhra Pradesh State. During the year 1971-72 one meeting was conducted by the Central Board at New Delhi from 28th July, 1971 to 31st July, 1971 and the Chief Inspector of Boilers, Andhra Pradesh Hyderabad attended the same.

FACTORIES DEPARTMENT

Set-up

The Chief Inspector of Factories is the Head of the Department and is assisted in the head office by the Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories, Technical Assistant and Medical Inspector of Factories and one Inspector of Factories, Institute of Industrial Safety and Productivity Centre. At the district levels there are five Regional Inspectors of Factories and twelve Inspectors of Factories, One Inspectress of Factories and 14 Assistant Inspectors of Factories worked under the direct control of the Chief Inspector of Factories for the purpose of enforcement of the Factories Act, Payment of Wages Act, Maternity Benefit Act and Employment of Children Act in the factories throughout the State.

Factories Act, 1947

The Factories Act 1947 applies to all power factories employing 10 or more persons and non-power factories employing 20 or more persons

Number of Factories and their Inspections

There were 7,838 factories at the beginning of the year commencing from 1st April, 1971. 1,363 factories were brought on the registers and 359 factories were removed from the registers during the year ending 31st March, 1972,

Regular inspections of all the factories were made during the year by the Regional Inspectors of Factories and Inspectors of Factories appointed under section 8 (i) of the Act. Besides these inspections, Sunday, Surprise, Night and Special Visits were also made under the Act by the Departmental Officers.

7,272 Regular Inspections, 238 Surprises, 391 Sunday and Holiday and 1,194 Special Visits and 142 Night Visits were made to the factories registered under the Act and 675 visits to the unregistered factories during the year under report and 1,643 factories were found closed.

Plans

The Drawing Section of the office prepared plans on payment of fees by occupiers of factories and scrutinises all the plans submitted. Technical advice will be given for proposed construction of the factories whenever asked for. 1,807 plans for construction, extension of factory buildings and installation of additional machinery were approved by the Chief Inspector of Factories under Section 6 of the Factories Act, 1948 and an amount of Rs. 2,105 was realised towards fees for the preparation of plans.

Licences

An amount of Rs. 17,27,663-50 was realised towards fees for issuing licences to new factories and for the renewal of licences for the existing working factories as per the Rules framed under section 6 of the Factories Act.

Health and Safety

The health of the workers was generally good and no epidemic diseases were reported. Cleanliness of factory premises and surroundings were maintained satisfactorily and periodical sanitary steps were taken to maintain cleanliness. In some big industries where there is Chemical Department and fumes are emanated during the manufacturing process, sufficient ventilation and exhausts were provided. In addition to that the workers who handle Pungent Chemicals were supplied with respirators and others protective equipment to protect themselves from the injurious effects of the gases.

The managements of factories employing 250 or more workers were advised to make necessary arrangements for the supply of cool drinking water during the hot weather.

Residential Accommodation, Education and other Amenities

In Andhra Pradesh, some of the big factories have provided housing facilities. Ten factories in Visakhapatnam district, 3 in East Godavari district, 1 in West Godavari district, 3 in Guntur district, 4 in Karimnagar district, 4 in Srikakulam district, 5 in Warangal District, 4 in Nizamabad district, 1 in Khammam district, 2 in Medak district and all the big factories in Hyderabad have provided housing accommodation to the workers. 4 factories in Visakhapatnam, 6 factories in East Godavari, 2 factories in Guntur district have provided Co-operative Stores for supply of foodgrains at fair prices. There are two credit societies in factories in East Godavari district and four in Visakhapatnam district.

Managements of 5 factories in Visakhapatnam district, one factory in Srikakulam, 4 in Nizamabad district, 2 in East Godavari district and 3 in Guntur district have provided educational facilities to workers and their children.

Managements of 9 factories in Visakhapatnam district, 5 in East Godavari district and 5 in Guntur district have provided dispensaries for the workers employed in the factories with part-time or full-time Medical Officers or full-time Compounders.

Management of 8 factories in Visakhapatnam district, 5 factories in Warangal district, 2 factories in Guntur district and one factory in Karimnagar district and some factories in Hyderabad have provided recreation clubs, radio-sets, etc. In one factory in East Godavari district Internal Public Address System with 11 speakers was provided for broadcasting music for the recreation of the workers while at work. Arrangements were made by the managements of the factories for regular supply of newspapers and magazines to the workers during the lunch and leisure hours.

Retirement gratuity scheme is being implemented in 3 factories in East Godavari district, one factory in Guntur district and one factory in Visakhapatnam district.

Canteens, Rest-sheds and Creches

Provision of canteens, rest-sheds and creches were insisted upon in case of all factories required to provide them under the Rules. Compliance of this provision has been satisfactory.

Accidents

The total number of accidents reported during the period under report, were 4,203 out of which 34 were fatal and the rest were non-fatal. All serious and fatal accidents have been enquired into and necessary reports were sent to the Commissioner for working compensations for awarding compensation to the workers or their dependents as the case may be. By careful investigation of all to fatal and serious accidents the causes of such accidents were brought out, and necessary orders were issued to the managements of the factories, where accidents occurred, suggesting suitable measures like guarding and fencing dangerous parts of machinery, etc., to avoid recurrence of similar accidents. In suitable cases, where accidents have been clearly due to disregard of statutory provisions of safety, prosecutions were launched. Tight-fitting clothing to be supplied on free of cost by the managements was insisted upon, in the case of persons required to attend on moving machinery.

Prosecutions

805 prosecutions were launched during the period under report against the occupiers and managers of the factories who failed to comply with various provisions of the Act and Rules. An amount of Rs. 44,006 was realised towards fines imposed in 717 cases convicted by the court. 45 cases were withdrawn, 9 cases were acquitted and 200 cases were pending disposal at the end of the period and one case was dismissed,

Maternity Benefit Act

Inspections under the Maternity Benefit Act were made by the full-time Inspectors and the Inspectors appointed under Factories Act at the time of regular inspection of the factories. The provisions of the Act were explained to the employers and to the women workers in their respective jurisdictions by the Inspectors and Inspectress of Factories.

Payment of Wages Act

The provisions of this Act in respect of industrial establishments covered by the Factories Act in the State were enforced by the Factories Unit. Compliance with the provisions of the Act in general has been satisfactory. Wages were normally paid on or before the due date prescribed. In cases of delayed payment of wages Paymasters were warned and directed to observe the provisions of the Act strictly.

As usual inspections under this Act were made along with the inspections under the Factories Act. Special visits were also made by the Inspectors to enquire into complaints regarding delayed payment of wages or illegal deductions from the wages of the workers. Maintenance of registers and display of notices under the Act and Rules framed thereunder were properly attended to and orders issued wherever necessary.

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 fourteen years was effectively controlled.

Schemes for State Safety Awards and Rewards

The Government formulated the schemes for State Safety Awards and Rewards for Safety Suggestions on similar lines of National Awards and Rewards. The objective behind the Awards Schemes is to recognise outstanding performance in accident prevention by the managements of industrial undertakings with a view to stimulate and maintain the interest of both managements and the workers in the promotion of safe and healthy environment inside factories. The Rewards Scheme in particular is meant to stimulate active participation of the unions and workers in the field of safety and to acquire practical suggestions on safety from them.

Training Programme

The department has acquired a good film library on industrial safety and health and screening of these films in factories, and in training classes etc., is in great demand and has a good impact on the managements and workers. The department has organised safety training programmes in conjunction with National Safety Council, Bombay and Andhra Pradesh Productivity Council, Hyderabad.

TRANSPORT AUTHORITY

Set-up

The Transport Commissioner is Head of the Department and is Chairman of the State Transport Authority. The State Transport Authority has one Secretary, who is assisted by four Assistant Secretaries.

The State is divided into 16 units for the functioning of the Regional Transport Officers each unit comprising of one revenue district in the Andhra area and two districts in Telangana area excepting the twin cities of Hyderabad, Secunderabad and Hyderabad district, which constitute a separate unit. There is one Regional Transport Officer in charge of each unit. In the districts of Visakhapatnam, Krishna, Guntur, Kakinada and Chittoor, the Regional Transport Officer is assisted by an additional Regional Transport Officer. The unit comprising of the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and Hyderabad district is under the control of an officer of the cadre of Deputy Transport Commissioner and he is designated as Deputy Transport Commissioner and Secretary, Regional Transport Authority, Hyderabad. He is assisted by two Assistant Secretaries in the grade of Regional Transport Officer. There are four Deputy Transport Commissioners with headquarters at Kakinada, Guntur, Kurnool and Hyderabad. The jurisdiction of each of the Deputy Transport Commissioners was as shown below :

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Deputy Transport Commissioner,
Kakinada | .. Srikakulam,
Visakhapatnam,
East Godavari and
West Godavari. |
| 2. Deputy Transport Commissioner,
Guntur | .. Krishna, Guntur,
Ongole and Nellore. |
| 3. Deputy Transport Commissioner,
Kurnool | .. Chittoor, Cuddapah,
Anantapur and
Kurnool. |
| 4. Deputy Transport Commissioner,
(Telangana at Hyderabad) | .. All Districts of
Telangana excepting
Hyderabad district
and twin cities. |

There are 52 Motor Vehicles Inspectors and 51 Assistant Motor Vehicles Inspectors.

The functional jurisdiction of the Motor Vehicles Inspectors and Assistant Motor Vehicles Inspectors is fixed by and large on the basis of vehicular strength comprising of one or more taluks with headquarters at the important and convenient place of that area.

Six Motor Vehicles Inspectors are on deputation with the Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation one each at the following places, to check infringements by private operators on the routes operated by the Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation.

1. Guntur, 2. Vijayawada, 3. Eluru, 4. twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and Hyderabad district at Hyderabad.
5. Telangana area with headquarters at Karimnagar and Warangal.

Two Motor Vehicles Inspectors are on deputation to the Andhra Pradesh Agro-Industries Corporation, Hyderabad.

The Transport Commissioner is the Head of the Department. He is also the Chairman of the State Transport Authority.

He is also the Controller for the enforcement of (1) Motor Cars (Distribution and Sales) Control Order, 1959, (2) Scooters (Distribution and Sale) Control Order, 1960 and (3) Tractors (Distribution and Sale) Control Order, 1971.

In G.O. Ms. No. 430, Home Department, dated 4-3-1971 the State Transport Appellate Tribunal for hearing of appeals and revision petitions against the orders of the State Transport Authority and Regional Transport Authority was constituted with effect from 1-4-1971. One Presiding Officer of the rank of the District and Sessions Judge, assisted by a Secretary of the rank of Regional Transport Officer and ministerial staff, is assisting the Presiding Officer in exercising the powers and functions of the State Transport Appellate Tribunal, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

Next to the Transport Commissioner, the Secretary, State Transport Authority is the Chief Executive Officer of the office of the State Transport Authority and he exercises administrative control over all the subordinate officers in the office and in the department, in addition to his duties and functions delegated to him as the Secretary, State Transport Authority.

The Assistant Secretaries assist the Secretary and Transport Commissioner in the administration of the department.

The Regional Transport Officers are the Secretaries of the respective Regional Transport Authorities. For prompt and quick disposal of routine matters certain powers like renewal of permits, grant of private and public carrier permits and temporary permits, etc. are delegated to the Secretaries (Regional Transport Officers) by the respective Regional Transport Authorities. The Regional Transport Officers are also the Licensing Officers under the Motor Vehicles Act and the Taxation Act.

The main functions of the Deputy Transport Commissioners are to inspect offices of Regional Transport Officers in their jurisdiction to arrest leakage of revenue and to have general supervision. They are also empowered to check motor vehicles for infringements of the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act and Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation Act and the rules framed thereunder. The Deputy Transport Commissioners are Appellate Authorities under section 35 of the Motor Vehicles Act against the orders passed by the Regional Transport Officers as Registering Authorities. They are also the Appellate Authorities under Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1963 and the rules made thereunder.

The duty of the four flying squads is to check motor vehicles for contravention of the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation Act and the rules framed thereunder by surprise, to arrest leakage of revenue to the State and to enforce provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act and Motor Vehicles Taxation Act more effectively.

DEPARTMENTAL TRIBUNALS

The State Transport Authority

It is constituted with the Transport Commissioner as Chairman and the Chief Engineer (Roads and Buildings) and a non-official as its members. Its main functions are to co-ordinate and regulate the activities and policies of the Regional Transport Authorities, to function as

the sole Transport Authority in respect of long routes which are more than 160 k.m. on trunk roads and also in respect of Inter-District Routes for which stage carriage permits are to be issued to the State Transport Undertaking under Chapter IV-A of the Motor Vehicles Act. It is also the Appellate and Revisional Authority under section 64 and 64-A of the Act against all orders passed by the Regional Transport Authorities prior to 1st April, 1971.

The Government in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6(4) (a) (ii) of the Defence of India Act authorised by notification issued in G.O. Ms. No. 72, Home (Transport-I), dated 12th January, 1972 the Transport Commissioner to perform the functions of the State Transport Authority under Chapter IV of the Motor Vehicles Act to the complete exclusion of the State Transport Authority.

Appellate Authority

It consists of the Transport Commissioner as Chairman and the other members of the State Transport Authority as members.

Appeals under section 64 of the Motor Vehicles Act lie to the Appellate Authority except in the case of an order passed by a Regional Transport Authority under section 60 of the Motor Vehicles Act in which case the Transport Commissioner alone is the Appellate Authority.

State Transport Appellate Tribunal

With effect from 1st April, 1971, the State Transport Appellate Tribunal has been constituted with a whole-time Judicial Officer of the rank of a District Judge under section 64 of the Motor Vehicles Act as amended by the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act of 1969 to hear and dispose of the appeals under section 64 of the Act, 1939.

The State Transport Authority and the Appellate Authority meet as frequently as it is necessary. The number of meetings held by the State Transport Authority, Transport Commissioner and Appellate Authority during the year under report were 19, 7 and 15 respectively.

The number of appeals and revision petitions pending as on 1st April, 1971, the number received during 1971-72, the number disposed of during 1971-72 and the number pending as on 1st April, 1972 are furnished below :

	Appeals (Appellate Autho- rity)	Revisions State Transport Autho- rity	Transport Commis- sioner Appeals
(a) Pending as on 1st April 1971 ..	470	375	18
(b) Received during 1971-72 ..	10	37	18
(c) Number disposed of during 1971-72 ..	360	276	36
(d) Number pending as on 1st April 1972 ..	120	136	Nil

N.B.—All the pending revision petitions have since been disposed of by the Transport Commissioner except 7, which are covered by Stay Orders of High Court, etc.

Regional Transport Authority

For the purpose of regulating the Road Transport Industry and for the control of transport vehicles a separate Regional Transport Authority is constituted for each Revenue District in the State. A Regional Transport Authority is constituted with the Collector of the district as Chairman, the Superintendent of Police as Vice-Chairman, Executive Engineer (Roads and Buildings) and a non-official as members. The quorum prescribed for the Regional Transport Authority, Hyderabad is five members while for all other Regional Transport Authorities it is 3 members. In G. O. Ms. No. 73, Home, (Transport-II) Department, dated 1st January, 1972, Government have under the Defence of India Act, empowered the District Collectors to discharge the functions of the Regional Transport Authority under Chapter IV of the Motor Vehicles Act, to the exclusion of the Regional Transport Authority of their respective regions.

The Regional Transport Authorities have full discretion in the opening of the new routes, introduction of additional buses on the existing routes with a view to provide adequate and efficient transport facilities to the travelling public. A liberal policy is being followed in the matter of grant of permits and the area of operation for public carriers. A set of principles has also been incorporated in the Motor Vehicles Rules to guide the Regional Transport Authority in the grant of stage carriage permits.

Where there are no pucca roads, stage carriage permits have been granted for buses to run during fair weather season. There has been an overall increase in the number of vehicles in the State. The implementation of several schemes under the Five-Year Plans contribute to the increase of the traffic both passengers and the goods and adequate number of services were introduced to cope up with the increased demand.

Special permits are being granted to carry passengers to all fairs and festivals and also for tourists. Cases of violation of permit conditions are being dealt with suitably.

There has been no competition between road and rail transport in the State and the railway authorities are kept informed wherever the new routes were opened, additional buses were put on the existing routes and variation to the existing routes were proposed and their views are considered. Necessary precautions were taken to ensure that there is no competition between the road and rail transport.

Inter-State Services

Inter-State permits were granted on the basis of reciprocal agreements. This State had entered into agreements with all the neighbouring States and also with Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Punjab. The grant of permits on Inter-State Routes is based on the principle of parity, in service mileage done, by the buses by each State in the other State. However, the grant of Inter-State Public Carrier Permits is on the basis of parity in the number of permits. Variations to the existing stage carriage permits are agreed to, by mutual correspondence and Inter-State Agreements with the States concerned.

In order to meet the needs of tourists of the Southern States, an agreement has been entered into with the States of Madras, Mysore and

Kerala for operation of 20 tourists taxis of each State to ply in all the four States on single-point taxation. Action is being taken to increase these vehicles from 20 to 100 for each State.

The principle of single-point tax is observed in respect of the taxation on motor vehicles as well as tax on passengers and goods, in respect of vehicles plying between Andhra Pradesh and the States of Tamil Nadu and Mysore. With regard to Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh States, the single-point tax system is observed in so far as tax on motor vehicles only is concerned. This State is collecting surcharge content of Motor Vehicles Tax from the vehicles of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh States as those States are also collecting tax on passengers and goods. Since Orissa State is collecting passenger tax on Andhra Pradesh Vehicles, Government of Andhra Pradesh levied surcharge content in respect of the stage carriage plying on Inter-State Routes lying in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa States.

Restrictions—Plying of Lorries on Inter-State and Intra-State Routes

The policy for the operation of goods vehicles is formulated with a view to provide free flow of traffic on Inter-State as well as Intra-State routes in order to keep pace with the increasing demand for provision of additional transport facilities due to the economic development in the country. This has become necessary as the railway which is the only other important mode of transport is not able to cope with the demand.

Efforts have always been made for the increase of quotas fixed in the Inter-State Agreements where there is demand for such increase.

Multi-State Operation of Vehicles

In order to have free flow of Inter-State traffic a Special Reciprocal Agreement was entered into between the States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Mysore for operation of 200 public carriers of each of the five States throughout the five States on National and State Highways with composite permits issued in the Home State without the need for obtaining countersignature, in the other four States. The vehicles operating under this agreement can operate on all National and State Highways with a deviation upto 30 kilometres with a view to reach a recognised market place or established consignee or consigner.

The vehicles operating on the basis of the above agreement have to pay an annual tax of Rs. 500 in each of the reciprocating States in addition to the taxes levied by the Home State.

STATE ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION

Introduction

The twenty-eight years old Nationalised Road Transport Enterprise formed into a Corporation under the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950 on 11th January, 1958, completed its 40 years since its inception and 14 years after its formation into a State-owned Corporation during the year under report.

In the year 1971-72, the Corporation could get some time to consolidate its position of operation of services and augment them on some of the heavy traffic routes. The Corporation took-over some more Inter-State Routes on reciprocal basis for which commitments were already made.

Management

There was no change in the basic set-up of the Corporation Board which continued to function with 10 Members including 2 Representatives of the Central Government (Railways). As at the commencement of the year, the Members of the above Board were as follows:

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| 1. Chairman | Vacant |
| 2. Sri N. Ramesan, I.A.S., Secretary to the Government of Andhra Pradesh, Finance Department | Vice-Chairman |
| 3. Sri K.V.S. Suryanarayana, I.A.S., General Manager | Member (Ex-Officio). |
| 4. Sri Ahmed Hussain | Member (Non-Official). |
| 5. Sri M.V. Krishna Rao | Member (Non-Official). |
| 6. Sri R. C. Parmar, Deputy F.A. and Dy. C. A.O., South Central Railway | Member (Ex-Officio). |
| 7. Sri V. P. Rama Rao, I.A.S., Director, Commerce and Export Promotion Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh | Member (Official). |
| 8. Sri Dilsukh Ram, I.A.S., Joint Secretary to the Government of Andhra Pradesh Home (Transport) Department | Member (Ex-Officio). |
| 9. Sri N. P. Sen, Principal, Administrative Staff College of India, Bellavista, Hyderabad | Member (Non-Official). |
| 10. Sri V. P. Somayajulu, Marketing and Sales Superintendent, South Central Railway | Member (Ex-Officio). |

The Government in Home (Transport-IV) Department in their G.O. No. 693, dated 30th April, 1971 have reconstituted the Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation with effect from 1st May, 1971. Consequently, the Corporation Board consisted of the following members:

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| 1. Sri Mohd. Kamaluddin Ahmed | Chairman. |
| 2. Sri N. Ramesan, I.A.S., Secretary to the Government of Andhra Pradesh, Finance Department | Vice-Chairman. |
| 3. Sri K. V. S. Suryanarayana, I.A.S., General Manager | Member (Ex-Officio). |
| 4. Sri Bojja Adinarayana Rao | Member (Non-Official). |
| 5. Sri Dilsukh Ram, I.A.S., Joint Secretary Home Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh | Member (Ex-Officio). |
| 6. Sri P. V. Chowdary | Member (Non-Official). |

- | | | | |
|-----|--|---------|------------------------|
| 7. | Sri P. Ramachandra Reddy | .. | Member (Non-Official). |
| 8. | Sri R. C. Parmar, Deputy Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, South Central Railway | .. .. | Member (Ex-Officio). |
| 9. | Sri V. P. Somayajulu, Marketing and Sales Superintendent, South Central Railway | .. .. . | Member (Ex-Officio). |
| 10. | Vacant | .. .. . | .. |

The Government appointed Sri S. Basavapunnaiiah, Advocate, Repalle, in place of late Sri B. Adinarayana Rao and Sri G. S. Reddy, ex-M.P., Huzurnagar in the tenth vacancy.

Resolutions and Decisions

The following are some of the important resolutions made and decisions taken by the Corporation during the year.

Mini-Buses

The Corporation accorded sanction to purchase 4 Tata Make Mini Buses (126" wheel-base) at a cost of Rs. 2.64 lakhs for operation as stage carriages as well as drop-cars to officers and also suggested that the minimum fare chargeable for mini-buses may be fixed at 15 ps.

Family Pension Scheme

The Corporation approved the proposal of introduction of the Employees' Family Pension Scheme.

Provident Fund Trust

The Corporation approved the formation of Provident Fund Trust with effect from 1st October, 1971 in terms of Regulation 3 (2) of Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation Provident Fund Regulations and also nominated the under-mentioned officials as Members of the Trust.

- | | | | | |
|----|---|----|----|------------|
| 1. | General Manager | .. | .. | Chairman. |
| 2. | Chief Accounts Officer | .. | .. | Member. |
| 3. | Director of Personnel | .. | .. | Member. |
| 4. | Deputy C. A. O., dealing with P. F. Account | .. | .. | .. Member. |

A. P. State Road Transport Corporation Women's Organisation

The Corporation recognised the Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation Women's Organisation and agreed to extend the following facilities to the Organisation:

- (i) The Organisation may be recognised and funds released every year for carrying on the administration of the creche.
- (ii) Free transport subject to availability, may be provided to the Organisation to carry on the activities.
- (iii) One of the Officers of the Corporation, nominated by the General Manager, shall act as Adviser to the Organisation,

Revision of Pay Scales

The Corporation accepted the recommendations of the Pay Committee to increase the quantum of House Rent Allowance and Gratuity pending finalisation of the recommendations in regard to revision of pay scales. The revision of pay structure is still under examination of the Committee and final report is expected early next year.

Concessional Travel Facilities to Blind and Handicapped Persons

The Corporation accorded sanction to extend the privilege of travel at concessional rates to the Blind and Handicapped persons in the Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation buses on payment of 50% of charges.

Organisation

During the year, there were 7 Divisions, 38 Administrative Units and 50 Operational Depots to control and operate the passenger services in the State. The depot at the headquarters area continued to look after non-commercial vehicles. The cell system continued to function with the Vigilance and Implementation Cells providing much needed assistance to the Management in exercising effective control and proper implementation and evaluation of the policy of decisions of the Corporation.

Staff

The staff strength of the Corporation at the beginning of the year was 22,258 and it increased to 24,535 at the end of the year under report. The Corporation increased the rate of House Rent Allowance payable to staff to 15% of basic pay plus dearness pay with effect from July, 1971 and an *ad hoc* payment of Rs. 180 to the Class III staff and Rs. 90 to Class IV staff was made in the month of March, 1972. The total amount paid on that account worked out to Rs. 21.98 lakhs.

Labour and Welfare

The relations between the Management and Labour Unions of the Corporation remained cordial during the year. The Training Schools at Hyderabad and Vijayawada continued to impart technical and non-technical training to various categories of the staff of the Corporation. The Recruitment and Training Cell continued to function and conduct examinations and training classes for various categories of new and old staff.

With a view to simplify the existing systems and procedures for the information flow from Depot Managers to the Divisional and Central Offices, the National Productivity Council, Madras conducted an intensive training course for the staff of the Corporation in "Organisation and Methods" techniques. An Organisation and Methods Cell was formed to take up project studies made by the participants of the course for critical examination and implementation.

The Employees' Co-operative Credit Society continued to provide loans to the staff. A sum of Rs. 70.44 lakhs was sanctioned towards loans to 6,040 staff of the Corporation during the year.

The Road Transport Recreation Club continued to provide facilities for training and practice of various games and sports. It also encouraged cultural programmes conducted by the staff.

All the employees and their families continued to enjoy free medical aid from the Corporation dispensary during the year.

Routes and Route Kilometres

The total number of routes and route kilometres as on the last day of the report stood at 418 and 15,043.9 respectively.

Fleet

The bus fleet of the Corporation which was 2,464 at the beginning of the year increased to 2,635 at the end of the year. As many as 451 new buses were put on road and 280 old buses were withdrawn during the year.

In the Central and Regional Workshops 1,672 engines and 761 buses were completely overhauled and handed-over to depots for operation of services during the year.

Nationalisation

No new areas were taken up for nationalisation but as many as 47 new routes were added for operation during the year.

Capital

The capital requirements of the Corporation continued to be provided by the State and Central Governments. The ratio of contributions by the two Governments was modified from 3 (States) : 1 (Central) to 2 (States):1(Centre) from 1st April, 1969. As these capital contributions were not quite sufficient, the Corporation to end of March, 1972 had to plough back the sum of Rs. 929.89 lakhs from its internal resources. The capital outlay as on 31st March, 1972 stood at Rs. 2,221.56 lakhs as against Rs. 2,085.97 lakhs at the end of the previous year. Thus, the total addition to the capital outlay during the year worked out to Rs. 135.59 lakhs. The break-up of the capital resources as at the end of the year was as follows :

Sl. No.	Source	[Rs. in lakhs]	
			Amount
1.	State Government .. ..	..	875.14
2.	Central Government .. ..	..	296.53
3.	Internal Funds .. ..	..	929.89
4.	<i>Borrowings :</i>		
	(i) T.T.D. .. 40.00	}	.. 120.00
	(ii) I.D.BI. .. 80.00		
	Total :		<u>2,221.56</u>

Basic Fare

There was no change in the basic fare charged by the Corporation and it continued to be as follows :

1. City Services	..	3.327	Paise per passenger km.
2. Ordinary Services	..	3.50	Paise per passenger km.
3. Express Service ..	..	4.20	paise per passenger km.
4. Deluxe	.. ..	5.00	paise per passenger km.

City Services

In the City Services, the number of buses operated was 383 as against 345 in the previous year. The total number of passengers carried increased from 1,044.65 lakhs to 1,194.49 lakhs during the year. The traffic earnings also increased from 234.40 lakhs to Rs. 264.71 lakhs during the year. With a view to provide comfort to long distance passengers, the number of limited stop services were increased. Efforts were also made to increase the number of double-deck buses on permissible routes with heavy traffic. The rate of accidents was reduced during the year and worked out to 0.56 per one lakh kilometres as against 0.85 during the previous year. The rate of vehicles failures, however, increased to 2.28 per 10,000 kilometres as against 1.74 during the previous year.

District Services

In the District Services the average number of buses operated increased from 1,705 to 1,722 during the year. The total number of passengers carried increased from 2,194.86 lakhs to 2,338.14 lakhs during the year under report. Accordingly, the traffic earnings also increased from Rs. 2,138.56 to Rs. 2,334.67 lakhs during the year under report. The rate of accidents decreased from 0.37 to 0.35 per one lakh of kilometres and the rate of failure per 10,000 kilometres worked out to 0.42 for the year under report as against 0.32 in the previous year.

Inter-State Routes

The inter-State services continued to be operated into Mysore, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu States. During the year, these services were increased and the plans were also made for further increase in these services and extend them to the neighbouring State of Orissa also.

Revenue, Receipts and Expenditure

The accounts for the year 1971-72 have yet to be finalised but the provisional figures which are subject to audit and certification of the Accountant-General reveal that the Revenue Receipts amounted to

Rs. 2,689.46 lakhs against Rs. 2,469.54 lakhs during the previous year. The details are as follows :

Sl. No.	Particulars	[Rs. in lakhs]	
		Amount	
		1971-72	1970-71
1.	Passenger Earnings ..	2,567.07	2,343.27
2.	Sundry and other Earnings ..	84.00	90.16
3.	Tyre Retreading Unit (Sales) ..	30.47	27.36
4.	Printing Press (Sales) ..	7.92	8.75
	Total:	2,689.46	2,469.54

Revenue Expenditure

The total working expenses as per the provisional accounts for the year 1971-72 worked out to Rs. 2,710.06 lakhs as against Rs. 2,424.22 lakhs during the previous years as per the details shown below:

Sl. No.	Particulars	[Rs. in lakhs]	
		Amount	
		1971-72 (Provisional)	1970-71
1.	Operating Expenses ..	2,283.53	1,998.25
2.	Depreciation ..	300.00	261.67
3.	Other Provisions ..	20.52	13.04
4.	Interest on Capital ..	67.79	181.28*
5.	Expenses of Tyre-Retreading Units	28.70	25.11
6.	Printing Press ..	9.52	7.65
	Total:	2,710.06	2,424.22

* Includes a sum of Rs. 63.23 lakhs adjusted in the accounts for previous year payable to the Governments as a result of the enhancement of rate of interest from 5% to 6½% with effect from April, 1964.

Thus, the net deficit after providing for depreciation, interest on capital and other provisions, worked out approximately to Rs. 20.60 lakhs as against the margin of Rs. 45.32 lakhs during the previous year.

Interest on Capital

A sum of Rs. 52.21 lakhs was provided during the year as against Rs. 89.90 lakhs during the previous year (with the arrears) on interest account payable to the State Government towards their capital contribution. Similarly, a sum of Rs. 15.58 lakhs was provided during the year as against Rs. 28.38 lakhs during the previous year (together with arrears on interest) payable to the Central Government (Railways) towards their capital contribution. The rate payable during the year continued to remain at 6.25½% as in the previous year.

There were as such no surplus earnings during the year under report for appropriation to Reserve Fund, Betterment Fund and other Reserves.

STATE TRANSPORT APPELLATE TRIBUNAL

Set-up

Till 1969 the Appellate and Revisional jurisdiction under sections 64 and 64-A of M.V. Act was entrusted to the State Transport Authority, Appellate Authority, Transport Commissioner and Deputy Transport Commissioners to hear and dispose of appeals and revisions filed against the orders of the Regional Transport Authority, the State Transport Authority and their respective Secretaries. In 1969 Government of India amended the Motor Vehicles Act by the Act 66 of 1969. By way of an amendment to section 64 and 64-A of the M.V. Act, the M.V.(Amendment) Act of 1969 provided for the constitution of State Transport Appellate Tribunal in each State consisting of a whole-time Judicial Officer not below the rank of the District Judge to hear and dispose of all appeals and revisions preferred against the orders of the Regional Transport Authorities and State Transport Authority and their respective Secretaries. The amendments to section 64 and 64-A were given effect to from 1st April, 1971. The effect of these amendments is the transfer of appellate and revision power under section 64 and 64-A to the State Transport Appellate Tribunal, which power was previously being exercised by Departmental Tribunal and Officers.

In pursuance of these amendments, the Government constituted a State Transport Appellate Tribunal for the State of Andhra Pradesh in G.O. Ms. No. 617, Home (Transport-I) Department, dated 31st March, 1971 with effect from 1st April, 1971 itself. In G. O. Rt. No. 753, General Administration (Special) Department, dated 31st March, 1971, a District Judge was appointed as the Tribunal and its Presiding Officer. Accordingly, the State Transport Appellate Tribunal, Andhra Pradesh, is functioning from April, 1971.

Functions

The State Transport Appellate Tribunal is to function as an Appellate Authority under section 64 of the M.V. Act as well as a Revisional Authority under section 64-A of the M.V. Act to hear and dispose of appeals and revisions preferred against the orders of the Regional Transport Authority, the State Transport Authority and their respective Secretaries. The Revisional Jurisdiction of the Tribunal can be exercised both on application and *suo moto*. To facilitate exercise of *suo moto* revisional jurisdiction, the Regional Transport Authority, the State Transport Authority and their respective Secretaries send copies of their proceedings to the Tribunal, which will be examined in the Tribunal and action initiated for *suo moto* revision wherever necessary and where no appeals lie, since revisional jurisdiction is exercisable only where no appeals lie in a case.

The Procedure for filing an Appeal or Revision Fees, Etc.

The appeal under section 64 should be filed within 30 days from the date of the receipt of the order and a revision petition under section 64-A of the M.V. Act should be filed within 30 days from the date of passing

of the order by which the party is aggrieved. There is no time-limit for exercise of *suo motu* revisional jurisdiction. The fees for an appeal or a revisional petition is Rs. 200 except in case of taxis of which the prescribed fees is Rs. 100. In addition, a process fees of Rs. 2 for each party to be summoned as a respondent in any appeal or revision petition should also be paid. The manner of payment is by way of bank draft given by way schedule bank in favour of the State Transport Appellate Tribunal, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

The appeal or revision petition should be in the form of a memorandum enclosing as many additional copies as there are respondents. The form of appeals, revisions, fees, etc., are governed by the State Transport Appellate Tribunal Rules issued by the Government in G.O. Ms. No. 1190, Home (Tr-I) Department, dated 26th August, 1971.

Business Statistics 1971-72

The following are the particulars of the number of appeals and revisions filed and disposed of by the State Transport Appellate Tribunal during the year 1971-72 :

			No. of cases Filed	No. of cases disposed	Balance as on 1st April, 1972
Appeals	..	..	368	256	112
Revision Petitions	..	..	239	154	85
		Total:	<u>607</u>	<u>410</u>	<u>197</u>

The revenue realised by the Tribunal by way of fees during 1971-72 is Rs. 88,007.75.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION

During the year under report, the Police Force in the State was put under constant strain because of elections to Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assembly, Activities of Naxalities, Extremists, Telangana Praja Samithi, Agrarian Labour and Strike by Teachers and Non-Gazetted Officers. Almost for the entire year the Police had to keep vigil over a series of these activities apart maintaining of law and order. The State was, however, free from communal troubles.

Strength of the Police Force

			I.G.P.	D.I.G.	Ss. P. (includ- ing RP. C.I.D.)	Addl. Ss.P.	D.Ss.P.
Permanent	..	..	1	9	34	6	91
Temporary	..	..	..	2	2	3	11
		Total:	<u>1</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>102</u>

	C.Is.	R.Is.	RSIs.	S.Is.	ARSIs.	H.Cs.	P.Cs
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Permanent ..	198	48	98	1,339	154	4,075	26,960
Temporary	64	5	34	181	21	893	3,943
Total :	262	53	132	1,520	175	4,968	30,903

Home Guards

The Home Guards were deployed on bandobust duties during Elections, fairs, festivals and V.I.Ps. visits and on patrol duty. They were very useful to the community in discharge of their services during strikes, etc.

Civilian Rifle Training Scheme

The Civilian Rifle Training Scheme in handling of Fire-Arms (.22 rifles) is imparted at the centres for short period to civilians in successive batches. Trainees have to pay a subscription of Re. 1 per training course and the cost of the ammunition used. In view of the National Emergencies it was decided to train more and more people in rifle shooting in as short a time as possible.

The Government of India have allotted 1900 rifles (.22 rifles) for this State. These rifles have been distributed to Superintendents of Police and Commissioner of Police, Hyderabad keeping in reserve 90 rifles in the Armed Headquarters. Full quota of 10 lakhs of rounds of .22 catridges have been supplied to this State. During the years 1970 and 1971, 609 and 731 persons have been trained respectively. As on 31st December, 1971 there were 63 centres and 12,675 persons have been trained since the beginning of the scheme in the State.

Modernisation of Police Department

In order to utilise the Government of India Loan-cum-Assistance of Rs. 52 lakhs provided during 1971-72 a Five-Year Plan Programme for the Modernisation of Police Department has been drawn up and sent to the Government for the formal approval and the release of funds. This amount will be utilised to meet the non-recurring expenditure for the introduction and strengthening of the following items in a phased manner during the Five-Year Plan:

1. Provision of vehicles on the revised yard pattern.
2. Provision of communication facilities upto Company Level in A. P. S. P. Battalions as well as to the Thana level in Civil Police and provision of Walkie Talkie sets to the D. A. R.
3. Strengthening the Control Rooms in the State.
4. Highway patrolling on the National Highways provided with V. H. F. sets fitted in Ambassador cars.

5. Provision of mobile investigations units provided with a vehicle fitted with all scientific equipments with investigating staff and Scientific Assistant which can function like mini-scientific laboratory to rush to the scene of occurrence.
6. Provision of scientific aids to the investigation.
7. Strengthening of Finger-Print Bureau by providing modern equipments to Pocket Single Digit Section in the districts.
8. Provision of photograph equipment to aid the Police in investigation.
9. Training equipments to P. T. C. Anantapur for improving the P. T. C. with the modern methods of training. Apart from this, riot shields and helmets will be provided to all Police personnel and teargas equipments will also be provided for all Civil Police for their usage.
10. Electrification of all the Police Stations, Out-posts and all residential quarters.
11. Apart from the above, some administrative buildings will also be constructed during these five years.

In addition to the above loan assistance by the Government of India, the State Government is providing every year an additional amount of Rs. 50 lakhs towards the strengthening of the Police force. Every year additional proposals are being sent to Government for sanction by limiting the funds allotted by the State Government.

Annual Expenditure

The total expenditure for the maintenance of the force for the year 1971-72 was Rs. 16,90,22,000.

Accommodation

The Andhra Pradesh State Police Housing Corporation was incorporated on 29-5-1971 as a private Company registered under the Companies Act, 1956, with an authorised capital of Rs. 100 lakhs. The Government have so far paid Rs. 65 lakhs towards share capital.

The Corporation, in the first phase has taken up construction of 341 houses for Constables, Head Constables, Sub-Inspectors, Circle Inspectors and Deputy Superintendent of Police in Srikakulam and a sum of Rs. 10.66 lakhs has been spent so far. The work will be completed by June, 1973. At Ongole construction of 225 houses for Constables, Head Constables, Sub-Inspectors and Circle Inspectors has been taken up. Already Rs. 1.50 lakhs have been spent over the scheme which will be ready by October, 1972. In the second phase 134 houses are proposed to be constructed for the Police personnel. The land for the construction of these quarters is being acquired. The Corporation by implementing modern methods and techniques of construction has reduced the cost of construction of quarters by as much as 33 1/3%. Proposals have been sent to the State Government for loan assistance for the construction of 942 quarters at an estimated cost of Rs. 100 lakhs out of which 142 quarters costing about Rs. 15 lakhs will be constructed in Tribal areas. The Corporation has also applied to the LIC for a loan of Rs. 1 crore.

Deployment of Central Reserved Police

During the year 1971-72, the following Central Reserved Police platoons continued to remain in the State in connection with Naxalite activities in Vizag North, Warangal and Khammam districts.

1. 17th Bn. CRP .. 18 Platoons.
2. 7th Bn. CRP .. 18 Platoons.

Sports and Athletics

The Andhra Pradesh Police participated in Football, Hockey, Volleyball, Basket-ball and Wrestling in the South Zone Tournament of XXI All India Police Games held at Bangalore from 14-11-1971 to 18-11-1971. The Andhra Pradesh Police were winners in Volleyball in the above South Zone Tournament and secured third place in the XXI All India Police Games, 1972 which were held at Bangalore. The Andhra Pradesh Police teams have been disbanded due to administrative reasons and only unit teams, viz., City Police Team, Andhra Pradesh State Police Team and CPL teams are being maintained now and these teams are being entered in the out-stations tournaments. This year while the City Police Football Team and the Andhra Pradesh State Police Football Team participated in the Durand Football Tournament, the C. P. L. Football Team participated in the Bandodkar Gold Trophy Football Tournament at Goa.

Crime

The total number of cognizable offences (under I. P. C.) reported during the year were 31,714 as against 28,400 in the previous year recording an increase of 3,314 cases or 11.67%. One of the reasons for the increase in the number of cases is due to Mid-term and General Elections.

The total number of cases under the Special and Local Laws recorded a fall with 75 cases during the year under report. 1,96,988 cases were registered in 1971-72 as against 1,97,063 in the previous year. The decrease is negligible.

Grave Crime

The total number of grave crime *i.e.*, murder and robbery showed increase of 6.1% with 16,400 cases in 1971-72 as against 15,456 in 1970-71.

Head of Crime	No. of cases registered during the years		Percentage of Cases
	1970-71	1971-72	
Murder	989	956	(—) 3.33
Dacoity	130	134	(+) 3.07
Robbery	178	166	(—) 6.75
House-breakings	4,485	4,954	(+) 10.45
Thefts (Ordinary)	9,057	9,490	(+) 4.56
Cattle Thefts	617	700	(+) 13.45
Total :	15,456	16,400	5.75%

Riotings

There were 1,893 cases of riotings and unlawful assemblies in 1971-72 as against 2,676 in 1970-71. Crime under this head recorded decrease of 783 cases or 29.26%.

Police Firing

(a) Total number of occasions in which Police opened fire during the year	17
(b) Number in which cartridges were used but no injury	46
(c) Number in which injury was caused but no deaths	12
(d) Number in which death was caused	12
Total of (b) (c) & (d) :	<u>70</u>

Hoarding and Profiteering

The following table shows the number of cases dealt with during 1970-71 for hoarding and profiteering and for the offences under the various Control Orders issued under the Essential Commodities Act 1955

Head of Offence	CASES							
	Charged		Convicted		Acquitted or discharged or compounded		Pending trial	
	1970-71	1971-72	1970-71	1971-72	1970-71	1971-72	1970-71	1971-72
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Hoarding and Profiteering ..	120	364	20	109	15	24	71	136
For other Offences ..	425	278	240	108	43	20	190	148
Total :	<u>545</u>	<u>642</u>	<u>260</u>	<u>217</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>261</u>	<u>284</u>

Detection

The detection of total cognizable crime during the year under report was 68.4% as against 69.7% of last year and 65.9% in the year 1969-70 and that of grave crime was 69.2% in the year under report as against 68.4% last year 67.8% in the year 1969-70.

The value of the property stolen and recovered during the year under report and corresponding figures of the last year was as follows:

Year	Property stolen	Property recovered	Percentage of recovery
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1970-71	75,85,622	31,15,764	41
1971-72	93,02,593	42,97,820	54

The number of I. P. C. cases decided by the courts during the year under report was 30,258 as against 19,104 in the previous year, but of these 71.8% ended in conviction as against 79.9% in the previous year. The statement below shows the number of cases under I. P. C. Security Sections of the P. C. and the Habitual Offenders Act decided in the courts at the end of the year and the corresponding figures for the previous year.

Cases	No. of cases decided in the courts		No. of cases pending in the courts		Total	
	1970-71	1971-72	1970-71	1971-72	1970-71	1971-72
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I. P. C. Cases ..	19,104	30,258	7,757	8,516	26,861	38,772
Security Ccases ..	22,857	20,857	3,292	3,702	25,851	24,559
Habitual Offenders Act ..	43	68	17	11	60	79

CRIME INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT

During the Financial year 1971-72, the Crime Branch, CID, Hyderabad took up investigation of 129 new cases, verified investigation into 4 cases and conducted 26 enquiries, apart from continuing investigation of 69 cases of previous years and thus bringing the total number of cases handled to 198 as against the total number of 223 new and old cases taken up during the financial year 1970-71.

Apart from its regular work, this branch was called upon to continue investigation of factious rioting and murder cases in Rayalaseema districts with the existing staff only.

The number of thefts reported in the two R. P. districts recorded increase of 21 cases when compared to the previous year. In 1971-72, 631 cases were reported as against 610 cases in 1970-71. 812 persons were run over and killed during the year as against 419 persons in the previous year.

FIRE SERVICE DEPARTMENT

Set-up

There is a separate Director of Fire Services functioning in this State. The Fire Stations directly under his control are 68 and the one located at Nagarjunasagar, is under the Administrative Control of the Public Works Department, while technical control rests with the Director of Fire Services.

The department is manned by 2,025 men and officers with 229 vehicles and pumps.

The vehicles of the department are repaired and maintained by the Police Transport Workshop along with other vehicles belonging to Police Department.

Training

There is a training school, run by the department at Hyderabad and conducts the following Courses:

1. Firemen Recruits Course of 3 months for 26 candidates.
2. First Aid Fire Fighting Course of 12 working days for 123 outsiders.

During the year, 110 departmental candidates underwent training in Firemen Recruit Course and 140 outsiders underwent training in First Aid Fire-Fighting Course.

High Frequency Sets

The department maintained very High Frequency Sets for the Independent Wireless Communications to work in co-ordination with the Police in case of emergencies. These sets have been installed in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad, and are being maintained by the Police Radio Organisation by periodical check-ups, etc., for which Wireless Staff are being paid honorarium.

Fire Calls

There were 4,330 fire calls during the year under report and the property involved in these fires was Rs. 29.48 crores, of which 13.23 crores worth of property was saved. The loss of life was 73 persons and 11 persons were rescued by the Fire Services.

Ambulance Service

The department maintains an ambulance for its use and also lends it to the public at nominal rates when not in use by the Department. There were 797 indents for the ambulance during the year, and the amount realised from the parties was Rs. 7,316.72.

Fire Prevention Measures

The Fire-Fighting Units were also drafted as a stand-by fire protection free from fire free of cost if indented by the Government and on payment of the prescribed charges if indented by private parties. There were 99 indents from private parties and an amount of Rs. 3,662.06 was realised on account of this. The departmental staff also inspected 3,759 places which are considered to be fire hazardous to ensure the observance of fire precautionary measures.

CIVIL DEFENCE TRAINING INSTITUTE

Training

The Institute, established in the wake of Chinese Aggression in the year 1963, continues to impart 30 days Instructor's Course in Civil Defence and Emergency Relief Measures including Civilian Rifle training and training in swimming and life saving to officers of various departments of the State and Central Governments as also public and private sector undertakings. A batch of 30 officers is trained for a duration of a month in the institute, one batch after the other.

Instructors

The services of the Instructors thus trained are available to be utilised for training citizens who should man Civil Defence Service wherever and whenever necessary. A beginning has been made at a few places and in a number of districts to open Civil Defence Training Centres for public and also in the colleges. The Instructors trained in the institute are conducting the courses to the public and the college students in the districts.

The Civil Defence Volunteers' Training Centres at Visakhapatnam and Hyderabad continue to impart training to Civilian Officers. Consequent on the declaration of National Emergency a number of training centres were opened for the benefit of Central Government installations and offices located in the twin cities during the year. The activities of the institute during the emergency were geared up to meet the requirements of the situation.

The Instructional Staff of the Institute was deputed to impart Civil Defence Training to the N. C. C. Cadets at their annual camps conducted in and around the twin cities.

During the year the institute conducted as many as ten Instructors' Courses, training 232 officers, apart from 4 Civil Defence Volunteers Courses conducted at the Hyderabad Centre alone, and producing 162 volunteers trained therein and 810 volunteers trained at the districts level, and more than 1,000 N.C.C. Cadets were given Compressed Civil Defence Training Course at their annual camps.

STATE SOLDIERS', SAILORS' AND AIRMEN'S BOARD

Organisation

The Andhra Pradesh State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board Organisation comprises of a State Board with its Headquarters at Hyderabad and ten full-fledged District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards in Andhra region except Srikakulam and Ongole and one District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board at Hyderabad for twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. The State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board and the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards at Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, Krishna and Chittoor have the services of whole-time paid Secretaries. The Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission, Hyderabad at the instance of the Government of Andhra Pradesh have interviewed candidates for appointment of full-time paid Secretaries to the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards. In Telangana region there are no full-fledged District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards as the strength of ex-servicemen in those

districts was considered inadequate for opening of the offices of District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards. The Employment Officers of those districts are the Ex-Officio Secretaries of the Boards and one of the clerk in each Employment Exchange is being paid a special allowance of Rs. 15 per month to attend to the Soldiers' Board work.

Funds and Set-up

The expenditure on the maintenance of the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards is shared by the Government of India and the Government of Andhra Pradesh in the ratio of 50 : 50. The entire expenditure on the State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board is met by the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

The Minister in charge of Labour and Employment is the President of the State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board. The Collector of each District is the Chairman of the respective D. S. S. & A. Board concerned. The Director of Employment and Training is the Chief Controlling Officer of the Andhra Pradesh State Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Board and the Head of the Department.

Flag Day Collections

The Flag Day was observed on 7-12-1971 as usual. For the Flag Day year 1971 the assistance of the local Military Authorities could not be availed due to national emergency on account of Indo-Pak War. However, collection campaign on that day was successful. A sum of Rs. 88,107.26 has so far been remitted to the Secretary, Flag Day Fund New Delhi, being the collections in the State.

A sum of Rs. 27,578.49 was received from the Secretary, Flag Day Fund, I. S. S. & A. Board, New Delhi towards the share of this State for the Flag Day-1969 and the said amount has been merged with the Special Fund for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen for Utilisation of Ex-servicemen, etc.

Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen

The Andhra Pradesh Post-War Services Reconstruction Fund, Andhra Pradesh State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board Fund District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board Fund and Special Fund for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen were merged by the Government into one single fund known as Special Fund and administered by a State Managing Committee of which the Governor of Andhra Pradesh is the Chairman and the Secretary to Government, Home Department is one of the two Vice-Chairmen and Secretary, Andhra Pradesh State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board is its Secretary. The corpus of the fund is in the form of Securities in State Development Loans, National Savings Certificates and Fixed Deposits in State Bank of Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank, Andhra Bank, Central Bank and Syndicate Bank. The interest derived on the investments, is used for the various objects of the fund as indicated below:

- (1) to grant stipends to ex-servicemen for technical, managerial, vocational or agricultural training at recognised training institutions ;

2. to sanction grants or loans to co-operative societies or other associations of ex-servicemen for schemes and projects of re-settlement, e.g., horticulture, animal husbandry, industry, transport, etc.
3. to sanction scholarships/grants to dependents of Ex-servicemen for higher studies in India beyond High School or Higher Secondary Stage in Technical/Vocational/Agricultural Education.
4. to sanction expenditure on special measures of collective nature for the maintenance of old and destitute ex-servicemen and/or widows of ex-servicemen.
5. to grant loans to individual ex-servicemen for starting industries or business undertakings.
6. to do all other things to promote measures for the benefit of ex-servicemen and their dependants.

A sum of Rs. 5,800 was sanctioned as free lumpsum grants to ex-servicemen/their families, numbering 10 for purchase of she-buffaloes, for opening pan-cum-cigarette shops for their resettlement. One ex-serviceman (disabled) was granted financial assistance to purchase a typewriter. Loans have also been sanctioned to ex-servicemen for purchase of machinery, taxi, auto-ricksha, etc., and also for development of their lands. 58 cases of destitute (ex-servicemen/families) have been granted monthly Financial Assistance to alleviate their economic distress. Besides, ex-servicemen/their families in indigent circumstances have been paid immediate financial assistance by the Secretaries of D.S.S. & A. Boards and the State Board as spot assistance.

Indo-Pak War Casualties

52 soldiers were killed and 122 were wounded in the Indo-Pak War, from the State. The widows and next of kin have been given cash awards of Rs. 5,000 each by the Government. They have also been granted financial assistance by this State Board. Efforts have been made to find suitable employment to the needy widows. Some of the widows have been provided admission in the Usha Sewing School to learn tailoring and necessary financial assistance has been rendered to them. Many of the wounded soldiers are still in hospitals at Secunderabad and Poona and they were recently interviewed by the Secretary of the State Board to ascertain the possibilities of their resettlement. They are also entitled to cash award of Rs. 5,000 if they are seriously disabled and invalided out of service. Government have been approached to relax this clause and to grant the Cash Award to all who have been wounded in action.

Board Ameliorative Activities

- (a) settlement of service/disability/family pension cases.
- (b) arranging medical treatment to ex-service T. B/Leper patients.
- (c) rendering financial assistance to ex-servicemen and their dependants of deceased personnel for maintenance, education, resettlement and rehabilitation, co-operative schemes, etc.
- (d) arranging for training in suitable trades to ex-servicemen for resettlement.

- (e) obtaining assistance for medical after care at home to ex-service T. B. /Leper patients from the Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi.
- (f) augmenting and pooling of Flag Day Collections in the State.
- (g) attending to all welfare matters of ex-servicemen and families of serving and deceased personnel.

PRISONS

Set-up

The Prisons Department in the State is manned by an I. P. S. Officer designated as Inspector-General of Prisons. The approach of the Prisons Department after independence was changed completely, and its approach now is not only to prevent a criminal to become a hardened criminal, but on the other hand to rehabilitate him in society as a useful member. It is only with this in view that both probation, promotion and rehabilitation of prisoners has been entrusted to this department.

Jails

There are 4 Central Jails, seven District Jails and 155 Sub-Jails in the State. The Central Jails are located at Hyderabad, Warangal, Rajahmundry and Visakhapatnam. These Central Jails are under the charge of whole-time Superintendents of the Department. The Jails at Warangal and Visakhapatnam are meant for habitual prisoners. 7 District Jails are located at the places indicated below:

1. Secunderabad.
2. Nellore.
3. Nizamabad.
4. Sangareddy.
5. Mahboobnagar.
6. Nalgonda.
7. Karimnagar.

There are whole-time Departmental Officers as Superintendents of District Jail, Secunderabad and Nellore and at the other District Jails, Superintendents of the Headquarters Hospitals are ex-officio Superintendents of the Jails. In these District Jails, prisoners sentenced to a short-term are lodged.

Execution arrangements are available at the following Jails :

1. Central Jail, Rajahmundry.
2. District Jail, Secunderabad.

Female convicted prisoners are lodged in the State Jail for Women at Rajahmundry. The Superintendent, Central Jail, Rajahmundry is in charge of this Jail. Female convicted prisoners of Telangana region are lodged in the enclosures attached to the Central Jail, Hyderabad.

There are two other Air Jails where the prisoners are made to do agricultural operations. One Prisoners' Agricultural Colony is at Anantapur and a whole-time Superintendent is in-charge of that Colony. The other Agricultural Colony is at Moula Ali and this Colony is attached to the District Jail, Secunderabad.

There are 6,002 prisoners of all classes at the beginning of the year in all the Central and District Jails and Colonies. 29,354 prisoners were admitted during the year and 30,142 prisoners were discharged leaving a balance of 5,214 prisoners. The daily average lock-up was 5583.35.

Sub-Jails

There are 158 Sub-Jails in the State with an authorised accommodation of 3,469. Out of them 24 Sub-Jails have been temporarily closed down for want of repairs, want of population. Under-trials and those sentenced to one month or below are confined in the Sub-Jails. Four Sub-Jails *i.e.*, at Chittoor, Cuddapah, Vijayawada and Guntur are up-graded Sub-Jails. The Medical Officers are ex-officio Superintendents of Sub-Jails at Guntur and Chittoor and the II Class Magistrates are the ex-officio Superintendents, for the other two up-graded Sub-Jails *i.e.*, at Cuddapah and Vijayawada. A proposal to upgrade these 4 Sub-Jails into District Jails, so as to relieve overcrowding in these Jails is under consideration.

Prison Offences

The conduct of the prisoners during the year was generally satisfactory. 526 prisoners were awarded jail punishments for prison offences.

Advisory Board, Remission, Parole and Furlough System

There are Advisory Board Committees in all the Central Jails, District Jail, Nellore and Prisoners Agricultural Colony, Anantapur for reviewing the cases of the prisoners sentenced to two years and above including lifers for premature release and for making recommendations to Government. The Advisory Board Committees meet once in a quarter or often if there are cases to be reviewed. During the year under report 637 cases were reviewed by the Boards and 71 cases were recommended for premature release. Of these recommended cases 57 were ordered to be released prematurely and 17 cases were rejected and in 20 cases orders of Government were awaited.

Parole System

Under the parole system, the period of sentence is suspended by Government to enable the prisoners to attend to any serious illness, death or marriages of any member of their families or near relatives. During the year under report 83 prisoners were granted parole.

Furlough

Under the furlough system a concession is given to prisoners for their release for a period not exceeding two weeks by the Inspector-General of Prisons provided that the conduct of the prisoners is good in the jails. During the period under report 54 prisoners were released under this concession.

Education in 3 R's continued to be imparted to prisoners in the jails on the lines of adult education. The details of prisoners who appeared in different examinations and declared passed were as follows :

No. of prisoners appeared in examinations :

I Standard	II Standard	III Standard
172	224	45

IV Standard 29	V Standard 13	VI Standard 10
VII Standard 6	VIII Standard 6	Total 522

No. of Prisoners declared passed :

I Standard 120	II Standard 176	III Standard 29
IV Standard 21	V Standard 8	VI Standard 4
VII Standard 3	VIII Standard 3	Total 364

Hindi Examinations :

Name of examination	Appeared	Passed
1. Pravesh ..	63	51
2. Prathama ..	60	42
3. Prachar Sabha ..	87	74

Telugu Examinations :

1. Prathamika ..	32	26
2. Visharada ..	10	8
3. Saraswatha Parishad ..	20	12

Other Examinations :

1. Urdu Dani ..	43	31
2. Adult education ..	145	129

Library

The Jail libraries have been equipped with suitable books to the extent of 13,209 for the use of the prisoners.

Moral and Religious Lectures

Moral and Religious lectures were delivered to prisoners by Honorary Religious and Moral Instructors in Jails. During the period under report 577 lectures were given to prisoners. Besides the Honorary Religious and Moral Instructor, there is one paid Moral Instructor.

Vocational Training

Vocational training is given to prisoners as per their aptitude. On completion of the training they are employed in profitable and useful industries, keeping in view their needs for rehabilitation. Amber Charka Spinning, Carpentry and Tailoring classes are conducted in all Central Jails. Soap-making is taught in Central Jails, Hyderabad and Warangal. Phenyle making, cane-working, dyeing and clobblery are functioning at Central Jail, Hyderabad. Book-binding work is done at Central Jail, Hyderabad under the supervision of the Printing Department. At Central Jail, Rajahmundry, a small printing unit is functioning under the supervision of the Printing Department. There is a laundry at District Jail, Secunderabad to wash the clothes of Government hospitals.

The production in jail industries has improved during the year under report. The expenses incurred in the manufacturing section and the receipts realised were as under:

Industry	Expenditure	Receipts
1. Cloth Weaving	4,09,896.63	3,83,504.75
2. Carpentry ..	2,47,181.69	2,62,147.22
3. Tailoring ..	14,900.78	65,564.83
4. Book Binding ..	3,566.44	8,118.80
5. Durries making ..	24,377.25	59,862.35
6. Soap-making ..	1,63,714.89	1,53,521.33
7. Laundry ..	10,649.06	51,047.97
8. Cobblery ..	26,509.82	45,882.34
9. Smithy ..	12,011.72	7,370.90
10. Dyeing and Phenyle ..	82,856.15	1,11,753.63
11. Cot-tape making ..	3,533.03	10,449.20
12. Woollen Cumbly ..	3,479.30	5,836.00
13. Jute-making ..	13,221.00	12,000.75
14. Miscellaneous ..	33,941.88	62,296.31
15. Amber Charka ..	..	..
Total :	<u>10,49,851.64</u>	<u>12,39,356.38</u>

Agriculture

A special drive has been launched for increasing agricultural production in all the jails. The out-put of vegetables and other garden produce was Rs. 2,24,578.11 during the period under report.

Expenditure of Prisoners

There was an expenditure of Rs. 71,46,600-00 towards the maintenance of prisoners in Central and District Jails during the period under report. The average expenditure per day (including entire expenditure on all heads of contingencies, pay and allowances) comes to Rs. 3.50.

Cultural and other Activities

There are various cultural activities in jails. Efforts are being made to encourage artistic and literary talents among the prisoners like music, dance, poetry, short story writing etc. Radio-sets with loud-speakers are available in all the Central and District Jails. Indoor and out-door games are provided. Prisoners are allowed to sing songs, play musical instruments etc. Films of non-political nature and educative and cultural interest are being arranged periodically through Public Information Bureau and other such agencies.

Open Air Jails

There are two Open Air Jails in the State—One at Moula Ali and the other at Anantapur. Imparting agriculture on modern lines is the main object in these Open Air Prisons. The total receipts from these 2 colonies is Rs. 1.33 lakhs, during the year.

Moula Ali Agricultural Colony

This colony with 96 acres of cultivable Government land was started in the year 1954 with a skeleton supervisory staff. It is situated about 10 miles away from the District Jail, Secunderabad. This colony is under the administrative supervision of the Superintendent, District Jail, Secunderabad. About 50 prisoners are lodged and they attend to the agricultural operations. 5 wells have been dug by prisoners themselves. The land covered with forest and bushes was cleared and the wood was utilised to construct prisoner huts without any expenditure to Government. One tractor with accessories has been provided to the Colony. The total production of vegetables and grass, etc. is Rs.69,587.00.

Prisoners' Agricultural Colony, Anantapur

The Central Jail-cum-Agricultural Colony at Anantapur was started in the year 1965. At initial stage, it was in the shape of an Agricultural Colony and funds were made available for the construction of various residential and non-residential buildings with prison labour. Agricultural operations have already been started in cereals and vegetables for the need of the colony itself and a portion of it is being sold in the local market. 50 acres of land has been brought under canal cultivation. Rain-fed crops were grown on 360 acres during the period under report. The cropping pattern was as under:

1. Paddy
2. Groundnut
3. Red-gram
4. Horse-gram
5. Fodder
6. Vegetables

The total amount realised from the produce during the year under report was Rs. 57,921.98. There is a Dairy Farm at this Colony consisting of 5 she-buffaloes and 7 bull calves. The total value of milk yield from the dairy comes to Rs. 5,620.30. A poultry farm has been started recently in the Colony.

There was no water-supply for the second crop during the year under report.

Family Planning

Prisoners are encouraged in family planning. During the period under report 28 prisoners have voluntarily undergone vasectomy operations.

Blood Donation

During the period under report 570 prisoners have donated their blood to the Blood Bank.

A sum of Rs. 4,112.00 was collected towards the National Savings Scheme from the staff of the Jail Department during the period under report.

Probation System

There is one Chief Probation Superintendent at the Head Office assisted by six Regional Inspectors of Probation, one Assistant Chief Probation Superintendent and 46 Probation Officers including the Superintendent, Reception Home, Vijayawada for the implementation of the Probation System.

The District Probation Officers continued to supervise convicts released prematurely under the Advisory Board Scheme from Jails. Besides the services of the District Probation Officers have been utilised in some of the maintenance cases coming under Chapter XXVI of the Cr.P.C.

Besides the enquiry work, the District Probation Officers in Telangana area of the State have also been entrusted with the enquiry connected with the classification of prisoners which was hitherto being done by the Revenue Authorities,

Preliminary Enquiry Work

The preliminary enquiry work covers pre-investigation into cases of offenders brought for trial under the Probation of Offenders Act and Children Act and Pre-discharge Report of the pupils detained in the Certified Schools. The District Probation Officers have attended to as many as 5,557 enquiries during the year under report.

As on 1-4-1971 there were 2,686 persons under the supervision of Probation Officers. During the year under report 1,848 persons were placed under supervision. Thus number of persons under supervision of the Probation Officers during the year was 4,534. Out of these, only 41 persons reverted to crime, which is quite negligible when compared with the total number of probationers successfully supervised during the period under report. The cost per head for supervising 4,534 persons works out to Rs. 10.66 per month which would have otherwise costed to Government exchequer at an amount of not less than Rs. 50 p. m. if the boys were to be admitted in institutions. Therefore there is a presumptive saving of at least Rs. 39.34 per head per month due to implementation of Probation System.

It is one of the functions of the Probation Officer to do follow-up work and assist in rehabilitation of all pupils released from Certified Schools for a period of three years. A survey was conducted during the year 1971 to ascertain the extent to which the programmes of Certified Schools are effective in rehabilitation of their inmates. It is found that out of 673 inmates discharged from various Certified Schools, 498 were successfully rehabilitated in useful avocations and leading non-delinquent lives whereas 175 were failures. The percentage of failure works out to 26%.

Correctional Institutions

There are two Children Acts in force in Andhra and Telangana areas. A Children Bill drafted on the lines of Modern Children Act passed by the Parliament and incorporating the latest trends in correctional philosophy is under consideration of Government for placing before the Legislature. There are 7 institutions now functioning in the Andhra Pradesh. There are three Remand Homes and four Certified Schools now functioning.

Remand Homes

There are three Remand Homes in the State two for boys at Vijayawada and Hyderabad and one for Girls at Hyderabad. These Homes are intended for lodging under-trial boys and girls until their cases are decided by the Courts. At the beginning of the year *i.e.*, 1-4-1971 there was a total population of 81 in the Remand Homes for Boys. During the year under report 1,055 children were admitted out of whom 812 were committed to Certified Schools after due enquiry by the Probation Officers and as per the decision of the competent courts.

At the beginning of the year there were 2 girls in the Remand Home for Girls. 23 were admitted during the year, out of whom 16 were handed over to the parents and 7 were committed to Certified Schools.

The expenditure incurred on the administration of the above three institutions was as follows :

	Rs.
1. Reception Home for Boys, Vijayawada ..	62,558.00
2. Auxiliary Home for Boys, Hyderabad ..	42,584.00
3. Auxiliary Home for Girls, Hyderabad ..	16,511.00

Government have agreed in principle to start one Remand Home at Rajahmundry. Proposals for administrative sanction are being submitted to Government. It is likely that during the year 1972-73, the Home will start functioning.

Certified Schools

Delinquent children below the age of 12 years and convicted by courts are sent to Junior Certified School, whereas others between 12 and 16 years of age are sent to Senior Certified School for a minimum period of two years or till they attain the age of 18 years. In all Certified Schools, regular educational classes are conducted according to Government syllabus and a number of selected children are also coached for various examinations conducted by Andhra Saraswat Parishad, Hindi Prachar Sabha and Idar-e-Udabiyat-e-Urdu. Well behaved and promising boys and girls are also permitted to study higher classes in and outside the Educational Institutions. Although a majority of children admitted in Certified Schools either do not have any educational background or reluctant to go through educational process, special efforts are made in these institutions to educate the children and develop their

educational talents through persuasion. The educational programme is quite successful as could be seen from the data below.

	No. Coached	No. Successful
1. Government Syllabus Examinations within the Institution		
(a) Infant and 1st Standard ..	428	193
(b) 2nd Standard	181	128
(c) 3rd Standard	136	100
(d) 4th Standard	109	73
(e) 5th Standard	12	10
2. Hindi Examination	210	105
3. Telugu Examination	52	29
4. Urdu Examination	30	25
5. Higher Classes in outside Schools including Andhra Matric, S.S.L.C. and Intermediate	71	64

There are three Certified Schools for Boys and one Certified School for Girls functioning in the State. These institutions are meant for boys and girls of different age-groups, committed by the Courts situated in the Andhra Pradesh.

Admissions and Discharges

During the period under report there were 1,104 number of boys in the Certified Schools on hand as on 1st April, 1971 and admissions and discharges during the year were 395 and 413 respectively leaving the strength of 1,086 boys on 31st March, 1972 in the schools.

Educational Programme

Education is imparted in Certified Schools for Boys upto IV Standard. There were 533 boys in classes in the beginning of year *i.e.*, on 1st April, 1971 and 308 number of boys were promoted during the year under report. Boys who had some standard of education and express their desire to appear for the Oriental Examinations are given coaching in those languages. During the year under report 154 boys appeared for the Hindi Oriental Examinations and out of them 84 boys passed the examination. Percentage of the passed candidates is 54. 57 boys appeared for the Telugu Oriental Examination. Only 29 boys got through the examination and percentage of pass is 51. And 30 boys appeared for the Urdu Oriental Examination out of whom 25 boys have passed the examination the percentage being 83.

54 boys attended the outside schools as day scholars to pursue their studies in High Schools and Intermediate level, during the academic year. Out of them 52 were promoted. Percentage of promotion is 96.

Vocational

Vocational training was imparted in diversified crafts such as carpentry, tailoring, shoe-making, pottery, blacksmithy, cane-work, weaving etc.

As many as 269 boys in carpentry, 274 in tailoring, 22 in blacksmithy, 84 in cane-work, 21 in pottery, 24 in weaving and 13 in shoe-making were trained during the year under report. Models prepared while imparting training to the trainees in the above Crafts Sections amounted to Rs. 4,992.55 were sold out in markets like All-India Industrial Exhibition, etc. The creation of one more section "Sheet Metal Work" is under consideration of Government for Senior Certified School for Boys, Hyderabad. During the year a new craft of fret work was sanctioned at Junior Certified School, Eluru.

Recreational Activities

Since the very inception of Certified Schools for Boys the value of the extra-curricular activities etc. were well-recognised and a prominent place is given to them in the Institutional Programme. Scouting, band playing and moral instructions are also provided for them. Boys were encouraged to participate in tournaments. Boys were sent to see the All-India Industrial Exhibition, Salar Jung Museum and Nehru Zoological Park. Some of the well-behaved boys were also allowed to see pictures.

Library and Magazines

Library provides reading materials in Hindi, Telugu and Urdu. There are 3,285 books during the period under report. Boys are provided with dailies, weeklies and monthlies.

Articles written by the inmates in Telugu, Hindi, Urdu periodically are collected and bound in the magazines and kept in the Library.

Health and Hygiene

The general health of the boys during the year under report is fair. For the prevention of infectious diseases like smallpox and cholera, vaccination and inoculation was done for the prevention of all these major diseases. Serious cases of infectious diseases were sent to the various hospitals. 33 cases of infective type diseases were diagnosed and were referred to Fever Hospital for isolation. Out of those cases one death occurred due to the disease of pyrexia, 25 cases were referred to the Osmania General Hospital, out of them one death occurred due to the disease of Encephalitis.

Preventive measures will be conducted by the Medical Officer daily in the institutions.

Gardening

Gardens are attached to the institutions for the cultivation of hard and leafy varieties of vegetables and flowers by the inmates. Total 18,300 kgs. of vegetables are grown in the institutions. Rs. 6,343.91 worth of vegetables were sold in various places, All-India Industrial Exhibition etc. during the period under report.

Discipline

General discipline of the Certified Schools was satisfactory. Monitors are selected from the boys who are well-behaved and adjustable to the activities of the institution. They are made to watch and guide the

boys. Boys who indulge in acts of serious indiscipline lose the privilege of enjoying short leaves in the year.

Short Leave

Every boy free from disciplinary problems is entitled to enjoy the privilege of 15 days leave in a year. Uncontrollable boys and those who violated rules and not amenable to discipline are not entitled to the privilege. 494 boys were granted short leave and sent to home for short periods on important occasions. Out of them 457 boys returned in time. 37 boys overstayed the leave.

Visitors Committees

Visitors Committees consisting of official and non-official members are appointed for each Certified School to guide the authorities in their management and for recommending premature release (release on licence) of the inmates. 3 times the Visitors Committees have met in the Certified Schools during the period under report.

Release on Licence

During the period under report, 32 boys were released on licence from Certified Schools for Boys.

Expenditure

The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 10,79,851.49.

CERTIFIED SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Admissions and Discharges

The number of girls on hand as on 1st April, 1971 was 70. Admissions and discharges during the year were 13 and 25 respectively, leaving a strength of 58 girls at the end of year as on 31st March, 1972.

Educational Programme

Education is imparted upto seventh standard in this institution. The medium of instruction is in Telugu and second language Hindi. Inspector of Schools is visiting the school for inspection every week. During the year 1971-72, 56 girls appeared for Hindi Oriental Examination, out of them 21 girls passed through the examination. 46 girls attained education upto VII Standard in the school, out of them 32 girls passed the Annual Examinations during the year under report. Well-behaved and reliable 13 girls were admitted outside schools, out of them 10 passed through the Annual Examination.

Chapter IX

HEALTH AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT

Special Secretary : Sri D. R. Sundaram, I.A.S.

DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

Dr. K. Ramesh Pai

INDIAN MEDICINE AND HOMOEOPATHY DEPARTMENT

Sri B. Sivachandra

DIRECTOR OF INSTITUTE OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Dr. P. V. Ramana Rao

DIRECTOR OF MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION

Sri M. Lokanadham, I.A.S.

DIRECTOR OF TOWN PLANNING

Sri G. Venkata Ramana Reddy

CHIEF ENGINEER, PUBLIC HEALTH

ANDHRA PRADESH MEDICAL FACILITIES 1971

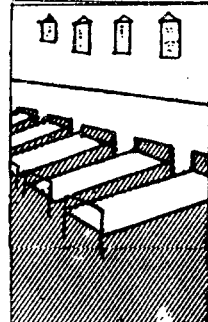
HOSPITALS, 297



DOCTORS, 3,548



BEDS, 21,531



DISPENSARIES, 1,107



SOURCE: HANDBOOK OF STATISTICS 1971-72
ISSUED BY BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS - HYDERABAD

Chapter IX

HEALTH, HOUSING AND MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

Set-up

During the period under report the organisational set-up of the department continued to be the same as in the previous year. The Department is headed by the Director of Medical and Health Services who is assisted by 4 Additional Directors of Medical and Health Services one each for Professional Education, Medical Care, Communicable Diseases and Family Planning; one Deputy Director of Medical and Health Services for E.S.I. and 18 Assistant Directors for Medical and Health Services of which 8 are non-medical posts. There is a Chief Accounts Officer, one Deputy Drugs Controller in addition to other officers working under them. In the Family Planning Organisation in addition to the Additional Director and Assistant Directors (Family Planning) and Printing there is a Demographer incharge of the Demographic and Evaluation Cell, one Mass Education and Media Officer in-charge of Mass Education Campaign and one Executive Engineer incharge of Construction Programmes.

At District Level also there is no change in the organisation except for the change in designation of the Deputy District Medical and Health Officer (Family Planning), as Additional District Medical and Health Officer (Family Planning). The District Medical and Health Officer is incharge of all the Medical and Health Programmes in the district except the District Headquarters Hospital which is in charge of a Medical Superintendent. The District Medical and Health Officer is assisted by one Additional District Medical and Health Officer for Family Planning and two Deputy District Medical and Health Officers in-charge of Medical and Health Programmes. Besides there are 5 Zonal Officers for supervision of the National Malaria Eradication Programme. All the major hospitals and specialised hospitals are headed by Superintendents.

The total number of Civil Surgeons including the Assistant Directors (Medical) and Superintendents of Major Hospitals and District Hospitals is 387. The total number of Civil Assistant Surgeons including all Medical Officers working in the Directorate and Deputy District Medical and Health Officers is 3,161. There are 269 posts of non-medical Gazetted Officers in the Department including Assistant Directors (Non-Medical), Gazetted Assistants in the Directorate and Officers in the Drugs Organisation. During the year under report nearly 350 doctors were temporarily appointed as Civil Assistant Surgeons to fill in the vacancies.

Medical Education—Admissions

There are 8 Medical Colleges in the State with a total intake capacity of 1,150 seats per year. 6 Colleges are run by Government and two

Colleges at Kakinada and Warangal are run by private Governing Bodies. The State Government have introduced the procedure of conducting an Entrance Test for Admission to 1st year M.B.,B.S., Course in Government Medical Colleges and the admissions are based on the marks obtained in the Entrance Test Examination.

Facilities are available for Post-Graduate Medical Education in several specialities at five Government Colleges. The total seats sanctioned for various Post-graduate Courses in these colleges are 459.

In all the Medical Colleges for each Department there is a Professor as Head of the Department in the cadre of Civil Surgeon with two Assistants in the cadre of Civil Assistant Surgeons or Assistant Professors. The Head of the Department is incharge and solely responsible for the efficiency of the Department. However, the Principal of the College will be the Administrative Officer of the whole college. The provisions for this staff have been made according to the recommendations of Medical Council of India. Facilities for field work and laboratory examinations are available at all these medical colleges and the attached teaching hospitals.

There is one Dental Wing under the administrative control of the Principal, Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad with an intake capacity of 32 students per year.

Under the proposals to upgrade the Institute of Medical Sciences, Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad into a Regional Post-Graduate Education and Research Centre, the nine Departments of Medicine, Surgery, Paediatrics, Ophthalmology, Radiology, Anaesthesia, Pathology, Forensic Medicine and Bacteriology have been upgraded.

There is a College of Nursing at Hyderabad to train candidates for B. Sc. in Nursing with an intake capacity of 25 seats per year of which 15 are stipendiary seats, 5 are non-stipendiary seats and 5 are reserved for service candidates.

The College of General Practitioners which is conducting refresher courses for General Medical Practitioners in latest developments in the field of medicine continued to function during the year under report with a non-recurring grant of Rs. 10,000 per year from the State Government.

Facilities are available for research work for the Medical personnel employed in Government Medical Institutions. Separate provision is made every year for this purpose.

Medical Council

As in the previous years two Medical Councils, *viz.*, Andhra Medical Council and Hyderabad State Medical Council have functioned during the year under report as the rules under the Andhra Pradesh Medical Practitioners Registration Act 1968 are not yet issued. Medical graduates from the colleges in Andhra area are registered under the Andhra

Medical Council and those from the Colleges in Telangana area are registered under the Hyderabad State Medical Council.

During the year under report 729 Doctors under the Andhra Medical Council and 499 Doctors under the Hyderabad State Medical Council have provisionally registered their names. The corresponding figures for the previous year are 847 and 334 respectively.

The number of doctors who have permanently registered their names was as under.

Name of the Council	No. of doctors registered permanently		
	Male	Female	Total
Andhra Medical Council	521	139	660
Hyderabad State Medical Council ..	316	116	432
Total:	837	225	1,092

Thus during the year 1,092 doctors registered their names permanently as against 891 during the previous year. Out of the 1,092 doctors 1,068 are Graduates and 24 are Licentiatees.

Dental Council

The Andhra Pradesh Dental Council is constituted with 13 members under section 21 of the Dentists Act, 1948. This Council publishes the Andhra Pradesh Dentists Register every year as it stands on 1st April under two Parts: Part "A" Representing Dentists coming from within the State and Part "B" Representing Dentists coming from outside the State. The registration under Part "B" was closed in 1958 while the registration in Part "A" is kept open. Part "B" is now open for registration of dentists by transfer from Madras only in case they are residing in Andhra Pradesh now. The number of dentists registered so far was as follows :

	Part "A"	Part "B"
Number registered upto the end of 31-3-1971	231	148
Number registered during 1971-72	..	19
Number registered upto the end of 31-3-1972	..	250

Under the Scheme for Registration of Dental Mechanics and Dental Hygienists 562 persons have been registered as Dental Mechanics and 4 persons have been registered as Dental Hygienists so far.

Nursing Council

Registration of Nurses, Midwives, etc., was started under the Hyderabad Nurses, Midwives, Auxiliary Nurse Midwives and Health Visitors Council from 21st August, 1951 and under the Andhra Nurses, Midwives and Auxiliary Nurse Midwives Council from 1956. The total

number of personnel registered during the year under report and the progressive total upto the end of the year was as follows:

Category	Number registered during the year 1971-72		Number registered upto the end of 1971-72	
	Hyderabad Council	Andhra Council	Hyderabad Council	Andhra Council
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Nurses	79	163	1,774	3,055
Midwives	130	232	1,912	3,662
Auxiliary Nurse Midwives	80	127	386	1,288
Health Visitors ..	49	..	349	..

Nursing Services under Government

The position regarding the nursing personnel employed in the State during the year under report was as follows :

Assistant Director of Medical & Health Services (Nursing) .. ..	..	..	..	..	1
Principal Nursing College .. ..	..	..	..	..	1
Assistant Professors .. ..	..	..	..	..	6
Lecturers .. ..	..	..	..	..	10
Nursing Superintendents Grade I .. ..	..	..	..	..	11
Nursing Superintendents Grade II .. ..	..	..	..	..	36
Nursing Tutors Grade I .. ..	..	..	..	..	4
Nursing Tutors Grade II .. ..	..	..	..	..	20
Head Nurses .. ..	..	..	..	..	287
Staff Nurses .. ..	..	..	..	..	2,400
Public Health Nurses .. ..	..	..	..	..	40

There are 8 Training Centres for Training Nurses attached to the 8 Teaching Hospitals in the State with a total intake capacity of 952. During the year under report 175 candidates were declared to have passed.

Mobile Eye Camps

The Government have sanctioned Touring Ophthalmic Dispensaries with a view to make available ophthalmic facilities at the door of the rural folk. This dispensary with the necessary staff and equipment attached to the Sarojini Devi Eye Hospital conducts Wards Eye Camp in the districts. Apart from this an Additional Mobile



DR. B. L. VIGG, M.R.C.P., DOING SURVEY OF CHENCHU TRIBE IN MAHBOBNAGAR DISTRICT, WHILE ON DUTY AT THE C. R. DASS MOBILE HOSPITAL

Eye Hospital is sanctioned for this institution, with the following staff to meet the needs in organising eye camps at district level.

1. Assistant Surgeons	..	2
2. Refractionist	.. ..	1
3. Sweepers	.. ..	1
4. Nursing Orderlies	..	2

During the year an eye camp was conducted by this institution at Nidadavole in February, 1972. The number of operations performed at Nidadavole in February, 1972 is furnished below :

Camp	Year	No. of operations performed	Out-patient		In-patient	
			Total	Daily average	Total	Daily average
Nidadavole	.. 1972	1,777	34,310	3,119	1,229	95

Chittaranjan Das Mobile Hospital

The C.R. Das Mobile Hospital which is attached to the Osmania Medical College started to function from 12-10-1971 at Achampet, Mahaboobnagar district which is predominantly a Hills Tribes area, functioned with five special units of Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics, Gynecology Paediatrics and Ophthalmology of the Osmania Medical College will participate for a period of about six weeks and to be followed by a special programme to conduct about 300 tubectomies.

Achampet is a taluk headquarters in Mahaboobnagar district and is about 100 miles from Hyderabad. Achampet is on the fringes of the Nalamalai hills and this taluk is one of the most socio-economically backward areas of Andhra Pradesh. Tribal population called Chenchus live in the foot hills and is situated in hilly terrains. This tribe is getting depopulated due to high morbidity and mortality. The I.M.R. in this tribe is very high.

Another consideration for selection of this area has been the expected co-operation from the local non-officials like Panchayath Samithi President, Sarpanch of Achampet and several others in the area.

Planning and Organisation

Dr. Harish Chandra, Principal, Osmania Medical College is in charge of the scheme. In consultation with the senior and junior staff members of the college, the organisation, movement, mode of work, etc. was planned and Dr. P. Hrishikesh, Professor, Social and Preventive Medicine, Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad was made responsible to implement the Plan.

Planning

Since this scheme is envisaged as a teaching and service programme it was decided that senior cadre teachers of the rank of Professors should actively participate in the camp. With this in view Senior Professors from both Gandhi and Osmania Medical Colleges were drafted for the work in the following specialities :

1. Medicine.
2. Surgery.
3. Obst. Gyne.
4. Ophthalmology
5. Paediatrics.

Every week each speciality was represented by the following staff at the camp.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------|
| 1. Professor or Additional Professor | 1 |
| 2. Assistant Professor | .. 1 |
| 3. Post-Graduate Students | .. 2 |
| 4. House Surgeons | .. 1 |

The other departments participated in the camp were :

1. Dental.
2. Pathology.
3. Microbiology.
4. Leprosy.
5. Tuberculosis.
6. Malaria.

Tuberculosis

The State Tuberculosis Control Officer and the Director State T.B Centre along with their staff participated in the camp for three weeks.

The Mobile M.M.R. Unit of the State T.B. Centre was brought from Hyderabad for the purpose.

Every patient referred from the medical or other out-patient departments was x-rayed and his sputum examined. The address and full details were noted on a card for each person x-rayed. The results were informed to the concerned patients within 6 hours. The patients with positive findings were given health education and were provided with drugs sufficient for one month. The follow-up treatment of these patients was arranged with the District Tuberculosis Control Officer.

Leprosy

The State Leprosy Control Officer deputed his staff to attend to leprosy among school children. House Surgeons conducted the survey along with the staff. The children detected were referred to the Medical Out-Patient and contacts of the patients were also examined and

treated. A number of leprosy cases detected in the Medical Out-patient were treated along with their contacts.

The survey conducted during the period has confirmed that leprosy is one of the major problem diseases in this area and with the result it has been decided to establish a sub-unit of the leprosy control unit in Achampet.

Malaria

Achampet taluk is in the attack phase of the N.M.E.P. A malaria unit was established in the camp for passive surveillance. As soon as a positive smear was detected the House Surgeon and Medical Students accompanied the surveillance to inspect the house of the patients and observed the radical treatment given and the focal spraying and mass contact blood smear survey.

Field Training Programme

Post-graduate Students, House Surgeons along with an Assistant Professor of Social and Preventive Medicine and other staff members conducted family surveys by visiting the houses and gathered demographic data and data pertaining to socio-economic conditions of the families. They also conducted a similar survey among 100 tribal (Chenchu) families. Primary and re-vaccination against Smallpox D.P.I. Tetanus Toxoid and B.C.G. concentrated doses of oral Vit. A.(2,00,000 Units) were also given to children, during the survey.

A general health check-up of 1,600 school children was conducted by Post-graduate Students of Paediatrics and House Surgeons. The children detected with various defects were provided treatment. Health education was imparted in the schools.

The following was in brief the performances of the C.R. Das Mobile Hospital at Achampet from 12-10-1971 to 28-11-1971.

No. 60/CRDMH/71, dated 1-12-1971.

Census from 12-10-1971 to 28-11-1971 Camp at Achampet (C.R.D.M.H.).

	<u>1.</u>	<u>O.P.</u>	<u>&</u>	<u>I.P. Chart</u>	
Medical	Total	O.P.	..	12,532	Total I.P. 75
Surgical	Total	O.P.	..	4,292	Total I.P. 120
Paediatric	Total	O.P.	..	6,113	Total I.P. 57
Ophthalmology		O.P.	..	5,756	Total I.P. 86
Gynaec.	Total	O.P.	..	5,446	Total I.P. 93
Dental	Total	O.P.	..	740	Total I.P. 4
Grand	Total	O.P.	..	34,879	Total I.P. 435

II. Operations:

General Surgery	..	..	200
Obst. and Gynaec.	62
Ophthalmology	75
			Grand Total :
			337

III. X-Ray Chart :

Total X-Ray taken	334
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Pathological Investigation :

Total Urine Examined	677
Total Blood Examined	652
Total Semen Analysis	..	..	37
Total C.S.F. Examined	..	..	3

V. Microbiological Investigation :

Viginal smears	..	..	150		
V.D.R.L.	..	..	104	Positive	52 50%
Skin Clips for Leprosy	..	..	35	Positive	3 8.4%
Throat swab for diphtheria	..	..	1	Positive	Nil

VI. Tuberculosis Investigation :

Total No. of X-Ray patients	..	..	1,277	} 23%
Total X-Ray positive	..	..	292	
Total No. of sputum examined	..	..	1,283	} 5.9%
Total No. of sputum positive	..	..	73	

VII. Malaria Investigation :

Slides collected	..	..	..	603
Slides positive	..	..	..	25 4%

VIII. Leprosy Survey :

Total cases of Leprosy diagnosed	..	..	228	cases
Total No. of children in schools	..	..	2,756	
Total No. of children detected and treated	..	..	33	1.4%

IX. Family Planning :

Total Family Survey by home visits	..	..	500
Total school children surveyed for health check-up	..	..	1,600

X. Diabetic Survey :

Total Urine examined	..	..	700
Total cases positive		..	56 8%

XI Immunisation :

Total B.C.G. 1146 D.P.T.	400	Polio	470	T.T.	50
Smallpox primary	153	Re-vaccinations	1,096		
Vit. A	300	Children			
Dental survey for school children	500				

PLAN SCHEMES**Medical Care**

During the year under report the following provisions have been made under the State Plan exclusive of Centrally sponsored and special development schemes for improvement of medical care facilities.

[Rs. in lakhs]

Region (1)	Provision		
	Revenue (2)	Capital (3)	Total (4)
Coastal Andhra ..	18.67	14.00	32.67
Rayalaseema ..	11.33	6.00	17.33
Telangana ..	17.71	7.29	25.00
Total :	47.71	27.29	75.00

An amount of Rs. 38.92 lakhs was earmarked under revenue schemes for the continuance of schemes taken up during the year 1969-70 and 1970-71 and only an amount of Rs. 8.79 lakhs was proposed for taking up certain new schemes on a priority basis. The amount of Rs. 27.29 lakhs was earmarked for capital works, both spill-over and new schemes.

There were 237 schemes included in the Annual Plan for 1971-72 of which 175 are continuing schemes. Out of the remaining 62 new schemes only 25 schemes were sanctioned during the period under report.

The details of the schemes were as follows :

1. Coastal Andhra :

- (i) Establishment of Eye Clinic and appointment of additional staff for Government Headquarters Hospital, Ongole.
- (ii) Creation of 59 posts of Women Assistant Surgeons for Taluk Headquarters Hospitals.
- (iii) Creation of Physiotherapist post for King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam.

- (iv) Increase of "B" Class bed strength from 20 to 30 for women in Government General Hospital, Guntur.
- (v) Opening of Ophthalmic Units for conduct of Mobile Eye Camps for King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam, Government General Hospitals at Kakinda, Guntur, and Government Hospital, Vijayawada.
- (vi) Creation of additional staff for maintenance of Choultry Buildings at Eluru.
- (vii) Creation of additional posts of Nurses for Government General Hospital and District Headquarters Hospitals.
- (viii) Opening of a Blood Bank in Government Hospital, Kovvur in West Godavari district.
- (ix) Increase of 25 beds in Paediatric Ward and creation of additional staff in Government General Hospital, Guntur.

2. *Rayalaseema :*

- (i) Provincialisation of Local Fund Dispensary, Pakala and appointment of Additional Staff.
- (ii) Creation of 59 posts of Women Medical Officers for Taluk Headquarters Hospitals.
- (iii) Increase of bed strength from 16 to 32 and creation of additional staff in Government Hospital, Srikalahasti.
- (iv) Creation of additional staff for S.V.R. R. Hospital, Tirupathi.
- (v) Increase of bed strength from 8 to 18 and creation of additional staff in Government Hospital, Madakasira.
- (vi) Increase of bed strength from 36 to 52 and creation of additional staff in Government Hospital, Kadiri.
- (vii) Creation of two posts of Telephone Operators in Government Headquarters Hospital, Anantapur.
- (viii) Opening of Ophthalmic Unit for conducting Mobile Eye Camps for Government General Hospital, Kurnool and S. V. R. R. Hospital, Tirupathi.
- (ix) Provincialisation of Panchayat Samithi Dispensary at Vajrakarur, Anantapur district.
- (x) Creation of Additional posts of Nurses for Government General Hospital and District Headquarters Hospitals.

3. *Telangana :*

- (i) Upgrading of Neonatology Unit and creation of certian posts for Niloufer Hospital, Hyderabad.
- (ii) Creation of staff for Karatoplasmy Unit in Sarojini Devi Eye Hospital, Hyderabad.
- (iii) Establishment of a Temporary Dispensary for Pochampad Project at Lower Manair Dam Colony near Manakondur, Karimnagar district.
- (iv) Establishment of Chittaranjan Das Mobile Hospital attached to Osmania Medical College for conducting a Camp Hospital.

- (v) Creation of separate Unit of Neurosurgery in the Gandhi Medical College, Hyderabad.
- (vi) Establishment of temporary Pochampad Project Dispensary at Daroor Camp near Jagtial.
- (vii) Creation of 59 posts of Women Assistant Surgeons for Taluk Headquarters Hospitals.
- (viii) Conversion of Nagarjunasagar Project Dispensary on the right bank into a 20-bedded Hospital.
- (ix) Opening of an Allopathic Municipal Dispensary at Karimnagar.
- (x) Creation of Additional posts of Nurses for Government General Hospitals and District Headquarters Hospitals.

The schemes taken up during the year 1969-70 and 1970-71 were continued during the year 1971-72. Besides these continuing schemes the following new schemes were sanctioned :

National T. B. Control Programmes

Establishment of T. B. Isolation Beds and Establishment of District T. B. Control Centres.

1. Government Hospital, Vijayawada 20
2. Government Headquarters Hospital, Mahaboobnagar 20
3. Government Headquarters Hospital, Chittoor .. 10
4. District T. B. Centres at Ongole, Srikakulam and Khammam
5. Supply of B.C.G. Vaccine to 21 districts

National Leprosy Control Programme

Establishment of 4 Leprosy Control Units in Krishna, East Godavari, Mahaboobnagar and Hyderabad districts and upgrading of L. S. Centres to Leprosy Control Units at Suryapet, Chittoor and Ongole.

Public Health Services

In the Annual Plan for 1971-72 the following provisions were made for continuance of the schemes sanctioned during 1969-70 and 1970-71 and for new schemes under Public Health Services.

[Rs. in lakhs

Region (1)	Provision		
	Revenue (2)	Capital (3)	Total (4)
Coastal Andhra	18.73	2.80	21.53
Rayalaseema	7.97	2.93	10.90
Telangana	13.30	2.27	15.57
Total :	40.00	8.00	48.00

Out of the allotted amount of 40 lakhs, 20 old schemes and 3 new schemes have been proposed for sanction. Only 22 schemes amounting to Rs. 39.00 lakhs have been sanctioned and implemented. One scheme viz., Construction of Building for Institute of Preventive Medicine at Nacharam, Hyderabad with an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh has not been sanctioned.

During the year 1971-72 an amount of Rs. 31.50 lakhs was incurred.

Buildings

During the year 1971-72 an amount on capital outlay of Rs. 27.29 lakhs under Plan and Rs. 6.40 lakhs under non-Plan has been provided for construction of buildings. The Regional Committee has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 18.00 lakhs for improvement of Medical Institutions in Telangana area.

During the year the following new works were sanctioned:

1. Air-conditioning of Operation Theatre in Government General Hospital, Guntur.
2. Construction of 30-Bedded Hospital Building at Tadepalligudem.
3. Construction of Residential Quarters at Mangalagiri.
4. Construction of 30-Bedded Hospital Building at Ichapuram in Srikakulam district.
5. Construction of 15-Bedded Hospital Building at Jangareddygudem.
6. Construction of Additional Ward at Government Hospital, Bapatla.
7. Improvements to Water-supply Scheme at Government General Hospital, Kurnool.
8. Construction of Maternity Ward at Peddapalli, Karimnagar district.

Special Telangana Development Schemes

1. Construction of 30-Bedded Hospital Building at Kalwakurthy, Mahaboobnagar district.
2. Construction of 30-Bedded Hospital Building at Metpally, Karimnagar district.
3. Construction of an Operation Theatre in Government E.N.T. Hospital, Hyderabad.
4. Construction of Extension Ward at Government Hospital, Khanapur in Adilabad district.
5. Improvements to Government Hospitals at Kamareddy and Bichakonda, Nizamabad district.

Community Development and Primary Health Centres

In the State 416 Primary Health Centres were functioning during the year 1971-72. No new Primary Health Centre has been sanctioned.

Government have issued orders for the implementation of Seetharaman Committee Report prescribing the uniform staffing pattern for Primary Health Centres and procedure for payment of salaries to the staff of Primary Health Centres.

The staff pattern is as follows :

1. Medical Officer	1
2. Compounder	1
3. Health Visitor	1
4. Health Inspector/Auxiliary Health Worker/Health Supervisor ..	1
5. Auxiliary Nurse Midwife	3
6. Class-IV	2
7. Driver (where there is a vehicle) ..	1

The Block Development Officer of each Panchayat Samithi should prepare pay bills separately in respect of the Medical Officer and other staff of the Primary Health Centre limited to the uniform staff pattern prescribed above, by 10th of each month in respect of the running month and send them to the Assistant Examiner of Local Fund Accounts having jurisdiction over the Panchayat Samithi. The Assistant Examiner of Local Fund Accounts will check the correctness of the claims and issue authorisation before 25th of each month to the District Treasury Officer to credit to the Panchayat Samithis account and endorse copies to the Director of Medical and Health Services and Block Development Officer. The Block Development Officer thereafter draws through cheque and disburses the amount as usual according to the rules. The Block Development Officer should send a certificate of disbursement to the Assistant Local Fund Examiner along with the pay bill for the next month. At the time when the next bill is checked and passed by the Assistant Local Fund Examiner, he should deduct therefrom unspent balance of the previous month if any.

Employees State Insurance

The Employees State Insurance which is a health insurance scheme covering the industrial population of the State continued to make rapid strides.

During the year under report, Government have sanctioned the upgrading of the E.S.I. Hospitals at Sirpur, Kagaznagar and Vijayawada from 30 to 60 beds at each hospital and by providing additional staff. Government have also sanctioned one 30-bedded hospital at Visakhapatnam in January 1972. Government have also sanctioned additional staff for the E.S.I. Hospital at Warnagal.

The posts found in excess according to the E.S.I. norms in the E.S.I. Hospital at Warangal and Sanathnagar in Hyderabad have been abolished.

Consequent on the reorganisation of the E.S.I. dispensaries Government have abolished the following posts resulting in savings of Rs. 3.00 lakhs per annum.

Medical Officer ..	14	Staff Nurses ..	6
U. D. Clerks ..	10	L. D. Clerks ..	7

Auxiliary Nurse Mid-wives	.. 4	Compounders	.. 13
Attenders	.. 7	M. N. Os.	.. 9
Health Visitors	.. 48	Class IV	.. 22

Government have sanctioned the introduction of panel doctor system at Macherla and Mangalagiri.

During the extension of E.S.I. Scheme to outskirts of Vijayawada North and South an additional number of 2,500 family units were brought under E.S.I. scheme with effect from 7-11-1971.

During the year under report about 17,000 additional insured persons were concerned. Thus E.S.I. Scheme was extended to 1,30,000 insured persons and their family units in Andhra Pradesh by the end of 1971-72.

During the year under report an amount of Rs. 96,59,560 was provided under non-Plan and an amount of Rs. 3,00,000 was provided under Plan.

Industrial Hygiene

As per section 268 (1) of the Andhra Pradesh Municipalities Act 1965 the local authorities should take action for the declaration of Industrial, Residential, Commercial and Agricultural areas in consultation with the District Medical and Health Officer and after obtaining the approval of Director of Medical and Health Services and Director of Town Planning.

During the year 3 Municipalities of Narasaraopet, Chittoor and Nizamabad and Avanigadda Panchayat have sent proposals and they were forwarded to Director of Town Planning for approval and onward transmission to Government for final approval.

Proposals sent by 15 more Municipalities and 2 more Panchayats have not been finalised for want of detailed particulars from Municipalities and for want of remarks of the concerned District Medical and Health Officers.

Rural Sanitation Unit

The Model Medical and Health Unit at Pattancheru in Medak district and the Rural Sanitation Unit at Venavanka in Karimnagar district have not been continued during the year 1971-72 with the existing staff.

Supply of Medicines and Equipment to Hospitals

Previously the indents for supply of spirit from various Government hospitals were forwarded by the Director of Medical and Health Services to the Board of Revenue (Excise and Prohibition) for issuing permits. Now the District Collectors are empowered to issue such permits to the institutions in their jurisdiction.

The Drug Selection Committee constituted by the State Government under the Chairmanship of Director of Medical and Health Services has finalised the rate-contract for about 500 items of medicines. This contract is valid from 1-8-1971 to 31-7-1972.

During the year under report many of the hospitals have been supplied with various equipments. The most important of these are the following:

1. Deep X-Ray Therapy Unit at S.V.R.R. Hospital, at Tirupathi and M.G.M. Hospital, Warangal at a cost of Rs. 2,47,425.
2. Neurological Equipment for Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad at a cost of Rs. 4,77,432.
3. 50 M.A. X-Ray Plants for Government Taluk Hospitals at Mulug and Wardhannapet at a total cost of Rs. 61,218.
4. 200 M.A. X-Ray Machine for M.G.M. Hospital, Warangal at a cost of Rs. 74,700.

Drugs Control

The Director of Medical and Health Services functions as a Drugs Controller and Licensing Authority for Manufacturing Concerns of Drugs while the Deputy Drugs Controller functions as Licensing Authority for sales concerns for the entire State. The Drugs Controller is assisted by one Deputy Drugs Controller, 3 Assistant Drugs Controllers and 5 Drugs Inspectors at Headquarters and 18 Drugs Inspectors in the districts.

This organisation is incharge of the enforcement of Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940 and Rules, 1945. It also deals with the enforcement of provisions of Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act; Drugs Prices (Display and Control) Order 1966 and Distribution of Narcotic Drugs to Manufacturers. It also deals with the issue of Essentiality Certificates for the import of drugs to the pharmaceutical industries, who are engaged in manufacture of Allopathic, Ayurvedic and Homeopathic drugs under the Import Trade Control Policy of Government of India. During the year under report the following Essentiality Certificates were issued.

	Number	Value
1. Allopathic ..	12	6,07,600
2. Ayurvedic ..	85	15,89,000
3. Unani ..	15	4,70,000
4. Cosmetics ..	109	11,43,500
Total :	221	38,10,100

The details of licences issued for manufacture and sale of drugs during the year 1971-72 are furnished below.

Manufacturing Licences	New	Renewals
1. Form-25 (Other than Schedule C and Cl Drugs)	67	68
2. Form 25-A (Loan Licences other than C and Cl. Drugs)	8	14
3. Form-25 C (Homeopathic)	5	4
4. Form 28 (Schedule C & C.I Drugs)	20	24
5. Form 28-A (Loan Licences Schedule C and C.I Drugs)	8	11

6. Form 32-Cosmetics	..	492	515
7. Form 25 -B (Repacking of Drugs and Chemicals)	..	40	25

	Sale Licences	New	Renewals
1. Form-20 (other than C & C1 Drugs Retail)	..	500	1,533
2. Form 20 A (other than C & C1 Drugs restricted)	..	511	1,297
3. Form-20B (other than C & C1 Drugs Wholesale)	..	316	448
4. Form 20-C (Homeopathic Drugs Retail)		16	28
5. Form 20-D (Homeopathic Drugs Wholesale)		5	8
6. Form-21 (Schedule C & C1 Drugs Retail)		502	1,476
7. Form-21 A (Schedule C & C1 Drugs restricted)	..	224	455
8. Form-21 B (Schedule C & C1 Drugs whole-sale)	..	251	364

The State Drugs Laboratory

The State Drugs Laboratory in the Directorate of Medical and Health Services undertakes the analysis of drugs samples drawn by the Drugs Inspector of this State. In addition, two Analysis of the Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta and Director of Government Analysis, Central Indian Pharmacopocia Laboratory at Ghaziabad also undertake analysis of biological and certain special products and of drugs other than those mentioned in Schedule C & C1 of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1945.

During the year under report the details of samples sent by Drugs Inspectors are presented below :

	Manufactured in		
	Andhra Pradesh	Other States	Total
Total samples sent	.. 176	235	411
Declared as of standard quality	73	192	265
Declared as not of standard quality	.. 100	37	137
Number of opinions given	.. 2	6	8
Declared as Misbranded	.. 1	..	1

Drugs Licences

The licences of 5 manufacturing concerns in Form-25 were suspended and 4 manufacturing concerns in Form-32 and 3 in Form-25-B were cancelled since they were found to contravene the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940. Four manufacturing concerns were warned.

The licences of 116 sales concerns were suspended and 79 licences were cancelled. 238 sales concerns were warned.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES CONTROL (ACUTE)

Epidemiological Studies

Mobile Epidemiological Research Unit.—This unit originally sanctioned in 1964 has been continued during the year 1971-72. The unit is undertaking research studies of infectious diseases like Gastro-enteritis Cholera, Typhoid in Hyderabad City. A clinical study of the Gastro-enteritis cases admitted in Fever Hospital is made in the ward only. Patients stools are sent to the Institute of Preventive Medicine for bacteriological examination. The total admissions in Fever Hospital are analysed according to the age, sex, Municipal ward, Clinical Gradation, therapeutic response, positivity and the mortality rates and epidemiological factors.

During the year 3,875 cases were admitted in Fever Hospital with complaints of diarrhoea and vomitings out of which 29 proved positive to V. Cholera. One died of Cholera and 38 died due to Gastroenteritis. On analysis it is observed that the case fatality rate is high among children and persons aged 50 years and over. The Field Investigator attended to 18 cases of Cholera and collected 72 rectal swabs.

Besides undertaking research studies the Unit is utilised during major fairs and festivals for investigation of infectious diseases and their outbreak in epidemic form during the festival periods.

Epidemic Intelligence.—The Epidemic Intelligence Cell in the Directorate has been functioning well in control of epidemic diseases by way of prompt collection of data on the prevalence of epidemic diseases and issue of instructions to the concerned for instituting prompt control measures.

Plague

Anti-Plague Scheme, Chittoor.—The two Anti-Plague Units in Chittoor district have been continued during the year 1971-72. The district was free from plague during the year. Routine Rodent Control measures viz., Poison baiting, Fumigation, dusting of the burrows with B.H.C. 10% and residual spary with B.H.C. 50% were undertaken by the staff.

Cholera

During the year 1971 in all 585 and 46 deaths due to cholera have been reported. The case fatality rate (i.e., No. of deaths per 100 cases) is 7.9%. During the year 11 districts were free from cholera.

In the remaining districts and twin cities the incidence and mortality due to cholera was as follows :

Serial No.	District	No. of cases	No. of deaths
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	East Godavari	.. 23	6
2.	Guntur	.. 104	4
3.	Hyderabad district	.. 1	..
4.	Krishna	.. 157	6
5.	Kurnool	.. 21	5
6.	Nalgonda	.. 167	6
7.	Nellore	.. 1	..
8.	Srikakulam	.. 5	3
9.	Vishakapatnam	.. 64	12
10.	East Godavari	.. 7	3
11.	Hyderabad Division	.. 32	1
12.	Secunderabad Division	.. 3	..
Total ..		585	46

During the year 1971 the Public Health Staff have done 25,28,082 inoculations in the State.

Cholera Control Programme.—This programme sponsored by Government of India with 100% assistance was continued during the year 1971-72. The following schemes were implemented under this programme.

1. Establishment of a Mobile Medical Unit at Cuddapah.
2. Appointment of 324 Special Cholera Workers in Cholera Endemic Blocks under maintenance phase of National Malaria Eradication Programme in 13 Endemic districts of the State for 6 months.
3. Appointment of 72 Special Cholera Workers in Cholera Endemic Blocks which was under non-maintenance phase of National Malaria Eradication Programme for 12 months.
4. Appointment of 18 Cholera Supervisors in 18 blocks under non-maintenance areas of National Malaria Eradication Programme for 9 months.
5. Appointment of Staff at Directorate level for 8 months,

Smallpox

Incidence of Smallpox.—Andhra Pradesh is known to be endemic for smallpox since several centuries. The incidence of smallpox has come down appreciably as can be observed from the figures presented below:

Year		Cases	Deaths
1967	..	8,679	1,800
1968	..	7,951	1,436
1969	..	1,893	338
1970	..	358	79
1971	..	214	38

During the year 1971, only 3 districts reported smallpox. In the first quarter of 1972 only 109 cases and 3 deaths were reported in the State. These cases occurred due to importation from Gulbarga district in Mysore State. Necessary control measures have been adopted.

Government have sanctioned Rs. 10 towards incentive cash award to the first persons reporting the first case of smallpox to the nearest Primary Health Centre, or District Medical and Health Officer about the existence of active smallpox cases from places which had not been declared affected or have already been declared free from infection.

National Smallpox Eradication Programme.—The Mass Vaccination under National Smallpox Eradication Programme was launched in the State in September, 1962. Upto the end of March, 1972 a total number of 1,56,00,106 primary vaccinations and 5,73,88,128 re-vaccinations have been performed. The target and achievements for the year 1971-72 are as noted below:

		Primary vaccinations	Revacci- nations
Targets fixed	..	26,03,697	86,78,990
Achievements	..	20,23,532	50,31,245
Percentage of achievements	..	77.74	57.97

During the year 51,05,640 doses of Freeze Dried Smallpox Vaccine was lifted of which 40,05,130 doses were of indigenous Freeze Dried Smallpox Vaccine manufactured in the Institute of Preventive Medicine and 11,00,510 doses were of Russian Freeze Dried Smallpox Vaccine from Medical Stores, Madras.

Malaria

The National Malaria Eradication Programme has been launched in the State in 1958-59 with the objective of eradicating malaria by effectively interrupting the malaria transmission by spraying D.D.T.

and eliminating the malaria parasite from the blood of the patients suffering from malaria by efficient surveillance programme. 33.5 units were allotted to the State.

Since 1962 an Independent Appraisal Team appointed by the Government of India has been visiting the State year after year and recommending the withdrawal of D.D.T. spraying and surveillance in areas where the prescribed goals are achieved as per World Health Organisation Standards. Out of 33.50 National Malaria Eradication Programme units D.D.T. spraying has been withdrawn from 31.40 units and of these 25.11 units have been declared for entry into maintenance phase. Thus the present phasing of the National Malaria Eradication Programme in the State was as follows :

Attack phase	..	2.10 units
Consolidation phase	..	6.29 units
Maintenance phase	..	25.11 units
Total :		<u>33.50 units</u>

Filariasis

During the year under report the following National Filariasis Control Programme Units were continued.

1. Three "A" type units at Ramachandrapuram, Mandapeta and Kamareddy.
2. Two Urban Filaria Control Units at Visakhapatnam and Hyderabad.
3. One Filaria Research-cum-Training Centre at Rayavaram.
4. Seven National Filariasis Control Programme Units at Gudur Pithapuram, Peddapuram, Sircilla, Srikakulam, Amalapuram and Nalgonda.

The expenditure on all these units is met from non-Plan Budget.

During the year under report 7 National Filariasis Control Programme units were sanctioned under Plan at Rajahmundry, Kakinada, Tanuku Nizamabad, Vijayanagaram, Karimnagar and Anakapalli.

For the Filaria Control Programme mosquito larvicidal oil is supplied by the Government of India free of cost.

Sanitary Arrangements during Fairs and Festivals.—In connection with the notified festivals, Form I, II and III reports are being scrutinised and approved by the department. Additional staff is deputed for major festivals for attending to the sanitary arrangements. In view of the satisfactory arrangements made by the department all festivals went off without any out-break of epidemic during the year 1971-72.

Tuberculosis

The National Tuberculosis Surveys revealed that 1 to 1.5 per cent of the population are suffering from tuberculosis and

a quarter of them are infectious. The incidence of the disease is higher in men than in women and it is spread out equally in both rural and urban areas. Due to the extensive trials carried out in various parts with effective anti-tuberculosis drugs it has been demonstrated that home treatment of T.B. is as effective as institutional treatment. Taking this into consideration all developing countries have formulated programmes for the control of T.B. by providing diagnostic and treatment facilities as nearer to the patients home as possible.

In the country this programme is known as the "National T.B. Programme". This comprises of certain well-known T.B. control measures like case finding, treatment and B.C.G. vaccination. The immediate objectives are the prevention of the suspectable by B.C.G. vaccination, satisfying the felt need of the community by alleviation of human suffering and tackling the nucleus of the problem in an efficient and organised manner. This programme is getting 100% assistance from the Government of India during IVth Five-Year Plan.

During the year under report 20 upgraded District T.B. Clinics were functioning in the State. During the year 1971-72 sanction for the implementation of the following programmes was accorded :

1. Further continuance of six District T.B. Centres upgraded during 1969-70.
2. Establishment of District T.B. Control Centre at Ongole.
3. Establishment of 20 T.B. Isolation beds at Government Headquarters Hospital, Mahaboobnagar.
4. Establishment of 20 T.B. Isolation beds at Government Headquarters Hospital, Vijayawada.
5. Establishment of 10 T.B. Isolation beds at Government Headquarters Hospital, Chittoor.
6. Construction of Buildings for District T.B. Centres at Sriakulam and Khammam.
7. Cost of B.C.G. Vaccine.

The total number of persons trained during the year and the cumulative total number trained upto the end of the year at the National Tuberculosis Institute, Bangalore are as under :

Category	No. trained during the year	Total trained upto the year 1971-72
1. Medical Officers	.. 3	32
2. X-Ray Technicians	.. 2	26
3. Lab-Technicians	.. 3	31
4. Statistical Assistance	.. 3	32
5. B.C.G. Team Leaders	.. 2	25
6. Treatment Organisers	.. 2	48

There is a fully equipped State T.B. Centre at Hyderabad to impart training for para-medical personnel and for undertaking practical demonstrations to Post-Graduates, Under-Graduates, Health Visitors and Lab-Technicians in T.B.

The total number of T.B. beds in various Government institutions was 3,225 by the end of 1971-72.

B.C.G. Vaccination.—The B.C.G. vaccination campaign functioned during the year with 21 teams, each team consisting of 6 technicians and 1 non-medical team leader. In addition, the campaign functioned in 18 major municipalities with one Health Visitor in each municipality. Two Health Visitors are functioning in the City B.C.G. Unit, Hyderabad for conducting the vaccination for new born children in the maternity wards of the 4 hospitals in Hyderabad. The Station Health Organisation Golconda and Secunderabad (Military) and Niloufer Hospital, Hyderabad also conducted B.C.G. vaccinations.

During the year 8,83,719 B.C.G. vaccinations were conducted of which 6,55,278 in rural areas and 2,38,441 in urban areas.

Leprosy

Leprosy is major Public Health Programme in the State. Though accurate figures are not available regarding the extent of incidence of leprosy it is estimated that there are above 10 lakh persons suffering from this disease. Its prevalence varies from districts to districts. As per the available statistics only the districts of Guntur, Kurnool, Anantapur and Cuddapah are found to be moderately endemic. The remaining 17 districts are found to be hyper-endemic

By the end of the year 1971-72, 17 Leprosy Control Units, 11 Leprosy Subsidiary Centres and 192 S.E.T. Centres and 2 Training Centres have been established. In addition 23 voluntary organisations are also taking active part in the control of leprosy.

The work turned out till the end of 1971-72 under the National Leprosy Control Programme is presented below :

Population surveyed	1,28,96,800
Persons examined	95,60,253
Known cases registered	1,89,133
Health contacts under observation	4,45,818

The two training centres at Akkarampally near Tirupathi and Karwan near Hyderabad have functioned during the year under report. The para-medical personnel trained upto the end of March, 1972 were as follows :

1. Akkarampalli near Tirupathi ..	426
2. Karwan near Hyderabad ..	184
	<hr/>
Total:	610
	<hr/>

Veneral Diseases

Veneral Diseases Control Programme started in the second year of the 2nd Five-Year Plan is a Centrally Aided Scheme. 21 V.D. Clinics were established till the end of the IIIrd Five-Year Plan. Three more clinics were established during IVth Five-Year Plan. In all 24 V.D. clinics are functioning.

The particulars of cases undergone treatment during the year 1971 are presented below :

Total V.D. cases	..	..	45,263
Syphilis	..	..	10,489
Ganorrhoea	..	..	9,757
Chancroid	..	..	6,157
Lymphogranuloma Venerum	..	..	1,987
Granuloma Inguinale..	..	..	1,143

INSTITUTE OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

The Institute of Preventive Medicine since its re-organisation in 1958 has made a steady progress particularly in consolidating the two new projects of Freeze Dried Smallpox Vaccine and Freeze Dried Plasma.

Considering the activities and functions the Institute can be broadly divided into four groups. The first group is the manufacturing group consisting of one section of production of bacterial vaccine for cholera and T.A.B. vaccine and another section mainly devoted for the production of Freeze Dried Smallpox vaccine. The second group is the Diagnostic group consisting of 4 sections *viz.*, 1. Clinical Pathology (2) Serology, (3) Bio-Chemistry and (4) Bacteriology. The Third group consisting of a section on water analysis, a laboratory for Biological (Drugs Special) Analysis and a large section for Food and Drugs Analysis. The fourth group is a Central Blood Bank in the city which controls and co-ordinates the activities of various blood banks in the District Hospitals.

Besides, the Institute also functions as a training centre for personnel like Lab-technicians, Lab-attendants, under-graduate and post-graduate students and Auxiliary Health personnel.

It also carries the co-ordination of State Reserach Schemes and their administration with Director of the Institute as the Secretary of the State Medical Research.

Smallpox Vaccine Section

During the year 1971-72 this section produced 57,20,245 doses vaccine. The target of 7.00 million doses prescribed by the Government of India could not be achieved due to the Strike of Non-Gazetted Employees during April, May and June, 1971 when the production was stopped completely. During the year under report the following equipments are added to this section by UNICEF gifts.

1. Deep Freeze Cabinet (REVCO).
2. BOD Incubator
3. "Panrota"-Automatic filling and sealing machine.
4. Electrical Mixer,

Cholera Vaccine Section.—During the year under report the additional cold storage and the Built-in-Incubator, which was started towards the end of last year, have been fully commissioned. Improvements to the building have also been made.

27,64,000 mls. of cholera vaccine and 67,000 mls. of T.A.B. vaccine were produced during the year 1971-72.

Analytical Group

Drugs Special Section.—This section is mainly meant for keeping the high standards of drugs in Schedule "C" of the Drugs Act by analysing the samples received under the Act. It also carries quality control tests on the products and injectables manufactured in the Institute for Sterility Potency, Pyrogens, Toxicity and chemical analysis. During the year under report 193 samples were analysed.

Water Analysis Section.—This section is intended to carry out routine analysis of water in 9 Telangana districts and acts as a reference centre for the four Regional Laboratories in the State. The section also helps in training ancillary health personnel for water treatment in Municipalities and Panchayats. During the year under report 2,490 samples were analysed as against 2,140 samples during the previous year.

Diagnostic Group

The diagnostic group consists of four sections: 1. Chemical pathology, (2) Bacteriology, (3) Serology and (4) Bio-chemistry. All these cater to the needs of 75 and odd hospitals and dispensaries in and around the Greater Hyderabad City. The cash receipts towards laboratory fees for the last five years are shown below.

Year	Cash Receipts Rs.
1967-68	31,740
1968-69	39,300
1969-70	42,056
1970-71	65,538
1971-72	73,536

Bacteriology Section.—The total number of samples tested in this section is 3,316 of which 316 are paying cases. Besides, 1,284 samples have been processed for cholera investigation. Thus the total number of samples investigated in this section is 4,600.

Serology Section.—This section investigated 14,638 samples for serological testing which includes 687 paying cases.

Bio-chemistry Section.—The additional staff sanctioned towards the end of the previous year was appointed during the year under report. 8,972 Bio-chemical tests were carried out of which 964 were paying cases.

Clinical Pathology.—This section carried out various examinations including blood, urine, stool, semen, etc. During the year under report 8,409 tests were carried out.

Central Blood Bank

During the year under report the blood was collected from 1939 donors out of which 163 were voluntary donors. This year in December, 1971 there was enthusiastic response from voluntary donors and about 140 voluntary donors contributed blood in that month. It was possible to convert extra blood into dried plasma, 33 bottles of which were contributed to the armed forces.

International Vaccine Section

The work turned out in this section is presented below :

Type		International travellers	Others	Total
Cholera inoculations	..	7,111	3,131	10,242
Smallpox vaccines	..	3,650	7,414	11,064
T.A.B. vaccination	..	63	686	749
Yellow fever vaccination	..	133	Nil	133

Anti-Rabic Clinics

During the year under report 47,689 patients were treated in these clinics of which 13,676 are new cases and 34,013 are old cases.

Training Programme

This institute trains Lab-Technicians and Lab-Attendants besides under-graduates, post-graduate students, ancillary health personnel, Health Visitors etc. During the year under report 12-Lab-Technicians and 12 Lab-Assistants have been trained.

Refresher training courses for the Officers and Technicians of the 4 Regional Laboratories and District Laboratories were continued during the year under report.

Subject	Dates of course	Number attended		
		Officers	Technicians	Others
1. Bacteriology	15th Nov. 1971 to 14th Dec. 1971	5	8	13
2. Bio-chemistry	.. 2nd Jan. 1972 to 1st Feb. 1972	2	8	10
3. Water Analysis	15th Feb. 1972 to 15th March. 1972	3	4	7
	Total ;	10	20	30

State Medical Research

Under the State Medical Research Programme 12 schemes were sanctioned and 11 schemes were worked out by sponsors.

New Buildings

A notable event of this year is the acquisition of 50 acres of land free of cost from the Industries Department at Nacharam Industrial Area and laying out of foundation-stone for a new building for the Institute on 23-9-1971 by the President of India.

FAMILY PLANNING

In view of the rapid growth of population the State Government in conformity with the National Programme has taken up Family Planning work on an intensive basis.

The Family Planning Organisation in the State has been developed as per pattern suggested by the Government of India. There are 1 State Family Planning Bureau, 4 Regional Bureaux and 1 City Family Planning Bureau for Greater Hyderabad which is treated as a district.

There are 416 Primary Health Centres which are functioning as Rural Family Planning Clinics, 167 Urban Family Planning Clinics, run by State Government, 17 Urban Family Planning Clinics run by Local Bodies and 11 Urban Family Planning Clinics run by Voluntary Organisations. In addition to these units there are 67 Mobile Vasectomy Units and 21 Mobile IUCD Units attached to the District Family Planning Bureaux to cater to the needs of public in this State.

The State Family Planning Bureau consists of an Administrative Section, Accounts and Audit Section, Planning and Training Section, Mass Education and Media Cell, Demographic and Evaluation Cell, Engineering Division and Offset Printing Press.

Targets and Achievements

The targets prescribed for the State for 1971-72 were 2,60,062 sterilisations, 11,114 IUCD and 105.62 lakhs condoms. The provisional achievements are 2,67,948 sterilisations, 18,570, IUCDs and 77.11 lakh condoms. Thus the State has done well by achieving 103.03% in respect of sterilisation target, 167.08% of IUCD target and 73% of condoms targets.

Mass Education and Information

To create widespread awareness about Family Planning a Mass Media and Education Cell established in the State Family Planning Bureau has been working in full co-operation and co-ordination with organisations like :

1. The Regional Field Publicity Unit of Government of India.
2. Information, Public Relations and Tourism Department of the State Government,

3. All-India Radio.
4. Press Information Bureau.
5. Film Division.
6. Regional Exhibition Unit, Government of India, and
7. Song and Drama Division, Government of India.

The important media of publicity are song and drama, exhibitions, hoardings and bus-boards, rickshaw plates, film and multi-media such as calendars, greeting cards, etc. with Family Planning motifs.

Construction Programme

The construction work was entrusted to the Chief Engineer (Roads and Buildings). The total amount incurred towards building construction during 1971-72 was 133.49 lakhs (Provisional).

The following works were under progress at the end of the year 1971-72:

1. Sterilisation wards for 26 hospitals were completed and for 10 hospitals were in progress.
2. Staff quarters for 79 Primary Health Centres were completed and 130 Primary Health Centres were in progress.
3. The buildings for the 4 Regional Family Planning Training Centres were in progress.
4. The construction of 4 Sterilization Theatres was completed and 5 Theatres was in progress.
5. 7 Sterilization wards with a total bed strength of 62 were in progress under the post-partum programme.
6. 97 sub-centres were constructed by Local Bodies during the year 1971-72.

Training

There are 4 Regional Training Centres at Visakhapatnam, Guntur, Kurnool and Hyderabad to train Medical and Para-Medical Personnel for short-term courses in Family Planning and Extension Education. The Additional District Medical and Health Officers, Mass Education and Information Officers, District Extension Educators are being deputed every year to all India Institute of Public Health, Calcutta and Rural Health Centre, Gandhigram in Tamil Nadu for long term courses. Besides this the Central Family Planning Field Unit, Government of India, Hyderabad regularly trains Auxiliary Nurses, Midwives in the districts.

Involvement of Private Practitioners

A schemes was taken up to involve Private Medical Practitioners in Family Planning Programme. As per the scheme the District Medical and Health Officers call for the applications from Medical Practitioners and after inspecting their clinics forwards the applications to the State

Family Planning Officer with necessary certificates regarding the availability of facilities for conducting operations. In turn the State Family Planning Officer transmits the applications to the Secretary, Indian Medical Association, Hyderabad for necessary scrutiny and to permit them to render their services to Family Planning Programme.

Helpers Scheme

This scheme has been introduced in 11 districts. Under this, 4 Helpers for each Primary Health Centre will be appointed on a monthly payment of Rs. 50 to promote sterilisation and IUCD cases. During the year 1971-72 in five districts 140 sterilizations and 61 IUCDs were done through this scheme.

Evaluation

The Demographic and Evaluation Cell undertakes the following evaluations :

1. Evaluation of Performance
2. Evaluation of Training.
3. Evaluation of MCH Activities.
4. Evaluation of Post-Partum Programme.
5. Evaluation of Mass Media Programme.

In addition to the evaluation the cell has undertaken the following field surveys :

Fertility-cum-KAP Survey

This was launched in three districts of East Godavari (best district in performance), Karimnagar (medium in performance) and Adilabad (poor in performance). The survey in Karimnagar is completed and the other two districts will be taken up shortly. The tentative conclusion from this study in Karimnagar district is that the birth rate is 37 per 1000 population.

Survey to find Demographic Characteristics

This was launched in selected Primary Health Centres throughout the State to cover nearly 3 lakhs population and based on the data received from 7 districts, the following findings are recovered:

- (a) There are 174 couples per 1000 population in the reproductive age-group.
- (b) There are 86 couples with 3 or more children per 1000 population.

Baseline Survey on KAP

In order to assess the awareness of Family Planning the KAP study has been launched in all the rural demonstration units attached to Regional Family Planning Training Centres and Medical Colleges. This is in progress.

Evaluation Study on Major Vasectomy Camps

On the analogy of the Major Vasectomy Camp at Ernakulam, Mass Camps were organised in Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Nizamabad and Chittoor districts. In order to find out its impact on acceptors a follow-up survey was launched. The report for Chittoor district is now under finalisation.

General Evaluation

The following are estimated births averted due to Family Planning and cost per birth in Andhra Pradesh.

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	Total estimated births preven- ted for all times	Cost per birth prevented
			Rs.
1965-66	42.38	48,027	88.24
1966-67	117.38	1,14,297	102.70
1967-68	149.04	2,83,230	52.62
1968-69	218.20	3,16,336	66.97
1969-70	314.15	3,19,548	98.31
1970-71	480.00	3,45,239	139.03
1971-72	585.00	3,97,500	147.20

Post-Partum Programme

In order to maximise the extent of effective contraceptive among the target population in the community surrounding the hospital by focussing on the obstetrical and abortion cases and other types of patients, a post-partum programme has been launched in teaching institutions. In the first phase the programme was put in operation in the year 1969-70 in 4 teaching institutes viz., Gandhi Hospital, Secunderabad, Government General Hospital, Guntur, Government General Hospital, Kakinada and Government Maternity Hospital, Hyderabad. In the second phase in 1971-72 five other hospitals viz., Government General Hospital, Kurnool, S.V.R.R. Hospital, Tirupathi, King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam, Government Maternity Hospital, Hanumkonda and Niloufer Hospital, Hyderabad were covered.

The following is the performance under this programme based on the reports received from the Project Directors.

Items	Achievements		Targets fixed by Govt. of India percentage of Acceptors to total obstetrical-abortion cases
	Number	Percentage of acceptors to total obstetrical-abortion cases	
1. Total No. of obstetrical/abortion cases in hospitals	.. 20,532	..	..
2. Immediate Family Planning Acceptors of tubectomy	.. 2,678	13.04	20
3. Direct Family Planning Acceptors of other methods	.. 2,810	13.68	10
4. Total direct Family Planning Acceptors	.. 5,488	26.72	30
5. Indirect Acceptors	.. 10,972	53.44	30
6. Total Family Planning Acceptors	.. 16,460	80.16	60

Budget and Expenditure

The budget allocation for the year 1971-72 was Rs. 523.03 lakhs and the provisional expenditure was Rs. 585.09 lakhs. The Government of India is bearing the entire expenditure on the Family Planning Programme.

Maternity and Child Health Services

The Maternity and Child Health services are administered at State level by the Assistant Director of Medical and Health Services (MCH) under the supervision of Additional Director of Medical and Health Services (FP & MCH) and Director of Medical and Health Services. At District level the Additional District Medical and Health Officer (Family Planning and MCH) is incharge of the Maternity and Child Health Services under the overall supervision of the District Medical and Health Officer. The Local Bodies also provide Maternity and Child Health Services and claim 25% of the audited expenditure as grant-in-aid.

Integrated Family Planning and Maternity and Child Health Services are provided through the Maternity and Child Health Centres in rural and urban areas. In rural areas the Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres, in urban areas the Urban Family Planning Clinics render Maternity and Child Health Services in addition to the Maternity and Child Health Centres run by Local Bodies and the voluntary organisations.

Ante-natal Clinics

Under this scheme registration, general check-up and prophylactic immunisation of mothers for prevention of neo-natal tetanus are done. Altogether 22,235 mothers are immunised. Prophylaxis against anaemia is carried out by distribution of Iron and Folic Acid tablets to about 82,877 mothers.

To improve the existing midwifery services training of rural dais is taken up under Government of India Programme.

Child-Care

From birth to school-going age the child is looked after. Regular weighing, immunisation against smallpox, T.B., diptheria, whooping cough, tetanus and polio are attended. The number of cases attended under the programme are as under:

No. of children given D.P.T. .. 1,23,220

No. of children given Polio Drops .. 90,045

Nutrition education and direct feeding programmes are implemented. Iron (60 mgm.) and Folic Acid (0.1 mgm.) tablets are given to children with 8 gms. Hb% and above as a prophylaxis for anaemia in children. There are 60,771 children receiving Iron and Folic Acid tablets.

For prevention of blindness, children in 1 to 5 years of age are selected as beneficiaries and vit. "A" liquid is given once in six months and this is followed for a period of 5 years of age.

Training

The Government of Andhra Pradesh discontinued the Auxiliary Nurse Midwives training from 1969 onwards. At present the Andhra Mahila Sabha is training Auxiliary Nurse Midwives at 3 centres at Hyderabad, Mahaboobnagar and Medak and the Family Planning Association, Hyderabad is training at Hyderabad. These organisations are receiving 100% assistance from Government of India.

The two Health Visitors Training Schools at Visakhapatnam and Hyderabad are training 30 Health Visitors each per year. So far, 1,812 Health Visitors are declared qualified in both the schools.

Health Visitors are being deputed to undergo two years training in General Nursing. So far 78 Health Visitors have completed this course at Osmania General Hospital, Hyderabad and King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam.

Nutrition

Applied Nutrition Programme is implemented in 70 Blocks selected by the Panchayati Raj Department. Diet surveys under this programme are conducted by the Senior Health Inspector attached to the Nutrition

Bureau in the Directorate of Medical and Health Services. The Health Inspectors tour for about 15 days in a month in the villages selected for Applied Nutrition Programme for conducting diet surveys. In each block 10 villages are selected under this programme but hardly one or two villages in each block have shown any progress.

School Health Services

There are 16 District School Health Units and 5 School Health Clinics in Greater Hyderabad City. Each city school clinic has a Lady Medical Officer and a Male Medical Officer for health check-up of the school children. The Health Visitors and Health Inspector attached to the clinics do the follow-up of the children found to be defective. Minor ailments are treated at the School Health Clinics.

In the districts Medical Inspection of school children is done by the Medical Officers of Primary Health Centres assisted by Health Inspectors and Health Visitors. Minor ailments are treated at the Primary Health Centre. Children with defects requiring special treatment are referred to the District Headquarters Hospital. There is no effective follow-up services in the rural areas.

The work turned out by the School Health Clinics in Hyderabad City during 1971 is shown below:

1. No. of schools covered by Medical Inspection ..	335
2. Total No. of children examined ..	88,423
3. Clinic Attendance ..	39,213
4. No. of Children with defects ..	19,276
5. Break-up of the Children with Defects :	
(i) Malnutrition ..	8,177
(ii) Bad teeth and gums ..	3,602
(iii) Tonsils ..	2,094
(iv) Eye Defects ..	3,827
(v) Skin diseases ..	1,146
(vi) Enlarged spleen ..	..
(vii) Ear diseases ..	214
(viii) Respiratory diseases ..	216
6. No. of Health Lectures ..	346
7. No. of cases in which follow-up work done by Para-medical Assistants ..	1,568
8. Total No. of vaccinations done by the Health Inspectors and Health Visitors. ..	10,583

HEALTH EDUCATION

Propaganda and Publicity

The State Bureau of Health Education which was organised in its present shape in 1959 has continued its efforts to extend the message of healthful living to the people.

The Material and Media Section supplied posters, booklets, pamphlets, folders and leaflets on health and hygiene, sanitation, control of disease, Family Planning and other allied subjects to the District Units for distribution among the public. The section is issuing News Bulletin every month.

The Bureau participated in the All-India Industrial Exhibition and also arranged exhibitions at Osmania Medical College and Gandhi Medical College, Hyderabad.

The Cinema Wing of the bureau arranged 194 film-shows in Greater Hyderabad city and some surrounding villages. About 62,900 people witnessed the show.

On 7-4-1971 the World Health Day was celebrated in collaboration with the People's Information Centre, Hyderabad with the theme "A full Life Despite Diabetes". An attractive and information exhibition was arranged on that occasion. A souvenir was also brought out on the occasion.

Health Museum continued to attract a large number of visitors from within and outside the State.

The Field Study and Demonstration Unit with the cinema equipment visited Nagarjunasagar Project area, Miryalguda, Jaggayyapet, Tekulapally, Macherla, Vinukonda and carried out health education activities. A project "Effectiveness of different Health Education Techniques on School-going Children" has been taken up by the unit. For this purpose the unit is shifted to Adilabad village. The work on this project is in progress.

Training

The Training Wing of the bureau conducted orientation training to para-medical personnel and also non-medical personnel like teachers, guides and guiders. During the year 1971-72 a total number of 168 para-medical personnel received orientation training as detailed below:

Sl. No.	Category of Trainees	No. trained
1.	Health Inspectors	38
2.	Health Supervisors	32
3.	Health Visitors	54
4.	Auxiliary Nurse Mid wives ..	44
Total :		168

With a view to impart Health Education to the school children a school health education programme was carried out during the year. 23 schools were covered and 10,476 students, 422 teachers and 399 other persons were contacted.

Sanitary Inspectors Training

During the academic year 1971-72 the Sanitary Inspectors Training was conducted in five medical colleges with 100 candidates in each college. Examinations were conducted in July/August, 1971 and October/November, 1971 and out of 858 candidates appeared for the examination 336 candidates passed.

Vital Statistics

The Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 (Central Act No-18 of 1969) is governing the Registration of Births and Deaths in the entire State.

The total population of the State as per 1971-Census is 43,502,708 and as per the 1961-Census is 3,59,83,447. The Mid-year Estimated Population of the State as a whole for 1970 is 4,05,27,000. During the year 1970 only 99.29 per cent of the total population is covered by the Registration of Births and Deaths as there was no registration in the agency areas of Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts. Thus the census population as per 1961-Census for the registration areas is 3,57,29,477. The Mid-Year Estimated Population for 1970 in the registration areas is 4,02,23,000.

Certain important vital statistics registered during the year 1970 are presented below :

Rural/Urban	Births	Deaths	Infant deaths	Maternal deaths	Still births
Rural ..	4,58,132	1,89,800	21,075	1,010	100
Urban ..	2,03,439	62,329	9,884	354	4,992
Total:	<u>6,61,571</u>	<u>2,52,129</u>	<u>30,959</u>	<u>1,364</u>	<u>5,092</u>

The Birth, Death, Infant Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Still birth rates and Vital Index for the State for the last five years are presented below :

Year	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant mortality Rate	Maternal mortality Rate	Still birth Rate	Vital Index
1966 ..	18.67	8.27	60.29	3.22	8.39	226
1967 ..	18.15	7.10	53.44	2.60	7.80	256
1968 ..	18.68	6.60	49.89	2.38	8.02	283
1969 ..	16.26	6.15	48.80	2.20	8.72	264
1970 ..	16.45	6.27	46.80	2.05	7.64	262

The deaths recorded due to various causes during the year 1970 are presented in the following table :

Cause of death	No. of deaths	Death rate per 1000 Mid-year Population	Percentage to total deaths
1. Cholera	.. 121	0.003	0.05
2. Smallpox	.. 470	0.01	0.19
3. Plague	.. ..	..	..
4. Malaria	.. 779	0.02	0.31
5. Other fevers	.. 80,126	1.99	31.78
6. Dysentery and Diarrhoea	.. 9,143	0.23	3.62
7. Respiratory diseases	.. 17,034	0.42	6.76
8. Injuries	.. 4,233	0.10	1.68
9. Maternal diseases	.. 1,364	..	0.54
10. All other causes	.. 1,38,859	3.45	55.07
	<u>2,52,129</u>	<u>6.27</u>	<u>100.00</u>

The crude birth and death rates presented above are very unrealistic owing to the deficiencies in registration of Births and Deaths (*i.e.* under registration) and also due to non-submission of birth and death returns (*i.e.* under reporting). The deficiencies are found to be far more in rural areas than in urban areas. The crude rates have adjusted by making due allowance for the proportion of default in submission of birth and death returns. The adjusted rates for the year 1970 are presented below :

Rural/Urban	Crude Rates		Adjusted Rates	
	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Birth Rate	Death Rate
Rural	.. 14.0	5.8	22.0	9.2
Urban	.. 27.3	8.4	28.2	8.6
Total	.. 16.5	6.3	23.1	9.1

From the adjusted rates it can be observed that the problem of under-reporting amounts to a reduction of 6.6 in birth rate and 2.8 in death rate. A further comparison of the crude rates and the adjusted rates with the estimated rates arrived under Sample Registration Scheme presented proves that the effect of under registration is far more than that of the under-reporting by the Birth and Death Registrars.

Model Registration in Primary Health Centres

This scheme is in vogue in the headquarters villages of 40 Primary Health Centres. Under this scheme a field agent (*i.e.*, Health Visitor or Auxiliary Nurse Midwife or Auxiliary Health Worker or Health Inspector is required to contact the Household enquiry where a death occurs, to elicit the probable cause of death by getting first hand knowledge of the conditions and symptoms of last illness of the deceased. This enquiry by the Field Agent is done in a systematic procedure laid down in the Manual for ascertaining the cause of death prepared by the Office of the Registrar-General, India, New Delhi. This Manual has been revised taking the experience of the last five years into consideration by a small committee consisting of the Assistant Director (Statistics) and the Deputy Assistant Director (Medical) of the Directorate of Medical and Health Services, Andhra Pradesh and one Senior Research Officer from the Office of the Registrar General, India during the year 1970. The revised Manual for ascertaining cause of death has been put in the field in Andhra Pradesh State from 1-1-1972.

This scheme which first implemented in 1965 was found to be very useful in revealing the mortality pattern in the rural areas. The distribution of the deaths collected through this scheme by broad cause groups for the year 1970 is presented below :

Sl. No.	Broad Cause Group	No. of deaths	Percentage to total deaths
1.	Violence or Injury	51	3.7
2.	Child Birth and Complications of Pregnancy	15	1.1
3.	Diarrhoea	123	8.9
4.	Cough	163	11.8
5.	Swellings	109	7.9
6.	Fevers	264	19.1
7.	Other infant deaths	145	10.5
8.	Other clear symptoms	80	5.8
9.	Extreme old age	317	22.9
10.	All other causes	115	8.3
Total:		1,382	100.00

Introduction of Medical Certificate of Cause for Death

To get reliable cause of death statistics the international form of medical certificate was introduced in 16 teaching hospitals in the State. The certificates of cause of death received from these hospitals are recorded as per the detailed list of International Classification of Diseases and injuries and the deaths are tabulated separately every year.

Sample Registration Scheme

This scheme aims at providing reliable estimates of birth and death rates at State and National levels. This scheme was implemented in 150 randomly selected villages from 1st January 1968 after trying on a pilot basis in 25 villages. Under this scheme a school teacher who is appointed as Enumerator will be recording the births and deaths on a continuous basis as and when they occur. Once in six months another agency called the full-time Supervisor records independently the births and deaths that occurred during the past six months by house to house survey, called the Half-Yearly Survey. This record of the Supervisors will be matched with that of the Enumerator at State headquarters. All those events which are found in both these records are taken as correct. The correctness or otherwise of the events found in one of the records and not in the other will be established by reverification with the concerned household.

So far eight half-yearly surveys have been conducted, the last being in February, 1972. The results of Sample Registration Scheme for the year 1970 have been finalised. The rate for 1971 is under process now.

The birth, death and infant mortality rates estimated based on the data collected under Sample Registration Scheme for 1970 are as indicated below :

State/Region	Rates estimated by unbiased method		
	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
Coastal Andhra	.. 36.00	17.9	133.0
Rayalaseema	.. 35.71	18.3	123.5
Telangana	.. 36.08	14.9	101.5
Andhra Pradesh	.. 35.97	16.9	120.1

State Health Transport Organisation

The fleet strength of vehicles in the department increased from 738 vehicles in 1966 to 1200 in 1972. There are more than 40 makes and models of these vehicles and the ranges are light, medium and heavy vehicles.

There are 3 levels for implementing the programme of State Health Transport Organisation viz., Mobile Maintenance Unit, Regional Workshop and Central Workshop. There are 13 Mobile Maintenance Units each headed by a Service Engineer, one Regional Workshop at Karimnagar and one Central Workshop at Hyderabad.

The work turned out during the year 1971-72 is presented below :

1. Major repairs done at Central Workshop ..	44
2. Minor repairs and servicing at Static Maintenance Unit	491
3. No. of vehicles repaired and serviced by Mobile Maintenance Units ..	3,541
4. No. of vehicles repaired and serviced by the Regional Workshop at Karimnagar ..	245

Budget and Expenditure

The Budget provision and expenditure incurred during the year 1970-71 and the Budget provision for the year 1971-72 under the control of the Director of Medical and Health Services is shown below in details:

(a) Medical:

Budget Head of Account with details	Budget for 1970-71	Expenditure for 1970-71	Budget for 1971-72
<i>(i) "29. Medical" Non-Plan:</i>			
1. Medical Establishment ..	30,71,400	17,08,677	29,42,400
2. Teaching Hospitals ..	4,14,48,300	4,27,45,305	4,18,42,700
3. Other Hospitals ..	3,34,25,800	3,29,65,626	3,26,46,300
4. Dispensaries ..	9,27,500	9,58,931	8,59,300
5. T.B. Hospitals ..	92,67,300	84,88,676	89,52,000
6. Miscellaneous items ..	2,27,91,300	2,47,62,190	2,23,75,500
7. Grants-in-aid ..	8,08,300	5,37,902	8,37,800
8. Medical Colleges ..	1,99,31,500	1,73,53,265	1,68,91,300
9. Mental Hospital ..	18,91,400	19,99,196	19,17,100
10. Chemical examiner ..	1,94,500	2,09,354	1,96,300
11. E. S. I. ..	97,41,700	86,63,796	96,59,500
Total Non-Plan :	14,34,99,000	14,03,92,918	13,91,20,200
<i>(ii) "29. Medical" Plan:</i>			
Plan Schemes including Centrally Sponsored Schemes ..	49,10,000	53,78,956	70,07,000
Grand total of Medical :	14,84,09,000	14,57,71,874	14,61,27,200

(b) Public Health :**(i) "30-Public Health" Non-Plan :**

(a) Public Health Estt. ..	96,04,200	78,52,192	85,49,000
(b) Grants for Public Health purposes ..	3,38,900	2,48,370	3,38,900
(c) Expenditure in connection with epidemic diseases ..	79,46,000	79,07,470	88,34,700

Total "30-Public Health" Non-Plan:	1,78,89,100	1,60,08,032	1,77,22,600
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(ii) "30-Public Health" Plan :

(a) Public Health Estt. in connection with epidemic diseases ..	4,91,71,000	3,28,87,478	4,74,11,000
(b) Expenses in connection with epidemic diseases..	1,83,84,000	1,03,66,858	1,20,09,000

Total "30-Public Health" Plan :	6,75,01,000	4,32,54,336	5,94,20,000
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Grand total "30-Public Health" (i.e. Plan and Non-Plan) :	8,53,90,100	5,92,62,368	7,71,42,600
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"39-Miscellaneous-" Non-Plan	6,48,100	5,65,024	5,89,800
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"71-Miscellaneous-" Non-Plan	1,23,100	88,253	1,25,300
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Grand total for Public Health:	8,61,61,300	5,99,25,645	7,78,57,700
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Grand total for Medical and Health (both Plan and Non-Plan):	23,45,70,300	20,56,97,519	22,39,84,900
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INDIAN MEDICINE AND HOMOEOPATHY**Set-up**

The Director, Department of Indian Medicines and Homoeopathy is the Head of the Department having all administrative and financial control over all the Government hospitals, dispensaries and teaching institutions of Ayurveda, Unani, Homoeopathy and Naturopathy in the State.

In addition to the two Gazetted posts (non-technical) of Accounts Officer and Administrative Officer, the Government have redesignated 2 posts of Vaids (Gazetted) as Deputy Director (Unani). Besides, Government also created (1) post of Personal Assistant to Director to assist him in administrative matters.

Institutions under the Supervision of Department

The institutions mentioned below are under the supervision of this Department either directly or indirectly.

1. Nizamia General Hospital, Hyderabad.
2. Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Hyderabad.

3. Government Homoeopathic Hospital, Jambagh, Hyderabad.
4. Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Warangal.
5. Government Ayurvedic Hospital Toopran, Medak district.
6. Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Vijayawada, Krishna district.
7. Government Ayurvedic College, Hyderabad.
8. Nizamia Tibbi College, Hyderabad.
9. Anantha Laxmi Government Ayurvedic College, Warangal.
10. Dr. Nori Rama Sastry Government Ayurvedic College, Vijayawada, Krishna district.
11. Dr. Guru Raju Government Homoeopathic Medical College, Gudivada, Krishna district.
12. Research Department (Ayurveda) Hyderabad.
13. Research Department (Unani) Hyderabad.
14. Indian Medicine Pharmacy (Ayurveda and Unani) Hyderabad.
15. Herbarium, Hyderabad.
16. Board of Indian Medicine, Hyderabad.
17. City and District Dispensaries (*i.e.*, Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy) in all 184.
18. Government Homoeopathic Hospital, Malakpet, Hyderabad.
19. Other Ayurvedic Dispensaries (Subsidised, Non-Subsidised and Local Fund Dispensaries).
20. Grant-in-aid Institutions and Dispensaries (Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy and Naturopathy).

Besides, the Government have taken the Ram Mohan Ayurvedic College, Guntur and Andhra Provincial Homoeopathic Hospital, Gudivada, Krishna district during the year 1971-72.

The number of dispensaries that are functioning in the State of Andhra Pradesh providing treatment to patients with Indian systems of medicines during the year under report are mentioned below :

1. Government Dispensaries (Ayurvedic, Unani and Homoeopathy)	..	184
2. Grant-in-aid Institutions Dispensaries	..	234
3. Subsidised and Non-Subsidised Dispensaries..		816
4. Local Fund and Municipal Dispensaries	..	235

Total : 1,469

The Superintendents of the Ayurveda and Unani Hospitals in Hyderabad City are the controlling authorities in respect of the administration of the hospitals, whereas in the case of hospitals and dispensaries in the districts and in the city dispensaries the administrative control rests with the Vaid, Tabeebs and Homoeo Physicians incharge of the respective institutions. The Local Bodies concerned *i.e.*, the Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samithis and Municipalities are the controlling authorities over the Zilla Parishads, Panchayat Samithis and Municipal Dispensaries, respectively.

The following in brief is the working of some of the major institutions:

Nizamia General Hospital, Hyderabad

The In-patient and Out-patient sections of the Nizamia General Hospital are located in a Government building near Charminar. There are (180) beds including (20) beds allotted to Unani Research Department and (6) beds for Ophthalmic Wing. The total number of patients treated in the Nizamia General Hospital, Hyderabad during the year 1971-72 is 6,50,760. The in-patients treated were 61,656 and the number of out-patients treated was 5,89,1041, out of which 4,220 are maternity cases.

Clinical training to the students of Nizamia Tibbi College, Hyderabad, who undergo the B.M.U.S. Courses are available in both out-patient and in-patient units.

There is a Dental Section also in the out-patient wing of the Nizamia General Hospital. The Jarrah Section of the hospital attends on patients suffering from fractures and dislocation of bones, etc., according to the Unani system of treatment. The Ophthalmic Section with (6) beds continued to work satisfactorily during the period under report.

The Research Section Unani consisting of (20) beds (10) for males and (10) for females continued to conduct clinical research on Paralysis and Diabetes. Total number of patients treated during the year under report is (32,621) out of which in-patients treated are (136) and out-patients treated are (32,485). The Turkish Bath Section which was hitherto under the control of Research Department (Unani) was transferred to Nizamia General Hospital during the year and with six beds (extra) massage and fomentation, etc., in view of the increased popularity of the treatment.

Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Hyderabad

The in-patient and out-patient departments of the Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Hyderabad are also situated in the same compound wherein the Nizamia General Hospital, Hyderabad is located. There are (180) beds including (40) beds for Ayurvedic Research Section. The total number of patients treated during the year under report was 4,95,942 out of which in-patients are 43,592 and out-patients are 4,52,350.

Five of these beds are allocated to Shalya Shalkya Sections (Surgical Department) as part of improvement to the teaching facilities to the students of B.A.M. & S. Course in the Panchakarma Section. Treatment of Paralytic patients is being carried on satisfactorily. Research Department in (Ayurveda) with (40) beds continued to function satisfactorily in the same Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Hyderabad. The Clinical Research is being conducted on Amavatha, Sandigthavatha, Garbhini-janya, Pandu and Rickets. The total number of patients attended to, for the above diseases is 37,224 and in-patient 175 and out-patients 37,049 during 1971-72. Research treatment of patients according to Yogic principles was started in the year 1968-69 and is functioning satisfactorily.

The students of B.A.M. & S. Course of the Government Ayurvedic College, Hyderabad continued to get clinical training in the out-patient and in-patient departments of the Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Hyderabad. The Diploma-holders of Sri Ram Mohan Government Ayurvedic College, Guntur and Dr. Nori Rama Sastry Government Ayurvedic College, Vijayawada are being given house physicians training for a period of six months in Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Hyderabad.

Government Homoeopathic Hospital, Jambagh

The Government Homoeopathic Hospital at Jambagh, Hyderabad continued to function during the year 1971-72 with 10 beds providing medical aid to the ailing patients. The total number of patients treated in this hospital during 1971-72 is 59,105, out of which in-patients treated are 172 and out-patients are 58,933.

Government Homoeopathic Hospital, Malakpet, Hyderabad

A forty-bedded Government Homoeopathic Hospital, Malakpet sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 2106-H, dated 11-11-1970 started functioning from 1-2-1971 to impart clinical training facilities to the students of Jaisoorya Homoeopathic Medical College. The total number of patients treated during the year under report is 1,24,633 out of which in-patients 417 and out-patients 1,24,216.

Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Warangal

The Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Warangal has been functioning with 20 beds. This hospital not only provides medical aid to the ailing patients but also clinical training to the students of Anantha Laxmi Government Ayurvedic College, Warangal which was taken over by the Government in October, 1968.

Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Toopran, Medak District

This is a four-bedded hospital. The total number of patients treated during the year 1971-72 is 53,268 out of which out-patients 52,981 and in-patients 287.

Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Vijayawada

This hospital has been recently started by Government with a total bed strength of 20. The total number of patients treated during the year under report is 45,704. The Andhra Board Ayurveda has kindly agreed to construct a hospital building out of their funds and donate it to Government to locate this hospital.

Medical Education (Unani and Ayurveda)

The Government Ayurvedic College and Nizamia Tibbi College, Hyderabad continued to function during the year 1971-72. These two Colleges have been affiliated to Osmania University and provide a Degree Course of B.A. M. & S. and B.U.M.S. respectively of the Osmania University extending to 5 years with 6 months compulsory house-surgency. The medium of instruction is Hindi and Telugu in Government Ayurvedic College, Hyderabad and Urdu in Nizamia Tibbi College.

The Anantha Laxmi Government Ayurvedic College, Warangal and Dr. Nori Rama Sastry Government Ayurvedic College, Vijayawada have been taken over by the Government from private management in October,

1968. The two colleges have been given provisional affiliation with the Osmania University and Andhra University respectively. These two colleges provide a Degree Course in Ayurveda of 5 years duration and 6 months compulsory House Surgency.

Dr. Guru Raja Homoeopathic Medical College, Krishna District

This is the only Government College in the State of Andhra Pradesh which is imparting training leading to D.H.M. Diploma to its students ever since this was taken over by the Government in October, 1968.

Indian Medicine Pharmacy (Unani and Ayurveda)

The Unani and Ayurvedic Pharmacies continued to manufacture and supply medicines to the Government hospitals and dispensaries of Indian Medicine in the State. The Indian Medicine Pharmacy (Unani) manufactured and supplied Unani compound medicines during the year 1971-72 to Nizamia General Hospital, Hyderabad and Government Unani Dispensaries in the State and Indian Medicine Pharmacy (Ayurveda) supplied Ayurvedic medicines to the Ayurvedic Hospitals and dispensaries in the State. The total budget allotted during the year 1971-72 for supply of medicines is Rs. 2,25,500 for Indian Medicine Pharmacy (Ayurveda) and Rs. 2,27,100 for Indian Medicine Pharmacy (Unani) respectively.

Herbarium Nursery, Chandulal Baradari

Government Herbarium is located at Chandulal Baradari near Royal Laboratories on an area of nearly 10 acres with a big compound wall. Medical herbs required for Unani and Ayurveda medicines are grown in the nursery section. Museum Assistant is presently looking after this Unit under the administrative control of both the Principals, Nizamia Tibbi College and Government Ayurvedic College, Hyderabad. Students from Government Ayurvedic College and Nizamia Tibbi College are posted to herbarium so that they could identify the different medicinal plants. Herbs grown here have been preserved by the wet and dry methods and mounted.

Board of Indian Medicine

The Board of Indian Medicine continued to conduct examination for the courses of studies imparted in the Government Ayurvedic College and Nizamia Tibbi College, Hyderabad and also in the Anantha Laxmi Government Ayurvedic College, Warangal. It registers practitioners of Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy and issues licences for the sale of drugs (Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy).

So far the Board of Indian Medicine, Hyderabad, has registered a total number of 357 medical practitioners out of which 44 are Unani, 305 are Ayurvedic and 8 Homoeopathy.

Similarly for the Andhra area, Andhra Board for Ayurveda is conducting examination to the students of Dr. Nori Rama Sastry Government Ayurvedic College, Guntur, *i.e.*, for the courses in force prior to the introduction of Degree Course in the Ayurvedic College at Vijayawada. This Board registers practitioners in Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy and also registers pharmacies of Ayurveda and Unani. The Andhra Board for Homoeopathy registers practitioners and pharmacies of Homoeopathy.

So far this Board has registered a total number of 354 practitioners out of which 218 Ayurveda, 9 Unani, 9 Naturopathy and 217 Homoeopathy Practitioners. The Board have also registered so far 5 Ayurvedic Pharmacies.

Grant-in-aid Dispensaries and Institutions

There are 119 Grant-in-aid Dispensaries. The following major institutions also receive grants :

1. Nature Cure Hospital, Ameerpet, Hyderabad.
2. Sri Ramakrishna Mutt, Begumpet, Hyderabad.
3. Dr. Modies Charitable Institution, Hyderabad.
4. Grameena Prakrithi Chikitsalayam, Shivarampally.
5. Nature Cure Hospital, Thammadapally.
6. Government Nature Cure Hospital, Bapatla.

Government dispensaries are maintained entirely out of Government funds while 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. With regard to the dispensaries maintained by the Panchayat Samithis some of them are granted subsidies by the Government at the rate of Rs. 120 p.m. to the Rural Medical Practitioner and Rs. 70 p.m. to Maternity Assistants, such dispensaries maintained by the Samithis are called subsidised rural dispensaries. The other expenditure on these dispensaries such as cost of medicines, etc., is borne by the concerned Samithis. There are 649 subsidised dispensaries. Where the Government do not grant even subsidies for the rural Medical Practitioner and Maternity Assistant the entire expenditure is borne by the Samithis and such dispensaries are called non-subsidised rural dispensaries. There are 167 Non-subsidised Rural Dispensaries. The Local Fund and Municipal Dispensaries are financed entirely by the concerned Local Bodies, *i.e.*, Municipal and Zilla Parishads in the State but the Director of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy is competent to inspect them whenever he considers it necessary.

Plan Provision

A sum of Rs. 8.22 lakhs was allotted to the Department during 1971-72. Out of this an amount of Rs. 3.55 lakhs was earmarked for continuing schemes sanctioned during 1969-70 and for maintenance of 40-bedded Homoeopathic Hospital, sanctioned during 1970-71, under Special Telangana Development Schemes. The remaining provision of Rs. 4.67 lakhs was allocated to meet the expenditure on the following new schemes:

1. Opening of Dispensaries of Indian Medicines and Homoeopathy.
2. Taking over two private managed Homoeopathic Colleges in Hyderabad City.

The Government have sanctioned opening of 7 dispensaries; 2 Ayurveda, 3 Unani and 2 Homoeopathy.

The Government have taken over of the following two privately managed Homoeopathic Colleges in Hyderabad City.

1. Dr. Jaisoorya Homoeopathic Medical College, Hyderabad.
2. Amarajeevi Potti Sreeramulu Homoeopathic Medical College, Hyderabad.

In the year 1971-72 Sree Rangacharyulu Ayurvedic College has been taken over by the Government and 40-bedded hospital of Dr. Gururaju Government Homoeopathic Hospital, Gudivada has also been taken over.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

The Government have sanctioned the establishment of one Post-Graduate Unit in Ayurvedic (Kayachikitsa) in the Government Ayurvedic College, Hyderabad another Post-Graduate Unit in Unani (Mahjat) Government Nizamia Tibbi College, Hyderabad at estimated cost of Rs. 2.92 lakhs.

The following schemes sanctioned by Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy also are continued in the State.

1. Fact-Finding Mobile Clinical Research Unit in Razole in East Godavari district.
2. Research Scheme for Parinamasoola at Hyderabad.
3. Survey of Medical Plant Unit at Hyderabad.
4. Clinical Research Scheme in Unani for Family Planning.
5. A Central Institute of Research in Unani at Hyderabad.

CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT

General

Lectures on Toxicology.—Lectures on Toxicology were delivered by the Chemical Examiner to the trainees of the Central Detective Training School throughout the year except during the period when he was on deputation, when Dr. N. Mukunda the in-charge Chemical Examiner gave the lectures.

The total number of Medico-legal Chemico-legal cases examined during the year under report was 2,937 with 13,956 articles.

Human Poisoning Cases.—1,892 cases of human poisoning including vomited matter with 7,248 articles were received for examination.

Poison was found in 1,054 cases, out of a total of 1,892 cases with percentage detection of 50.42%.

Abortion cases.—No cases were received during the year under report.

The nature of poisons found in the human poisoning and vomited matter cases is as shown below:

1. Arsenite	..	4
2. Alcohol	..	204
3. Alcohol plus Chloral Hydrate	..	36
4. Alcohol plus Chloral Hydrate plus Endrin		1
5. Alcohol plus Chloral Hydrate plus Sacrine		1
6. Alcohol plus Endrin	..	17
7. Alcohol plus Malathion	..	1
8. Alcohol plus Morphine plus Barbiturates		1
9. Alcohol plus Organo phosphorus Compound		3
10. Alcohol plus Parathion	..	4
11. Barbiturates	..	5
12. Chloral Hydrate	..	1
13. Dhatura	..	1
14. Endrin	..	561
15. Endrin plus D.D.T.	..	2
16. Gammaxene	..	3
17. Malathion	..	38
18. Morphine plus Barbiturates	..	1
19. Oduvan	..	2
20. Oleander	..	5
21. Opium	..	1
22. Organo Phosphorus Compound	..	24
23. Parathion	..	104
24. Procaine plus Morphine	..	1

In-organic Poisons :

25. Ammonium Sulphate	..	2
26. Cyanide	..	7
27. Nitric Acid	..	2
28. Nitrite	..	7
29. Potassium Cyanide	..	3
30. Sodium Nitrate	..	1
31. Sulphates	..	1
32. Zinc Phosphide	..	9

Mixed Poisons :

33. Endrin plus Calcium Chloride	..	1
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Cattle Poisoning.—43 cases of cattle poisoning with 165 articles were received. Poison was found in 19 cases with a percentage detection of 44.19. The nature of poison is shown below:

Endrin	..	17
Parathion	..	1
Organo-Phosphorous Compound		1

Selection of Interested Cases

Endrin plus Alcohol.—Alcohol is a very convenient agent for the criminals to administer as many poisons which by themselves would be difficult to administer on account of smell and taste, etc.

In a case an elder brother got vexed with his younger brother who was committing petty thefts. As he was ashamed to show his face to the community, he decided to get rid of his brother. He first gave him toddy and when he was in an intoxicated state, he administered him toddy mixed with endrin poison. The deceased exhibited symptoms of endrin poisoning like vomiting, etc., before he died.

The police seized the remnants of the toddy and other items. They sent the viscera and the toddy along with other items for examination to the department. On examination it was found Alcohol, Chloral Hydrate and Endrin in the remnants of toddy. Endrin mixed with Alcohol was found in the stomach.

Aconite.—While ploughing the field the labour engaged in the work found some roots. Not knowing the nature of the roots, three people ate them. After sometime they started vomiting and in the night all of them died one after the other. The viscera of the three persons and the roots were sent to the department for examination.

On examination it was found that the roots were of Aconite roots. Accnitine an alkaloid of Aconite was isolated from the stomach.

Stain Cases.—771 cases with 5,657 articles were examined for the presence of blood with the following results:

Cases examined	Cases Positive	Percentage of detection	Total articles examined	No. of articles in which blood was found	Percentage of detection
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
771	759	98.44	5,657	4,522	79.94

Out of 4,522 positive articles the following is the further division into origin of blood, etc.

Total positive articles	Human blood	Disintegrated	Birds blood	Animal blood
4,522	3,840	682	..	..

Blood Grouping.—Blood grouping was required to be done in 759 cases with 4,522 articles. Grouping was reported in 259 cases with 396 articles. The following is the break-up of the results:

Group	Cases	Articles
A	77	119
B	73	113
AB	10	14
O	99	150
Total :	<u>259</u>	<u>396</u>

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

No. of Cases	No. of Articles	Remarks
12	27	7 cases were examined for comparison of hair, out of which 6 cases were found to be of human origin and comparable. One case was reported to be of human origin, but not comparable. 5 cases were received for origin of hair and all of them were reported to be of human origin.

Rape Cases.—75 cases with 299 articles were examined for semen and blood in rape cases. 47 cases with 106 articles were positive either for semen or for blood or both.

Only semen was reported in 9 cases with 11 articles.

Only blood was reported in 27 cases with 69 articles.

Blood and semen was reported in 11 cases with 26 articles.

Out of 95 articles which were examined for blood, 90 articles were found to be stained with human blood and in 5 articles blood was disintegrated.

Blood grouping was done in 38 cases with 95 articles. Blood grouping was reported in 13 cases. The break-up of the results is given below :

Group	Cases	Articles
A	1	1
B	5	7
AB	..	..
O	7	14
Total :	<u>13</u>	<u>22</u>

Research

The Officer-in-charge of Chemical Section has been entrusted with the research work in co-operation with Toxicology Section. This step was undertaken in view of the increasing incidence of poisoning by the latest insecticides of the nature of chlorinated hydrocarbons and thiophosphoric esters. Though there is much information available in the literature about the said compounds, the dearth of methods for identification and quantitation of them is always experienced in toxicology as it possess its own problems like isolation, concentration and clean-up. So, in view of this, work on identification of Endrin in viscera was undertaken during the year under report and it was accomplished successfully. The method is under publication.

Method

Thin Layer Chromatographic method was preferred to the paper Chromatographic technique, because of its speed, sharp resolution and more capacity. Effort was made to find a simultaneous method for the identification of Endrin, Parathion and Malathion. The accomplished method proved to be more specific for Endrin.

Procedure

A glass plate of the size of (20 cm. × 19 cm.) was used for the preparation of the layer of Silica Gel-G (Merck). The plate was slurrated with a mixture of Silica Gel-G and water (1:2) to obtain a 0.5 mm. layer. The plate was then activated at 120° C for 15 minutes. Chromatograph of Endrin, Parathion and Malathion was developed in the usual manner using n-Hexane and Acetone (9:1) as developing solvent. The plate was then sprayed with the new locating reagent brilliant green (0.25)% in acetone followed by Ceric Ammonium Sulphate Solution (0.25)% in normal Sulphuric Acid. Distinct green spots of Endrin, Parathion and Malathion developed against a transient orange background which eventually turned yellow. Some irrelevant spots of co-extratives also developed in the beginning. But after the lapse of a couple of hours all spots including that of Parathion and Malathion disappeared and Endrin spots alone stood prominently against yellow background.

The efficiency of the method was proved beyond doubt at Semi-micro level.

Proposals for the creation of the Forensic Science Laboratory amalgamating the Chemical Examiner's Department (Medical) and the Director, Scientific Section, Crime Branch are under consideration of the Government.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

General

The total area administered by the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad is 75,874 square miles. The population according to Census-1971 is 17,98,910.

<i>Income and Expenditure :</i>		Rs.
Opening Balance	..	.. (--) 19,84,077.31
Income	..	.. 4,14,28,971.68

Closing Balance ..	(—) 2,65,731.45
Expenditure ..	3,97,10,625.82

(Including Rs. 8,42,400 towards rise in Statutory Reserve in Rs. 11,57,500 of the previous year and Rs. 20,00,000 in the year 1971-72)

Taxation

Against the budgeted demand of Rs. 2,10,00,000 the actual collection made was Rs. 1,90,000. This works out to a percentage of 90.5%. There was no increase in the rate of taxation during the year under report. The performance in the matter of collection of property taxes can be considered good when compared with previous year collection.

Major Works

The amount sanctioned and the expenditure incurred for the following works during the year under report are detailed below.

	Budget provision (Rs.in lakhs)	Expenditure as on 31-3-1972
(1) Development of old city ..	1.50	..
(2) Development of under-developed areas	2.00	26,701

To meet the shortage of drinking water-supply in various localities of the City fifty-five water stand posts have been erected and commissioned during the year under report. The expenditure was borne by Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad and Water Works Department on fifty fifty basis. The amount borne by Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad is Rs. 20,000. The Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1 lakh for erection of more water stand posts in the scarcity areas.

Slum Clearance Scheme

I. D. Hospital Slum Clearance Scheme estimated to cost Rs. 24.30 lakhs for constructing 360 quarters was sanctioned by the Government during the year. The financial assistance sanctioned and drawn is as follows :

	Rs.	
Loan ..	9.88	The work for constructing 360 quarters is in progress. The expenditure so far incurred is Rs. 14.20 lakhs.
Subsidy ..	4.55	
Total :	<u>14.43</u>	

Original Works

The Government had released a grant of Rs. 40.00 lakhs in the year 1969-70 out of which works costing Rs. 9.73 lakhs were under Circle No. 1 and 2. All have been completed except the work of lorry terminus which is in progress and nearing completion.

In the year 1971-72 the Government have sanctioned and released Rs. 30.00 lakhs for the specific works in the end of the financial year. Tenders for the same are invited and they are under disposal. The entire amount is expected to be booked in the ensuing year 1972-73.

Further the Government have accorded sanction for Rs. 72,000 for this Division to undertake the drought-affected works for which tenders are under disposal.

Apart from the above, out of the Government loan received for re-doing the damaged Municipal Buildings and Markets at Circles No. 1 and 2 the works costing Rs. 57,850 are sanctioned and completed.

Roads

The Corporation maintained the following lengths of roads during the year under report.

	Hyderabad Division k.m.	Secunderabad Division k.m.	Total k.m.
1. Cement	481.40	43.824	525.224
2. Asphalt	30.11	154.861	184.971
3. Morrurum and Metal ..	319.80	171.340	491.140
Total :	831.31	370.025	1,201.335

Length of Roads:

	k.m.	k.m.	k.m.
1. Cemented	10.432	0.50	10.932
2. Asphalted	24.803	4.00	28.803
3. Morrurmed and Metal- ed	4.428	1.00	5.428
Total :	39.663	5.50	45.163

Drainage

240 Mains and 2,660 Sub-branch Sewers are maintained in Hyderabad Division. The length of Main Sewer and Sub-Branch Sewers are as follows :

	Rmt.
Mains ..	2,62,360
Sub-branches ..	3,36,100

The details of Sewage in Secunderabad Division are as follows :

	k.m.
1. Sewage line ..	57.50
2. Storm water drains ..	73.60
3. Area covered by sewage	16.40
	(sq.kms.)

In Hyderabad Division, the Sub-Branch Sewers No. 149 of 35,600 Rft or say 10,858 Rmt. length were laid during the year which have enabled 531 houses to obtain drainage connections. During the year under report the following conveniences were constructed in Hyderabad Division only.

1. Urinals	..	.. 1 No.
2. Latrines	..	.. 7 Nos.
3. Bathrooms	..	.. 1 No.

The details of underground sewage in Secunderabad Division are as follows :

		k.m.
1. Sewage Line	..	.. 57.50
2. Storm Water Drains	..	.. 73.60
3. Area covered by Sewage	..	.. 16.40
		(Sq. K.Ms.)

Public Health and Vital Statistics

During the year under report, the following epidemics occurred in the city of Hyderabad.

	Attacks	Deaths
1. Gastro-enteritis	.. 2,821	55
2. Cholera drains	.. 27	..
3. Smallpox	.. 1	1
4. Chicken Pox	.. 32	..
5. Measels	.. 57	..

In the city of Secunderabad, there were no epidemic cases but there were sporadic cases of the following diseases admitted for isolation and treatment.

	No. re- maining in mid- night end- ing	Admis- sion	Cured	Died
1. Cholera
2. Smallpox	..	1	1	..
3. Chicken Pox	..	22	22	..
4. Measels
5. Gastro-Enteritis	..	2	2	..
Total:	..	25	25	..

35,691 births, 9,848 deaths and 555 still births were registered in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. 78,283 Primary Vaccination and 2,30,610 Re-vaccinations were performed during the year in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

The Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad is maintaining 90 Playgrounds in the city of Hyderabad which are under the control of Public Relations Section. Forty-two playgrounds are major playgrounds where the modern play apparatus have been installed and coaches of Volley-Ball, Badminton, Foot Ball, Cricket, etc., are provided and there are children playgrounds where only children play apparatus have been provided.

For the maintenance of these playgrounds the following amounts have been earmarked for the year under report:

			Rs.
1. Purchase of Play materials	..	..	40,000
2. Maintenance of Play-materials	..	..	4,000
3. Maintenance of Playgrounds	..	..	30,000
4. Tournaments to be run by Corporation	..	..	5,000
5. Affiliation and Tournament fees	..	..	3,000
6. Improvement to Parks and Playgrounds	..	..	50,000
7. Conveyance and Refreshment Charges to the Players participating in the Tournaments	..	..	1,000

Special Circle, Floods

In September, 1970, there were unprecedented floods and deluge in Hyderabad city, resulting in several people losing their lives and many more their property. The State Government sanctioned the creation of a Special Circle, with four Divisions for a period of one year to attend to : (1) repairs to surface and underground drainage system, (2) execution of building works and tenements to be constructed by the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad as Flood Relief Schemes and (3) supervision work in respect of building construction by private owners with loans obtained from the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad.

The four Divisions and the Special Circle Office began functioning from the dates as mentioned below:

1. Division No. I	..	..	from 3-5-1971
2. Division No. II	..	..	7-5-1971
3. Division No. III	..	..	4-6-1971
4. Division No. IV	..	..	4-6-1971
5. Superintending Engineer's Office			5-6-1971

The Government of India agreed to release Rs. 4.35 crores as loan to take up the following works:

1. Repairs to roads,
2. Repairs to Municipal buildings,
3. Repairs to Drainage System and embankment,
4. Land Acquisition to rehabilitate the flood affected families and
5. Loans to owners of buildings which have been damaged by the floods in September, 1970.

TOWN PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Set-up

The Town Planning Department mainly functions under the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra) Town Planning Act, 1920 and also under the Andhra Pradesh Municipalities Act, 1965, read with Hyderabad Municipalities Act, Public Health Act, Andhra Pradesh Factories Act, Gram Panchayat Act, Cinematograph Act and rules thereunder etc. The Director of Town Planning is the Head of the Department assisted by the Gazetted and Non-Gazetted technical and non-technical staff.

Detailed Town Planning Schemes

Out of 58 Municipalities in Andhra area, 37 Municipalities have taken up Detailed Town Planning Schemes. There are 178 Detailed Town Planning Schemes which are at various stages of preparation, publication and submission to Government while 45 schemes have been sanctioned by Government and are at different stages of execution.

The Town Planning Trust, Visakhapatnam has submitted 33 Detailed Town Planning Schemes to Government. The Government have returned the same for re-submission after rectification of the defects pointed out by this department, while four additional schemes are under preparation for extended Municipal limits.

During the year under report, this department has prepared 8 Detailed Town Planning Schemes as shown below:

1. Nellore .. East of Walkers Road D. T. P. Scheme.
2. Chirala .. Vittal Nagar D. T. P. Scheme (Revised).
3. Amalapuram .. D. T. P. Scheme No. 1 (Revised).
4. Amalapuram .. D. T. P. Scheme No. 2 (Revised).
5. Amalapuram .. D. T. P. Scheme No. 4.
6. Kakinada .. Rechupeta D. T. P. Scheme.
7. Tuni .. D. T. P. Scheme No. 1.
8. Tuni .. D. T. P. Scheme No. 2.

The following detailed Town Planning Schemes are also under preparation in this department:

1. Pithapuram Municipality .. D. T. P. Scheme
2. Cuddapah Municipality .. D. T. P. Scheme No. 1

There are 25 Municipalities in Telangana area which have not come under the purview of Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Town Planning Act, since the Comprehensive Town and Country Planning Act is under consideration of the Government.

Gram Panchayaths brought under A. P. Municipalities Act 1965 and Town Planning Act

Certain provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Municipalities Act, 1965, have been extended to the following panchayats:

1. Jaggaiapet .. (Krishna district).
2. Kamareddy .. (Nizamabad district).

Extension of Municipal Limits

The Municipal Limits of Kagaznagar town have been extended including certain survey numbers and the area of Sirpur Paper Mills and Sirsilk Mills and Kothapet village *vide* G. O. Ms. No. 744, Municipal Administration, dated 29-4-1971.

Layouts

During the year 1971-72 this department has prepared and approved 32 interim layouts in Town Planning Scheme areas and 95 layouts in non-scheme areas under Andhra Pradesh Municipalities Act and furnished to various Municipalities, Town Planning Trust and other agencies. Apart from this the department has prepared two layouts under the Master Plans and 20 layouts under M.I.G.H.L.I.G.H., Sweepers housing and slum clearance schemes and furnished to various municipalities

Urban Development

During the year 1971-72 Government have provided an amount of Rs. 63,000 and sanctioned to the Municipalities as loans for development and improvement works in the Municipalities like laying of roads, parks, drains, culverts, playgrounds as indicated below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Municipality	Amount sanctioned	G. O. Ms. No. and Date
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		Rs.	
1.	Rajahmundry	29,000	G. O. Ms. No. 216, M. A., dated 17-3-1972.
2.	Anantapur	13,000	G. O. Ms. No. 79, M. A., dated 2-2-1972.
3.	Medak	12,000	G. O. Ms. No. 126, M. A., dated 1-3-1972.
4.	Gadwal	9,000	G. O. Ms. No. 78, M. A., dated 2-2-1972.
Total:		63,000	

The above Municipalities have drawn the loan amount sanctioned to them prior to 31-3-1972.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MUNICIPAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

Set-up

The Public Health and Municipal Engineering Department under the administrative control of Health and Municipal Administration

Department, headed by the Chief Engineer (Public Health) with headquarters at Hyderabad, comprises of the following Circle Officers with their headquarters noted against each and under the control of the Superintending Engineer, for each Circle.

1. Public Health, West Circle, Hyderabad.
2. Public Health, East Circle, Guntur.
3. Public Health, Visakhapatnam.
4. Regional Committee Works (Rural Water-Supply) Circle Hyderabad.
5. Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad Circle, Hyderabad.
6. Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad Floods Circle, Hyderabad.

The first three Circle Officers are intended for investigation, design and execution of water-supply and drainage schemes of the Municipalities situated within their respective jurisdictions, and thus cover the entire State of Andhra Pradesh, while the Regional Committee Works Circle, functioning from September, 1965 is meant exclusively for providing protected water-supply to the Rural Community extended over the 58 former Town Committees of the nine districts of Telangana region.

The execution of Hyderabad Drainage Improvements Scheme and Secunderabad Water Supply Improvements Scheme are under the control of the Superintending Engineer (Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad) besides other Corporation works. There are three posts of City Engineers of the Executive Engineers rank under his control two for Hyderabad Division and one for Secunderabad Division to execute Corporation works.

Apart from these one Executive Engineer is exclusively incharge of Drainage Improvement Works of Hyderabad Division and also of the maintenance of drainage system in Hyderabad including treatment works at Amberpet.

This Public Health Engineering Department is in-charge of investigation, designs, preparation of detailed plans and estimates and execution of the protected water-supply and drainage schemes in all the Municipalities of the State in addition to providing improvements to the existing water-supply and drainage schemes, wherever necessary. This Department has also taken up the execution of the schemes of providing water-supply to important Major Pilgrim Centres like Tirupathi, Srisailam, Bhadrachalam, Yadagirigutta and Ahobilam.

Urban Water-Supply

During the year 1971-72 an amount of Rs. 40.00 lakhs was provided for urban water-supply schemes under Chief Engineer (Public Health) and it was proposed to raise a L.I.C. loan assistance of Rs. 80.00 lakhs for Plan Schemes. Subsequently the Government allotted an additional loan amount of Rs. 40.80 lakhs exclusively for water-supply schemes in Telangana region. In addition to above an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs was provided for water-supply schemes in the Municipalities of Telangana under Special Telangana Development Schemes. Against the above provision an amount of Rs. 37.17+39.55+10.00=86.72 lakhs was actually released as Government loan.

The Life Insurance Corporation of India have sanctioned a total amount of Rs. 137.32 lakhs in their letters Investment PS, dated 4-1-1972 and 17-3-1972 as per details shown below:

[Rs. in lakhs]		
(i) For Plan Schemes of 1971-72	..	72.34
(ii) For Non-Plan Schemes	..	17.98
(iii) For Tirupathi Water-Supply Scheme..		47.00
		Total : 137.32

The above amounts were not released during the year 1971-72 and are expected to be available by September, 1972.

An amount of Rs. 86.72 lakhs alone was available for utilisation of Plan Schemes against which an expenditure of Rs. 82.986 lakhs was incurred to end of March, 1972. The shortfall in expenditure was due to the reasons that the loan amounts indicated above were released only at the fag-end of the financial year and more over certain schemes were under initial stages of execution. In cases where the expenditure is more than the provision made during the year, the extra expenditure was met from the unspent balances of the previous years.

SPECIAL TELANGANA DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

Water-Supply Schemes in Municipalities

The Sub-Committee on Development of Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee has resolved that for water-supply schemes in the Municipalities of Telangana region 2/3rd cost of the schemes may be raised as L.I.C. loan assistance and balance 1/3rd cost, after deducting centage charges in respect of third grade Municipalities, may be shared equally from Government Funds and Special Telangana Development Funds. Accordingly, they have agreed to finance a sum of Rs. 34.00 lakhs of which Rs. 9.00 lakhs were released during 1970-71 and a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs was provided during the year 1971-72 under Special Telangana Development Funds.

Protected Water-Supply Schemes in Telangana

During the year 1971-72 an amount of Rs. 90.00 lakhs was provided for protected water-supply schemes in 58 towns in Telangana area against which an expenditure of Rs. 81.145 lakhs was incurred to end of March, 1972.

The total cost of the Project is Rs. 546.28 lakhs against which an expenditure of Rs. 415.493 lakhs has been incurred to end of March, 1972 from inception. Out of 58 schemes, 25 schemes were commissioned to end of 1971-72. During the year 1971-72, 12 more schemes were commissioned bringing the total number of schemes commissioned so far to 37 schemes out of 58 schemes. The remaining schemes are programmed to be completed by the end of Fourth Five-Year Plan.

Schemes in Rural Areas

In addition to the above, the execution of protected water-supply schemes in rural areas of the 9 districts of Telangana region are also attached to the Regional Committee Works Circle and Division with effect from December, 1971. There are 151 schemes under normal Plan and 105 schemes under the L.I.C. loan assistance programme under the normal Plan an amount of Rs. 7.925 lakhs has been incurred during the year 1971-72 bringing the total amount spent so far against the normal schemes to Rs. 77.759 lakhs. The investigation of most of the schemes sanctioned under the L.I.C. Programme was in progress during the year 1971-72.

Non-Plan Schemes

During the year 1971-72, 18 schemes: 11 water-supply schemes and 7 underground drainage schemes were kept under progress from the funds outside the Plan Sector and an expenditure of Rs. 52.156 lakhs was incurred on these schemes.

Chapter X

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

Special Secretary : Sri Anil De, I.A.S.

DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES

Sri N. Luther, I.A.S.

**DIRECTOR OF PRINTING, STATIONERY AND
STORES PURCHASE**

Sri Hashim Ali Khan, I.A.S.

DIRECTOR OF COMMERCE AND EXPORT PROMOTION

Sri V. P. Rama Rao, I.A.S.

DIRECTOR OF HANDLOOMS AND TEXTILES

Sri P. L. Sivaram, I.A.S.

DIRECTOR OF MINES AND GEOLOGY

Sri M. N. Deekshitulu

CONTROLLER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Sri B. K. Pentiah, I.A.S.

**ANDHRA PRADESH INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
CORPORATION**

Managing Director: Sri Sushil Kumar, I.A.S.

**ANDHRA PRADESH SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION**

Managing Director: Sri Khader Ali Khan, I.A.S.

ANDHRA PRADESH STATE FINANCIAL CORPORATION

Managing Director: Sri O. Swaminatha Reddy

ANDHRA PRADESH MINING CORPORATION

Managing Director: Sri V. P. Rama Rao, I.A.S.

ANDHRA PRADESH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS CORPORATION

Managing Director: Sri V. P. Rama Rao, I.A.S.

NIZAM SUGAR FACTORY

Managing Director: Sri B. N. Jaisimha, I.A.S.

SINGARENI COLLIERIES COMPANY

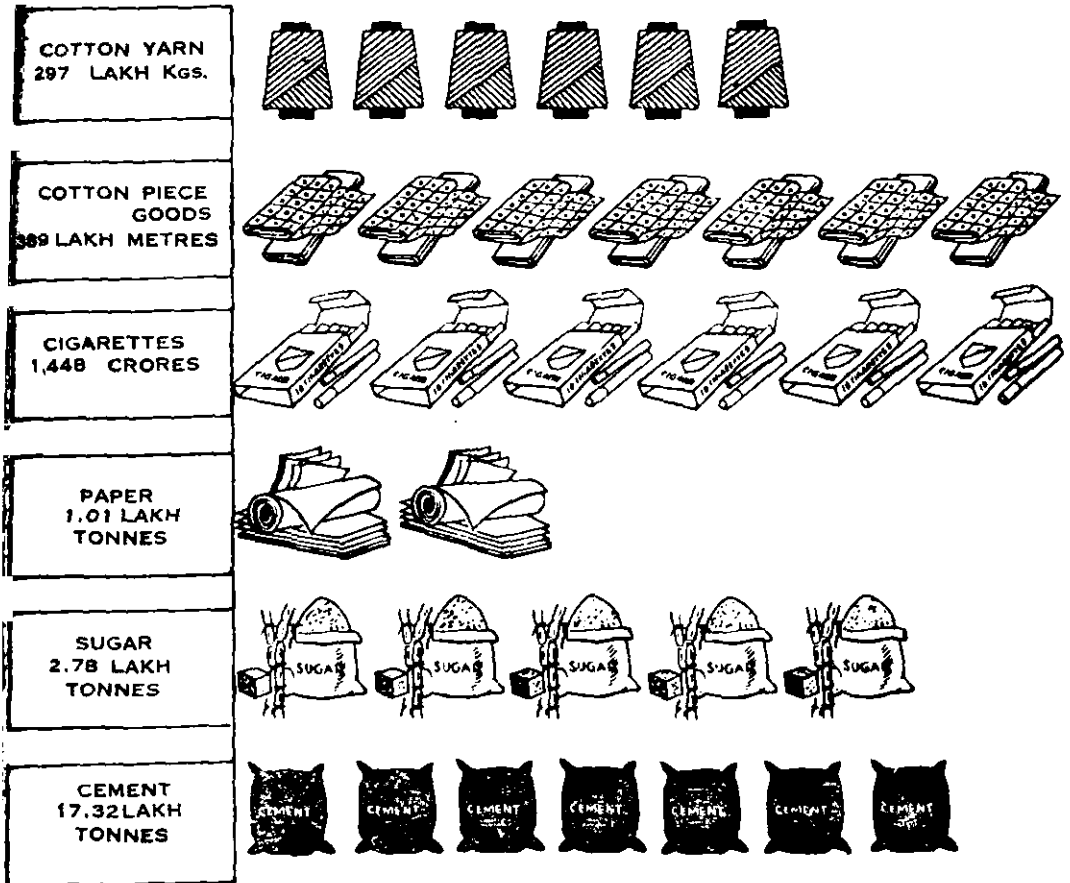
Managing Director: Sri K. I. Vidyasagar, I.A.S.

**ANDHRA PRADESH KHADI AND VILLAGE
INDUSTRIES BOARD**

Chief Executive Officer : Sri Kanaya Pershad



ANDHRA PRADESH INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION 1971



SOURCE: HAND BOOK OF STATISTICS, 1971-72 ISSUED BY
BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS, HYDERABAD.

Chapter X

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

Introduction

The Economy of Andhra Pradesh has been agricultural oriented with its immense potential for Industrial Development having an abundant supply of minerals, raw materials, manpower, internal market, communications and adequate supply of electric power and other favourable factors. There is great scope for industrial development both in Large, Small and Cottage Industries to strengthen the economy of the State considerably, which has been predominantly agricultural in character. While agriculture and industry are regarded as closely knot parts of the same process of development, industry is assigned an important role in bringing about a rapid economic growth. Against this wider background the Industrial Development in Andhra Pradesh is taken up keeping in view of the State's potentialities, requirements and skills available.

Conscious of the industrial backwardness and the need to mount a big effort to accelerate the industrial tempo in the State to catch up with other industrially advanced States to the extent possible, the State Government had decided to go all-out to create necessary industrial climate and attract capital from within and outside the State for investment in Industry. Andhra Pradesh till recently remained backward in industrial development largely due to inadequate infrastructure and lack of entrepreneurial enthusiasm and ability within the State. This has resulted in low level of investment in industry in the last three Plan periods in the Private Sector. Added to this, the investment by the Government of India in industries was also low in Andhra Pradesh in the past as compared to its investment in some other States.

In the circumstances the State Government have taken upon itself to create favourable industrial climate by providing adequate infrastructure and offering suitable and liberal incentives.

Large and Medium Industries

As a result of efforts made by the State Government several licences/ letters of intent have been issued by Government of India to set up new industries in Andhra Pradesh. All the industries included in the First Schedule of the Industries (D & R) Act, 1951 with investment on the fixed assets exceeding one crore can be set up after obtaining a licence under Industries (D & R) Act, 1951 from Government of India. Industries whose investment alone is Rs. 7.50 lakhs and above and less than 1.00 crore on fixed assets have to be got registered with the Directorate General of Technical Development, New Delhi. During the year the department continued to recommend applications for issue of licences and registration. During 1971-72 Government of India have granted licences/ letters of intent and registration certificates under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 in favour of 66 firms for the manufacture of the following articles involving a total investment of over Rs. 66.00 crores with an employment potential for over 18,756 persons.

1. Leather Tanning.
2. Cigarettes.
3. G. L. S. Lamps.
4. P. V. C. Laminated Products.
5. Polyester Foam and its Products.
6. Midget Electrodes.
7. Ferro Silicon.
8. Graphite Electrodes and Anodes.
9. Tape-Recorders, Television Sets, Wireless Communication Sets, etc.
10. Bottle-coolers, Hermetic Compressors, etc.
11. Calcium Carbide, Calcined Petroleum Coke, etc.
12. Scooter tyres and tubes.
13. Nylon textiles.
14. Filament Yarn, M. S. and H. C. Steel Billets and Wire Rods
15. Filter rods for cigarettes.
16. Steering gears for Automobiles.
17. Motorcycles and Scooterettes.
18. Nitro cellulose.
19. Straw paper and liner paper, etc.

During the year 1971-72 as many as 85 applications have been processed and recommended to Government of India for Licences/Registration Certificates under Industries (D & R) Act, 1951 which included industries for the manufacture of jute goods, industrial gases, electronics components, vanaspati, enamelled copper wires calcined petroleum coke, barium chemicals, caustic soda and chlorine, automobile tyres and tubes, synthetic detergents, steel pipes and tubes, gears for automobiles, calcium carbide, soda-ash and ammonium chloride, dehydrated onions, processed marine products, nitro-cellulose, vinyl asbestos tiles and soft P.V.C. tiles, G. L. S. lamps, etc.

In the Public Sector the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation Limited has got licences/letters of intent from Government of India to take up some of the important projects like M.S. and H. C. billets and wire rods, nylon textiles filament yarn, etc. During the year end of the report the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation Limited, had plans to set up a sponge manufacturing plant for which the applications made for an industrial licence were under active consideration of the Government of India.

Supply of Alcohol

The sugarcane crushed during the year 1970-71 season was 26.06 lakh tonnes and the molasses produced was 1.20 lakh tonnes. During

the year 1971-72 the Government in Revenue Department have allocated the following quotas for various purposes:

1. *Potable purposes:*

(a) For manufacture of Alcohol	..	1,10,00,000 Lts.
(b) Private Distilleries for manufacture of Indian Made Foreign Liquors	..	7,00,000 Lts.
2. M/s. Sir Silk Limited	..	44,10,000 Lts.
3. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	..	18,90,000 Lts.
4. Acetic Acid Plant, APIDC	..	17,50,000 Lts.
5. Acetic Acid Plant, Tanuku	..	24,50,000 Lts.
6. Other Industries	..	52,00,000 Lts.
7. Medicinal and Toilet Preparation Licences	..	10,00,000 Lts.
8. Denatured Spirit Licences including Requirements of Government Institutions and Research Laboratories, etc.	..	7,00,000 Lts.
9. Reserve for Promotion of new Industries in Backward areas, etc.	..	6,00,000 Lts.

Total: 2,97,00,000 Lts.

Of the above, the Director of Industries has been empowered to operate the quota of 52.00 lakhs litres for other industries besides 105 lakh litres for bulk consumers under the ceiling fixed for I. M. F. L. and Reserve. Government in G. O. Rt. No. 616, Revenue (E) Department, dated 12-4-1972 have ordered that all allocations of alcohol should be confined to the sugar year, *i.e.*, from December to November instead of the financial year ending 31st March. 135 cases have been recommended for allotment of alcohol involving a quota of 58.22 lakh litres to be drawn from December, 1971 to November, 1972.

Molasses

The quantity of 400 M.T. of molasses has been recommended by the department to the Board of Revenue (Excise) for allotment till November, 1972 for cattle feed industries.

Breweries and Wineries

During the year ending March, 1972, 5 applications for setting up of breweries and 8 applications for wineries/distilleries have been recommended to Government for issue of letters of intent.

Industrial Development Areas

With a view to create the necessary industrial climate and to bring about a better and organised development of industries throughout the State and to promote the growth of industries in the relatively under-developed areas, the scheme for the establishment of the Industrial Development Areas which was initiated during Third Five-Year Plan,

was continued during the year under report. The Industrial Development areas with necessary infrastructure are intended to facilitate the establishment of integrated industrial complexes of Large and Medium Industries and for hastening Planned Industrial Growth throughout the State.

An amount of Rs. 80.00 lakhs was provided for the year under report *i.e.*, 1971-72 for this scheme. This provision was released for the various items of works such as payment of compensation for the lands already acquired and development works like laying of roads, water lines, etc.

On the development side, the department has taken up the laying of approach roads to the land on the Industrial Development areas and also the internal roads and this work is in progress. The water lines in the Nacharam Industrial Development Area and Uppal Industrial Development Area have been laid.

Against the Plan provision of Rs. 80.00 lakhs an amount of Rs. 93.75 lakhs was spent during the year towards the land acquisition and development works.

29 plots measuring in all about 104 acres have been allotted to the various industries in the Industrial Development areas in and around Hyderabad and at Visakhapatnam during the year under report.

Mehadrigadda Reservoir Scheme

Government have sanctioned the execution of Mehadrigadda Reservoir Scheme in Visakhapatnam district at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.38 crores with a view to ensure water-supply to future industries around Visakhapatnam. An amount of Rs. 120.00 lakhs was provided for the year under report for the above scheme. Out of this an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs was incurred by the Chief Engineer (Major Irrigation) who is incharge of the work. The work was in progress. The scheme has since been transferred to the control of the Public Works Department.

Scheme of Incentives

Having regard to the slow pace of industrialisation in the State of Andhra Pradesh particularly in the Private Sector and with a view to stimulating rapid industrialisation throughout the State, Government offered various incentives in G. O. Ms. No. 455, Industries and Commerce, dated 3-5-1971 for new industrial undertakings which have gone into production after 1-1-1969.

An amount of Rs. 36.00 lakhs was provided for the year 1971-72 for grant of incentives. During the year Eligibility Certificates for claiming the incentives were issued to 212 firms and incentives (sales-tax refund and power subsidy) were granted to 67 firms amounting to Rs. 35,96,404.34.

New Schemes under State Plan

The schemes of (1) lecithin from oil sludges and (2) production of rare and useful oils from less exploited sources by extraction and milling methods were sanctioned for their continuation during the year under.

report in G. O. Ms. No. 647, Industries, dated 19-7-1971. Two more schemes namely: (1) Production of Vegetable Tallow and (2) Production of Essential oils were sanctioned in G. O. Ms. No. 1121, Industries, dated 14-12-1971. The Budget allotment for the above four schemes was Rs. 3.6 lakhs for the year 1971-72.

Small Scale Industries

In the Annual Plan for 1971-72 a provision of Rs. 20.28 lakhs was made for development of Small Scale Industries Schemes implemented and continued during 1971-72.

The Tool Room and Composite Servicing Workshop at Sanathnagar continued to provide servicing facilities in the manufacture of Press, Tools, Jigs, Fixtures, Dies and Moulds etc. since the tooling is the main bottleneck of the establishment of a sophisticated industry as most of them do not afford to have a tool room by themselves being a costly one. A sum of Rs. 6.12 lakhs has already been paid to the National Small Industries Corporation, Madras during March, 1972 towards the cost of Tool Milling Machine which is expected to be supplied before the closure of the financial year 1972-73. Orders were placed on M/s. Larson Tubro Limited, Hyderabad for the supply of one H.M.T. Bushler make 250 tonnes capacity pressure die-casting machine at a cost of Rs. 7.09 lakhs to be supplied before end of March, 1972.

With the receipt of these two machines and with the filling up of the technical posts sanctioned under the expansion programme and also the other vacant posts of Machine Operators, the production of the unit is expected to reach about Rs. 5.00 lakhs a year, when the tool room will become a full-fledged workshop and will be in a position to undertake any type of job required by a Small Scale Industrialist.

During the year under report 533 servicing jobs and 10 dies (Plastic Dies 4, Die-casting dies 3, Rubber dies 2 and press tools one were executed). An expenditure to the tune of Rs. 9.73 lakhs was incurred during the year.

Quality Marking (Ceramics), Rajahmundry

The centre set up at Rajahmundry continued during the year and undertook quality marking of ceramics products being manufactured in the State. During the year 1971-72 the unit has quality marked Rs. 49,10,364 worth of ceramic goods and registered 7 industrial units.

Quality Marking (Light Engineering), Sanathnagar

The centre continued during the year and undertook quality marking of light engineering products to improve the quality and standardisation in quality of production. The unit has registered 24 units during 1971-72 and quality marked light engineering goods worth Rs. 53,99,055.

Saw-Mill-cum-Timber Seasoning Plant, Nirmal, Adilabad District

The scheme continued during the year under report. The unit supplied seasoned wood of different sizes to various Government and quasi-Government institutions. The unit has produced timber sizes worth Rs. 81,043 in 1971-72,

Ceramic Servicing Centre, Rajahmundry

The unit is engaged in the manufacture of Jar Body Glaze, etc., and supplies to various ceramic units. It has an attached pickle jars and bowls manufacturing unit which makes and supplies pickle jars, etc., to various business places in the State.

Graphite Crucible Manufacturing Unit, Rajahmundry

This unit is engaged in manufacture of crucibles and beneficiation of graphite. It is servicing various crucible industries besides supplying beneficiated graphite processing graphite ore from them and charging them at usual rates.

Ceramicware Unit, Dornachalam

This unit is engaged in the manufacture of pickle jars. The unit has produced goods worth Rs. 57,007. It is expected to make more production due to the construction of an additional kilns.

Locks Manufacturing Unit, Tadukupet

The unit is engaged in manufacture and sale of locks. There are various orders from Government departments.

Low Loss Ceramic Ware Unit, Gudur

The unit is engaged in manufacture of ceramic ware required for electronic and radio industries. The unit has made production worth Rs. 16,229 in 1971-72 and the unit is likely to increase the production in 1972-73.

Wool Production Wing, Shadnagar

The unit is engaged in the manufacture of woollen blankets and other woollen goods.

Wool Production Wing, Musheerabad, Hyderabad

The unit is engaged in manufacture of blankets and other textiles production.

Self-Employment Schemes for the Educated Unemployed

The spectre of unemployment is haunting the country, and the Andhra Pradesh is not far from this. Considering the enormity of the problem, the Government of India took urgent steps to make necessary financial provision in the Budget for 1971-72, for tackling the problem. Accordingly, an amount of Rs. 25 crores was provided for evolving schemes for tackling the problem of the educated unemployed in urban areas. Out of this an amount of Rs. 6.50 crores was placed at the disposal of Union Ministry of Industrial Development. The Ministry drew up pattern schemes for all the States in the country and allocated

varying amounts to different States. An amount of Rs. 76 lakhs was allocated to Andhra Pradesh to be spent as follows :

		<u>[Rs. in lakhs</u>
1.	Hire Purchase of Machinery ..	20.00
2.	Self-employment Estates ..	23.50
3.	Technicians Co-operatives ..	8.00
4.	Margin money ..	20.00
5.	Commercial Estates ..	4.50
Total :		<u>76.00</u>

Although the amount was sanctioned towards the close of the financial year, determined steps were taken by the department to ensure that not only the amount is not allowed to lapse, but also the best and fullest is made use of.

Considering the priorities and the nature of programme, this amount was reappropriated as follows :

		<u>[Rs. in lakhs</u>
1.	Hire-Purchase of Machinery	20.00
2.	Self-Employment Estates	5.00
3.	Technicians Co-operatives	6.00
4.	Margin Money	43.00
Total :		<u>74.00</u>

The maximum amount was appropriated for seed capital or margin money because of the large number of entrepreneurs who came forward with schemes requiring capital assistance. The amount meant for hire purchase has been placed at the disposal of Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation and it will be used for supply of machinery to entrepreneurs whose schemes are sanctioned under the programme. Self-employment estates are intended to provide sheds for entrepreneurs. Three estates are being set up, one each at Hyderabad, Kurnool and Ongole and it is hoped to provide 300 sheds in all in these three estates. Similarly, two Technicians' Co-operatives have been formed in the twin cities one at Ongole and one at Kurnool. The majority of members of these co-operatives are Engineers and Technicians. Out of these, two co-operatives have already started functioning in the twin cities with a primary membership of eleven each.

Coverage

Out of twenty-one districts in this State, fourteen have been classified as backward under the scheme of demarcation of the Planning Commission. Besides, there are certain pockets in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad which are economically very depressed. It was, therefore, decided that, to begin with, the programme should be confined to the twin cities and the fourteen backward districts of the State. The entire staff of the Department of Industries was mobilised for launching this Crash Programme. Great care was taken to see that 'Seed Capital'

is provided only to those educated young people, who cannot provide the entire margin money on their own, but who have worthwhile schemes and who showed earnestness. A 'means test' was, therefore, employed to sift entrepreneurs for financial assistance.

Modus Operandi

Teams of Technical Officers drawn from the Department of Industries, Small Industries Service Institute, Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation and the Regional Research Laboratory were constituted to scrutinise each scheme. The response from the applicants was so great that the Exhibition Society of Hyderabad had to be requested to permit the use of its premises for processing all the applications. A camp office for processing all the applications and schemes was set up at the Exhibition Ground under the charge of Additional Director.

Classification of Schemes

The schemes cover various categories under Small Scale Industries like light engineering, chemicals, ceramics, leather, rubber and small business like tailoring, laundry, cycle-taxi, typewriting institutes, photography-studio, etc. It was gratifying to note the competence of prospective entrepreneurs to propose very sound types of schemes consisting of as many as 500 sophisticated items such as tape-records, record-changers, microscopes, eliminators, cylinder liners, industrial fasteners, poprivets, automobile parts, D.C. Motors, A.C. Conductors, Citric-acid Anyl Alcohol etc. 700 semi-sophisticated and the rest conventional. The Technical Committees constituted for the scrutiny of the schemes had to work overtime to give a viable shape particularly to the sophisticated schemes.

Composition of Entrepreneurs

The Self-Employment Schemes have attracted various categories of educated unemployed ranging from Matriculates to Doctors in Science of Engineering. Of the entrepreneurs during the year 4 Ph. Ds, 107 Engineering Graduates, 254 Diploma-holders and 350 Certificate holders were there. The rest are Graduates in Arts, Science and Commerce and Matriculates.

Role of Financing Institutions

For the success of the massive programme like this, the nationalised banks have a major role to play, because the entire programme depends upon timely and adequate releases of finances. Thanks to the willing co-operation of the nationalised banks and the State Financial Corporation, who have come forward in a big way to extend financial assistance to the entrepreneurs, the programmes have got off to a good start. The following figures show the targets accepted by various banks for giving loans.

	<u>[Rs. in lakhs</u>
1. State Bank of India ..	300
2. State Bank of Hyderabad ..	125
3. Union Bank of India ..	50
4. Central Bank of India ..	100
5. Syndicate Bank ..	100
6. State Financial Corporation ..	No limit

The following statement indicates the number of Schemes approved by the Banks and the amounts involved.

	Total Number of Schemes	Amounts (sanctioned) Rs. in crores
A. Twin Cities :		
1. State Bank of India ..	560	2.75
2. State Bank of Hyderabad ..	480	1.80
3. Syndicate Bank ..	240	0.75
4. Andhra Bank ..	110	0.25
5. Central Bank of India ..	120	0.55
6. Union Bank of India ..	85	0.18
7. Indian Overseas Bank ..	35	0.15
8. Indian Bank ..	70	0.20
9. Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation ..	160	0.32
B. Fourteen Backward Districts ..	500	1.55
Total :	2,360	8.50

This includes cases approved by State Financial Corporation for machinery and the banks for working capital.

Achievements

A total of over 2,300 schemes have been sanctioned by the financing institutions involving an amount of Rs. 8.5 crores and the rest of the schemes are under process. The employment generated by the schemes sanctioned so far will be of the order of 25,000.

Implementation

Setting up so many industrial units at a time is a huge task. More provision of finance cannot make for the establishment of an industrial unit. There are a number of pre-requisites and inputs required for setting up a full-fledged industrial unit. The prospective entrepreneur may not be able to set up a unit according to a time bound programme without the continuous and sympathetic guidance at every stage from the sponsoring agencies.

To achieve this objective, committees have been formed for identical group of industries in which more than two officers are assigned a specified number of units to deal with all the problems encountered in the formative stage of the industries. These committees have begun their work by contacting the entrepreneurs at their homes.

Procurement of Machinery and Equipment

This programme involves machinery and equipment costing more than four crores. An Advisory Committee consisting of technical experts in different disciplines, representatives of the banks and a Joint Director of Industries as Convener was constituted for effecting bulk

purchases. This committee has taken up the work of helping the entrepreneurs to procure quality machinery at competitive rates. The Committee has finalised the purchase of machinery in respect of general engineering, sewing machines, typewriters and cycles, etc. This Committee will meet frequently to finalise the machinery requirements of the need of the categories.

Techno-Managerial Training

Despite the fact that most of the entrepreneurs have the necessary technical qualification, they lack the experience of handling the machines and are unfamiliar with the practical aspect of running of an enterprise. It was, therefore, felt desirable that the entrepreneurs should be given short-term in-plant training for a period of one month. Both in Private and Public Sectors like Praga Tools, Hyderabad, Allwyn Metal Works and Private Units in Industrial Estates, training facilities have been made available for in-plant training.

To give the entrepreneurs a pounding in management training, arrangements have also been made for simultaneous training in aspects of business management. This has been done with the assistance of experts from the Small Industries Service Institute, the Andhra Pradesh Productivity Council, the Small Industries Extension Training Institute and the Banks. These training programmes are expected to be completed by the end of July, 1972. So far about 400 entrepreneurs have been trained in management techniques and 564 are going to be trained from 19th June onwards. As regards in-plant training, 110 technically qualified entrepreneurs are being imparted in-plant training in various industrial undertakings.

Location

The first and foremost pre-requisite for any industrial unit is workshops accommodation. In spite of the fact that the Implementation Committee is doing its best to locate suitable accommodation, it is a difficult task to secure suitable accommodation for such a large number of cases. It is, therefore, proposed to construct about 300 units under the self-employment estates schemes. Private agencies have also been persuaded to build factory accommodation for the prospective entrepreneurs.

Block Loans

During the year 1971-72 a sum of Rs. 3.25 lakhs was provided under Block Loans for sanction of loans to Small Scale Industries and Cottage Industries in the State under the provision of the State Aid to Industries Act. The financial assistance under the State Aid to Industries Act is being granted for the following purposes.

1. To develop or to start the Cottage Industry for purchase of tools, implements and appliances or machinery.
2. For enabling the recipients to tide over difficulties in the early stage of manufacture on commercial scale.
3. For providing working capital in special cases and for other similar purposes depending on the circumstances of each case.

4. Providing initial loans to industrialists due to technical flaws in production.

The entire amount of Rs. 3.25 lakhs has been spent.

Power Subsidy

The scheme for sanction of power subsidy continued during the year under report. Industries whose minimum connected load does not exceed 20 H.P. are eligible to get this power concession. The subsidy is paid at 9 paise per K.W. to all eligible Small Scale Industries. An amount of Rs. 1.68 lakhs has been provided in the Plan for the year 1971-72 and an amount of Rs. 1.441 lakhs has been spent during the year.

Industrial Estates

Under the Industrial Estates Programme eight conventional estates were set up by the end of Second Plan at Sanathnagar (Hyderabad), Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam, Samalkot, Nandyal, Warangal, Cuddapah and Chandulal Baradari (Hyderabad). By the end of Third Plan 36 industrial estates of various types in all, were set up throughout the State for promotion of small scale industries.

During the year 1971-72 expenditure of Rs. 17.75 lakhs was incurred towards the consolidation of existing estates, besides establishment of conventional estates (now at Kurnool) self-employment estates (Technocrats) at Chandulal Baradari, Kurnool, Ongole and the Autonagar and the Assisted Private Industrial Estate, Visakhapatnam.

Co-operative Industrial Estate, Balanagar (Expansion Programme)

The Co-operative Industrial Estate, Balanagar set up in 1963 has proved a very successful venture. And there is pressing demand for developed accommodation to set up new industries. In view of the pressing demand the Board of Directors have resolved to take up expansion programme to accommodate 40 to 50 units of different types collecting 25% from the entrepreneurs and 75% from scheduled banks. 150 acres of land has been allotted by Director of Industries of which 50 acres will be taken up for development in this year and the rest in a phased manner. Accommodation for 67 industries has been finalised in the expansion programme. The Government have provided Rs. 7.00 lakhs from Special Telangana Development Funds for the development of land, laying of roads, etc., the work of which is fast approaching completion. The society has sought a loan of Rs. 50.00 lakhs from Life Insurance Corporation for construction of factory buildings, etc., in the programme with Government guarantee and it is under the consideration of Government.

To attract new entrepreneurs, the State Government have announced incentives in the form of reduction of rents for the factory buildings and the plots on the Industrial Estates and other concessions such as refund of sales-tax, subsidy on power, exemption from payment of water charges, etc.

Factory Buildings

Out of 496 factory buildings constructed on the conventional estates, 478 units were occupied at the end of 1971-72 compared to 436 at the

end of previous year. Of these 356 units were actually working at the end of 1971-72. The production of these units rose from Rs. 1,448.43 lakhs to Rs. 1,530.65 lakhs during the year providing employment to nearly 8,048 persons as against 7,783 during the previous year.

Developed Plots

Out of 986 developed plots 585 plots were occupied at the end of the year under report as against 464 during the previous year. 247 industries were actually working at the end of the year. The total production in these industries touched Rs. 427.50 lakhs during the year as against Rs. 369.74 lakhs during the previous year providing employment to 3,167 persons as against 3,000 persons during the previous year.

Technocrat Scheme

The scheme for technocrat financing craftsmen and qualified entrepreneurs is being operated by all the scheduled banks in which the State Bank of India is taking a leading part. Under this scheme financial assistance is being provided without insisting on the margin to the extent of Rs. 2 lakhs in each individual case and upto three lakhs on partnership basis. No security other than machinery is required. Most of the applications are received by the banks direct from the technocrats. The department has taken necessary steps to guide them to obtain financial assistance from the various Nationalised banks as and when approached. For this purpose a special cell has been created in the Directorate and a Deputy Director is kept in charge of industrial finance to look after this work and maintain liaison with all the Scheduled banks.

Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation

The Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation also caters to the needs of industries established within the State of Andhra Pradesh. The applications are generally received direct by the Corporation from the Small Scale Industrialists. The region-wise break-up of the applications received is furnished below :

		Number of Applications	
Coastal Districts	..	316	involving Rs. 593 lakhs.
Rayalaseema	..	182	involving Rs. 278 lakhs.
Telangana	..	306	involving Rs. 747 lakhs.

Supply of Machinery on Hire Purchase

The National Small Industries Corporation Limited, New Delhi a Government sponsored organisation have been supplying plant and machinery on hire purchase basis. Generally the National Small Industries Corporation supplies imported machinery to the limit of Rs. 5.50 lakhs (C.I.F.) and indigenous machinery upto the limit of Rs. 4 lakhs (F.O.R.) to the existing small scale industries as well as raw material to new and prospective entrepreneurs. The scheme was introduced by the Corporation 12 years ago. In order to attract more entrepreneurs to procure the machinery, the National Small Industries Corporation have given special concessions under this scheme. These special concessions were introduced from 15-5-1970 and were in vogue upto 31-3-1972.

The salient features of the liberalised scheme were as follows :

1. Earnest Money Deposit at 10% for indigenous machinery and 5% for imported machinery (these rates will apply to all cases where Earnest Money Deposit was originally applicable at 20%, 30% and 50%). In the case of indigenous machinery 5% of the Earnest Money Deposit may be paid in cash and the balance 5% offered in the shape of Bank guarantee.
2. Administrative charge at 2%.
3. Clearing charges were ' on actuals.
4. Other terms and conditions remained unchanged.

The above terms apply only to those applications already received and accepted and earnest money deposit received before 30-9-1972. During 1971-72 applications for the supply of machinery worth Rs. 30,99,725 were recommended and forwarded to the National Small Industries Corporation Limited, in respect of twin cities.

To accelerate the growing of Small Scale Industries in the Andhra Pradesh State, intensive campaigns were conducted in the districts during the months of November, 1971 and January, 1972 and the department received applications from the entrepreneurs for supply of machinery under hire purchase scheme by National Small Industries Corporation Ltd., and financial assistance from Banks and Financial Corporations.

Registration

The system of registration of Small Scale Industrial Units by the department continued during the year under report. The definition of Small Scale Industrial Unit has since been revised according to which industrial units with a capital investment of not more than Rs. 7.50 lakhs will be deemed as Small Scale Industrial Units irrespective of the number of persons employed. Capital investment for this purpose will mean investment on plant and machinery alone.

24,499 Small Scale Industrial Units have been registered by the end of March, 1972 out of which 9,572 Small Scale Industries are registered during the year 1971-72. The total capital investment is of the order of Rs. 1,11,941 lakhs creating employment potential of 2,51,669 persons. The system of approval of production programme of Small Scale Units engaged in certain specified commodities requiring imported components and scarce raw materials was continued. Much importance has been given for the manufacture of electronic items, besides agro-industries. Applications for foreign collaboration were also sponsored for approval by Government of India besides registering the units in the electronic items of manufacture.

Issue of Essentiality Certificates

The Department of Industries continued to assist the Small Scale Industries Units of this State in securing new machinery parts, capital equipment, imported components and raw materials for use in the manufacture of different kinds of consumer goods and other items.

The Government of India have published the Import Trade Control Policy for 1971-72 in the Red Book Volume I and II and also the rules and procedures pertaining to the policy. The Red Book Volume I indicates the items of raw materials, spares, components licenceable to actual users including the Small Scale Industrial Units. The Director of Industries is the sponsoring authority as prescribed by the Policy for all Small Scale Industrial Units in the State for filling in their applications for import of permissible items of raw materials, components, spares.

During the year 1971-72, 1,089 import applications from new Small Scale Industrial Units have been sponsored by this department for import of spares, components, capital goods and raw materials, besides assisting existing units for enhanced value of import licences based on value of machinery. In order to prevent spurious applications for import licences for commonplace industries, such as agarbathies, nut powder, curry powder, biscuits, confectionery and ice-cream, certain norms have been prescribed about the duration of minimum production activity and machinery and equipment required. While registering new units using stainless steel sheets, etc., standing instructions were issued during 1968-69 insisting on the minimum requirements of machinery for hospital ware, dairy and chemical equipment and automobiles so as to be able to undertake such lines of manufacture so that spurious units cannot creep in.

Import applications for import of iron and steel material like CRCA/B.P. sheets industrial scrap, waste/waste and N.F. metals like copper size E.C. Grade Aluminium were also entertained liberally, besides the supply of indigenous categories of these materials as the policy permitted the import of these materials. During the year 1971-72 as many as 973 Essentiality Certificates were issued for importing a wide range of components and raw materials and also machinery and spares worth for a total value of Rs. 2.02 crores.

Paraffin Wax

The States minimum requirements of paraffin wax and match wax are 2,500 tonnes and 500 tonnes respectively basing on the survey made in 1970. Paraffin wax is required by a number of cottage industries manufacturing candles. Besides a few Small Scale Industrial Units engaged in the manufacture of chlorinated paraffin wax polishes, drinking straws, ointment wax-coated paper and chewing gum etc., need paraffin wax. Match wax is used in the manufacture of safety matches. The State was given 301 tonnes of paraffin wax and 34 tonnes of match wax for the year 1971. This has been distributed among 58 safety match units—156 tonnes among candle-makers, 145 tonnes among sophisticated industry and others.

Mutton Tallow

Mutton tallow is used in the manufacture of washing soap. It is also used in the manufacture of fatty acids. During the year 1971-72 Andhra Pradesh was allotted 749 tonnes out of a total quantity of 45,000 tonnes earmarked for the various States. The quantity of 749 of tallow has been distributed to 95 soap manufacturing units in the Small Scale Sector,

Copra

A quantity of 180 Mts. of imported copra has been allotted to this State against a requirement of 16,300 Mts. Later in the year, this has been raised to 280 Mts. There are 60 Small Scale Copra Crushers functioning in the State. The imported copra has been released to units in Andhra Pradesh from Cochin. Out of 56 units, only 12 units could lift the copra from Cochin. Unlifted quantities of copra were reallocated to those who had lifted it from Cochin and thus the entire allotted quantity was utilised by units in Andhra Pradesh.

Soda Ash

There is scarcity for this material, since the indigenous manufacturers are not able to meet the demands of the units depending on this chemical. The Development Commissioner (SSI) had made arrangements for import of the above chemical on the demands received by him from the various States. Andhra Pradesh was allotted in 1971-72 a quantity of 420 Mts. of soda ash. This quantity was distributed among 14 units in the State. The total annual requirement of soda-ash of this State is 8,000 Mts.

Caustic Soda

This material has become scarce in the market on account of which the soap units and other industries are facing much hardship in procuring the material. Even if it is available the cost is very high. This material was not allotted to this State by the Government of India but permitted its import through the State Trading Corporation. The small soap manufacturing units are not in a position to procure the same through the State Trading Corporation. There are 110 soap units in the State and apart from these there are 5 other chemical units using caustic soda in their manufacture. The requirements of all these units is 1,300 Mts. of caustic soda per annum. To tide over this scarcity M/s. Andhra Sugars, Tanuku who are the manufacturers of caustic soda in Andhra Pradesh were persuaded to supply the material to the local small scale units.

Re-rollable Scrap

There are five registered re-rolling mills in the State which get allocations of standard billets through Iron and Steel Controller. In addition there are 22 unregistered scrap for producing rods etc., which are used in the manufacture of industrial products and for buildings construction purposes. These re-rolling units need about one lakh tonnes of re-rollable scrap per annum. For the year 1971-72, the State could get only 2,418 tonnes of re-rollable scrap allocated to these units through Joint Plant Committee. As the State allocations of re-rollable steel scrap is small, it has been decided to approach and request the South Central Railway, to allot scrap arising to re-rollers in the State on an agreed price instead of their disposing them in auctions.

Handicrafts

For the year 1971-72 an amount of Rs. 11.10 lakhs was allotted for the handicrafts schemes. The allotment was for the 12 schemes continued from the previous year and for the 5 new schemes included in the

Plan of the year. Of the five new schemes included in the Annual Plan 1971-72, two schemes were not approved by the Government during the year and as such only three new schemes were implemented. The two new schemes which were not approved by Government were: (1) setting up of Export Cell for Promotion of Export of Handicrafts, (2) Deputation of Study-cum-Trade teams to the foreign countries. Out of the provision of Rs. 11.10 lakhs for the year under report an amount of Rs. 8.52 lakhs was spent by the end of March, 1972. The progress of expenditure works out to 76.7%.

During the year under report the department held two Special Exhibitions in New Delhi and Bombay. The Exhibition in New Delhi was exclusively for the display and sale of the handloom sarees, produced in Andhra Pradesh. The Exhibition in Bombay was for Handicrafts of Andhra Pradesh and this exhibition was conducted in collaboration with All-India Handicrafts Board. The sales conducted at these exhibitions were as follows:

	Rs.
1. Sarees Exhibition in New Delhi ..	47,635
2. Andhra Pradesh Handicrafts Exhibition in Bombay	84,520

Apart from these two exhibitions the Handicrafts Emporia participated in the All-India Industrial Exhibition, Hyderabad and Warangal. As usual All-India Handicrafts Week was also celebrated.

The Research and Designs Institute at Hyderabad has produced 70 designs including models and paper designs and supplied 27 designs to the Handicrafts Co-operatives for reproduction. The institute participated in the Designs Exhibition organised by the All-India Handicrafts Board in November, 1971 and as many as 57 designs produced at the Institute were displayed at the exhibition. The designs were very much appreciated and the exhibits were seen by the Prime Minister of India also.

One Emporium outside the State being run in New Delhi has shown very good progress during the year under report by recording a sale of Rs. 11,17,169.45 against the purchase of Rs. 9,94,571.24.

Handicrafts Co-operative Societies continued to receive proper attention by the department during this year as well. Within the limited resources four co-operative societies were provided with working capital loan of Rs. 31,000. Besides these four more Handicrafts Co-operative Societies were given financial assistance by way of subsidy Rs. 8,300 towards managerial assistance and for purchase of improved tools. The artistic Brass-ware Society at Pembarthy in Warangal district was provided with a common facility centre. The construction work was completed by incurring an expenditure of Rs. 20,000 during the year.

For the benefits of craftsmen, two raw material depots were established, one at Hyderabad and the other at Vijayawada. This is a new facility provided to the Handicrafts Co-operative Societies for procuring the raw materials required by them.

A master craftsmen in ivory and sandalwood carving was specially brought from Kerala and a Training Centre for Ivory and Sandalwood Carving was started in Secunderabad. This centre was started for the revival of training in Ivory and woodcrafts. Six trainees are undergoing training and the course is of two years.

Under other training schemes, 42 craftsmen were trained during the year in the seven training centres. At the four handicrafts quality marking centres, handicrafts goods worth Rs. 19.20 lakhs were quality marked during that year against the target of Rs. 16.00 lakhs.

During the year under report construction work of the two show-room buildings at Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam was completed by incurring an expenditure of Rs. 1.35 lakhs. The work on the interior decoration etc., of the three buildings at Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada and New Delhi was taken up and by the end of March, 1972, Rs. 2.55 lakhs was spent on this account as against the estimated cost of Rs. 6.91 lakhs for the interior decoration of these three buildings.

Under the new schemes introduced for deputation of craftsmen outside the State for training and study purposes, four carpet weavers (two from Warangal two from Eluru) were deputed to Badohi for learning the improved methods in carpet weaving techniques. Of the four weavers one had to come back due to sudden illness. Three carpet weavers are undergoing training from February, 1972. The training is for a period of five months.

Non-Plan

Under Non-Plan there are 7 emporia that are being run in the State and one Nirmal Industry at Hyderabad. These emporia provide marketing facility for the sale of the handicrafts goods produced by the Handicrafts Co-operative Societies and Master Craftsmen. On account of this facility societies are able to service and artisans are getting regular employment. The total provision made under non-Plan for the year 1971-72 was Rs. 9.04 lakhs and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 9.49 lakhs.

The purchases and sales at the 7 non-Plan emporia in the State were worth Rs. 17.85 lakhs and Rs. 24.84 lakhs respectively. The total purchases and sales inclusive of the Emporium in New Delhi were worth Rs. 26.46 lakhs and Rs. 36.00 lakhs respectively, during the year 1971-72.

Nirmal Industry

This is the only one production unit run under Public Sector as most of the other production centres are under Co-operative fold. The Nirmal industry provides employment to 125 workers every year. The production and sale at the industry during the year 1971-72 was worth Rs. 3.40 lakhs and Rs. 3.25 lakhs, respectively. The provision made for the industry during the year under report was Rs. 3.59 lakhs and the entire amount was utilised during the year.

Coir Industry

Andhra Pradesh has got about 86,000 hectares under coconut plantation, mainly concentrated in the three coastal districts of Srikakulam

East Godavari and West Godavari. It is estimated that nearly 13,000 tonnes of coir-fibre could be obtained annually. Most of the husk which is presently used as fuel could advantageously be processed for bristle, mattress and millo-fibre and also various other products like rope, mats and mattresses for which there is a good demand.

The programmes for the development of the industry during 1971-1972 largely consisted of running a centre to impart training in the improved methods of manufacture of coir products and of pilot production centres for the production of bristle and mattress fibre and other coir production so as to enthuse private entrepreneurs to set up similar units. These units are under non-Plan. There is also one Coir Goods Factory at Narsapur in West Godavari district under Plan.

The following were the schemes that were run under Coir Industry in this State during the year from 1st April, 1971 to 31st March, 1972.

Plan Schemes—Coir Goods Factory, Narsapur, West Godavari

The unit was originally established in the year 1962-63 at a cost of Rs. 1.50 lakhs at Narsapur in West Godavari district. This scheme is being run on commercial lines.

Sixteen workers who were trained in the departmental centres were employed in this unit on piece rate wage basis and the factory had achieved a good progress even during the initial stages. The factory produces articles like brush mats, coir mattings, coir brooms, coir chain mats, hospital mattress and pillows and other allied coir articles in different sizes and designs. Besides coir products, the factory is also producing the coir rope. During the period from 1st April, 1971 to 31st March, 1972 the factory has produced and sold coir goods worth Rs. 96,000 and Rs. 74,000, respectively. An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh was provided for the factory for the year 1971-72 and out of this an amount of Rs. 0.86 lakh was spent during the year.

Non-Plan Schemes—Production-cum-Training Centre, Baruva, Srikakulam

Originally a coir scheme was started by the Government in the year 1948-49 at Baruva in Srikakulam district with a view to impart training to the local artisans in the improved methods of manufacture of coir products. Subsequently, coir production wing was attached to it in the year 1958 in order to undertake production of coir products by absorbing the trainees of the coir school. In the year 1967 the Coir School and Coir Production Wing were merged and the same was reorganised as Coir Production-cum-Training Centre. So far 349 candidates have been trained in the centre from 1949 to 31st March, 1972.

The ex-trainees are finding employment in both Government as well as Panchayati Raj Institutions. The products manufactured in the centre are coir door-mats, coir-matting, etc.

During the year 1971-72, an amount of Rs. 24,500 was provided to this unit. This entire amount was utilised. The centre produced goods worth Rs. 8,222 and sold goods worth Rs. 10,815 during the period under report.

Bristle and Mattress-fibre Unit, Baruva, Srikakulam District

This is a pilot production centre established during the 3rd Five-Year Plan period with a cost of Rs. 1.50 lakhs in order to introduce the manufacture of bristle, mattresses and mellow-fibre. The unit started its production with effect from 18th August, 1967.

At present the unit is manufacturing bristle-mattresses and mellow-fibre which are having a good demand both within and outside the State. Apart from the above, the products like mattress and mellow-fibre produced in the unit are being utilised as raw materials in the other departmental centres *viz.*, Production-cum-Training Centre, Baruva, where the coir mattresses, coir ropes, etc., are being manufactured and supplied to several Government Hospitals and Government Press. Thus the unit is functioning on one hand as a source for supply of raw materials to other departmental centres and on the other hand it is supplying the finished products to various institutions.

During the year 1971-72 an amount of Rs. 32,500 was provided to this unit and the entire amount was utilised. During the period from 1st April, 1971 to 31st March, 1972 the centre produced various coir goods worth Rs. 15,078 and sold goods worth Rs. 36,948.

Bristle and Mattress-Fibre Unit, Gannavaram, East Godavari District

This is another pilot production centre established during the 3rd Five-Year Plan period in order to introduce the manufacture of bristle-mattress and mellow-fibre in East Godavari district. The unit had gone into production during the year 1967. The unit is now producing bristle-mattress and mellow fibre. During the period 1971-72 an amount of Rs. 37,450 was provided to this unit which was fully utilised. During the period from 1st April, 1971 to 31st March, 1972 the unit produced goods worth Rs. 32,570 and sold goods worth Rs. 30,786.

In order to step up the production and to run the departmental centres on self-sufficiency basis every year two candidates in the cadre of Superintendents are being deputed for undergoing training at the Coir Boards' National Coir Training and Design Centre, Alleppy in improved methods of coir industry. So far one Assistant Director and 4 Superintendents have undergone training at the above centre. During the year 1971-72, three candidates from Burma Repatriates Corporation, Rajole were selected and recommended for training at this centre. But the candidates did not join the training.

The Pilot work done by the department is acting as an incentive in the public and some parties have shown interest to take up Coir Industry in West Godavari district. M/s. Ratnam Coir Industries has come up at Seetharampuram near Narsapur. The unit has been established at a cost of Rs. 1.00 lakh and is concentrating in the manufacture of coir-fibre.

Leather Industry

For the development and expansion of leather sector in the State during 1971-72 Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 6.80 lakhs under Plan and Rs. 2.53 lakhs under Non-Plan which is allocated to the schemes as detailed below:

	[Rs. in lakhs]	
	Plan	Non-Plan
1. Model Leather Goods Manufacturing Unit, Vijayawada	2.50	0.22
2. Government Model Tannery, Guntakal ..	2.78	..
3. Grants-in-aid to Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industries Development Corporation for Maintenance of two Departmental Units -- Utility Leather Goods Centre, Musheerabad, Hyderabad Tanneries, Hyderabad ..	1.04	2.31
4. Loans to individual Tanners and Cobblers ..	0.38	..
5. Deputation of candidates for training outside the State	0.05	..
6. Industrial Finance Loans	0.05	..
Total :	6.80	2.53

Model Leather Goods Manufacturing Unit, Vijayawada

This scheme was sanctioned for continuation during the year 1971-72. The scheme is being administered by technically qualified personnel and its object is only to improve the quality of footwear on scientific lines.

A number of orders has been received from various Government departments like Police, Excise, Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation and Municipalities for supply of its products. The production and sales of the units during the year under report are of the order of Rs. 2.46 lakhs and Rs. 2.59 lakhs respectively. The expenditure on this unit for the year under report is Rs. 3.99 lakhs both under Plan and Non-Plan.

Model Tannery, Guntakal

The scheme was last sanctioned for its continuance for 1971-72 *vide* G. O. Ms. No. 720, Industries, dated 7th August, 1971. A sum of Rs. 2.57 lakhs has been spent on the scheme. The production and sales during the year under report are of the order of Rs. 1.14 lakhs and Rs. 0.80 lakh respectively.

This unit produces different kinds of leather like compressed sole leather, kattai, bunwar, oil chrome, etc. It caters to the needs of both private as well as Government departmental consumers of tanned leather.

Loans to Individual Tanners and Cobblers

The object of this scheme is to improve rate of production as well as the economic conditions of the tanners and cobblers in the State.

A sum of Rs. 2.38 lakhs was distributed under this scheme to the individual tanners and cobblers during the year under report.

Deputation of Departmental Candidates outside the State

The object of the scheme is only to offer a chance for technical staff in the departmental units and to acquaint themselves with the latest technical know-how in various institutions outside the State. A sum of Rs. 0.05 lakh has been spent during the year under report towards allowances etc. on 8 candidates.

Grants-in-Aid to A.P. Small Scale Industries Development Corporation

The administrative control of the two units viz., Utility Leather Goods Centre, Hyderabad and Hyderabad Tanneries, Hyderabad has been transferred to the Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industries Development Corporation and for the maintenance of the centres the Corporation is being paid grant-in-aid contribution every year. A sum of Rs. 3.68 lakhs has been reimbursed to the Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industries Development Corporation during the year under report for the maintenance of two departmental units.

Advisory Leather Board

The Advisory Leather Board was last reconstituted in G.O. Ms. No. 1082, Industries, dated 24th November, 1970. The object of the Board is to advise Government in the matters of development of Leather Industry as well as to improve the economic conditions of the leather workers in the State. During the year under report one meeting was convened for discussion on various aspects of leather sector in the State.

Industrial Co-operatives

Cottage and Small Scale Industries are playing an important role in the rural economy in eliminating poverty and unemployment in rural areas. For the development of these industries, co-operatives are organised with a view to inspire self-help, mutual help and thrift among the artisans to improve their economic conditions. Increasing importance has been given to the development of Village and Small Scale Industries on co-operative lines in the successive Five-Year Plans as a result of which the co-operative content of this sector has been making steady progress. As on 31st March, 1972 there were 2,265 Industrial Co-operatives with a membership of 85,017 and paid up share capital of Rs. 70,35,004. They have produced goods valued at Rs. 1,03,64,699 and the sales amounted to Rs. 1,33,47,622. 6,381 members were provided with full-time employment and 5,041 provided with part-time employment.

Khadi and Village Industries Board

The Andhra Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board is a statutory Board constituted under Andhra Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board Act 1958. The Board aims at bringing about all-round development of all types of village industries and to better the lot of rural artisans.

A sum of Rs. 0.62 lakh from Plan provision was released to the Khadi Board during the year 1971-72, towards reimbursement in part of the rebate allowed on the sale of khadi.

Rural Industries Projects

The three Rural Industries Projects started during 1963-64 at Nalgonda, Narasaraopet (Guntur district) and Anantapur for the intensive development of small and village industries in rural areas were continued during the year 1971-72.

As per the latest policy of the Government of India all the production centres, common facility centres and other commercial units have been closed and offered for sale. The General Engineering Workshops sprayers and dusters unit and three raw material service depots were transferred to the Andhra Pradesh State Agro-Industries Corporation. Proposals for the disposal of the Paints and Varnishes Unit are under consideration. Proposals are under consideration for the transfer of the dye-houses and designs extension centre to the Director of Handlooms and Textiles and to the Weavers Co-operative Societies.

According to the revised policy of the Government of India towards Rural Industries Projects Programme, other Rural Industries Programme, should take up intensive survey of the project areas, extension work, preparation of feasibility reports, etc. Government of India have prescribed revised staffing pattern for the Rural Industries Projects to meet the changing needs of the projects. This envisages the appointment of Planning-cum-Survey Officers. Four Technical Officers, four Industrial Promotion Officers and four Economic Investigators for each project. Full contingent of staff has not been appointed and efforts are being made to fill up all the posts and take up survey work and also extension work as envisaged.

Government of India in pursuance of the recommendations made by the Rural Industries Project Committee, have issued orders for the extension of Rural Industries Projects to cover the entire district and to implement Rural Industries Projects Programmes in the extended areas also. The areas of the Rural Industries Project have been extended to cover the entire district during the year 1971-72 and programmes are being implemented in the extended areas also.

For the year 1971-72, the Government of India have allotted an amount of Rs. 7.74 lakhs for the three projects to meet the expenditure. This includes an amount of Rs. 5.19 lakhs as grant and Rs. 2.55 lakhs as loan. This grant portion of the assistance was intended to meet the salaries of staff, etc. and also to take up some developmental activities like supply of improved tools, etc. Out of the amount of Rs. 6.44 lakhs an amount of Rs. 6.30 lakhs was spent.

During the year 1971-72 an amount of Rs. 2.55 lakhs was sanctioned as financial assistance for the development of industries as shown below:

			Rs.
1.	Nalgonda	.. ..	85,000
2.	Narasaraopet	.. ..	85,000
3.	Anantapur	.. ..	85,000

Under the scheme for supply of improved tools on 75% subsidy, an amount of Rs. 39,000 was incurred during the year 1971-72 as shown below :

		Rs.
1. Nalgonda	..	13,000
2. Narasaraopet	..	13,000
3. Anantapur	..	13,000

Government of India have also sanctioned one more Rural Industries Project to the Andhra Pradesh State during 1971-72. This project was set up in Karimnagar district where there is already a Rural Electric Co-operative. The project was inaugurated during November, 1971. The Rural Industries Project Programmes are being implemented in the project also.

Under the revised set up, the important work taken up in the projects is the provision of liberalised credit facilities to the industrial units and individual entrepreneurs in the project areas by the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries to the industrial units and artisans in the Rural Industries Projects upto a limit of Rs. 5,000 without security. This scheme is being implemented since January, 1970. Particulars of financial assistance sanctioned by the Banks and the number of beneficiaries during the year 1971-72 are furnished below :

Project	No. of beneficiaries	Rs.
Anantapur	.. 95	2,12,530
Nalgonda	.. 1,029	6,55,400
Guntur	.. 212	3,04,500

The scheme has greatly helped the local artisans and industrial entrepreneurs to take up industrial activities in the project areas. As stated earlier, the Rural Industries Projects would undertake promotional activities in the project areas for the development of industries in rural areas.

Community Development Programme

The following activities are continuing in Panchayat Samithis under Industries programme :

1. Rural Community Workshops and Common Facility Centres.
2. Grants-in-aid to Panchayat Samithis towards Maintenance of Schemes.

Rural Community Workshops

The aim of the workshops is to manufacture the improved agricultural implements and building material required by rural population. Many Panchayat Samithis could not run these workshops due to paucity of funds. Action is being taken to reorganise these workshops and entrust their management to the concerned Zilla Parishads by pooling the funds of Panchayat Samithis. Reorganisation to these workshops in order to make them suit better to cater to the local needs of the rural population is expected to be finalised soon,

Common Facility Centres

The object of these centres is to acquaint the rural traditional artisans with the improved machinery and equipment and thus enable them to improve their workshops and improve their earnings. The artisans who do not possess the improved tools and equipment and necessary work-shed can make use of the improved tools and equipment available in the centre to do their job on payment of servicing charges to the centre. These centres are also equipped with suitable personnel to guide the local artisans in their respective trades.

These centres are being continued according to the felt needs of the local Panchayat Samithis depending on the availability of funds with them.

Grants-in-aid to the Industries Programme in Panchayat Samithis

Grants-in-aid of Rs. 51,400 have been provided for the maintenance of the Tribal Welfare Schemes in tribal development in Visakhapatnam district for 1971-72.

Grants-in-aid of Rs. 44,600 have been provided for the maintenance of the Tribal Welfare Schemes in Tribal Development Blocks in Adilabad district for 1971-72.

All the above schemes are under the administrative control of the Director of Tribal Welfare, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNALS

Constitution and Jurisdiction

The Industrial Tribunal, Andhra Pradesh at Hyderabad was constituted under Notification No. 177, dated the 13th March, 1957 of the Social Welfare and Labour Department (now the Home (Labour) Department). This was in accordance with the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947). Prior to this Act, the Industrial Tribunal was presided over by the Judicial Officer of the rank of a District and Sessions Judge. Now under Section 7-A of the said Act XIV of 1947 he can be a person who is or has been a Judge of High Court or a District Judge or an Additional District Judge.

Labour Courts

The Government by G.O.Ms. No. 91, Social Welfare and Labour Department, dated the 13th March, 1957, established two Labour Courts, one for the Andhra Region at Guntur and the other for the Telangana area at Hyderabad.

Distribution of Work

The distribution of work between the Industrial Tribunal and the Labour Courts, the Industrial Tribunal has jurisdiction to decide all the matters mentioned in the Schedules II and III of the Industrial Disputes Act. The Labour Courts have powers to deal with the matters specified

in the Schedule II only. In brief, the disputes specified in Schedule II are disputes over the Standing Orders, the discharge or dismissal of a single workman and illegality or otherwise of a strike or a lock-out and these disputes are ordinarily referred to and are heard by the Labour Courts.

The disputes over wages, allowances, bonus, provident fund, gratuity, classification by grades, rules of discipline, rationalisation, closure of establishment and other matters that may be prescribed are referred to the Industrial Tribunal and are heard and decided by it.

Besides adjudicating the Industrial Disputes, the Industrial Tribunal and Labour Courts draw authority from various other statutes, and hence their functions are manifold and cover a wide area of industrial relations.

Employees' Insurance Court

The Industrial Tribunal is also an Employees' Insurance Court, constituted as such under section 74 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, by Notification of erstwhile Government of Hyderabad LVII/1955/44, dated 1st May, 1955. It decides on various matters specified in section 75 of the said Act regarding the claims for the recovery of contributions in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and some of their suburbs like Sanathnagar Colony.

The Industrial Tribunal was further constituted as an Insurance Court by Notification of Government of India, Ministry of Labour, No. SS-122925, dated the 1st April, 1952, issued under section 75-B of the said Act for deciding disputes or questions under Chapter V-A arising in respect of the Employees' Special Contribution payable or recoverable within its jurisdiction. As the jurisdiction of the Industrial Tribunal extends over all the twenty-one districts of the State, in its capacity as the Insurance Court, it has jurisdiction not only over the twin cities but over the entire State of Andhra Pradesh on matters specified in Chapter V-A of the E.S.I. Act.

Further, through G.O. Ms. No. 91, Home (Courts-B) Department, dated the 12th January, 1963, the Presiding Officer of the Industrial Tribunal had been conferred with the powers to try cases punishable under sections 84 and 85 of the E.S.I. Act in the area comprising the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

The Employees' Insurance Court has been constituted to hear appeals on the decision of the Medical Board under the Act.

Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act

By G.O. Ms. No. 2560, dated the 9th November, 1959 the Industrial Tribunal is also an Appellate Authority under Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, XX of 1946 for the whole of the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Standing Orders

By G. O. Ms. No. 809, Social Welfare and Labour Department, dated the 2nd August, 1957 the two Labour Courts have been specified as courts for the disposal of the proceedings under section 13-A of the said Act, XX of 1946, and they interpret reference made by the employers or workmen in the districts of Andhra and Telangana areas respectively.

Working Journalists Act and Minimum Wages Act

The two Labour Courts have also been specified under section 17 of Working Journalists (Conditions of Services) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955, to determine the amount due to the Employees. In addition, by G.O. Ms. No. 1418, Home (Labour-III) Department, dated the 13th June, 1957, the Labour Courts are constituted as the Authority under Minimum Wages Act, XI of 1947.

Cases referred by Government of India

The Government of India has been referring Central Cases for adjudication and decision to the Industrial Tribunal and the Labour Courts by obtaining the concurrence and consent of the State Government for sending cases arising in the Southern Zone.

The Act XXXVI of 1956 abolished the Appellate Tribunals. Hence, now there is no Appellate Authority to hear appeals on the Awards of the Tribunal and Labour Courts.

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

Industrial Disputes were referred to the Industrial Tribunal and Labour Courts from 1-4-1971 to 31-3-1972 and there were already 319 disputes pending as on 1-4-1971. Thus making a total of 558. Out of these 239 disputes, 74 were referred to the Industrial Tribunal, 97 to the Labour Court, Guntur and 68 to the Labour Court, Hyderabad. Including 80 disputes pending on 1-4-1971 there were 154 disputes awaiting adjudication by the Industrial Tribunal; out of them 46 were disposed of in the year under report.

During the year 1971-72 including 68 disputes pending on 1st April, 1971 there were 165 cases pending for adjudication by the Labour Court, Guntur. Out of them, 27 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 138 cases pending on 1st April, 1972.

In the Labour Court, Hyderabad, taking into account 171 disputes that were pending on 1st April, 1971 there were 239 cases on the file of the said Court. Out of them 89 were disposed of and 150 remained. Regarding applications under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 there were 17 claims pending on 1st April, 1971 and during the year under review 57 claims were filed making a total of 74. Out of them 53 cases were disposed of, leaving 21 pending as on 1st April, 1972. The Labour Court, Hyderabad entertained 9 Appeals under the Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishments Act, 1966 and 12 are pending on 1st April, 1971. Against these 21 appeals, 7 were disposed of.

In the Labour Court, Guntur 33 applications under Minimum Wages Act, 1948 were pending on 1st April, 1971 and 88 applications were filed during the year 1971-72 making a total of 121 applications for disposal. Out of them 55 applications were disposed of. 31 Appeals were entertained under the Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishments Act, 1966 by the Labour Court, Guntur during the period under report, and 13 Appeals were pending on 1st April, 1971 making a total of 44 appeals pending for disposal. Against them 4 Appeals were disposed of, 2 cases were filed under Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act during the year under report for interpretation and they are pending as on 1st April, 1972.

Out of 108 disputes pending on 1st April, 1972 for adjudication by the Industrial Tribunal, 58 disputes are from the Central Government and 50 from the State.

Out of 108 disputes pending as on 1st April, 1972 in the Industrial Tribunal, the proceedings in 9 disputes are stayed by the High Court of Andhra Pradesh and 18 disputes since have been disposed of.

In the Labour Court, Guntur out of 138 cases pending as on 1st April, 1972, 2 cases are stayed by High Court of Andhra Pradesh. In the Labour Court, Hyderabad against 150 disputes pending as on 1st April, 1972, 12 are stayed by the High Court of Andhra Pradesh.

On 1st April, 1971, 24 applications under section 33 and 33 under section 33A were pending with the Industrial Tribunal. During the year under review 196 applications under section 33 and 67 under section 33-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 were registered making a total of 220 applications under section 33 and 100 applications under section 33-A for disposal. Out of them 187 applications under section 33 and 70 applications under section 33-A were disposed of.

In the Labour Court, Guntur 2 under section 33-A and 214 under section 33-C and 33-C (2) were pending on 1st April, 1971. During the year under report 7 applications under section 33-A and 418 under sections 33-C and 33-C (2) were filed. Against them 184 under section 33-C and 33-C (2) were disposed of leaving a balance of 9 under section 33-A and 448 under section 33-C and 33-C (2) as on 1st April, 1972.

In the Labour Court, Hyderabad 3 applications under section 33-A and 863 applications under Section 33-C were pending on 1st April, 1971; and 6 under section 33A and 626 under section 33-C were filed making a total of 9 under section 33A and 1489 under section 33-C for disposal. Out of them 2 under section 33-A and 864 under section 33-C were disposed of during the period under report.

[Statement.

The details regarding the aforesaid applications are tabulated hereunder ;

	Industrial Tribunal		Labour Court, Guntur		Labour Court, Hyderabad	
	33	33A	33A	33C(2)	33A	33C(2)
Pending as on 1st April, 1971	24	33	2	214	3	863
Institutions from 1st April, 1971 to 31st March, 1972.	196	67	7	418	6	626
Total :	220	100	9	632	9	1,489
Disposed from 1st April, 1971 to 31st March, 1972	187	70	..	184	2	864
Pending as on 1st April, 1972	33	30	9	448	7	625

Employees' State Insurance Cases

In the Industrial Tribunal under Employees' Insurance Act, 1948 5 cases were registered during the period under report in addition to 4 cases pending as on 1st April, 1971. Out of them, 4 cases were disposed of, leaving 5 cases pending on 1st April, 1972.

During the period under report 14 prosecution cases were filed in addition to 3 cases pending on 1st April, 1971. Out of them 15 were disposed of by Special First Class Magistrate leaving a balance of 2 cases pending on 1st April, 1972.

Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946

Under the Industrial Employment (S.O.) Act, 1946, 1 Appeal was filed in the Industrial Tribunal, Hyderabad, and 2 Appeals were pending as on 1st April, 1971. Out of these 3 Appeals, 1 was disposed of leaving 2 Appeals pending on 1st April, 1972.

PRINTING DEPARTMENT

Set-up

The Government Printing Department consist of Government Central Press, Hyderabad and other Presses shown below :

1. Telugu Press.
2. High Court Press.
3. Rajahmundry Jail Unit Press.
4. Secretariat Press.
5. I.G.P. Press.
6. Government Press, Kurnool.
7. Publication Bureau.

Budgetary Position

Total expenditure of the Department during the year was Rs. 97,50,400 (Rupees ninety-seven lakhs, fifty thousand four hundred) excluding the overtime and the private printing charges.

Government Press Units

In the year 1964, this Department has been divided into three Units on administrative grounds under the overall control and supervision of the Director. These Units comprise of :

1. Government Central Press including Telugu Press, High Court Press and Publication Bureau and Rajahmundry Jail Unit Press.†
2. Secretariat Press including I.G.P. Press.
3. Government Press, Kurnool.

The Unit Officers have been declared as the Drawing and Disbursing Officers and they have been delegated with other powers as well to enable them to discharge the work properly and to exercise effective control over the employees.

Government Central Press

Government Central Press undertook the printing of Andhra Pradesh Weekly Gazette, Extraordinary Gazette, Budget 1972-73, Civil Lists, State Administration Report, Election Work, Andhra Pradesh Journal in four languages and all other important publications besides other general Jobs, Booklets, Pamphlets, Folders, Posters etc., of various Government Departments. Some of these items were :

1. Forms, Registers and Booklets for the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Elections (March, 1972).
2. Ballot Paper for Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Election March, 1972.
3. Budget Publications for 1972-73 (Vote on Account).
4. Report on Perspective Plan for Telangana Region—Atlas of Resources of Telangana.
5. Town Planning Report on Delimitation of Hyderabad Metropolitan District.
6. Andhra Pradesh Journal in English, Urdu, Hindi and Telugu.
7. Ballot Paper for the Bye-Elections of the Municipal Councils.
8. National Defence Fund Receipt Books.
9. One Rupee Tickets for National Defence Fund.
10. Posters—Appeal of Chief Minister of National Defence Fund Collections.
11. Folders and Pamphlets of Pakistani Aggression on Bangla Desh.
12. Way Bill Form.
13. Agriculture Census Forms.
14. Drainage Cess Form.

Out-Turn

The out-turn of the Government Press in terms of Units is as follows:

	Actual out- turn in terms of (in lakhs)	No. of pages in Royal Octavo
<i>I. Composing :</i>		
A. Job ..	1,020.96	40,904
B. Book ..	1,099.47	44,049
C. Gazette ..	1,112.27	44,562
D. Periodical ..	914.90	36,655
	Total :	<u>1,66,170</u>
<i>II. Printing :</i>		
	Impression in lakhs	
A. Letter Press ..		450.13
B. Rotary ..		29.62
C. Rota ..		73.11
D. Offset ..		42.53
	Total :	<u>595.39</u>
<i>III. Binding :</i>		
A. Loose Copies ..		4,97,08,000
B. Wire Stitched and Wrapper bound		40,70,000
C. Sewn and bound ..		3,18,000
D. Embossing		11,53,000
E. Numbering		1,64,28,000
F. Covers		21,19,000
G. Ruling		3,63,25,000
H. Full-bound		7,000
I. Half-bound		1,59,000
J. Quarter-bound		1,53,000

Andhra Pradesh Gazette

The following statistics pertain to the publication of Andhra Pradesh Gazette.

A. Number of pages published :*I. Ordinary Gazette :*

A. Foolscap folio pages ..	6,091
B. Royal Octavo pages ..	2,011

II. Extraordinary Gazette :

A. Foolscap folio pages	..	7,270
B. Royal Octavo pages	..	3,122
Number of State Acts published	..	9 printed pages 41 in R8 Vo. size.
C. Number of Central Acts published		36
D. Number of letters received	..	8,363
E. Number of letters despatched	..	8,473
F. Number of subscribers	..	666
G. Free Supply	.. ..	3,313
H. Total Number of Gazette (including Extraordinary) despatched	..	629
I. District Gazette Printed (including Extraordinary)	.. ..	40
District Gazette printed pages	..	124 F.F. size.

A sum of Rs. 31,788.78 paise was realised towards subscription and sale of Gazette during the year.

Private Printing

The value of work done at private presses by this Department, other Heads of Departments and the Collectors works out to Rs. 1,22,876.81 excluding the Elections work and the printing of High Court Records.

Rubber Stamps

On 1,111 indents received during the year, there was an expenditure of Rs. 49,623.25 for their execution.

Welfare Activities—Library

A library containing books on technical and general subjects has been maintained for the use of workers. Books of different languages *i.e.*, English, Telugu, Urdu and Hindi which are nearly 944 in number have been purchased and are being issued to workers. 600 workers have enrolled themselves as members. About 30-40 books are being issued to workers every day. No fee is charged.

Canteen

A canteen on 'No Profit No Loss' basis has been established since December 1965 and it is run by a Managing Committee constituted in pursuance of the Factories Act and Rules under the supervision of Labour Welfare Officer. Snacks, tea and coffee are supplied to workers on cost price. The average daily sale is Rs. 200.

Recreational Activities

Games material like badminton, volleyball and tenni koits have been purchased and these are being used by those workers who are interested in games. The musical instruments, like harmonium, tabla, dholak and loud-speaker have also been procured to be used by workers on various festive occasions and National Days.

Mutual Benefit Fund

A Mutual Benefit Fund has been in existence in the Government Central Press for the past 20 years and is managed by the workers through a Managing Committee with the Director as its Chairman. The Fund renders valuable monetary help to its member-workers on their retirement or death. During the period under report a sum of Rs. 1,44,163.11 was paid by way of benefits.

Medical Aid

A Dispensary under the supervision of a Part-time Medical Officer is attached to the Press for rendering medical assistance to the workers and their dependents. During the period under report the Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 12,900 for the purchase of medicines, medical equipment and multivitamin tablets. The employees working in sections emanating lead fumes are given multivitamin tablets and extra milk daily to develop resistance against chest diseases.

Supply of Bun and Milk

All employees working in shifts are supplied with one bun and 1/8th litre of milk daily on all working days. The expenditure incurred on this is Rs. 88,556.52 during the year 1971-72.

Co-operative Society

There is a Co-operative Credit Society run by the workers through an elected body. It gives financial help to its members in the shape of loans. The society has 1,552 members on its rolls. During the period under report a sum of Rs. 40,295 was given to 46 worker-members as loans from the society.

Telugu Press

The Telugu Press mainly undertakes the printing of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Proceedings. The periodical like "*Gramavani Magazine*" and "A. I. R. School Broadcasts" are also printed in this Press. The important works printed at the Press during the year under report are given below:

- (a) Telugu Budget Memorandum.
- (b) Starred questions of Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly and Council in diglot.
- (c) Demand Speeches of various Ministers.
- (d) Governor's Address to the Joint Session.
- (e) Periodicals : 1. Gramavani Magazine and
2. A. I. R. School Broadcasts.

(f) Booklets and Leaflets :

1. Bharata Desham Booklet (Information, P. R. & T. Department) Work.
2. Gandhi Centenary Celebrations—Booklet.
3. General Elections-1971—Assembly Constituency—Forms.
4. *Ad hoc* Publication—New Deal for Telangana.
5. F. D. Smallpox Vaccine Pamphlet—Leaflet—Telugu and English.
6. Joint Select Committee on Andhra Pradesh Industrial Relations Commission Bill, 1970—Oral Evidence and Written Representations.
7. Public Opinion on the Provision of the Hindu Marriage (A. P. Amendment) Bill, 1970.
8. Official Language Review Committee Report.
9. Towards a New System of Evaluation—Note.
10. World Agricultural Census-1970-71—Printing of Operational Holding Forms.
11. High Powered Committee—Panchayati Raj Questionnaire.
12. General Elections 1972—Assembly—Electoral Offences—Booklet.
13. General Elections 1972—Assembly—I. G's Instructions—Leaflet
14. General Elections 1972 (Assembly)—Printing of Duty Tickets.
15. General Elections 1972—Instructions to Electors—Leaflet.
16. General Elections 1972—Instructions to Polling Agents—Booklet in English and Telugu languages.
17. Printing of Questionnaire—Irrigation Committee Report—Telugu.
18. Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council.
19. Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly.

*(g) Printing of Ballot Paper for Andhra Pradesh Assembly Constituencies :**Out-turn :*

(a) Hand Composing	..	..	4,602	printed pages of F. Folio size.
(b) Machine Impressions	..	..	53.50	lakhs
(c) Binding	..	..	322	works of various nature.

Total 322 jobs were completed during the year.

High Court Press

This Press is intended exclusively for the printing work in the High Court, like printing of Daily Cause List, Ready List consisting of about 100 to 200 pages of F. F. size and other works of High Court of Andhra Pradesh. Indian Law Report consisting of 120 pages Royal Octavo is published every month in the Press.

Publication Bureau

Publication Bureau is the centralised agency for the distribution and sale of State Government publications as well as Government of India Publications, such as Indian Law Reports, Archaeological Publications, Trade Bulletin, State Administration Report, Civil List, Calendars, Assembly and Council Proceedings, Debates and Gazettes, etc. The Publication Bureau also supplies the standardised forms and registers on receipt of indents, to all the Government Departments, Commercial, Quasi-Commercial and Government of India undertaking, etc. In addition to these, arrangements have been made for sale of Government publications at the Lal Bahadur Stadium Show-room. Agents have also been appointed to sell the Government publications in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and in the districts.

During the year, the Publication Bureau received 9,029 currents and despatched 5,130 letters, etc. It received 3,486 indents and despatched 3,254 indents, involving a sale of Rs. 9,74,981.99.

Secretariat Press

The Secretariat Press consists of the following Sections:

(a) Confidential Section	}	Productive Sections
(b) General Section		
(c) Treasury Section	}	Auxiliary Sections
(d) Office		
(e) Searching Section		

Confidential Section

This section undertakes the Printing of Confidential and Secret Matter. These works are received mostly from the following departments:

1. Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission.
2. Technical Education Department.
3. Police Department.
4. Legislative Department.
5. General Administration Department.
6. Educational Institutions.

Special Work Undertaken :

1. Governor's Address.
2. Finance Minister's Budget Speech and Budget.
3. Special Security Works during the Visit of President of India.
4. Election Forms, Booklets, etc.
5. Annual Plan 1970-71.
6. Reports of Public Accounts Committee, Estimates Committee and other Committees of Andhra Pradesh Legislature.
7. Acts, Bills and Ordinances.
8. Electricity Boards Loans Notifications, etc.

General Section

This section undertakes the printing of non-confidential works of Government and cheque books. The following important works have been executed in the section during the period under report.

1. Finance Accounts, Appropriation Accounts and Audit Report of Accountant General's Offices.
2. Governor's Address.
3. Budget Demands of various Ministers.
4. Andhra Pradesh Ministerial Services Rules.
5. Statistical Abstract, Hand-Book and Quarterly Bulletin of Bureau of Economics and Statistics.
6. Judgment on Mulki Rules.
7. Report of the Legislative Assembly.
8. Ballot Paper Printing of Legislative Assembly Constituencies.
9. Fourth Five-Year Plan of Andhra Pradesh.
10. Fourth Five-Year Plan (Telangana).

Out-turn

The out-turn of the Confidential and General Sections of the Secretariat Press is as follows:

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. No. of impressions during the period | 135 lakhs |
| 2. No. of Indents received .. | .. 1,800 |
| 3. No. of Indents completed .. | .. 2,236 |
| | (including the last year's) |

The Press has received 3,740 letters most of which are acknowledgements of the cheque books, etc. sent by this Press and despatched 1,178 letters during the period under report.

I. G. P. Press

The Press prints exclusively Standardised Forms of the Police Department and also other miscellaneous forms and reports of the Police Department.

Two weekly publications of the Police Department *i. e.*, the Andhra Pradesh Police Gazette and Andhra Pradesh Criminal Intelligence Gazette are being printed. Printing work in Urdu of the Joint Secretary, Board of Revenue (Excise) is also being executed.

Government Press, Kurnool

Standardised and Non-standardised forms for the entire State are printed in this Press. It, however, undertakes the printing of District Gazettes in English and Telugu. Lately, the printing of Karimnagar District Gazettes has been undertaken.

Out-turn :

The total number of standardised forms and books printed for the year 1971-72 is as follows:

		Forms	Books
1. Standardised	..	4,64,18,579	2,45,991
2. Non-standardised	..	1,14,13,814	39,458

The total number of indents received during the year 1971-72 is 549 and number of indents despatched during the period is 311. The total out-turn of Machine Department during the year works out to 6,41,80,394 impressions.

COMMERCE AND EXPORT PROMOTION DEPARTMENT

Introduction

Consequent on the bifurcation of the erstwhile Stores Purchase and Industrial Marketing Department with effect from 1-4-1966, the Directorate of Commerce and Export Promotion has been set up through G.O. Ms. No. 1083, G.A. (Spl. A) Department, dated 18-8-1966. The Department started functioning from August, 1966.

State Export Promotion Board

The terms of the Andhra Pradesh State Export Promotion Board expired on 25-1-1971 and proposals to reconstitute the Board are under the consideration of the Government.

Commodity Panels

The term of the Commodity Panels constituted by the Government expired on 5-9-1970. In view of the fact that the Panel meetings had not evoked the enthusiasm and response of the exporting interests of the State in the measure anticipated by the Government it was felt necessary to evolve an alternative arrangement whereby the export problems in specified groups of commodities could be discussed on a common forum with the exporters as well as with the concerned authorities, including representatives of the Export Promotion Councils and other Government of India Organisations. This scheme was approved by the Government in principle and sanction was accorded by the Government for conducting 5 conferences of different commodity groups during the year 1971-72.

Commerce and Export Promotion—Foreign Trade

The Minister for Commerce and Export Promotion held discussions with the Union Minister for Foreign Trade at Delhi during November, 1971, on various important issues connected with the promotion of exports from the State Government. The Department has taken up follow-up actions on these discussions.

Commodity Groups

With a view to obtain first-hand information of the problems of trade and industry and to take positive steps to find out remedial measures, the Minister for Commerce and Export Promotion held discussions with the representatives of Trade and Industry and the concerned Government

officials at series of meetings held on 10-12-1971 separately for each of the following six commodity groups:

1. Engineering and Industrial goods,
2. Marine products,
3. Minerals,
4. Handicrafts,
5. Handloom, Textiles, Fibres and
6. Tobacco and Tobacco products.

The Department is taking follow-up action to tackle the various problems that have been highlighted during the discussions.

A. P. State Trading Corporation, Ltd.

Andhra Pradesh State Import-Export Corporation, formed in June, 1970, has been renamed as Andhra Pradesh State Trading Corporation Ltd. In order to help the Corporation to achieve its object of undertaking direct exports from the State, the Department of Commerce and Export Promotion is working in close liaison with the above Corporation. The Department is focussing the attention of the Corporation to the export potential available in the State and has been providing substantial basic information on selective commodities to enable it to explore foreign markets and develop exports from the State. As many as 20 commodities have been covered under this arrangement.

The Director, Commerce and Export Promotion, has been appointed as one of the Board of Directors of the above Corporation.

Directory

It has been decided to publish a "Directory of Exporters in Andhra Pradesh" to facilitate the Indian and foreign trading interests to contact the exporters in the State directly for their enquiries for supply of various commodities. Such publication will avoid the delays in transmitting the trade enquiries to the exporters through different institutions. The work of compiling information for the said Directory is under progress and efforts are being made to finalise the Directory during the year 1972-73.

Exporting Interests

Necessary assistance has been given to the exporters for overcoming their difficulties in respect of such matters as, providing empty wagons for transport of their consignments to the ports, movement of steam coal to the processing units, speedy disposal of cases pending with the Government of India for settlement of import replenishment and cash assistance. With a view to enable the exporters to go abroad for exploring foreign markets for export of their products, this Department has been instrumental in arranging the release of foreign exchange in some cases.

To promote exports from the State, the Department has brought in touch the entrepreneurs with the Trade Development Authority, New Delhi (an organisation set-up by the Government of India) to promote selective and intensive export development of products having good export potential through provision of services in the field of export production and marketing. As a result of the liaison established between the local export-oriented units and the T. D. A, so far 3 units have been registered with them.

On the basis of the recommendation made by the Department, representatives of important trading bodies like the Indian Tobacco Association, Andhra Pradesh Oil Millers' Association, have been made members of the Minor Port Development Board to enable them to represent their problems for evolving remedial measures.

The Department can legitimately claim to have created export consciousness, assist and guide the exporters and highlight the export problems of this State in its efforts to pay a vital role in the national task of earning the much needed foreign exchange.

HANDLOOM INDUSTRY AND SERICULTURE

Introduction

Handloom Industry in Andhra Pradesh, occupies an important place in the industrial sector. Even at the National level, it occupies the 2nd place in the handloom sector. It has a large employment potential in the State. 40 lakh weavers are engaged in the Handloom Industry. The products produced have a great demand not only in the State but also in other States and in foreign countries too.

The Handloom Industry in the State is covered by all the three sectors, *i. e.*, Public, Private and Co-operative. About 3 lakhs of handlooms are in the Co-operative Sector, while the remaining in the Private and Public Sectors.

In the Co-operative Sector at the regional level there is the Apex Weavers Co-operative Society and at the village level there are Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies. There are 2 Apex Weavers Co-operative Societies for Cotton while there is one Wool Apex Weavers Co-operative Society for all the Primary Wool Weavers Co-operative Societies in the State.

Cotton

The Apex Weavers Co-operative Societies help the Primaries in supplying the raw materials required by them and arrange marketing of goods produced by the Primaries. The value of yarn purchased and distributed to the Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies by the 2 Apex Weavers Co-operative Societies, and the cloth procured from the primaries and sold to the general public and to the Government departments by them are as shown below:

<i>Yarn :</i>		[Rs. in lakhs
Year	Purchase from mills*	Sales to Weavers Co-operative Societies
1971-72	156.95	153.46
<i>Cloth :</i>		
Year	Procurement from Primaries	Sales to Consumers
1971-72	226.08	265.64

Besides procuring cloth from the Primaries, the Apex Weavers Co-operative Societies also produced certain specialised handloom fabrics in their own factories. The cloth so produced in their factories for the year 1971-72 is 13.70 lakhs by the Andhra Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society, Vijayawada Rs. 22.88 lakhs by the Hyderabad Handloom Weavers Co-operative Central Association.

Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies

There are 810 Primary Cotton Weavers Co-operative Societies in the State which cover a loomage of about 3 lakhs. The production and sales of the societies are Rs. 723.82 lakhs and Rs. 749.17 lakhs, respectively.

Wool Industry

The Wool Weavers Co-operative Societies are concentrated in certain districts in the State where raw material is available in plenty. They are Anantapur and Kurnool districts in Andhra region, Mahboobnagar, Warangal and Hyderabad in Telangana region.

The Andhra Pradesh State Wool Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd., Hyderabad is a Federation for all the Primary Wool Weavers' Co-operative Societies in the State. Most of the Wool Weavers, Co-operative Societies in the State from both the regions are affiliated to this Apex Society. It helps the primaries in supplying the raw materials and arranging for the sales of the products.

There are 119 Primary Wool Weavers Co-operative Societies in the State. The production and sales of these societies for the year 1971-72 are Rs. 15.05 lakhs and 20.83 lakhs, respectively.

Silk Industry

There are 25 Silk Weavers Co-operative Societies in the State. Besides the production of silk fabrics in the Co-operative Sector, there is a good number of looms engaged in the industry outside the Co-operative Sector. The goods produced have a great demand in the markets both within and outside the State. Large quantities of silk material are being exported to foreign countries. The production of silk goods on handlooms in the State exceeds Rs. 2 crores per annum.

Handloom Development Schemes

Under Plan Schemes during 1971-72 a sum of Rs. 63.27 lakhs was spent for the development of Handloom Industry in implementing various schemes included under the Annual Plan. The following are some of the important schemes :

[Statement

[Rs. in lakhs]

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Amount sanctioned
1.	Improved appliances	3.47
2.	Rebate	35.00
3.	State Participation of the Co-operative Spinning Mills ..	2.00
4.	Loans to Weavers Co-operative Societies to set up Powerlooms ..	11.50
5.	Thrift Fund Scheme (Matching Contribution)	0.40

Housing Colonies

Government of India have advised the State Government not to encourage the Weavers Co-operative Societies to take up housing colonies under Plan Schemes. No new schemes could, therefore, be taken up during 1971-72. In respect of the schemes already taken up, as against a programme for the construction of 1,337 houses the construction in respect of 1,174 houses has been completed. The construction in the case of remaining 163 houses is in various stages of progress.

Co-operative Spinning Mills

There are 5 Co-operative Spinning Mills in the State. They are: (1) Andhra Co-operative Spinning Mills, Ltd. Guntakal, (2) Chirala Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd., Chirala, (3) Rajahmundry Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd., Rajahmundry, (4) Nellore Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd., Nellore and (5) Karimnagar Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd., Karimnagar. The management of the Netha Co-operative Spinning Mills has been entrusted to the National Textile Corporation. The production and sales of yarn of the above 5 mills for 1971-72 are as shown below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Co-operative Spinning Mills	Yarn Produced	[Rs. in lakhs]
			Yarn sold
1.	Andhra Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd., Guntakal ..	187.85	188.49
2.	Chirala Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd., Chirala ..	41.73	48.04
3.	Rajahmundry Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd., Rajahmundry ..	66.90	53.02
4.	Nellore Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd., Nellore ..	15.24	22.06
5.	Karimnagar Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd., Karimnagar ..	29.43	28.49
Total :		341.15	340.10

Private Mills

There are 21 Mills in the State, of which 2 are Composite Mills. Their location and spindleage are as under:

Textile Township

The Karimnagar Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd., Karimnagar has produced yarn to the value of Rs. 29.43 lakhs during 1971-72.

Powerlooms

There are 2,513 powerlooms in the State outside the Co-operative Sector. 586 powerlooms have been installed in the Co-operative Sector and 175 powerlooms have commenced production.

SERICULTURE

Cocoons Production.—During the year 1971-72, 2.25 lakhs kgs. of reeling cocoons were produced by rearing 2.27 lakhs disease free layings as against 1.58 lakhs kgs. of reeling cocoons and 7.52 lakhs D. F. layings reared during last year. A sum of Rs. 18.101 lakhs was realised by the ryots during the year as against Rs. 16.77 lakhs realised during the previous year.

Seed Organisation.—Local race seed cocoons were produced in the silk farms at Hindupur and Anjoda for seed purpose and were multiplied in the seed area at Kodikonda. Local race seed cocoons were also produced in Local Race Seed Farm, Palmanair and multiplied in the seed area at Nellipatla. During the year 1971-72, 20.19 lakhs of Local Race Seed Cocoons and 2.06 lakhs of Foreign Race Seed Cocoons were produced, as against 19.22 lakhs of Local Race Seed Cocoons and 2.38 lakhs of Foreign Race Seed Cocoons during the previous year.

Foreign Race Seed Cocoons were produced in the basic Seed Farm Chintapalle and multiplied in Government Silk Farm, Palamanair.

During the year 1971-72, 4.78 lakhs of cross-breed layings were produced in the three Government grainages at Hindupur, Palamanair and Araku valley.

Rayalaseema Special Development Schemes.—Under Rayalaseema Development Programme, two schemes were continued during the year 1971-72 one each in Anantapur and Chittoor districts. The aim of these schemes is expansion of mulberry cultivation in Kadiri and Hindupur taluks of Anantapur district and Madanapalli and Kuppam taluks of Chittoor district.

A sum of Rs. 2.04 lakhs was provided for the implementation of the two schemes. The expenditure incurred for the implementation of the schemes at the close of financial year was Rs. 1.89 lakhs.

Rearers have been supplied with equipment in Anantapur and Chittoor districts.

Loan-cum-subsidies were sanctioned to Sericulturists in seed area of Anantapur district for sinking new wells at Rs. 6,000 each. An amount of Rs. 30,000 was also sanctioned for deepening and repairing of old wells in Anantapur and Chittoor districts.

Non-Mulbury

Tassar Silk Industry.—Five tassar seed stations and two Plan Schemes sanctioned at Narsapur (Medak district) and Chintapalli (Vizag district) were continued during the year 1971-72. These stations are located in potential areas for sustaining large-scale tassar rearings. Tribals and other backward communities are the chief beneficiaries of this industry. The areas are supplied with free seed for conducting rearings. 1,14,448 Nos. of D. F. layings were reared and 27,97,092 Nos. of reeling cocoons were produced in all the tassar seed stations, during the year 1971-72.

332 kgs. of silk yarn and 221 kgs. of silk waste were produced during the year 1971-72.

Eri-culture.—The two seed stations in Shadnagar and Peapally were continued during the year 1971-72. 100 kgs. of layings were brushed during the year. 43 kgs. of Eri-cocoons were produced and Rs. 44 was realised by the ryots.

MINES AND GEOLOGY DEPARTMENT

Introduction

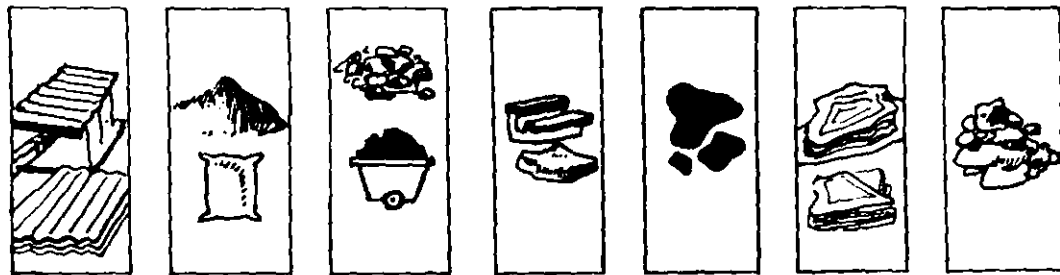
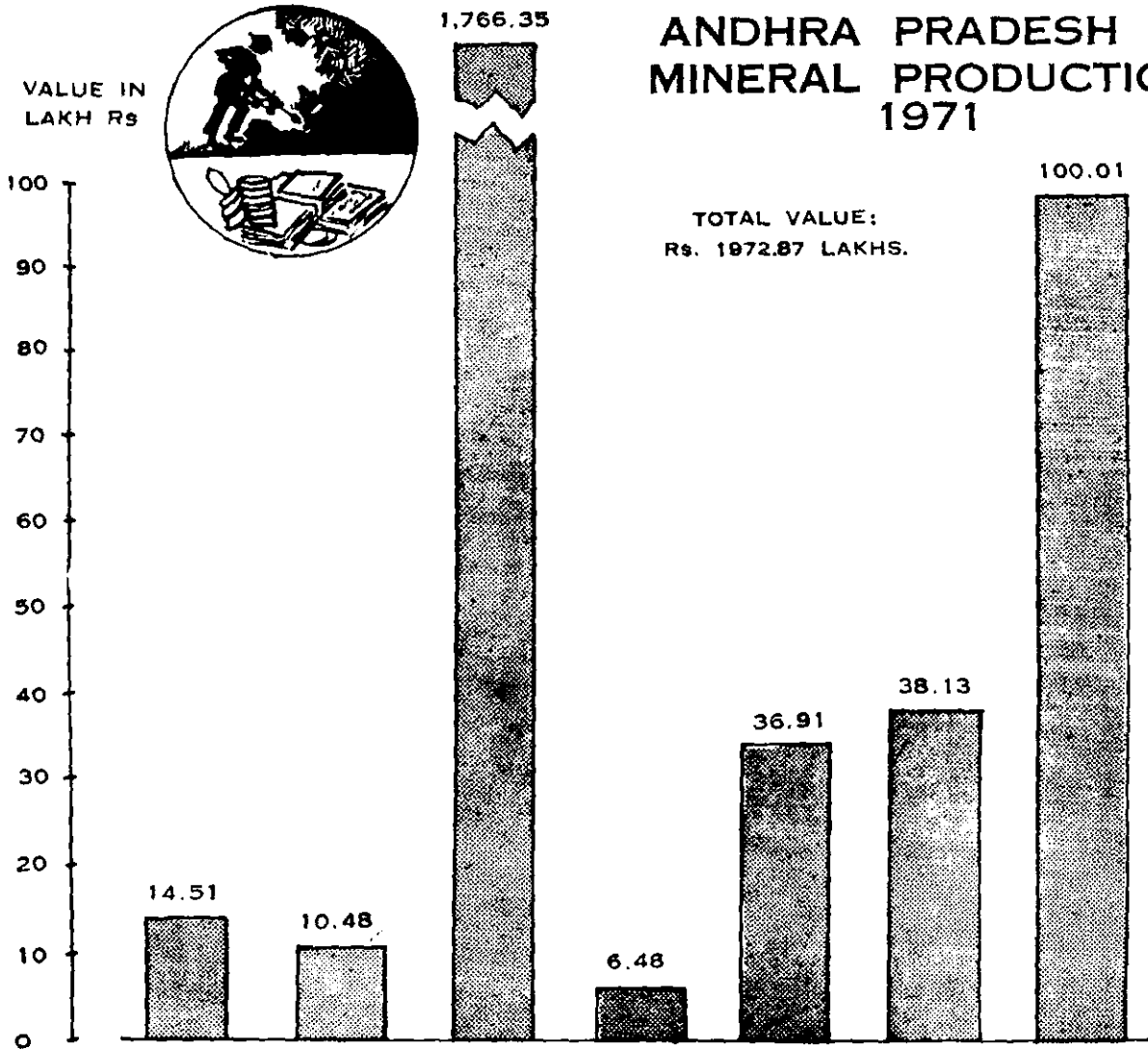
The activities of the Department of Mines and Geology are two-fold Promotional and Regulatory. The Director of Mines and Geology is made responsible to co-ordinate activities of all geological and mineral exploration agencies engaged in the State and to help accelerate the progress of mineral investigations in a phased programme devised by the Central and State Governments at the Central and State Programming Board's meetings held once at least annually.

During the year, the department's promotional and developmental activities were planned and executed by Sri M. N. Deekshitulu, Director and Sri V. Rangasayi, Joint Director. The regulatory work, which includes inspection of mines and new areas applied for mining leases and prospecting licences was carried out mainly by the Assistant Directors of Mines and Geology of the five regions. All violations in working of leases were brought to the notice of lessees through the District Collector for rectification.

The Director of Mines and Geology is nominated to several Boards and Committees, chief among them being the Mineral Advisory Board and its Standing Committees. He is, besides, a Member of the Board of Directors of the Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation, a wholly State-owned undertaking.

ANDHRA PRADESH MINERAL PRODUCTION 1971

TOTAL VALUE:
Rs. 1972.87 LAKHS.



ASBESTOS BARYTES COAL IRON ORE MANGANESE MICA LIME STONE
AND LIGNITE

SOURCE: MONTHLY BULLETIN OF MINERAL STATISTICS AND INFORMATION
NOV.-DEC. 1971. INDIAN BUREAU OF MINES NAGPUR.

Expenditure

The expenditure on the different schemes is outlined below:

Non-Plan :

	Rs.	Ps.
(a) Direction	3,06,267.	73
(b) Mineral Survey and Exploration ..	1,37,889.	54
(c) Regional Office, Kurnool ..	54,889.	10
(d) Regional Office, Warangal ..	53,147.	48
(e) Expansion of Chemical Laboratory ..	19,076.	44
(f) Regional Office, Nellore ..	51,075.	21
(g) Regional Office, Vijayawada ..	42,554.	96
(h) Regional Office, Visakhapatnam .. (*upto the end of August, 1971)	18,841.	32*
(i) Mineral Survey and Exploration ..	1,52,373.	73
Total :	<u>8,36,115.</u>	<u>51</u>

Plan :

(a) Intensification of Mineral Surveys ..	2,04,891.	11
(b) Co-ordination and Research Work ..	19,659.	35
(c) Special Development Programme for Rayalaseema	15,357.	01
Total :	<u>2,39,907.</u>	<u>97</u>
Grand Total :	<u>10,76,023.</u>	<u>48</u>

Chemical Laboratory

A total number of 291 samples of ores and minerals were analysed by the Department's Chemical Laboratory, involving estimation of 830 individual radicals. The samples analysed are: limestone and dolomite 133, iron ore 34, bauxite 15, manganese ores 73, graphite 4, calcite 2, carbonatite 1, clay 18, quartz 2 and other chemical tests 9. During the year, an expenditure of Rs. 4,348.27 was incurred for the purchase of chemicals, re-agents, etc.

Bauxite—Anantagiri, Visakhapatnam District

Aluminous laterite or bauxite was traced in an extent of about 2.7 million square metres on top of Raktakonda Hills, east of Beespuram Valley. Detailed prospecting for bauxite on this plateau was commenced in February, 1971, the earlier surveys being only reconnaissance. Sharp lateral changes from pisolitic ferruginous laterite to alumine rich laterite or bauxite could be noticed at some places, more prominently at the

water-shed forming a saddle E.N.E. of peak 4,350. The laterite capping is thin along the southern and eastern parts of the hill and gradually thickens towards north and west as revealed by scrap sections as well as pit sections. About 15 pits varying in depth from 2' to 4' were made in the previous year by March, 1971 to delineate the lateral extent of bauxite bed below hard laterite, but only 3 pit samples revealed alumina content above 49%. In the rest, the alumina was below 45%. Side by side, drilling was commenced at intervals of 80 to 100 metres. The maximum thickness of aluminous laterite was observed in the initial stage of drilling was between 10 to 11 metres. The first three bore-holes were completed by December, 1971 and another 4 holes by the end of March, 1972. The total metrage drilled was 230 metres.

A total of 120 core samples were collected for analyses out of which 15 samples were analysed.

The bore-holes drilled so far in an area of 0.77 sq. kms. reveal that the bauxite is of different shades and grade and has an average thickness of 15.5 metres, the maximum thickness being 31.56 metres in ore of the bore-hole.

Flux Grade Limestone, Dachepalli, Guntur District

In Dachepalli area, sites for 10 bore-holes were located by the Department in the southern half of the flux grade limestone zone demarcated earlier by Sri K. V. J. R. Krupanidhi of the Geological Survey of India, and drilling was taken up during 1971-72 as desired by the Two-man Team of M/s. Hindustan Steel Ltd., who earlier held a review of work so far carried out under raw material survey for the proposed Steel Plant at Visakhapatnam. The first bore-hole was drilled to a depth of 42.00 metres. At this depth, siliceous pinkish shale underlying flux grade limestone was struck which analysed 20.44% of *CaO* and 0.20% *MgO*. Subsequently, eight bore-holes were drilled ranging in depth from 37.55 metres to 58.00 metres. In all the bore-holes, limestone of flux and cement grade was encountered to an average depth of 10 metres.

Sampling was done at one metre interval in all these ten bore-holes. The samples are being analysed.

Asbestos—Kurnool District

Preliminary investigation of asbestos occurrences in the Valasala-Malkapuram area in Dhone taluk, Kurnool district, was taken up during 1971-72 and about 100 sq. miles of area covered. The area is occupied by the Vempalle limestone capped by Pulivendla quartzites, the limestone being intruded by basic sills.

Serpentinisation is seen at the upper contact of limestone with trap sills. Serpentine of various shades, mostly yellowish green and thick-green, is seen for about 2 to 3 metre-thickness near and away from the contact. Thin discontinuous veins of chrysotile asbestos is seen mostly in the serpentine. A few pits are seen along the contact which seems to have been dug for winning serpentine employed as chips for decorative flooring.

There are two zones of serpentine, one about 200 metres north of Malkapuram Railway Station, at the trap-sill contact which has been opened up for serpentine and another just south of Pedda Malkapuram. This contact also appears to have been opened for serpentine. Here, the limestone is a thin band (about 3 metres) occurring between two trap sills. Only the upper contact of this limestone with the top sill is serpentinised. The length of fibre varies from 1/10" to 1/2". Deep-pitting has been recommended along the promising contacts.

Iron-ore—Prakasam District

Investigations for low grade iron-ores by drilling in a second prominent deposit, *viz.*, Pernamitta, was commenced towards the end of 1971 (and was completed in the month of July, 1972). Three bore-holes were drilled to a total depth of 160 metres. The drilling has proved presence of magnetite quartzite to a maximum depth of 106 metres. About 25 core samples were collected at 4 metres interval and were sent to the Chemical Laboratory for analysis.

Graphite—Khammam and Visakhapatnam Districts

The graphite deposits that are being worked in Andhra Pradesh are classified into three types:

1. Disseminated flake
2. Crystalline graphite
3. Amorphous variety

South of River Godavari in the Paloncha Agency of Khammam district, graphite in schists associated with or no quartz veins is known to occur mainly near Sigurumamidi, Bollapalli, Gundlamadugu, Mundlabudapa and Siddaram Gundi. Preliminary estimates of graphite in all deposits of Palvancha was taken up and a study of potentiality of Kaverigundla mine has revealed existence of 75,000 tonnes of graphite still available for exploitation.

In the agency tract of Bhadrachalam taluk, Khammam district graphite deposits are located at the following places:

1. Rachakonda-Pulikonda (Peddakonda) area.
2. Ravigudem.
3. Kaltanuru.
4. Chokkanapalle.
5. Gundlakonda and
6. Jeediguppa (Chintakonda).

The graphite veins in all the deposits above are associated with white feldspar-bearing pegmatites which occur as wide lensoid bodies in Khondalites, the country rock. The individual occurrences are highly isolated and segregated and in order to ascertain the vein characteristics and their geological association the Department has deployed field officers for undertaking close traverses over an area of about 100 sq. kms. in Bhadrachalam and Palvancha Agencies and detailed prospecting of graphite deposits of Khammam district, was initially commenced in the field season 1971-72,

The deposits in Visakhapatnam district (Narsipatnam-Vizianagaram areas) which were also investigated during the year on the other hand, are of better quality with an average of 40% fixed carbon, which even goes upto 60% to 70% in the case of Marupalli mine (Vizianagaram taluk). But the mining recovery is poor in the two working mines near Pydipalem and Marupalli. It is still poorer (30% to 40%) in the case of the Khammam group of mines. Another mine near Vizianagaram (Sudikonda) has amorphous variety which on beneficiation yields 80%-85% fixed carbon. Sporadic occurrences revealed by detailed surveys carried by the Department of Mines and Geology over an area of 90 sq. kms. in Narsipatnam taluk have brought to light four more new veins beyond the areas under lease, but it has been suggested that unless geophysical surveys are carried out in the neighbourhood of the individual deposits no definite data on assessment of reserves would be established. The potentialities of the Anakapelle-Narsipatnam-Vizianagaram mines still remains to be assessed by detailed geophysical surveys followed up by trenching and sampling.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES DEPARTMENT

Set-up

The Weights and Measures Department came into existence in the year 1946 when the Hyderabad Weights and Measures Act, 1356 Fasli was enacted in the erstwhile State of Hyderabad. The Department was under the administrative control of the Director of Industries and Commerce. After the promulgation of the Andhra Pradesh Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 the activities of Weights and Measures Department were extended to Andhra districts also. The Controller of Weights and Measures is the Head of this Department; but the Director of Industries and Commerce acted as Ex-Officio Controller upto October, 1966 and the Director of Commerce and Export Promotion acted as Ex-Officio Controller from October, 1966 to 1967. A full-fledged Controller to be incharge of the Department was appointed in October, 1967. As per the set-up of this Department, one Deputy Controller (Gazetted) assists the Controller in the Head Office looking after the administrative and executive duties in addition to the periodical inspection of markets and sub-offices whereas the Assistant Accounts Officer looks after the accounts matters.

Aims and Objects

The aims and objects of Weights and Measures Department are twofolds, namely :

- (i) to prohibit the use of non-standard weights and measures weighing and measuring instruments of various kinds which lead to confusion and give rise to several dishonest practices and to replace them by standard weights, measures and instruments which alone are permitted to be used ; and
- (ii) to see that the weights and measures in use are accurate as per the prescribed standards.

Metric System Progress

The provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act has been extended to Banks, Quasi-Government and Co-

operative Societies, South Central Railway, Southern Railway and South Eastern Railway, Government have also issued notifications to this effect.

Four Senior Inspectors with their Manual Assistants have been deputed to South Central Railways. One Senior Inspector and one Manual Assistant each for Southern Railway and South-Eastern Railway. These Senior Inspectors have been deputed to enforce the provisions of Andhra Pradesh Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act and the Rules framed thereunder and to undertake the verification and stamping of weights, measures and instruments used in the Railways. They have also been instructed to undertake the verification and stamping of weights and measures used by canteens, co-operative societies etc., situated in Railway premises and remit the revenue collected under the Department's Head of Account.

Further, two Senior Inspectors have been deputed to Girijan Co-operative Societies Ltd., Visakhapatnam for undertaking verification and stamping of weights, measures and instruments used by the traders of Agency areas and to curb the malpractices of the traders in these areas. The two Senior Inspectors are working in Agency areas with their headquarters at Parvathipuram and Chodavaram.

Efforts are being made to bring the Post and Telephone Department, Taxi and Auto-Rickshaw Metres, Electricity Metres and Water Metres into the fold of Weights and Measures Act.

Licences

During the year under report licences have been issued to the manufacturers, dealers and repairers. An amount of Rs. 23,450 has been collected towards licence fee.

Prosecution

During the year under report 5,290 cases have been booked for the contravention of the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act and the Rules framed thereunder as against 3,777 cases booked during the previous year. Out of this 3,902 cases have been compounded and 1,388 cases have been ordered to be launched in the Court.

Altogether an amount of Rs. 2,96,080 has been levied towards composition of offence as against Rs. 2,11,158 levied in the previous year. An amount of Rs. 24,755 has been realised towards court fines as against Rs. 20,305 realised in the previous year.

The budget for this Department is Rs. 17.50 lakhs for the year 1971-72. Out of this a sum of Rs. 16.24 lakhs has been incurred and a sum of Rs. 1.07 lakhs has been surrendered to Government under the instructions of the Government postponing the purchase of working standards and Willys Jeep to the next year.

The sources of revenue for the Department are stamping fee, compounding fee, licence fee and other sources such as adjusting fee, etc. During the year under report a target for the collection of revenue has been fixed for each zone and it was expected that the total revenue would come to Rs. 22.00 lakhs during 1971-72.

Singareni Collieries

During the year under report, production, despatches and stock clearing showed remarkable increase over that of last year as seen from the statistics below:

	1970-71	1971-72
	Tonnes	Tonnes
Production ..	40,48,304	47,07,411
Despatches ..	41,23,947	47,52,935
Stock ..	7,91,110	5,96,650

With the co-operation of the railways supply and loading of wagons also showed a remarkable improvement over the earlier years. The market for the Company's production has shown encouraging trends and the Company had been so actively engaged in prospecting the new areas with a view to open more mines for the achievement of increased targets of production fixed for the coming years.

Production

The grade-wise production during the year 1971-72 was 47,07,411 tonnes as per details given below:

	Tonnes
Round Coal ..	.. 16,99,432.78
R.O.M. ..	.. 11,84,977.77
Sept-Nut ..	.. 4,77,834.19
Slack Coal (0"x1") ..	.. 13,45,098.58
Shale ..	.. 67.50
Total :	47,07,410.82

The total value of coal raised was Rs. 1,905.51 lakhs.

Despatches

The despatches during the year under report were 47,52,935 tonnes against 41,23,947 tonnes during the year 1970-71. The grade-wise despatches are given below :

	Tonnes
Round ..	.. 20,35,563.90
R.O.M. ..	.. 9,05,267.25
Sept-Nut ..	.. 5,00,147.67
Slack (0"-1") ..	.. 13,11,936.78
Shale ..	.. 19.00
Total :	47,52,934.60

Kothagudem Coalfield

Seven drilling machines were in operation during the year under report, out of which, one drilling machine was given to underground for drilling holes for one seam to other. 40 bore-holes were drilled in different areas, out of which 33 bore-holes were drilled for prospecting coal and 7 foundations were drilled for Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board at Ibrahimpatnam near Vijayawada.

Yellandu Coalfield

3 bore-holes were put down to South of Osman pit for proving Queen seam in this area, a total thickness of 1224 ft. strata enclosing a running thickness of 28 ft. coal and shale have been drilled.

Bellampalli Coalfield

Four drilling machines were in operation in this field and 33 bore-holes were drilled in different areas.

Two bore-holes were put down near the village of Golety, which is the northern most extension of Bellampalli Coalfield. 450 ft. of thickness of 32 ft. coal and shale.

South Godavari Coalfield

Four to five drilling machines were in operation at different areas in South Godavari Coalfield. 48 bore-holes have been drilled in different areas.

Particulars of Prospecting during 1971-72:

	Kotha- gudem	Yellan- du	Belam- palli	South Goda- vari	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Number of drills working	6	1	4	4	15
Number of bore-holes drilled	40	3	33	47	123
Total footage drilled including coal and shale	9,119	1,224	4,292	12,230	26,865
Running thickness of coal and shale	564	28	204	1,200	1,996
Additional reserves of coal proved in Million tonnes	13.95	..	..	10.73	34.68
Total quantity of coal proved in Million tonnes .. ..	..	7.42	..	..	..
Total footage drilled during the year	26,865 ft.	..	..	..	..

Manpower

The total number of workers on roll as on 31st May, 1972 was 32,720, average attendance per day being of the order of 24,220.

Co-operative Sugar Factories

There are 8 Co-operative Sugar Factories under production in the State. Their aggregate crushing capacity was 7100 M. tonnes per day. One co-operative sugar factory started crushing in first fortnight of November, 1971 while 6 Co-operative Sugar Factories started crushing in the second fortnight of November, 1971 while one started in the second fortnight of December, 1971 as against 5 Co-operative Sugar Factories started crushing in the second fortnight of November, 1970 while the rest in the first fortnight of December, 1970 during the previous season 1970-71. The crushing season for 1971-72 was upto April, 1972. The figures relating to cane crushed, sugar produced and percentage of recovery during the season 1971-72 with the comparative figures of the previous season are indicated below:

Serial No. and name of the C.S.F.	Daily crushing capacity	Date of starting	1971-72			1970-71			
			Cane crushed	Sugar Produced	% of recovery	Cane crushed	Sugar produced	% of recovery	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Amadala-valasa C.A. and I.S.Ltd.	1,000	22-12-71	0.51	0.05	9.54	0.51	0.05	9.71	
2. Chodavaram C. A. & I.S.,Ltd.	1,000	21-11-71	1.13	0.12	10.79	1.05	0.104	9.89	
3. Chittoor Co-operative Sugars Limited.	1,000	25-11-71	1.06	0.10	9.61	0.77	0.072	9.47	
4. Palakol ..	1,000	20-11-71	1.19	0.11	9.41	1.01	0.095	9.44	
5. Nizamabad Co-operative Sugar Factory.	1,000	24-11-71	0.66	0.07	10.23	0.85	0.098	11.46	
6. Etikoppaka C. A. and I. S. Limited.	1,000	21-11-71	1.14	0.12	10.99	0.99	0.104	10.49	
7. Anakapalli	750	14-11-71	0.78	0.08	10.51	0.65	0.069	10.76	
8. Thandava	350	21-11-71	0.35	0.04	10.74	0.13	0.033	11.07	
Tuni.							6.13	0.625	

The partial decontrol of sugar permitting free sale of 40% of sugar continued during this season.

The procedure of charging excise duty at a fixed rate of Rs. 23.65 per quintal of sugar was charged and that of charging of an *ad valorem* excise duty on an assumed tariff rate per quintal of sugar was continued during the season.

The excise duty was collected at 37.5% in respect of free sales and at 25% in respect of levy sugar.

New Sugar Factories

Government of India have issued letters of intent in respect of Co-operative Sugar Factories at Cuddapah, Gurazala, Miryalaguda and Mandasa. The following proposals are pending with Government of India.

Serial No.	Name of proposal	Name of the district
1.	Renigunta	.. Chittoor.
2.	Hanuman Junction	.. Krishna
3.	Vattagudipadu	.. Krishna
4.	Alampur ..	.. Mahaboobnagar.
5.	Pochampadu	.. Karimnagar
6.	Ibrahimpattam	.. Krishna

The proposals to set up a Co-operative Sugar Factory at Kurnool is dropped.

Expansion Proposals

The 5 Co-operative Sugar Factories at Chittoor, Etikoppaka, Anakapalli, Palakol and Tuni were sanctioned licence for expansion of their crushing capacity.

The details of the existing crushing capacity and the proposed expansion in respect of the 7 Co-operative Sugar Factories are indicated below :

Serial No.	Name of C.S.F.	Existing capacity M.T. per day	Proposed expansion
1.	Amadalavalasa C.A. and I.S. Limited	1,000	1,600
2.	Chodavaram	1,000	1,600
3.	Chittoor Co-operative Sugars ..	1,000	1,600
4.	Palakol C.A. and I.S. Limited ..	1,000	1,500*
5.	Etikoppaka C.A. and I.S. Limited	1,000	1,500
6.	Anakapalli C.A. and I.S. Limited	700	1,000
7.	Thandava	350	1,250

*Intends to restrict to 1,300 considering the present financial position of the society.

Share Capital

The following is the share capital contributions sanctioned to the Co-operative Sugar Factories in the State during the year 1971-72.

Name of the Society	Share Capital contribution in lakhs
1. The West Godavari Co-operative Sugars Limited Eluru	22
2. The Chittoor Co-operative Sugars, Limited, Chittoor ..	5
3. The Chodavaram Co-operative Sugars Limited, Chittoor	5
4. The Vijayarama Gajapathi Co-operative Agricultural and Industrial Society Limited, Vizianagaram ..	11
	Total : 43

Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation

	[Rs. in lakhs]	
	1970-71	1971-72
1. Loan applications sanctioned No.	294	275
	358	401
2. Amount Disbursed (Loans) ..	229	268
3. Gross Income earned.. ..	80	102
4. Net Profit before Taxation ..	31	36
5. Outstanding as at the end of the year :		
1. Loans	948	1,136
2. Shares	23	26
3. Debentures	25	21

Nizam Sugar Factory

The Nizam Sugar Factory Limited, was established as a Public Limited Company under the Hyderabad Companies Act IV of 1320 F. on 17th April, 1937.

Management

The company is being managed by a Board of Directors, who have in turn appointed a Managing Director, who controls the entire business of the company subject to the supervision and control of the Chairman and other members of the Board.

Personnel

The company manages all its activities and other administrative-cum-management problems through its own personnel and avails the services of consultants only on short-term basis when specific problems arise. All technical matters concerning various products manufactured at present as also other activities are being dealt by the company's own technical officers and supervisory staff.

Business

The company manufactures sugar, confectionery products, CO₂ gas and animal feeds. It has also extensive farms for cultivation of sugarcane and food products at Shakarnagar.

The crushing capacity of Sugar Plant at Shakarnagar is about 4,200 tonnes of cane per day. The rated capacity of confectionery is about 5 tonnes per day. The CO₂ plant's capacity is about 2 tonnes per day and that of animal feed is about 90 tonnes per day. The factory lands are cultivated by rotation and about 6,000 acres of land are under cultivation every year. The company has a third unit under erection for the manufacture of sugar situated at Kothur village in Zaheerabad with a crushing capacity of 1,250 tonnes per day. The machinery ordered for is being supplied by the manufacturers. Erection work is in progress and the Factory is expected to go into production for 1972-73 season. The company has no subsidiaries.

Capital Structure	Rs.
Paid Up Capital ..	1,82,58,275
Free Reserves ..	2,33,37,950
Other Reserves ..	26,00,000

During the year 1970-71, the company issued ordinary bonus shares of Rs. 25 each fully paid, to the existing members of the Company in the ratio of 1 share to 3 held by capitalising a part of the General Reserve of the Company to the extent of Rs. 36,80,000.

An Overdraft account with the Syndicate Bank, Hyderabad, against security of sugar stocks and other movable assets with a limit of Rs. 200 lakhs is arranged. However, since May, 1971, arising out of sale of sugar, the inflow of cash has been high compared to outflow. The amounts in surplus of the company's requirements are invested in short-term fixed deposits in order to earn interest.

Profitability

The profits for 3 years commencing from 1968-69 onwards are given below :

Year ended 30th September	Before Tax Rs.	After Tax Rs.	Dividend Rs.
1969	1,39,48,331	87,23,331	12%
1970	15,94,981	94,981	10%
1971	1,12,61,599	52,11,599	10%

The company has recorded a recovery percentage of cane at 11.18% for the season 1971-72 and is expecting to make a profit of Rs. 140 lakhs (before tax).

Republic Forge Company, Ltd.

Capital Structure

(A) Authorised Capital:	Rs.
2,15,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 100 each	.. 2,15,00,000
35,000 9.5% of cumulative redeemable preference.. shares of Rs. 100 each	35,00,000
	<hr/> 2,50,00,000 <hr/>

(B) Issued Capital :

1,15,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 100 each	..	1,15,00,000
30,156 9.5% of Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each	..	30,15,600
		1,45,15,600

(C) Subscribed and Paid-up Capital :

1,15,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 100 each	..	1,15,00,000
30,156 9.5% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each	..	30,15,600
Capital Reserve		1,45,15,600
		6,52,500

Sales and Job Works

During the year ended 31-3-1972, the company executed orders worth Rs. 87.92 lakhs and 3.42 lakhs respectively (provisionals).

Assets and Liabilities (as on 31-3-1972—Provisional)

Liabilities	[Rs. in lakhs]	Assets	[Rs. in lakhs]
Share Capital	.. 145.16	Gross Block less de-preciation	.. 259.32
Reserve and Surplus	6.53	Current Assets	.. 130.75
Loans (secured)	.. 186.20	Loans and Advances	.. 30.91
Loans (unsecured)	.. 204.27	Intangible assets	.. 11.33
Due to Collaborators	101.11	Losses	.. 229.71
Current Liabilities & Provisions	18.75		
	662.02		662.02

Activities of the company and relation to industries initiating its products, etc.

The Company has been catering to the needs of Automobile Industry, Defence, Railways, Diesel Engines supplying variety of components as under :

1. Diesel Engine Components
2. Automobile parts
3. Scooter parts
4. Railway components
5. Tractor forgings
6. Diesel Locomotive parts
7. L. P. G. Valves
8. Bungs for gas cylinders
9. Defence items
10. All types of rough forgings.

Working details of the company

The company was incorporated in the year 1957 in private sector. It went into regular production in 1968. The State Government took over the unit since the promoters failed to implement the project. During the year the company produced 1804.757.M. Tonnes of forgings valued at Rs. 91.34 lakhs.

A. P. Small Scale Industries Development Corporation, Ltd.

The Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industries Development Corporation Limited was incorporated on 1-3-1961 with an authorised capital of Rs. 50.00 lakhs which was later increased to Rs. 200.00 lakhs. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 99.96 lakhs has been subscribed and paid up by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. On 1-7-1962 the Government transferred the ownership of 20 Departmental Units and 6 Raw Material Servicing Centres to this Corporation which were till then under the control of the Department of Industries. Besides this 5 Industrial Units of the Government are also being kept under the administrative control of the Corporation.

During December, 1968 the Corporation made a distinct departure in its policy, when it decided as a matter of policy not to own and run any industrial units directly. It has also decided to transfer the production units under its control to the Private Sector, thus attracting the private capital into the Small Scale Sector and concentrating its activities more on promotional side designed to attract the entrepreneurs to set up more small scale industries in the State. In the light of the above policy decision, the Corporation has sold out 73 of its production units during 1970-71 and 1971-72.

Since the year 1962 the Corporation was entertaining loan applications from the entrepreneurs for financial assistance and had sanctioned loans to 65 industries to an extent of Rs. 41.84 lakhs. After 14-10-1965 as several financial institutions had come forward to give loans to the industrialists in a big way, the Board stopped giving loans.

Capital Participation

It is commonly acknowledged that in an industrially backward State like Andhra Pradesh, industrial promotion is possible only with the schemes of participation in the capital structure. While loans are available on liberalised terms and conditions to the big industrialists, there are no institutional arrangements for providing risk capital for small scale industrialist in the State. To remove this impediment and guided by the object of fostering the growth of industries in the State, the Corporation devised a scheme to participate in the risk capital of limited companies. The Corporation will provide capital base to the small scale industries by participating in the capital structure not only on minority participation basis, but on joint venture basis also. This scheme induces the hesitant entrepreneurs, particularly in the backward areas, to come forward for establishing industries with the collaboration of the Corporation which undertakes a part of the risk. The Corporation encourages capital participation in the following categories of industries :

1. Export and defence oriented and import substitution industries.
2. Sophisticated industries particularly in the ancillary lines.
3. Local raw material based industries and those which provide a basis for agricultural development.

The Corporation has so far sanctioned 42 schemes of capital participation with a total involvement of Rs. 61.79 lakhs and it has already released its contribution to the share capital in 20 companies out of which

14 companies have already been commissioned. The position of amounts sanctioned and investments made so far is as under :

Particulars	No. of Companies	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
Total assistance sanctioned	.. 42	61.79
<i>Amount already disbursed :</i>		
(a) in the companies already gone into production	14	21.55
(b) in the companies yet to start production	6	6.09
(c) sanctions rescinded due to lack of response/interest	7	6.09
(d) sanctions not released/availed	19	26.62

It may be seen from the above, that the Corporation has so far released a sum of Rs. 27.64 lakhs out of which Rs. 10.72 lakhs in equity capital and Rs. 16.26 lakhs in preference share capital besides a total commitment of Rs. 27.28 lakhs in 20 companies. There are some more schemes for capital participation from the entrepreneurs which are under the consideration of the Corporation.

Techno-Economic Feasibility Reports

There are a number of draw-backs for an entrepreneur to come forward to establish industries due to lack of consultancy services and non-availability of feasibility reports, etc. The Corporation has, therefore, undertaken an ambitious programme of getting the feasibility reports prepared by experts in the sophisticated industrial schemes. With this object in view, the Corporation has appointed four highly qualified technical people in the field of Mechanical Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Electronics etc., for preparation of feasibility reports. The Corporation is also availing the services of reputed technical consultancy firms for the preparation of feasibility reports and has placed order for 22 schemes of which 12 feasibility reports have already been prepared at a cost of about Rs. 1.00 lakh. A few entrepreneurs have also been identified by the Corporation to take up these feasibility reports to establish industries.

Technocrats Assistance Scheme

There is a large number of technocrats without the backing of financial resources to set up small industries of their own and remain unemployed. With a view to provide self-employment to them, and with the object of encouraging the entrepreneurial talent, various scheduled banks are operating schemes to help the technocrats to set up industries which have come to be known, as "Technocrats" schemes. The Corporation on its part acts as a catalyst between the banks and the technocrat and endeavours to offer effective assistance to qualified technocrats by rendering technical and marketing assistance.

The main bottleneck in the implementation of the above scheme is the non-availability of infrastructural facilities like the factory sheds on rent. Therefore the Corporation has decided to construct Industrial Estates exclusively for technocrats at such places where sufficient number of technocrats come forward to set up industries. To begin with, a technocrats' Industrial Estate was constructed at Balanagar, Hyderabad with a provision of 50 factory sheds at a cost of Rs. 31.00 lakhs. All the sheds have been occupied and as many as 35 industries have already gone into commercial production. In view of heavy demand from those technocrats whose schemes were already sanctioned, the Corporation has further plans to construct 51 more sheds adjacent to the existing estate. There are also plans to construct similar industrial estate at other places like Visakhapatnam.

Under the above scheme, the Corporation has so far processed and recommended about 200 schemes to the banks, out of which about 100 schemes were already sanctioned by the banks and have gone into production.

Craftsmen Guilds

The Corporation has found that weaker sections of the society like craftsmen, artisans and other skilled workers desirous of setting up of small ventures, are not able to obtain financial assistance from banks with ease because of the requirements being not only low but also because of their disposal over a wide area. Therefore, the Corporation thought of bringing all such craftsmen to a central place and accommodate them under a single roof. Under this scheme the Corporation has constructed a craftsmen guild at Mallepally with two units, each accommodating nearly 50 small industries, at a cost of Rs. 10.00 lakhs and 100 Small Scale Industries with a total capital of about Rs. 10.00 lakhs. These industries have provided employment to about 1,000 people. So far, the Corporation has assisted about 150 craftsmen who have established 100 small scale units with 100% loan facilities provided by banks.

The Corporation has got further plans to construct four more industrial guilds for craftsmen and I.T.I. trained boys in Rayalaseema Region, one each at Anantapur, Kurnool, Cuddapah and Tirupathi. The Rayalaseema Development Board has allotted a sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs during the year 1971-72 with which the construction of guilds in that region would be taken up. The Board of Directors of the Corporation at their recent meeting considered the detailed estimates for construction of a guild at Tirupathi and sanctioned a sum of Rs. 3.75 lakhs. The Corporation has also got similar plans to construct two Industrial guilds in the Telangana region at Mahaboobnagar and Warangal at a cost of Rs. 5.00 lakhs each. Recently the Government of Andhra Pradesh has sanctioned a loan of Rs. 10.00 lakhs for this purpose. Suitable sites are being selected and the construction work would start soon.

Marketing Assistance

The Small Scale Industries in the State are at a great disadvantage due to lack of organized marketing services which is hampering the growth of small scale industries. In certain fields of production, particularly for the processed foods, lack of marketing arrangements has hampered

the growth of the industry. Therefore, the Corporation has devised scheme for undertaking to market the products manufactured by the small scale industrialists in the State. At present it has confined its activities in this direction to industries situated in the Craftsmen Guild at Mallepally and Technocrats' Industrial Estate, Balanagar, which are constructed by the Corporation.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

The National Small Industries Corporation have agreed in principle to appoint this Corporation as their agents for the supply of machinery on hire purchase basis to the educated unemployed persons under self-employment scheme in the State. With the implementation of this scheme, the entrepreneurs are expected to come forward to set up their industries since this Corporation would then be in a position to serve them better. For this purpose, the Government of Andhra Pradesh have sanctioned Rs. 20.00 lakhs to this Corporation and this activity was taken up from 22-2-1972. The response from the educated unemployed persons is encouraging and the Corporation has already received more than 100 applications from districts in the State. The final batch of these applications is under scrutiny for according sanction.

With a view to exploit the forest produce available in the tribal areas, the Corporation has also drawn up a scheme under which, machinery required for the industries to be set up by the tribals would be supplied on hire purchase basis while the Girijan Co-operative Corporation would look after the other requirements of these industries and also guarantee repayment of the hire purchase instalments to the Corporation.

Six Raw Material Servicing Centres were transferred to the control of this Corporation by the Government with effect from 1-7-1962. Since the Small Scale Industries cannot compete with the Large Scale Industries in the matter of procurement and storage of scarce raw materials these raw material servicing centres were entrusted with the job of procuring scarce raw materials on behalf of the small scale industrialists and distribute the same to them. The raw materials supplied by these centres consist of iron and steel both indigenous as well as imported including stainless steel and mutton tallow, iodine (crude) nickel and some sort of imported dyes. The quantity handled by the Raw Material Servicing Centres was of the order of 6298.100 tonnes valued at Rs. 1,47,55,356.

A. P. MINING CORPORATION, LTD.

Objectives

The Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation, Ltd., was set up in the year 1961 as a wholly State owned undertaking with the primary objectives of exploiting the mineral resources of the State and to promote mineral processing and mineral based industries in collaboration with the private parties wherever desirable and possible.

Capital

The authorised capital of the Corporation is Rs. 200 lakhs and paid-up capital as on 31-3-1972 was Rs. 99.50 lakhs.

Management

The Board of Directors of the Corporation including its Chairman and Managing Director are appointed by the Government. In addition to the official Directors there were two non-official Directors representing universities and general public. The organisation continued to be under the direct charge of a Managing Director assisted by the General Manager Mining Engineer, Efficiency Audit Officer and Secretary-cum-Accounts Officer with the necessary staff.

Plan Provision

The Government has released Rs. 7.5 lakhs towards share capital during 1971-72. An additional amount of Rs. 5 lakhs has been released towards the contribution of the Corporation to the share capital for setting up a crucible unit in the State.

Exploitation of Minerals for Export

The Corporation operated during the year under report an Iron Ore at Siddapuram village, Anantapur district. A quantity of 3,214 Mts. was produced and a quantity of 2,844 Mts. fetching a sale value of Rs. 51,608 was sold to M.M.T.C. for export.

Iron ore worth Rs. 1.69 crores has been exported so far by the Corporation.

Asbestos

The Corporation operated Asbestos Mines in Pulivendla taluk, Cuddapah district during the year under report. A quantity of 230 Mts. of asbestos was mined and a quantity of 271 Mts. was sold. The total value of sales was Rs. 9.71 lakhs thus saving foreign exchange to that extent.

Ball Clay

The Corporation has been operating a ball clay mine at Dwaraka Tirumala, West Godavari district. During the year under report, a quantity of 7,562 tonnes of ball clay was produced and a quantity of 7,450 tonnes was sold at a sale value of Rs. 3.73 lakhs representing foreign exchange saved for the country.

Fire Clay

During the year under report the Corporation has operated two fire clay mines, viz., Punyakshetram and Bommuru in East Godavari district. A total quantity of 3 677.30 tonnes of fire clay was sold at a value of Rs. 1.32 lakhs.

Glass Sand

The Corporation has been operating Silica Sand Processing Unit based on the quartz mines at Choulapalli, Mahaboobnagar district. During the year under report a quantity of 7.611 Mts. of silica-sand was

sold. In addition to this, quartz lumps and felspar lumps of 492 and 68 Mts. respectively were sold. In all, during the year under report, the sale value of these minerals was Rs. 4.33 lakhs.

Limestone

Mining operations at the Limestone mine at Ramathirtham village, Kurnool district were temporarily suspended in view of the accumulation of stocks. Sales during the year under report from the Ramathirtham mine were Rs. 45,565. Efforts are being made to resume mining operations.

The Corporation has promoted a company under the name of "Sunder Sheila Private Ltd." with Shri J. D. Lohade and others to work and manage a marble mine at Monditog, Yellandu taluk, Khammam district and to set up a polishing unit for marble near Hyderabad.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

Industrial Training Institutes and District Level Training Centres

Administration.—In the day-to-day administration of the Craftsmen Training Scheme and District Level Training Centres in the State, the Director of Employment and Training is assisted by the following Officers at the Headquarters :

1. Joint Director of Training.
2. Deputy Director of Training.
3. Two Inspectors of Training.
4. Assistant Director (Training).
5. One Assistant Apprenticeship Adviser.
6. One Accounts Officer.

Craftsmen Training Scheme

Salient Features.—In order to suit the present trends of the industry and to provide training for self-employment, certain unpopular and outmoded existing trades were replaced under diversification programmes by more popular and self-employment oriented trades.

Building Programmes.—Almost all the Industrial Training Institutes are housed in the permanent buildings.

To create more incentive among the trainees in Industrial Training Institutes to devote their maximum concentration towards their training scheme of awarding merit scholarships to the trainees at Rs. 15 per month per trainee to 4% of the total strength on rolls introduced during 1969-70 under Plan Schemes was continued during the year under report.

Equipment and Furniture.—Orders for the supply of equipment were placed to the amounts noted against each Industrial Training Institute and District Level Training Centre during the year 1971-72.

	Rs.
1. Industrial Training Institute, Eluru ..	23,250
2. Industrial Training Institute, Peddapalli ..	23,250

	Rs.
3. Industrial Training Institute, Nellore ..	3,003
4. Industrial Training Institute, Chittoor ..	23,250
5. Industrial Training Institute, Secunderabad	16,537
6. Industrial Training Institute, Sangareddy ..	35,658
7. Industrial Training Institute, Nizamabad ..	24,659
8. Industrial Training Institute, Vijayawada ..	20,047
9. Industrial Training Institute, Hyderabad ..	48,233
10. Industrial Training Institute, Anantapur ..	19,115
11. Industrial Training Institute, Visakhapatnam	63,835
12. Industrial Training Institute, Dhone ..	23,250
13. Industrial Training Institute, Nalgonda ..	16,537
14. Industrial Training Institute, Bobbili ..	16,537
15. District Level Training Centre, Mahaboobnagar	23,250
16. District Level Training Centre, Cuddapah	3,003

One tractor for each of the Institute was supplied where the Tractor Mechanic trade was introduced during the year under report.

Deputation of Staff for Training under various Schemes.—Four Principals of Industrial Training Institutes were deputed for training under the full-time staff training programme for more efficiency of Principals of Industrial Training Institutes as Training and Management Executives at Central Staff Research and Training Institute, Calcutta for a period of six months during the period from 1-4-1971 to 31-3-1972. Out of them two Principals have completed such training programme and resumed duty as Principals.

Apprenticeship Training Scheme.—The Apprenticeship Act 1961 has been implemented in the State during the period under report both in Public and Private Sectors.

Designated Trades.—During the period under report 56 trades have been designated under the Apprenticeship Act 1961.

Implementation by Industries.—There are altogether 458 establishments in Public and Private Sectors which have training facilities to engage 3,293 apprentices. Out of them, 169 establishments are implementing the Act in this State engaging 1,707 apprentices. The implementation of the Act in the remaining 289 establishments for 1,586 apprentices is still in process and speedy efforts are being made by the Department.

Registration of Contracts of Apprentices.—Under the provisions of the Act, 5,369 Contractors of Apprentices have been registered so far which makes them eligible to sit for the All India Trade Test for Apprentices.

All India Trade Test for Apprentices.—So far 16 All India Trade Tests for Apprentices were conducted with an interval of 6 months each,

sponsoring 3,562 apprentices. Out of them, 2,128 apprentices appeared for these tests and 1,462 were declared successful getting a percentage of 68.7 pass.

All-India Trade Test.—During the period under report, 3,593 trainees (including Andhra, Telangana and Private) came out successful from the all Industrial Training Institutes both in Engineering and Non-Engineering Trades in the All India Trade Test held in July, 1971.

PRINTING AND STATIONERY (STORES PURCHASE) DEPARTMENT

Set-up

There was no change in the set-up of the Stores Purchase Wing of Printing, Stationery and Stores Purchase Department.

The reorganised department of Printing and Stationery after the bifurcation of the composite Stores Purchase and Industrial Marketing Department is functioning from 1-4-1966. The functions in the reconstituted set-up of the Department are as follows:

1. Purchase of the requirements of Printing Department.
2. Purchase of the requirements of Stationery Department.
3. To enter into rate contracts for items commonly required by all departments of Government such as, Wooden Furniture Steel Furniture, Cycles, Tracing Cloth, etc.
4. To act as a Co-ordinating Agency between the Director-General, Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi and the different Departments of State Government for all items on the rate contract of DGS & D.

The Stores Purchase Wing was entrusted with the purchase of large variety of Miscellaneous items for the Press Workshop from February, 1968. These had remained outside the range of Stores enumerated in G. O. Ms. No. 994, Industries, dated 29-7-1958, and were being handled directly by the Printing Department till then, as an annual feature. The change was effected to enable the Printing Department to concentrate better on its service functions.

Another notable event is that with decentralisation of purchases of sophisticated items of machinery and items involving technical expertise with effect from 1-4-1966, a Draft Stores Purchase Manual was got up by the Stores Purchase Department at the instance of Government in the Industries Department as it was thought that this would be useful to all departments of Government.

The Stores Purchase Department has recently been declared as the Co-ordinating Office for reporting all data relating to direct purchases made by various organisations, public sectors, undertakings and other co-operative bodies in the State of Andhra Pradesh to the Director-General, Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi, as the Government of India Purchase Organisation held the view that this information will be useful to the trading community to initiate schemes of production and expansion. It is held by the Government of India Organisation that this information is also essential for compiling a Directory of Purchases for

analysis and research relating to diversification and permeability of economic impulses in the Indian economy.

The year under report has registered a total purchase of stores worth Rs. 36,82,874.96, excepting stationery and printing materials worth Rs. 30,47,735.21 other articles to the tune of Rs. 6,35,139.75 were purchased through the D.G.S. & D. rate contract. While the total value of purchases made during the financial year 1971-72 through S.S.I Units was Rs. 1,24,697.45.

Rate-Contracts

During the period under report, the Department had entered into the following rate-contracts to facilitate Indenting Officers to draw their requirements directly against these rate-contracts as Direct Demanding Officer:

1. Wooden furniture
2. Steel furniture
3. Cycles
4. Tracing cloth
5. Wooden planks (required for the Stationery Department for packing purposes).

Indents

The total number of indents report during the period under report was ninety-seven. The total number of tender enquiries issued during the year under report was twenty-nine. These were published in the Andhra Pradesh Trade Bulletin, Indian Trade Journal and various Newspapers.

Registration

The total number of firms registered during the year under report was three thus bringing the total number of firms registered till the end of 13-3-1972 to eight hundred and thirty-five.

The total number of registration forms issued during the year was twenty-six and this fetched an income of Rs. 293.00. Out of these eleven registration forms were issued at concessional rates to S.S.I. Units.

Chapter XI

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Secretary: Sri B. C. Gangopadhyay

CHIEF ELECTRICAL INSPECTORATE

Sri O. L. N. Reddi

CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE (R. & B.)

Sri A. R. Satyanarayana Rao

DIRECTOR OF GOVERNMENT GARDENS

**CHIEF ENGINEER, MAJOR IRRIGATION AND
GENERAL**

Sri V. Suryanarayana

CHIEF ENGINEER, PROJECTS

Sri V. Suryanarayana

CHIEF ENGINEER, NAGARJUNASAGAR CANAL

Sri T. C. Krishna Rao

CHIEF ENGINEER, MEDIUM & MINOR IRRIGATION

Sri S. Gopalan

CHIEF ENGINEER, ELECTRICITY (OPERATION)

Sri Mir Ahmed Hussain Khan

CHIEF ENGINEER, ELECTRICITY (CIVIL)

Sri B. Venkata Narayana

CHIEF ENGINEER, ELECTRICITY (PROJECTS)

Sri C. S. Reddy

ELECTRICITY [BOARD

Chairman: Sri A. Krishna Swamy

PORT DEPARTMENT

Chapter XI
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

ELECTRICAL INSPECTORATE

Set-up

The Andhra Pradesh Electrical Inspectorate is responsible for the administration of Electricity Law in the State. The Chief Electrical Inspector to Government is the Head of the Department and is under the administrative control of the Public Works Department of the Government.

Functions

The following are the items of work attended to by the Department:

- (i) Statutory Inspection of Electrical Installations of the Licence and sanctionees and Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board.
- (ii) Scrutiny of the proposals of High Voltage consumers for new electrical installations as well as additions and alterations to the existing installations under Rules 63 and 64 of Indian Electricity Rules, 1956.
- (iii) Inspections and issue of Safety Certificates for items covered under item (2) above.
- (iv) Annual inspections of all High Voltage consumers' installations on a phased programme under Rule 46 of Indian Electricity Rules, 1956.
- (v) At present the periodical inspections of Medium Voltage and Low Voltage consumer installations are being carried out by the suppliers.
- (vi) Scrutiny of proposals for the installation of Neon-signs and X-ray plants and inspection and issue of Safety Certificates as per Rules 71 and 73 of Indian Electricity Rules, 1956.
- (vii) Inspection and issue of Safety Certificates for temporary installations connected with exhibitions and public functions addressed by V.I.Ps.
- (viii) Administration and Accounting of Andhra Pradesh Electricity Duty Act, 1933.
- (ix) Scrutiny of proposals for the electrical installations of cinema, theatres, inspection and issue of Electrical Certificate under Andhra Pradesh Cinemas (Regulation) Rules.
- (x) Investigation of Electrical Accidents; and
- (xi) Issue of Electrical Contractors Licences and Competency Certificates to Supervisors, Electricians and Wiremen during the period when the Rules were in force.

Three Assistant Electrical Inspectors attached to Chief Electrical Inspector to Government for attending to the scrutiny of all technical proposals, suggestions for improving electrical installations to comply with Rules and Regulations and issue of certificates.

Inspections

There are two inspecting divisions and one sub-division directly attached to the Chief Electrical Inspector to Government with headquarters at Kurnool and Hyderabad for Electrical Divisions and at Hyderabad for sub-division. There are seven sub-divisions having headquarters at Hyderabad, Nizamabad, Warangal, Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Nellore and Kurnool. Out of seven sub-divisions, three sub-divisions are attached to Electrical Inspector, Andhra Pradesh West, Hyderabad and the remaining four sub-divisions are attached to Electrical Inspector, Andhra Pradesh East, Kurnool. There are nine Assistant Electrical Inspectors and twenty-six Junior Engineers (Electrical) to carry out inspections.

The Executive Engineer (Electrical Division) Srisailam Project of Public Works Department and Assistant Engineer (Electrical) of Public Works Department in Nagarjunasagar Project are appointed as officers to assist the Chief Electrical Inspector to Government for the purpose of the said rules in respect of electrical installations erected in the area of Srisailam Project and Nagarjunasagar Project, respectively.

Licensee

Besides the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board, a private licensee, namely Co-operative Electric Supply Society Limited, Sircilla, distribute power availing bulk supply from Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board

Consumers' Generating Sets

Several Industrial consumers have standby generating sets. There are about 69 generating sets belonging to these consumers.

Functions

Sl. No.	Category of Inspection	No. of Inspections conducted
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Statutory approvals issued to H. V. Installations, including Neon-signs, X-rays under Rule 63	165
2.	Inspections carried out under Rule 46 (inclusive of Neon-signs and X-rays) ..	730
3.	Inspections under Section 30 of Indian Electricity Act, 1910	30
4.	Cinemas	1,655*
Total:		2,580

* Includes fresh Inspections, Annual Inspections, Check Inspections and Surprise Inspections.

Electrical Accidents

The statement furnished below gives the total number of accidents and casualties occurred during the year 1971-72.

Total Reported		Fatal		Non-Fatal	
Accidents	Casualties	Accidents	Casualties	Accidents	Casualties
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
213	236	111	130	102	106

The following are some of the measures taken to minimise the electrical accidents.

(a) Periodical inspection of H. V. Consumers' installations under Rule 46 of Indian Electricity Rules 1956 was intensified. This has resulted in the consumers attending to the defective installations to ensure safety and bringing them to conform to the present day standards.

(b) Further, appointment of persons competent to be incharge of operation and maintenance of electricity installations as required under Rule 3 of Indian Electricity Rules 1956 was insisted upon wherever persons authorised by consumers were found to be incompetent to ensure safety to operating personnel and equipment.

(c) For minimising accidents arising from snapped conductors, the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board was advised in respect of the following:

1. To exercise greater check on the quality of construction works especially in regard to tensioning of aluminium conductors.
2. Improving standards of maintenance, adequate trees clearance to overhead lines, etc.
3. Providing bimetallic clamps.
4. Provision of guy insulators for stays of line supporters.
5. Replacement of deteriorated wooden poles with RCC poles.
6. Replacement of deteriorated Weather Proof Service Lines.

Licensing Board

Permits and licences issued till 29-12-1971 are as indicated below :

Sl. No.	Category	No. of licences/ permits issued
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Supervisor (Utilisation) ..	41
2.	Supervisor (Mines) ..	1
3.	Electrician	23
4.	Wiremen	45
5.	Contractors Licences ..	3

Cinema Operators Examination Committee

Government while abolishing the Government Board of Examiners for Cinema Operators, Andhra Pradesh with effect from 6-9-1968 have constituted a Committee under Cinema Operators (Registration, Apprenticeship and Examinations) Rules, 1910.

The Committee consists of:

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1. Chief Electrical Inspector to Government | Ex-officio Chairman. |
| 2. Electrical Inspector, Andhra Pradesh, West, Hyderabad | Member/Ex-officio Secretary. |
| 3. Deputy Director of Films.. | .. Member Ex-officio. |
| 4. Electrical Inspector, Andhra Pradesh, East, Kurnool | Member Ex-officio. |
| 5. Sound Engineers .. | .. Member Non-official. |

Cinema Operators Examinations

Cinema Operators Examination was conducted twice during the year under report and the results are as follows:

	No. of candidates appeared for the examination	No. of candidates passed the examination
First Session in August 1971 ..	216	96
Second Session in December 1971	116	63

Cinema Operators Licences

Fresh licences issued and old licences renewed during the year are as follows:

- | | | |
|------------------------------|----|-----|
| 1. Fresh licences issued | .. | 331 |
| 2. Old licences renewed | .. | 710 |
| 3. Duplicate licences issued | .. | 3 |

Cinematograph Installations

- | | | |
|---------------------------|----|------------|
| 1. As on 1-4-1971 .. | .. | 1,144 Nos. |
| 2. Added during the year | .. | 155 Nos. |
| 3. Closed during the year | .. | 63 Nos. |
| 4. Total as on 31-3-1972 | .. | 1,236 Nos. |

Revenue and Expenditure

Fees for inspection and services rendered by the Inspectorate.

The revenue realised for the year 1971-72 is Rs. 3,27,394.37 comprising of fees under Indian Electricity Act and Rules and fees for the Electrical Inspection of Cinemas and Electricity Duty under Andhra Pradesh Electricity Duty Act, 1939.

The expenditure of Electrical Inspectorate for the year 1971-72 is Rs. 7,35,414.96.

A. P. Electricity Duty Act, 1939

There are two sanction-holders, *viz.*, Messrs. Singareni Collieries Company, Limited, Kothagudem and Messrs. Sirpur Paper Mills Limited. Sirpur Khagaznagar from whom Electricity Duty is being collected. The Electricity Duty realised from the two sanction-holders for the year 1971-72 is Rs. 64,429.07. There is one licensee Messrs. Co-operative Electric Supply Society Limited, Sircilla. Electricity Duty has to be levied and the same is under correspondence at the end of the year under report.

Acquisition of Electrical Undertakings

During the year compensation proposals in respect of all the Electrical Undertakings acquired have been received by the Government except in the case of Vijayawada Municipal Electrical Undertaking since the basis under which compensation has to be paid was in dispute pending decision in the Andhra Pradesh High Court.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (R. & B.)

Set-up

During the year 1971-72, Government sanctioned an additional Post of Chief Engineer for National Highways and Administration.

Shri A. R. Satyanarayana Rao, B.E., M.I.E., continued to be the Chief Engineer (Roads and Buildings) during the year. Shri T. Achyutaramayya, B.E. (Hons.), C. E. (Hons.), M. I. E., assumed charge of the new post of Chief Engineer, National Highways and Administration on 9-12-1971 and continued to hold the post till 31-3-1972.

The strength of the various administrative and technical posts in this Department as on 31-3-1972 both at Headquarters and in the State are as follows:

	Name of the Post	Number
1.	Chief Engineers ..	2
2.	Superintending Engineers ..	16
3.	Executive Engineers ..	70
4.	Assistant Engineers ..	273
5.	Non-Technical Personal Assistant to Chief Engineer ..	1

During the year under report, the following new posts have been sanctioned:

One post of Chief Engineer for National Highways and Administration.

The Government have also sanctioned additional staff to cope up with the heavy work on National Highways works during 1971-72. Eighteen circles and sub-divisions were formed out of the additional staff sanctioned.

Government have also sanctioned additional staff to strengthen the existing Roads and Buildings Department for State works.

One Circle at Visakhapatnam and the seventeen Divisions and Sub-Divisions were utilised during the year against this sanction.

For attending to the rural works in Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chittoor, Kurnool and Mahaboobnagar districts the Government in G. O. Ms.

No. 1118, Public Works Department, dated 18-8-1971, have sanctioned the following sub-divisions:

1. Anantapur Sub-Division
2. Cuddapah Sub-Division
3. Chittoor Sub-Division
4. Kurnool Sub-Division
5. Mahaboobnagar Sub-Division
6. Tirupathi Sub-Division

Work-Load

The Department continued to be incharge of maintaining the State Roads, National Highways and all State Government Buildings and has been executing all original works pertaining to Roads and Bridges incharge of State Government and also the works on National Highways and other Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Besides these, the Department is also incharge of the Water Supply Scheme for the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. Apart from these, the road works under Special Plan of Tribal Development, Road Works under Drought Prone Area Programme, sponsored by the Government of India (formerly known as Rural Works Programme) and the road works under the scheme of Providing Infra-structure Complex of Markets and Roads in the Nagarjunasagar Ayacut areas, also sponsored by the Government of India, continued to be executed during the year under report. The work of providing a Second Ghat Road from Tirupathi to Tirumalai also continued to be executed by this department.

The grant and outlay in 1971-72 under various Heads for 'Roads' Sector is as follows :

	Grant Rs.	Expenditure Rs.
1. National Highways—Original Works	5,50,00,000	5,64,80,789
2. National Highways—Repairs..	67,30,300	74,27,834
3. Non-Plan	4,50,300	3,67,033
4. Plan (103 Capital) ..	2,78,03,000	2,65,00,373
5. Central Road Fund ..	17,00,000	21,12,859
6. E & I Schemes	14,22,000	10,91,708
7. Sugarcane Roads ..	2,50,100	2,78,313
8. State Road Repairs ..	6,01,10,000	6,15,93,930
9. Infrastructure Complex of Markets and Roads in Nagarjunasagar Project Area ..	15,00,000	14,62,511
10. Rural Works	53,06,000	52,49,162
11. Tribal Development Roads ..	36,10,000	39,37,174
12. Tools and Plant—New Supplies	1,36,100	1,40,019
13. Tools and Plant—Repairs and Carriages	46,15,000	42,11,242
14. Minor Works	13,00,000	13,91,402
15. Maintenance of Avenues ..	47,000	42,807
16. Traffic Signs	15,000	14,567
17. Railway Safety Works ..	11,00,000	9,18,205

An expenditure of Rs. 2,24,16,600 was incurred during the year on 1,469 works taken up in twenty-one districts under drought relief programme in order to provide employment to the labourers.

The total work-load of the Department on Road Works, Capital and Maintenance besides the special programmes executed as mentioned above is Rs. 16,73,79,456 in terms of expenditure.

The expenditure on Capital Works and Maintenance of Roads in Andhra and Telangana regions is as follows:

	Capital Works Rs.	Maintenance Rs.
Andhra Region ..	.. 6,46,33,423	4,82,27,055
Telangana Region..	.. 3,25,70,072	1,79,87,400
Total :	<u>9,72,03,495</u>	<u>6,62,14,455</u>

The expenditure on Avenues and Tools and Plant in the two Regions is as follows:

	Avenues Rs.	Tools and Plant Rs.
Andhra Region ..	.. 42,806	28,64,258
Telangana Region..	.. ..	10,54,442
Total :	<u>42,806</u>	<u>39,18,700</u>

The expenditure on Building Works and Hyderabad Water Works during the year under 'Plan and Non-Plan' is Rs. 476.95 lakhs.

In the Technical Section of the Roads Wing of Chief Engineer's office, 57 Estimates costing Rs. 765.388 lakhs on State Roads and 66 Estimates costing Rs. 1,298.299 lakhs on National Highways and Centrally sponsored works were technically sanctioned. 62 Tenders were received in the office of which 34 tenders were scrutinised and accepted and 28 tenders were scrutinized and returned during the year.

ROADS, BRIDGES AND BUILDINGS

Functions

The Roads and Buildings Department is in-charge of all Government Roads in Andhra and Telangana regions. There are 14,465 Miles of Roads in charge of the State Government as on 31-3-1972. Of these, 9,403 Miles are in Andhra region and 5,062 Miles are in Telangana region. The lengths under each classification of roads is as follows:

Classification	Andhra	Telangana	Total
National Highways ..	955	489	1,444
State Highways ..	3,147	..	3,147
Major District Roads ..	5,171	4,573	9,744
Other District Roads ..	130	..	130
Total :	<u>9,403</u>	<u>5,062</u>	<u>14,465</u>

Out of the total length of 14,465 Miles of the roads in the State, 259 Miles are having Cement Concrete Surface; 10,517 Miles are having Black Top Surface; 2,986 Miles are metalled and 703 Miles are unmetalled roads (Gravel or Earthen) as on 31-3-1972. The break-up for Andhra and Telangana Regions is as follows :

Name of Surface	Andhra Region	Telangana Region	Total
Cement Concrete ..	165	94	259
Black Top	7,521	2,996	10,517
Metalled	1,476	1,510	2,986
Un-metalled ..	241	462	703
Total :	9,403	5,062	14,465

There is a variation in the length of roads under Cement Concrete Surface between the figures in the previous years and in 1971-72 mainly in Visakhapatnam Division, Guntur Division and in Roads Division in Hyderabad. It is reported that this is due to correction of errors in the reports of previous years.

There is an increase of 150 Miles of Roads during the year. This is due to the taking over from Local Bodies and new formations of roads.

The following roads were taken over from Local Bodies during the year:

	M.	Fgs.
1. <i>Cuddapah District:</i>		
Galiveedu-Gurramkonda Road	3	5
2. <i>East Godavari District:</i>		
Chintalapudi Bridge to Malkipuram Road ..	4	4
3. Gangavaram - Goppirevu Road	5	4
4. <i>Kurnool District:</i>		
Koilkuntla-Owk Road in Koilkuntla Block ..	5	4
5. Koilkuntla-Owk Road in Banaganapalli Block..	4	7
6. <i>Khammam District:</i>		
Kothagudem-Muthugudem Road	28	1
7. <i>Nalgonda District:</i>		
Mungode-Narayanapur Road	16	0
8. <i>Nellore District:</i>		
Potti Sriramulu Statue to Gandhi Statue in Nellore Town	0	4
9. <i>Karimnagar District:</i>		
Road from Mulavagu Bridge to Sri Rajarajeswara Swamy Temple	0	2
10. <i>Srikakulam District:</i>		
Garividi to Garbhan Road	10	0
Total:	78	7

Due to formation of new circles and divisions, there are changes in the territorial jurisdictions and the road mileages in charge of the divisions.

During the year under report, one mile is newly cement concreted, 244 miles have been black-topped ; 69 miles have been metalled and

18 miles of un-metalled roads have been newly formed. The total expenditure on maintenance of 14,465 miles of the roads is Rs. 6,62,14,455 during the year, the average cost per mile being Rs. 4,570.

National Highways

The Government of India have approved the IV Five-Year Plan for National Highways in Andhra Pradesh with a ceiling of Rs. 37 crores. The following are the important works costing more than Rs. 30 lakhs each, sanctioned by the Government of India during 1971-72 :

Sl. No.	Name of Work	[Rs. in lakhs
		Estimated Cost.
1.	Widening and strengthening the Madras-Calcutta Road in M. 424/2 to M. 443/0	56.013
2.	Widening and strengthening the Carriageway in M. 575/0 to M. 585/0	37.549
3.	Widening and strengthening the Carriageway in M. 565/0 to M. 575/0 of Madras-Calcutta Road	34.88
4.	Widening and strengthening the Carriageway in M. 585/0 to M. 595/0 of Madras-Calcutta Road	37.07
5.	Widening and strengthening the Carriageway in M.370/0 to M. 388/6 of Madras-Calcutta Road	43.28
6.	Strengthening the existing Double Lane Section Sholapur-Hyderabad-Vijayawada Road in M. 52/0 to M. 74/2 (Mileage from Vijayawada side)	65.36
7.	Widening and strengthening the Carriageway in M. 151/0 to M. 169/0 of Madras-Calcutta Road	49.91
8.	Widening and strengthening the Carriageway in M. 52/0 to M. 70/0 of Madras-Calcutta Road	36.24
9.	Strengthening the existing double lane in M. 86/0 to M. 105/0 of Madras-Calcutta Road	32.51
10.	Widening and strengthening the Carriageway in M. 33/0 to M. 52/0 of Madras-Calcutta Road..	45.37
11.	Widening the single-lane Carriageway to two-lane in M. 135/0 to M. 156/0 of Hyderabad-Nagpur Road	31.12
12.	Widening and strengthening the existing single-lane pavement to two-lane in M. 18/0 to M. 30/0 of Hyderabad-Sholapur Road	39.11
13.	Widening and Carriageway to four lanes in M. 8/5+240 to M. 13/5+240 of Hyderabad-Sholapur Road ..	34.68
14.	Widening to two lanes in M. 50/0 to M. 75/0 of Hyderabad-Kurnool Road	31.16
15.	Widening to two lanes in M. 75/0 to M. 100/0 of Hyderabad-Kurnool Road	33.01
16.	Widening and strengthening the Mile 317/0 to M. 337/0 of Madras-Calcutta Road	72.43
17.	Widening and strengthening the M. 340/0 to 355/0 of Madras-Calcutta Road	33.77

The following important major works on National Highways costing more than Rs. 30.00 lakhs each were under execution during the year 1971-72:

Sl. No.	Name of Work	[Rs. in lakhs
		Estimated Cost
1.	Bridge across river Gostani in M. 508/3 of Madras-Calcutta Road	30.01
2.	Widening and strengthening the Madras-Calcutta Road in M. 424/2 to M. 443/0	56.01
3.	Bridge across river Nagavali on Madras-Calcutta Road near Srikakulam	34.10
4.	Forming approaches to the Bridge across river Nagavali on Madras-Calcutta Road near Srikakulam	34.66
5.	Widening and strengthening the carriageway in M. 370/0 to M. 388/6 of Madras-Calcutta Road	43.28
6.	Forming and metalling the bye-pass on Madras-Calcutta Road at Guntur	39.36
7.	Widening and strengthening the carriageway in M. 151/0 to M. 169/0 of Madras-Calcutta Road	49.91
8.	Widening and strengthening the carriageway in M. 136/0 to M. 151/0 of Madras-Calcutta Road	39.38
9.	Widening and strengthening the carriageway in M. 118/0 to M. 136/0 of Madras-Calcutta Road	49.02
10.	Widening to two lanes in M. 29/0 to M. 54/7 of Hyderabad-Nagpur Road	32.71
11.	Widening and strengthening the M. 319/0 to M. 337/0 of Madras-Calcutta Road	72.43
12.	Widening and strengthening the M. 340/0 to M. 355/0 of Madras-Calcutta Road	33.77

The following are some of the important works completed on National Highways during the year 1971-72:

VISAKHAPATNAM :	[Rs. in lakhs
	Estimated Cost
1. Constructing a High Level Bridge in M. 628/1-2 of Madras - Calcutta Road	6.49
2. Constructing a High Level Bridge in M. 628/5-6 of Madras Calcutta Road	6.55
3. Forming and metalling and bye-pass on N.H. 5 Diversion in K.M. 0/0 to K.M. 4/2 at Visakhapatnam	5.26
4. Forming and metalling and bye-pass on N.H. 5 Diversion in K.M. 4/2 to K.M. 5/2 at Visakhapatnam	10.03

5. Constructing a bridge across Mehadrigedda and on its spill-way on Calcutta side on N.H. 5 diversion at Visakhapatnam 16.681

KAKINADA CIRCLE:

6. Strengthening and widening the pavements of the road between Gowthami and Vasista Bridges on Madras-Calcutta Road 11.59
7. Increasing the crust of metalled surface and providing B.T. on N.H. 5 5.46
8. Constructing a Bridge in M. 12/7 of Visakhapatnam Central Provinces Road 3.07

RURAL CIRCLE, HYDERABAD:

9. Improvements to Hyderabad—Kurnool Road from M. 50/0 to M. 95/0 16.078
10. Constructing major bridges in M. 69/2 ; 69/7 ; 76/85 and M. 80/7 of Hyderabad - Kurnool Road .. 48.78
11. Forming and metalling diversion road M. 100/1 to M. 125/1 of Hyderabad-Kurnool Road .. 16.99

State Roads

The provision for State Roads in Normal Plan for 1971-72 for P.W.D. Roads is Rs. 268.03 lakhs. Under Special Development for Telangana region an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided. Thus the total amount provided for is Rs. 278.03 lakhs. As against this, the total expenditure incurred is Rs. 281.05 lakhs.

[Rs. in lakhs]

	Normal Plan		Development	
	Provisional	Expenditure	Provisional	Expenditure
Coastal Andhra..	178.03	177.73	..	..
Rayalaseema ..	40.00	37.95	..	..
Telangana ..	50.00	55.25	10.00	10.12
Total :	<u>268.03</u>	<u>270.93</u>	<u>10.00</u>	<u>10.12</u>

Construction of Roads in Sugarcane Areas:

1. Metalling un-metalled portion of Attili-Bhimavaram Road 8.10

The following are some of the important works completed during 1971-72 under State Plan and Railway Safety Works Programme:

Sl. No.	Name of Work	Estimate Cost
1.	Bridge at M. 18/5 of Narsipatnam-Tallapalem Road	4.60
2.	Bridge at M. 11/7 of Narsipatnam-Krishnadevipeta Road	1.30
3.	Bridge at M. 6/8 of Penuguduru Bridge to Barsapurapeta Road	2.40
4.	Bridge at M. 4/1-2 across Chinayedlagadi on Eluru-Kaikalur Road	14.81
5.	Bridge across river Manair on Venkatapur Mahadevapur Road	40.50
6.	Bridge at M. 9/6 across Phulong river on Navipet-Nandipet Road	4.78
7.	Bridge at M. 4/1 of Jadcherla-Farhabad Road..	2.54
8.	Railway Under Bridge at M. 0/3 of Anakapalli-Madugula Road	2.01

Central Road Fund Works

The following are the major works which are in progress during the year.

Name of the Division	Estimate Amount Rs.
<i>Khammam Division :</i>	
1. Constructing a bridge across river Cutlair in M. 9/2 of Madhira-Yerrupalem Road ..	16,52,100
<i>Bhadrachalam Division :</i>	
2. Constructing a Bridge across river Sabari on Maredumilli-Chintur Road	47,00,000
3. Improvements to Maredumilli-Chintur Road M. 16/0 to M. 26/4	22,20,000
4. Constructing six minor bridges on Chintur-Nellipaka Road	9,52,000
<i>Mahaboobnagar Division :</i>	
5. Constructing a road from Undial to Marical..	7,73,000
<i>Kakinada Division :</i>	
6. Forming a road from Kotipalli R. S. to Alamuru..	22,20,000

Eluru Division :

7. Constructing a bridge across Pedayedlagadi on Eluru-Kaikaluru Road 36,62,000

Special Division, Vijayawada:

8. Forming and metalling road from Kanchikacherla to Vatsavai (via) Kudali 18,00,000

Complex of Markets and Roads

The five Road Works taken up in Guntur and Nalgonda districts under the scheme of providing infrastructure Complex of Markets and Roads in Nagarjunasagar Project Ayacut areas, sponsored by Government of India continued to be executed in 1971-72 also. A grant of Rs. 15.00 lakhs was provided during the year of which expenditure of Rs. 14,62,511 was incurred.

Drought Prone Areas Programme

The Rural Works Programme in chronically drought-affected areas sponsored by the Government of India during 1970-71 has been renamed as Drought Prone Areas Programme consequent on its inclusion in this 'Plan Programme of Government of India' in Government of India letter No. 12-1/71-RWP, dated 21-1-1972, and the works taken up in the five districts of Mahaboobnagar, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Anantapur and Chittoor continued to be executed during 1971-72. A total grant of Rs. 53.06 lakhs was provided for these works during 1971-72 against which an amount of Rs. 52,49,162 was spent. The district-wise break-up is as follows:

	[Rs. in lakhs]	
	Grant for 1971-72	Expenditure in 1971-72 Rs.
1. Mahaboobnagar district	9.05	9,34,934
2. Kurnool district ..	13.76	11,46,936
3. Cuddapah district ..	12.25	12,32,468
4. Anantapur district ..	8.00	8,05,310
5. Chittoor district ..	10.00	11,29,514

Buildings

During the year under report the work of construction of residential and non-residential buildings for the scheme of establishment of large-scale sheep breeding farm at Maredupalli, Hyderabad at an estimated cost of Rs. 9.84 lakhs was under execution. The Government accorded administrative sanction for Rs. 8.95 lakhs. The civil portion of the work is completed for all buildings. Water-supply work is nearing completion. The total expenditure incurred upto end of March, 1972 is Rs. 7.80 lakhs. On the basis of actual requirement for laying internal roads and providing other amenities in the farm area the revised estimate for Rs. 12.00 lakhs for the scheme was received by the Government for sanction.

Construction of residential and non-residential buildings was taken up at the Seed Farmatundi, Garaladinne, Kanakal, Mahadevamangalam Chinnapavaram and Malthumeda at a cost of Rs. 10.00 lakhs, under M. H. 103 Capital Outlay during 1969-70. All the works have been completed except those at Malthumeda which are nearing completion and only minor items are to be attended.

The Government in G.O.Ms. No. 30, Revenue, dated 8-11-1971 have sanctioned Rs. 2.66 lakhs for the construction of a Circuit House at Tirupathi. The work is nearing completion. Finishing items such as internal and external painting to walls and fixing of electrical fixtures and final polishing for mosaic are in progress.

In G.O.Ms. No. 222, Revenue, dated 20-2-1971, Government have sanctioned Rs. 2.65 lakhs for the construction of a Circuit House at Warangal. All civil works in respect of this building are nearing completion.

In G.O.Ms. No. 75, Public Works, dated 20-1-1971, Government have sanctioned Rs. 99,000 for the construction of a T. B. at Cuddapah. R. R. Masonry for superstructure is completed and R.C.C. roof slab has been laid for verandah and toilet rooms.

Sanction also has been accorded to incur an expenditure of Rs. 98,000 for the construction of a T. B. at Machilipatnam. The roof slab for ground and first floor has been laid and plastering work completed. Water-supply, sanitary fittings, electrical installations and laying internal roads is in progress.

Construction of Indoor Stadium at Fathe Maidan at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.50 lakhs with play area of 85'-0" x 65'-0" and total seating capacity of about 1,05,000 sq. ft. is nearing completion. An annexe on the front for the stage players room, office room, crush hall and sanitary block on the rear are also provided. The roof height over the play area is 40'-0" and Y-Beam type roofing with prestressed concrete is provided.

Consequent on the formation of the new district of Ongole with headquarters at Ongole, Government have decided amongst other things to construct the Administrative Office Building at Ongole to accommodate all the District Offices. Accordingly, Government have accorded sanction for the construction of Administrative Office Building at a cost of Rs. 40.00 lakhs. Based on the administrative sanction accorded by the Government, technical sanction has been accorded by the Chief Engineer for Rs. 41.00 lakhs. The work was let out on 22-3-1972. The foundation-work and material collection has commenced. The expenditure incurred upto end of March, 1972 is Rs. 2.12 lakhs. The work was expected to be completed by 21-3-1974.

Government have also accorded sanction for construction of staff quarters at Ongole at a cost of Rs. 25.00 lakhs. Based on the administrative sanction accorded by the Government, technical sanction has been accorded by the Chief Engineer for the construction of the above quarters for Rs. 25.00 lakhs. The work is in full swing and the expenditure incurred on the above works till end of March, 1972 is Rs. 15.04

lakhs. A separate division with four Sub-Divisions functioned during the year with headquarters at Ongole for attending to the building works.

In G. O. Ms. No. 844, Public Works, dated 22-6-1971, Government have sanctioned Rs. 2.87 lakhs for the construction of a Guest-House at Guntur. The masonry work for basement is completed and super-structure was to be taken up.

The estimates received during the period under report were 440 out of which administrative sanction was accorded to 20 and 25 estimates respectively. Technical sanction out of 275 estimates sent to Government for according administrative sanction, 219 estimates were received back duly sanctioned. The Consulting Architect has evolved 358 drawings relating to the building works during the year.

Expenditure

On Building Works (including Hyderabad Water Works) the expenditure during the year was approximately Rs. 427.29 lakhs as against the allotted grant of Rs. 476.95 lakhs.

Water Works

The Water Works in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad has been in the charge of Superintending Engineer (Roads and Buildings), Water Works Circle, Hyderabad.

The maintenance of water-supply in the twin cities was being attended to by the Hyderabad Water Works Division No. I and II. The Construction Works on Manjira Water Supply Scheme were executed by the C. D. No. 3, M. W. S. S. The investigation and survey work for remodelling the water-supply system was being attended to by the Hyderabad Water Works Investigation Division.

The present quantity of water that is being supplied under Osman-sagar system, Himayatsagar system and Manjira Water Supply Scheme Phase-I is about 62.49 mgpd. showing a shortfall of about 19 mgpd by end of 4th Plan. As such to augment the water-supply to the twin cities, Manjira Water-Supply Scheme Phase-II has been taken up but this scheme is expected to yield benefits only by 1975. At present there is a great demand for water from public as well as by various new industries and the system of water-supply existing at present is running under strain. As such to provide an immediate relief it has been proposed to draw the additional quantity of 5 mgpd at Osmansagar, conveying it by gravity, through a separate pipe-line to Asifnagar, to treat it there at the new treatment works and convey it by gravity through a high level reservoir at Red Hills, so that the same can be supplied from there under the existing Osmansagar system. For this scheme an estimate for Rs. 54.70 lakhs was sanctioned. The work of laying of the pipe-line and construction of treatment works are in brisk progress. This scheme is proposed to be completed by the end of December, 1972 when an additional quantity of 5 mgpd of filtered water will be available for supplying to the twin cities.

Also to meet the increasing demand of water-supply in domestic, commercial and industrial sectors it has been proposed to take up the work of Manjira Water Supply Scheme Phase-II. This scheme consists of drawing water upstream of Manjira Barrage constructed under Phase-I laying pipe-lines and construction of treatment works. For this, Government have accorded sanction to an amount of Rs. 1,195 lakhs. Based on that the technical sanction was accorded for Rs. 1,205 lakhs. The work on (1) pumping main, (2) pumps and motors has been let out on 12-1-1972, and the work on treatment work is being let out shortly. These works are proposed to be completed in a period of 3 years, thereby it is expected to create an additional water-supply potential of 20 mgd. when the scheme is completed in all respects additional potential created " C " under Phase-I and Phase-II will be 45 mgd. excluding losses.

Designs Wing

The designs wing attended to the preparation of original estimates for major works and designs for bridges at various stages, besides attending to the technical references pertaining to construction of bridges, designs and estimates prior to execution.

The following are the details turned out during the year under report :

Designs Wing	[Rs. in lakhs	
	Nos.	Amount
1. Estimates for Major Bridges prepared and sanctioned	10	199.72
2. Estimates for Minor Bridges prepared and sanctioned	6	20.87
3. Scrutiny of Tender Designs	10	
4. Preliminary Proposals for Bridge Note finalised	16	
5. Scrutiny of Designs received from Railways and P. W. D. for Bridges effecting under Roads and Buildings	11	
6. Scrutiny of Technical References for Works under Execution and also prior to Execution	19	

Designs-II (Roads Wing)

The Additional Designs Wing attended to the preparation of original estimates for major works and designs for bridges at various stages, besides attending to the technical references relating to bridge construc-

tions, designs and estimates prior to execution. The following are the details turned out during the year under report :

1. Estimate Major Bridges prepared	1 (Puliyeru 67/4 B.C.C. Road)
2. Estimate sanctioned (major bridges)	6 Sayannagadda Musi Varaha Approaches to Varaha Thandava Approaches to Thandava
3. Estimate minor bridges prepared	165
4. Estimate sanctioned for minor bridges	81
5. Scrutiny of tender designs	4 Khandaleru Nagavali Gostani Varaha
6. Preliminary proposals for bridge works finalised	Nil
7. Scrutiny of technical references	250 (about)
8. Estimate on road overbridges taken up and sent to Government of India	5 Tanuku Guntur 250/1, 262/7 Tuni 8/1 of N.H. 9.

Apart from the above, the additional designs wing prepared estimates for transportation of heavy machinery pertaining to Atomic Energy Commission from Walchandnagar to Madras. Annual Plan proposals for the year 1971-72 and 1972-73 for National Highways have also been finalised.

Investigation of Roads and Bridges and C. D. Works

During the year under report, the Investigation Circle at Vijayawada and the Investigation Circle at Hyderabad attended to the investigation and preparation of plans and estimates. Special Investigation Divisions for National Highways works at Srikakulam and the Investigation Division at Parvathipuram, under the control of Visakhapatnam Circle also attended to the investigation of works costing about Rs. 350.00 lakhs pertaining to National Highways works and Tribal Development works. As against the target of Rs. 7.50 crores fixed for the five Investigation Divisions under the Investigation Circle, Vijayawada, estimates and field particulars on National Highways and State Road Works to the extent of Rs. 17.46 crores were attended to during the year under report. The target fixed for the four Investigation Divisions under the control of the Investigation Circle, Hyderabad, for the year was Rs. 6.00 crores as against which detailed surveys and preparation of estimates were done for works costing Rs. 13.19 crores. The National Highways Division at Suryapet, which was also under the control of this circle executed works to a value of Rs. 78.19 lakhs during the year.

Drought Relief Works

Due to severe drought in the State, several relief works were taken up throughout the State in order to provide employment to the labourers. The following are the details of grant and expenditure under Drought Relief Programme in various districts during the year 1971-72 :

District	Number works taken up	Grant Allotted	Expenditure to end of March, 1972
		Rs.	Rs.
1. Srikakulam ..	27	8,58,000	8,58,080
2. Visakhapatnam ..	25	14,31,430	12,18,210
3. East Godavari ..	62	5,43,973	5,41,868
4. West Godavari ..	24	7,50,000	7,50,025
5. Krishna ..	68	6,28,000	6,52,968
6. Guntur ..	78	7,50,000	8,11,931
7. Nellore ..	43	4,75,000	4,73,792
8. Ongole ..	88	5,25,000	5,25,026
9. Cuddapah ..	49	10,70,000	10,70,103
10. Chittoor ..	86	13,70,000	12,78,511
11. Anantapur ..	67	6,75,000	6,74,996
12. Kurnool ..	62	14,42,000	14,45,137
13. Mahaboobnagar ..	65	9,94,375	11,09,686
14. Hyderabad ..	84	10,00,000	12,22,943
15. Medak ..	118	8,50,000	6,52,906
16. Nizamabad ..	56	12,25,000	10,05,439
17. Adilabad ..	88	12,97,000	20,17,926
18. Karimnagar ..	73	10,00,000	9,99,929
19. Warangal ..	53	23,35,100	22,82,835
20. Nalgonda ..	164	12,87,000	12,73,888
21. Khammam ..	89	14,36,000	15,20,405
Total :	1,469	2,19,42,778	2,24,16,600

Floods and Natural Calamities

There was heavy and widespread rain in Guntur and Ongole districts from 23-9-1971 to 26-9-1971 which caused heavy floods. There were breaches to several roads. The details and the extent of damages are furnished below :

Sl. No.	Name of the Road	Cost of Damages
(1)	(2)	(3)
ONGOLE DISTRICT:		Rs.
1.	Vadarevu Narasaraopet Piduguralla Road (State Highways)	.. 1,00,000
2.	Guntur Parchur Road (M.D.R.)	.. 1,50,000
3.	Parachur Inkollu Road (M.D.R.)	.. 2,50,000
4.	Inkollu Kodavakuduru Road (M.D.R.)	.. 2,00,000
Total :		<u>7,00,000</u>
GUNTUR DISTRICT :		
<i>Narasaraopet Division:</i>		
1.	Guntur-Hyderabad Road K.M. 91.92 to 99.82	.. 20,000
2.	Guntur-Hyderabad Road K.M. 97.6	.. 4,000
3.	Vadarevu-Narasaraopet Piduguralla Road K.M. 86.21 to 96.24	.. 16,000
4.	Road Dam at K.M. 33.55 of Macherla-Karempudi Road	7,000
5.	Guntur-Hyderabad Road K.M. 82 to K.M. 142.45	.. 1,000
6.	Macherla-Nagarjunakonda Road K.M. 0.0 to K.M. 18.5	.. 5,000
7.	Macherla-Karempudi Road K.M. 0.0 to K.M. 25.8	.. 23,000
8.	Kurnool-Guntur Road	.. 32,500
9.	Vadarevu-Narasaraopet Piduguralla Road	.. 34,000
10.	Nakrikallu-Gurajala Road	.. 9,000
11.	Medumetta-Nakarikallu Road K.M. 68.19	.. 15,000
Total :		<u>1,66,500</u>

<i>Guntur Division :</i>		Rs.
12.	Bapatla-Pedanandipadu Road K.M. 16 to K.M. 20.28	52,500
13.	Repalli-Tummala Road K.M. 11—2 - 12	35,000
14.	Repalli-Pittalavaripalem Road K.M. 20 to 25 ..	10,000
15.	Old Madras Road M. 17/0 to M. 18/7	15,000
16.	Old Madras Road K.M. 31, 32, 33	33,000
17.	Chirala-Narasaraopet Road K.M. 41.8 ; 42 to 43 ..	35,000
18.	Madras-Calcutta Road K.M. 393	30,000
19.	Duggirala-Kolliparu Road K.M. 4.0 to 6.0 ; 9.6 to 12.0	50,000
20.	Tenali-Anantavaram Road K.M. 14 to K.M. 17 ..	50,000
21.	Brahmanakoduru-Bhattiprolu-Repalli Road K.M. 31.34; 15.18	1,50,000
22.	Guntur-Hanumanpalem Road 19.2 to 20 ; 34.0 to 36.00	80,000
23.	Turumella-Tottempudi Road 3.0 to 6.0	50,000
24.	Tenali-Chandol Road 17 to 20.0 ; 7 to 15	1,25,000
Total :		<u>7,35,500</u>
Total Guntur district :		<u>9,02,000</u>

Some of the repair works have been carried out under the maintenance grant.

Tools and Plant

The T & M Division at Vijayawada continued to attend to the needs of Tools and Plant of the Department. The main function of this division is to purchase all sorts of machinery and spare parts and to supply the same among the Divisions of Roads and Buildings Department including National Highways Divisions.

Major repairs to the sick plants are taken up in the workshop.

During the year under report the following machinery was purchased:

		Rs.
1.	Garlicks 6/10 Hot mix plants at Rs. 65,000 each (6 Nos.)	3,90,000
2.	Millars 20/30 batch type hot mix plants at Rs. 3,50,000 each (2 Nos.)	7,00,000
3.	Millars MM/EE batch layer heater mixers (1 No.)	80,000
4.	Hindustan J5 Tippers (1 No.)	46,000
5.	Garlicks 7/5 Cft. Cold Mix Asphalt Mixers .. (1 No.)	11,800
Total :		<u>12,27,800</u>

	Rs.
1. 12 Numbers of 320 Gallons capacity Coal-fired Bitumen Boilers with equipment were manufactured in the Division at Rs. 8,000 each	96,000
2. Making Body Building and Cabin for Hindustan Lorry Chasis - 2 Nos.	15,000
3. Manufacturing of fixed bearings 12 sets and movable bearings 13 sets for the bridge in Mile 18/7 of Old Madras-Calcutta Road	32,100
4. Manufacturing of Steel Shutter 1 No. (in M.18/7 of M. C. Road)	9,600
5. Manufacturing of fixed bearings 6 sets movable bearings 6 sets to the bridge across Bank Canal at Korumillu	4,250
6. Manufacturing of fixed bearings 18 sets and movable bearings 18 sets to the bridge in M. 0/4 of P. N. Road	42,250
7. Manufacturing of water tanks of size 3 (-3''x 3'-3'' x 4' - 0'' to Special Division (R & B) Vijayawada	1,850
8. Reconditioning the gear wheels and roller shaft to AJ Roller No. 1799	1,800
9. Reconditioning of fuel pumps and injectors	43,000
10. Reconditioning of Dynamos self-motors cutouts and horns .. .. .	..
11. Grinding the crank shaft reboring the engine blocks etc.	5,000

In addition to the above the workshop also manufactured teakwood furniture and supplied to the newly formed N.H. Divisions and Inspection Bungalows, etc.

The following is the grant and outlay of the T & M Divisions during 1971-72 :

	Grant	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
1. 103 Capital Outlay T & P.N.S. (Plan)	14,89,000	14,95,118
2. 103 Capital Outlay T & P.N.S. (non-Plan) .. .. .	..	..
3. 52 Capital outlay (non-Plan) .. .. .	..	..
4. 50 Public Works (a) Original Works Buildings	20,000	20,682
5. 50 Public Works (b) Buildings	20,000	21,494
6. 50 Public Works T & P (N.S.)	61,600	57,746
7. 50 Public Works T & P R & C	6,50,000	7,12,250

GOVERNMENT GARDENS DEPARTMENT

Introduction

The Department of Government Gardens was started in the year 1968 A.D. with the establishment of Public Gardens (Bagh-e-Am) a Zoo consisting of many kinds of birds and animals including lions and tigers. Gradually other gardens were laid out in the City, prominent among them being the River Side Park, Red Hills Garden, Osmania General Hospital Gardens, Secretariat Gardens, etc. Some of these gardens are open to the public, whereas others are attached to hospitals, educational institutions and Government offices.

In October, 1963 the Zoo was shifted to a more spacious site on the banks of Mir Alam, and was named the Nehru Zoological Park. With the establishment of gardens in the official residences of the Cabinet Ministers and Government Guest Houses, the total number of the gardens under the control of the Government Gardens Department rose to thirty-five and remained so until 1964. During the year 1964 the Government took a decision to centralise the gardens attached to various Government offices, hospitals, educational institutions, Water Works Department etc. Under the Centralisation Scheme, one hundred and five gardens were thus brought under the unitary, administrative and technical control of the Government Gardens Department, bringing the total number of gardens to one hundred and forty, by the end of March, 1970.

Functions

Unlike in the previous years, many important improvements were effected in various gardens under the control of Government Gardens Department. This Department can claim to have contributed in making the city beautiful as well as in making various important functions in the twin cities of Hyderabad colourful.

Many garden lovers are taking advantages of the Public Gardens Nursery and taking seasonal seedlings, plants, shrubs and avenues plants etc. Potted plants are supplied on hire to the public for marriages and other functions.

Public Gardens

The Public Gardens continues to draw more and more public than hitherto, on account of the various improvements effected.

Plant Classification

Identification and classification of the nomenclature of the various species on scientific basis has been continued during the year under report. It is a continuous process. As a consequence labels showing the botanical family name and popular names of the plants have been fixed to the newly identified trees, shrubs and creepers.

A large number of students from various schools and colleges from all over India as well as abroad foreign tourists visit the Garden to study the botanical species. Plant material is often supplied to the Botany Department for Laboratory studies and examination.

New varieties of roses collection have been introduced. Hitherto about 400 layers have been planted bringing the total to more than one thousand, in the Rose Garden of Public Gardens. The Ashoka Penduls planted round the Rose Gardens is an added attraction.

Saroo Bagh

The fountain in Saroo Bagh which was not working properly has been re-designed and built up into long cisterns with sloping sides. Many flower beds were laid and planted with flowering plants. Three arches were erected and planted with varieties of Lily bulbs. A rockery was prepared and planted with different kinds of cactus. The Saroo Bagh for the second time had won the 1st Prize for the best gardens in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad at the All-India Industrial Exhibition, during the year under report. Due to these improvements Saroo Bagh, is in great demand for Social functions and film shootings. Water channels were irregular, during the year under report they were since commissioned.

Nursery

The Nursery in the Public Gardens, maintains thousands of seasonal and perennial seedlings, rooted plants, shrubs and creepers. Flowering and non-flowering shady avenue trees are propagated and sold to the public. More work has been undertaken in the Nursery for the propagation of plants. Newly developed rose plants about one thousand and more were planted in the ground. Seed collection has been carried out and sold to the public. A collection of dwarf canna bulbs were planted and new varieties introduced. Many flower beds were raised and planted with daisies and other flowering plants.

Technical Advice

The active co-operation of this Department with the public and industrial concerns has resulted in the increase of gardens in all parts of the twin cities, like Defence Services, State and Central Government Institutions, Factories, New Townships and the Municipalities and also at district level. Many a times the Director visited the District Gardens and gave garden layout and technical advice assisted by a Garden Supervisor. Public and industrial entrepreneurs when approached for Garden and Technical advice, more than a thousand persons were rendered free advice on gardening.

Garden Competitions and Floral Decorations

Flowers were sent to Bombay for the International Flower Shows and also to New Delhi for the Celebration of the Birthday of late Jawaharlal Nehru, during the year under report. This Department had taken keen interest in the Garden Competitions held at the All-India Industrial Exhibition and won many prizes.

MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION

Plan Scheme Progress

Prior to the commencement of Planning, the total area irrigated from all sources in Andhra Pradesh was 62.40 lakh acres of which

Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes contributed 41.40 lakh acres. During the first three Plans and the three Annual Plans (1966-67 to 1968-69) the potential created under the Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes was 10.328 lakh acres besides 12.06 lakh acres under Minor Irrigation Schemes. During the period 1969-70 to 1971-72 the additional potential created under Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes is 0.527 lakh acres while under Minor Irrigation the additional potential is 1.117 lakh acres new and 1.70 lakh acres stabilisation.

The following Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes are under various stages of execution during the year under report.

Improvements to K. C. Canal

The project provides for improvements to the existing anicut at Sunkesula across Tungabhadra by installing 3 falling shutters and strengthening the anicut to take extra stresses and providing a new head sluice. The scheme also contemplates remodelling of the canal for the first 74 miles by widening and increasing the depth to 9 feet and lining with concrete. This was completed during the year 1955-57.

The existing major distributary system after M.74 was not in proper condition due to inadequate maintenance since a long period and required remodelling. Due to increase in discharge at M.74 special repairs and improvements to K.C. Canal below M. 74 had to be taken up. They comprise mainly of having new distributary system to serve an ayacut of 3,02,000 acres and remodelling the existing distributary system in Cuddapah and Kurnool district.

The works connected with the main scheme have been physically completed and full potential has been created. The ayacut irrigated during the year 1971-72 is 2,66,810 acres. The ultimate cost of the scheme is Rs. 7.677 crores.

T. B. P. Low Level Canal, Kurnool District

The Tungabhadra Right Side Low-Level Canal is a Inter-State Canal serving some areas in Mysore State and five taluks of Kurnool, Adoni, Alur, Pathikonda and Dhoni in Kurnool district. The first 14 miles of the Right Bank Canal is known as over canal which ends at Gundlakarvanka after passing through Hampi Power House. The L.L.C. takes off from this Gundalakarvanka and runs for a distance of 203 miles in the district of Bellary and Kurnool from where Kurnool branch takes off and runs for a further distance of 30 miles. The split up estimate for the works in Andhra Pradesh area was sanctioned for Rs. 2.31 crores in G.O. Ms. No. 2292, P.W.D., dated 27th August, 1968.

The ayacut contemplated under this system is 1,48,000 acres. Actual irrigation during 1971-72 is 98,220 acres.

An expenditure of Rs. 5.885 lakhs has been incurred during 1971-72.

The localised ayacut under the T. B. P. L. L. C. in Andhra Pradesh area is as follows:

		Acres
(i) Wet	..	39,758
(ii) I. D.	..	1,07,963
Total:		<u>1,47,721</u>

T. B. P. H. L. C. Stage-I (Anantapur District)

This is a joint scheme between Mysore and Andhra Pradesh Governments being executed partly by T. B. P. Board and partly by Andhra Pradesh P.W.D. It envisages to draw 50 T.Mc.ft. of Tungabhadra water for irrigating a total extent of 3,88,000 acres comprising of 2,51,400 acres in Andhra Pradesh area and 1,36,600 acres in Mysore area. The cost as well as the benefits are to be shared by the two States in the ratio of 65 : 35.

On account of the paucity of funds the schemes were split up into two stages providing benefits in two equal halves. Stage-I of the scheme has already been completed and water released in 1966 for irrigating an area of about 1,19,115 acres in Andhra Pradesh comprising 39,705 acres wet and 79,410 acres I.D. The first stage of the scheme comprises of the following works:

1. High Level Main Canal from. . . For irrigating 35,000 acres in M. 69/0-370 to 116/5-330 Rayadurg taluk of Anantapur district.
 2. Uravakonda-cut .. Below M. 116/5-330 to drop 1047 c/s of water into Pennar Valley.
 3. M. P. Reservoir for a capacity of 3 T.Mc.ft. in Stage-I and 5 T.Mc.ft. for ultimate stage
 4. M. P. North Canal .. For irrigating an extent of about 13,500 acres.
 5. M. P. South Canal including Tadipatri Branch .. For irrigating an extent of about 70,615 acres.
- 1,19,115 acres in Andhra area

Formation of ayacut roads of W. B. Macadam type and gravelling the distributary bunds, etc., have been taken up for execution with the aid of Central grant and famine funds provided from time to time since 1964. The expenditure incurred on ayacut roads since inception is 27.00 lakhs. The ayacut developed during 1971-72 is 75,670 acres.

Revised estimate for Rs. 1,174.41 lakhs for the works in Andhra area for Stage-I was administratively sanctioned in G. O. Ms. No. 1788, dated 23-10-1970. An expenditure of Rs. 31.42 lakhs was incurred during 1971-72 on the scheme.

The work under Stage-I is completed. The scheme has been notified under Betterment Levy Act in G. O. Ms. No. 1221, Revenue Department, dated 12-12-1967.

T.B.P.H.L.C. Scheme Stage-II (Anantapur and Cuddapah Districts)

The II-Stage of the scheme so far as it relates to Andhra Pradesh area estimated to cost Rs. 915 lakhs has been administratively approved by

Government. The estimate has been revised to Rs. 1,659.91 lakhs and is pending sanction with the Government.

Details of Stage-II of the scheme together with their progress during 1971-72 are as follows:

An expenditure of Rs. 263 lakhs has been incurred upto the end of 1970-71.

Out of the total length of 42-1/2 miles to be lined, a length of 16 miles was completed by the end of July, 1971. Further work is in progress. The expenditure during 1971-72 is 73.46 lakhs.

Guntakal Branch Canal

This takes off from M. 116/5.330 of Main Canal and irrigates an extent of about 62,425 acres lying in Gooty and Urvakonda taluks of Anantapur district and Alur taluk of Kurnool district. This was taken as a famine relief work during 1966. The canal excavation upto M/22-0 has been completed excluding Alur and Gooty Sub-branches and water was let out on 1st August, 1971 for an ayacut of 13,500 acres. The expenditure during 1971-72 is 91.83 lakhs.

Mylavaram Dam across River Pennar

The detailed exploratory of the dam is completed. The work of forming earthen dam for Ch. 1600 to 2850 is taken up for execution and is in progress. The expenditure incurred on this work upto 3/72 is 52.66 lakhs including 34.65 lakhs incurred during 1971-72.

Cuddapah North Canal and Cuddapah South Canal take off from the Mylavaram Dam on left and right flanks with a capacity of 460 c/s. and 238 c/s. respectively to irrigate a total extent of 75,000 acres. Detailed Investigation of South Canal is completed and work on South Canal in Km. 3.00 to 8.00 has been taken up for execution with famine funds and the work is completed. The investigation work on Cuddapah North Canal is completed but due to change of crop pattern further investigation is in progress. The total expenditure on both the canals upto March, 1972 is 3148 lakhs.

Detailed investigation of the scheme is completed. An estimate for Rs. 298.13 lakhs has been submitted to Government of India and it has been cleared. This canal takes off on the right flank of the proposed Chitravathi anicut near Goddumarri village of Anantapur district to irrigate to a total extent of 60,000 acres in Tadipatri taluk of Anantapur district and Pulivendla of Cuddapah district.

The State Government have decided to take up the construction of anicut across river Chitravathi independently and an estimate for Rs. 40.50 lakhs was sent to Government for approval. The tenders have been approved by the Government for this work and the work is taken up for execution. The expenditure incurred on this upto March 1972 is 23.68 lakhs.

Gajuladinne Project

The project is situated near Govegondla village in Kurnool district. Administrative approval for Rs. 253.82 lakhs was accorded by the Government of Andhra Pradesh in G. O. Ms. No. 2116, dated 31st December, 1970 and the technical sanction was accorded by the P.W.D in No. H2/5902/68-20, dated 25th February, 1971 for Rs. 263.00 lakhs.

Detailed investigation is completed. Working estimates for the earth dam except for deep bed portion were prepared. Tenders for these works were invited and submitted to Government and the same have been approved. The work is taken up on earth Dam. The expenditure incurred upto March 1972 is Rs. 35.98 lakhs.

Jurreru Project

[Rs. in lakhs]

Original estimate	..	22.76
Revised estimate	..	30.33

The Zurreru Project is a medium irrigation scheme proposed to utilise the waters of Zurreru river by bunding up the stream. The site is situated near Doddanala Hills in Banaganpalli sub-taluk, Kurnool district. The scheme consists of an earthen dam with a regulator to dispose of the maximum flood discharge. The proposed irrigation under the Scheme is 1,800 acres abi and 500 acres tabi. The revised estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 30.33 lakhs.

The scheme has been completed and water let out for irrigation. The ayacut developed during 1971-72 is 1,892 acres.

Pampa Reservoir Scheme (East Godavari District)

The scheme envisages the construction of a reservoir across river Pampa near Annavaram, Tuni taluk, East Godavari district.

The catchment area of the river upto the dam site is 136.80 sq. miles. The capacity of the reservoir at the F.R.L. 105.00 is 546.00 Mcft. The maximum flood discharge provided for is 45,400 c/s. The proposal consists of the formation of an earth dam to a length of about 1,415 ft. with gated spill-way for a length of about 232'100" in the left flank and a subsidiary earth dam beyond Bishop Hill. The revised estimated cost of the Project is Rs. 99.31 lakhs and it served an ayacut of 12,000 acres. The revised estimates were submitted to Government. This has been recast again to Rs. 99.90 lakhs based on Government's remarks.

The scheme was cleared as a III Plan Scheme and sanctioned by Government in G.O. Ms. No. 2166, P.W.D., dated 13th October, 1964. Buileling, preliminaries etc., of this project have been started in June, 1965 and the actual project works started in February, 1966.

The earthen dam, head sluice and spill-way regulations, erection of gates hoisting equipment hoist bridge etc. and the canal as well as the distributary system have been completed.

The total expenditure since inception on the scheme is 91.04 lakhs. The ayacut developed during 1971-72, is 11,126 acres,

Thandava Reservoir Scheme (Visakhapatnam District)

The proposal is to construct a dam across the river Thandava at Gantavari Kothagudem a village in Narsipatnam taluk, Visakhapatnam district.

The catchment area at the dam site is 173 sq. miles and the proposed reservoir impounds 5,940 Mcft. of water at F.R.L. 385.00. The maximum flood discharge is 75,000 cusecs. The project envisages the construction of saddle spill-way with 4 vents of 40' × 30'. The spill-way is proposed in valley with suitable approach and tail-end channels in front and rear of spill-way to pass the surplus discharge. An earth dam of about 660' × 0' is proposed in river portion at site. The maximum height of the earth dam is 105 ft.

It is now proposed to provide irrigation facilities to an ayacut of about 38,000 acres new wet, besides occasional supplementation to 5,359 acres of tank wet and 2,735 acres of channel wet under the reservoir. The estimate has been revised to Rs. 370.07 lakhs. The same is recast after attending to Government remarks and the revised estimate for Rs. 403.72 lakhs submitted to Government for sanction. The Government's remarks on R.E. are being attended.

The scheme was cleared as III Plan Scheme and the original estimate for Rs. 199.40 lakhs was sanctioned by Government.

The work was started in April, 1965. The excavation of approach and tail-channels for the spillway in the saddle portion is completed. Construction of head-sluice is also completed except erection of shutters. The work on other components is in progress. The scheme is programmed to be completed by 1976. The expenditure during 1971-72 is Rs. 59.34 lakhs and total expenditure is Rs. 223.03 lakhs.

Mehadrigedda Reservoir Project (Vizag District)

The Mehadrigedda Reservoir Scheme was administratively sanctioned for Rs. 2.38 crores and technically sanctioned by P.W.D. for Rs. 251.94 lakhs including direct and indirect charges. The scheme is intended to supply 7 million gallons of water per day for industries around Visakhapatnam by forming reservoir across Mehadrigedda at Kouparapalem.

The scheme made a steady progress during the year under report. In addition to the progress already made the Government revised estimates for Rs. 73.92 lakhs for the works of new sites. The present Revised Estimate is likely to be about Rs. 120.00 lakhs during the course of completion.

A second Revised Estimate is under preparation by the Executive Engineer, Thandava Reservoir Division. According to the revised estimate the water is to be supplied for irrigation to an extent of 8,060 acres.

The scheme is programmed to be completed by 1973.

The expenditure incurred since inception of the scheme to end of March, 1972 is Rs. 104.07 lakhs. Expenditure during the year 1971-72 is 6.00 lakhs.

Vottigedda Reservoir (Srikakulam District)

Estimated cost Rs. 135.68 lakhs.

The proposal is to construct a dam across the river Vottigedda Tributary of Nagavalli.

The proposed reservoir impounds 860 Mcft. of water at 399.90 F. R. L. The maximum flood discharge provided is 53,750 cusecs. The length of the earth dam is 350 ft. inclusive of left side saddle. The R.E. of the scheme is Rs. 230.77 lakhs and it will serve an ayacut of 16,670 acres in the final stage.

The scheme was administratively sanctioned by the Government and also technically sanctioned.

The scheme is programmed to be completed by 1974-75.

Against the proposed ayacut of 16,700 acres a potential of 35,00 acres during the year has been created and an ayacut of 3,000 acres has been developed actually.

The up-to-date expenditure on the scheme till the end of March, 1972 is Rs. 140.49 lakhs.

Revised Estimate is Rs. 213.24 lakhs.

Kanpur Canal Scheme (Nellore District)

In the I Stage of the scheme it is proposed to excavate a channel from the right flank of the river Pennar just above Sangam Anicut with a capacity of 1,400 cusecs. Originally the Government have sanctioned this estimate for an amount of Rs. 69.59 lakhs including direct and indirect charges. The work on this project was started in September, 1961 and suspended during the period April, 1963 to June, 1964. The work is again resumed from July, 1964.

Revised estimate for 420.00 lakhs for works and Rs. 475.4 lakhs including direct and indirect charges has been submitted to Government on 19th September, 1970.

At present the water was allowed for six tanks to benefit an ayacut of 1,004 acres upto mile 11/6. The work in the reach M 11/6 to 19/6 is in progress.

The expenditure incurred upto March, 1972 is 148.97 lakhs.

Torrighedda Pumping Scheme, East Godavari District

The project envisages providing irrigation facilities to the land in Torrighedda region by pumping water from Godavari river.

The work was physically completed. The ayacut contemplated under the scheme is 15,400 acres. The ayacut localised under wet is

13,646 acres. The irrigation potential created to an extent of 13,646 acres. The ayacut developed during 1971-72 is 9,955 acres. The R.E. for Rs. 82.03 lakhs is under the consideration of Government. The expenditure during 1971-72 is 1.01 lakh and the total expenditure on the scheme is 68.36 lakhs.

Pincha Reservoir Project

The proposal contemplates formation of a reservoir by construction of an earth dam across the river Pincha near Palakalagunta about 3 furlongs south of Dasarapalli an hamlet of Mudumpad village in Rayachoti taluk of Cuddapah district.

The combined catchment area of the river upto the dam site is 650 sq. miles and the reservoir impounds 389 Mcft. of water at R.F.L. +1000.00. The ayacut proposed under the project is 3,888 acres. The work on the project was physically completed and the water was let out in the year 1959. The ayacut developed so far is 3,790 acres. A revised estimate amounting to Rs. 56.37 lakhs for works and Rs. 62.28 lakhs including direct and indirect charges is under the consideration of Government.

Excavation of Supply Channel, Nellore District

The ayacut so far developed under the scheme is 5,300 acres.

The revised estimates has also been sanctioned by Government for Rs. 29,76,900 including direct and indirect charges in G.O.Ms. No. 370, dated 23rd February, 1963. The work is completed.

Upper Pennar Project

Original Estimate—Rs. 152.37 lakhs.

Revised estimate—Rs. 169.94 lakhs.

The completion report for the project has been rendered to the Accountant-General for verification of expenditure figures.

The ayacut was completed and the ayacut irrigated during 1971-72 was 7,902 acres.

Bhairavanitippa Project

Original Estimate—Rs. 1,01,66,400.

Revised Estimate—Rs. 1,41,93,200.

The completion report for the project has been rendered to the Accountant-General for verification of expenditure figure.

The total ayacut brought under cultivation during 1971-72 is 9,133 acres of localised ayacut.

Kaddam Dam Adilabad District

Estimated cost is Rs. 798.365 lakhs.

The scheme has been completed but the reservoir does not get the required flows from its district catchment during the year under report and requires supplementation. For this the Khenepur remodelling has been taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 38.50 lakhs and nearing completion.

Swarna Project, Adilabad District

The anticipated cost of the scheme is Rs. 152.94 lakhs.

The works of this project including remodelling works of Jowinala are in progress. The project is being executed as per the modified proposals with F. R. L. at 1170.00.

The scheme is programmed to be completed by 1974-75.

The revised cost of the scheme is 152.94 lakhs. The total expenditure incurred during the year 1971-72 is Rs. 18.33 lakhs and the expenditure since inception till the end of March, 1972 is Rs. 91.97 lakhs.

Nallavagu Project

The head works and canal of the project have been completed by the end of June, 1968 at a cost of Rs. 74.20 lakhs and water let out for irrigation.

Kotepally Vagu Project, Hyderabad District

The scheme has been completed. Potential has been created for irrigating an ayacut of 9,125 acres. The ayacut developed is 3,500 acres. The expenditure incurred during the year under report is Rs. 4.55 lakhs.

Lankasagar Project

The project has been completed in all respects. The irrigation canals have also been completed. The water is being let out since 1968 and full potential of 1,500 acres is created during the year under report. The ayacut developed so far is 2,465 acres.

The expenditure during the year is Rs. 2.00 lakhs and total expenditure on the scheme to end of March, 1972 is Rs. 65.72 lakhs.

Lankapur Project

Estimated cost is Rs. 41.80 lakhs.

The scheme has been completed in 1967. The revised estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 47.56 lakhs. The ayacut developed is 1,000 acres. Amount spent during 1971-72 on maintenance is Rs. 26,307.

Rajolibanda Diversion Scheme

The ayacut fixed under this scheme is 88,000 acres.

Localisation work of the ayacut under the scheme has been completed. The details of ayacut are as follows:

	Acres.
Wet	.. 35,127.06
Irrigated dry	.. 47,769.17
Perennial	.. 4,602.14
	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/>
	87,498.37

The total expenditure from the beginning of the project is Rs. 383.14 lakhs upto end of the year under report. A Revised Estimate for Rs. 383 lakhs is pending with the Government.

All the works on main canal distributaries, and sub-distributaries are completed. Potential has been created for 86,800 acres.

Musi Project, Nalgonda District

The Musi Project is a Major Irrigation Scheme across the river Musi, a tributary of Krishna river.

The scheme has been physically completed. Full potential has already been created. So far an ayacut of 36,412 acres has been localised under the project. An amount of Rs. 1.80 lakhs was spent for the maintenance of the project during the year 1971-72.

Vamsadhara Project, Srikakulam District

The total expenditure incurred on the scheme since inception is Rs. 145.18 lakhs.

Godavari Barrage Scheme, East Godavari District

The existing anicuts across the Godavari near Dowlaishwaram constructed by Sir Arthur Cotton are now over 110 years and their stability for providing a stable supply of irrigation water to the one million acres of land is doubtful. Hence it was considered imperative to construct a new structure to substitute the prompt supply realising the gravity of the situation created by the damage sustained to the anicut during the flood of 1963. The Minister for Irrigation and Power, Government of India, constituted an Expert Committee of Engineers headed by Sri A. C. Mitra to examine the present condition of the new structures preferably a barrage to feed the existing Godavari Canal system as well as extend irrigation potentiality if possible. The Committee after examining the prospects recommended for the immediate construction of a barrage just upstream of the existing anicuts and take up Ralli Branch of the barrage ahead of the rest as it was found the weakest link in the existing chain of anicuts.

The proposed barrage is to be built across four branches *viz.*, Dowlaishwaram, Ralli, Maddur and Vizheswaram, connecting up the islands. The barrage is to consist of 141 Nos. spillway bays each 60' long. In addition 24 bays of 60' each are proposed as river sluices and 9 bays of 60' each, as under-sluices. The crest level of the barrage is proposed at plus 35.00 with lift shutters of 10'-3" high fitted over it to maintain a pond level of 44.75 in front of the barrage, as against the present pond level of 41.75 only.

The estimated cost of the scheme as sanctioned is Rs. 26.59 crores.

The whole barrage requires seven working seasons for completion *i.e.*, 7 years. This programme can be adhered to, provided the required finances are made available.

During the period from April, 1970 action has been taken to procure the essential machinery for execution of project, conducted preliminary investigations and to construct the residential and non-residential buildings. During 1970-71 work on the Ralli Barrage was taken up and first 5 spans including left abutment and wing walls were tackled.

During the year under report the work has been continued and extended upto 32 spans.

The following residential quarters at Dowlaishwaram were also taken up and completed during 1971-72:

AE type	6 Nos.
A type	22 Nos.
B type	12 Nos.
C type	12 Nos.

Construction of dormitory building (Cotton House) with 4 suites was also completed at an estimated cost of Rs. 99,500. Construction of Administrative Building for the offices has also been taken up.

Extensive foundation investigation work in Ralli and Dowlaishwaram branches for analysis of foundation strata was also carried out.

The expenditure incurred during 1971-72 is Rs. 93.144 lakhs and the total expenditure upto March, 1972 is Rs. 177.301 lakhs.

Bahuda Reservoir Scheme, Chittoor District

The cost of the scheme is Rs. 41.00 lakhs for direct charges and Rs. 44.83 lakhs including direct and indirect charges. This scheme was cleared for the execution during the Second Plan. The State Government has given administrative approval for implementing it.

It was not sanctioned by State Government due to low return and subsequently on further representation from the area the State Government have approached the Planning Commission for revalidation of the clearance to the scheme for taking it up in IV Plan.

During 1965-66 due to severe drought conditions in the area the State Government ordered the execution of this project and allotted Rs. 2.50 lakhs from famine funds and the work was taken up for execution pending revalidation of the clearance by the Planning Commission.

The scheme has been commissioned during 1972 and one tank by name Akkammacheruvu has been filled.

The expenditure upto March, 1972 is Rs. 42.14 lakhs.

Guntur Channel Scheme, Guntur District

This is not a new scheme but forms part of Krishna Barrage Scheme which was completed in the year 1957. Under the estimate for constructing the Krishna Barrage, it was contemplated that an additional area of 1,10,000 acres should be brought under cultivation. About 136 small schemes have been implemented and the total additional potential so far created under the various schemes is only 87,480 acres while the utilisation is only 73,000 acres. In order to make good the shortfall, the present scheme is proposed so as to bring the full additional potential under Krishna Barrage Scheme contemplated and the pro-forma estimate for the present scheme was sent to the Central Water and Power Commission by the State Government on 13-9-1965.

The scheme envisages excavation of a high level canal taking off from the right flank just upstream of Prakasam Barrage to irrigate an extent of 27,000 acres in Guntur taluk of Guntur district.

The supplies for this channel are proposed to be drawn from the river Krishna above Krishna Barrage, through the existing outfall sluice located in the Undavalli-Vaikuntapuram flood bank of the right flank of river Krishna. A leading channel of nearly one mile length is proposed and a head sluice is proposed to be located in the old flood bank of the river Krishna with its sill at +48.50. The length of the channel is 28M-4F-30.

The present estimated cost of the scheme is about Rs. 170 lakhs.

The beneficiaries under this project have come forward to pay the advance betterment levy as per the Act and they have given willingness in writing. The area has also been notified as required by the Act. In view of the enthusiasm of the beneficiaries, the scheme has been cleared by the Planning Commission and State Government have accorded sanction. Excavation of canals is in progress. L. A. Plan and schedules for the channel of 24 miles length have been sent to the Collector.

The channel work has been completed in all respects including Railway bridges upto 18 miles. The channel is now capable of supplying water to an ayacut of 8,000 acres. The balance work upto M. 28/4-330 is also in progress and will be completed by June, 1973 provided sufficient funds are made available.

An ayacut of 3,793 acres has been developed.

Expenditure on this project during March, 1972 is Rs. 43.88 lakhs.

Gandipalem Reservoir Scheme

The proposal is to construct a dam across the river Pillaperu in Udayagiri taluk of Nellore district.

It is proposed to irrigate an ayacut of 8,053 acres. The original estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 97.00 lakhs including D & I charges. This scheme has been cleared by Planning Commission for execution as a Fourth Plan Scheme, in December, 1966. A modified estimate for Rs. 148.63 lakhs has been prepared and submitted to Government for approval in January, 1971. The scheme is yet to be continued.

Ramakrishnapuram Anicut

The cost of the administratively sanctioned scheme is Rs. 43.00 lakhs. Technical sanction was accorded by the Chief Engineer, Irrigation for Rs. 47.25 lakhs.

This scheme is proposed to be completed during Fourth Plan creating a potential of 6,700 acres. The revised administrative sanction for the same has been accorded for Rs. 95.20 lakhs and technical sanction to Rs. 67.104 for pick-up weir and canals. The pick-up weir is physically completed and it is programmed to give water for an ayacut of 1,000 acres. The work on canal is in progress. The expenditure upto March, 1972 is Rs. 32.99 lakhs.

MINOR IRRIGATION PROGRAMME**Annual Plan Ceiling**

The Annual Plan ceiling finally fixed for Minor Irrigation Public Works Department for the year under report was Rs. 225.54 lakhs, including Rs. 17.34 lakhs for Rayalaseema Development Programme. In addition an amount of Rs. 150 lakhs has been allotted for the Special Telangana Development Schemes. The Sub-head-wise break-up for the above Normal Plan and Special Development Schemes provisions are furnished below :

[Rs. in lakhs]

Sub-head	PROVISION FOR 1971-72			
	Coastal Andhra	Rayalaseema	Telangana	Total
Agricultural Sector, Minor Irrigation, P. W. D.				
1. <i>Normal Plan Schemes:</i>				
(i) M. I. Schemes ..	51.37	41.75	31.35	124.47
(ii) Special provisions for Backward Areas in Coastal Andhra ..	20.00	..	..	20.00
(iii) M. I. Schemes in Tribal Areas ..	8.29	..	3.95	12.24
(iv) Lift Irrigation Schemes ..	7.88	1.15	0.50	9.53
(v) Tube-well Programme ..	7.50	..	..	7.50
(vi) Investigation of M. I. Schemes ..	14.96	7.10	12.40	34.47
Total:	<u>110.00</u>	<u>50.00</u>	<u>48.20</u>	<u>208.20</u>

Special Provisions

[Rs. in lakhs]

(i) Rayalaseema Development Programme ..	17.34
(ii) Telangana Development Programme ..	150.00

Total: 167.34

Rural Works Programme

The Rural Works Programme sponsored by the Government of India was taken up in the districts of Anantapur, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Chittoor, Markapur and Giddalur taluks of Ongole and Mahaboobnagar for removing backwardness and scarcity conditions. Under the

programme an amount of Rs. 116.30 lakhs was allotted. Subsequently it was reduced to Rs. 100 lakhs as per actual programme. The district-wise break-up for this provision is furnished.

Region	Name of the District	[Rs. in lakhs]	
		Allotment finally made during 1971-72	Expenditure upto end of March, 1972
Rayalaseema	.. Anantapur	.. 6.00	5.64
	Kurnool	.. 17.00	19.26
	Cuddapah	.. 13.00	10.31
	Chittoor	.. 17.00	20.50
	Ongole (Giddalur and Markapur)	.. 19.00	19.88
Telangana	.. Mahaboobnagar	.. 28.00	28.00
Total :		100.00	103.59

The expenditure incurred to end of March, 1972 was Rs. 199.22 lakhs under Normal Plan, Rs. 163.78 lakhs under Special Development Schemes of Rayalaseema and Telangana and Rs. 103.59 lakhs under Rural Works Programme.

The sub-head-wise and region-wise details of expenditure on Plan are as follows :

Sub-Head	[Rs. in lakhs]			
	Expenditure incurred during 1971-72			
	Coastal Andhra	Rayalaseema	Telangana	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) M. Schemes in ordinary areas including special provisions for Backward Areas in Coastal Andhra..	71.50	31.67	37.48	140.65
(ii) M.I. Schemes in Tribal Areas ..	6.32	..	5.54	11.86
(iii) Lift Irrigation Scheme	6.55	0.26	0.56	7.37
(iv) Tube-well Programme	7.46	..	..	7.46
(v) Investigation of M.I. Schemes ..	15.10	3.42	13.36	31.88
Total :	106.93	35.35	56.94	199.22

[Rs. in lakhs]

Under Special Development Schemes :

Rayalaseema Development Programme	..	17.23	..	17.23
Telangana Development Programme	..	..	146.55	146.55
Total :				<u>163.78</u>

Physical Programme

128 works had been completed, creating new potential of 33,796 acres and stabilising 41,771 acres in Coastal area. In Rayalaseema region, new irrigation potential of 897 acres has been created. Similarly in Telangana region 119 works had been completed creating a new irrigation potential of 15,180 acres and stabilising, 10,910. It is estimated that 213 works in Coastal Andhra region requiring Rs. 384 lakhs for their completion 31 works in Rayalaseema requiring Rs. 110 lakhs for the completion and 234 works in Telangana region requiring Rs. 167 lakhs have spilled-over into 1972-73 Plan.

Rayalaseema Region

4 works in Kurnool, 7 works in Cuddapah and 13 works in Chittoor had been taken up under this programme. One work was completed in Kurnool district and the remaining are in progress.

Telangana Region

During 1971-72, 118 new works were taken up for execution besides continuing spill-over works. 138 works have been completed, creating new potential of 12,410 acres besides stabilising an area of 12,670 acres. About 280 works requiring Rs. 225 lakhs have spilled-over into 1972-73.

Rural Works Programme

Out of 157 works taken up for execution under the programme in the 6 districts mentioned earlier 78 works had been completed and the rest of the schemes were in progress.

Tubewells

A project of constructing 75.00 Nos. production tubewells was submitted to Government. As a first step towards implementation of the above project a scheme for constructing 88 Nos. exploratory tubewells was sanctioned. This project envisaged large scales development of Ground water. It is considered necessary to collect more qualitative and precise data by exploratory drilling of tubewells which also provides irrigation facilities. The scheme was completed by March, 1972 and the ultimate cost is likely to be Rs. 60 lakhs.

Potential created and Ayacut developed

Against the ayacut of 2,846 acres the potential created is 1,265 acres and the ayacut developed is nil. Out of 88 exploratory tubewells drilled, 35 Nos. were proved useful and were handed over to Revenue Department for handing over to Panchayats and Panchayat Samithis.

The total expenditure during the year is Rs. 7.46 lakhs as against the final provision made for Rs. 7.50 lakhs.

Recently a fresh scheme of constructing 60 Nos. exploratory tubewells in six districts viz., Khammam, Karimnagar, Adilabad, Warangal, Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam at the rate of 10 Nos. in each district has been received by the Government for consideration. The scheme envisages exploration of under-ground water, in Coastal districts. The scheme was in the initial stage at the close of the year under report.

SEASONAL RAINFALL AND WATER-SUPPLY 1971-72

Nagavalli and Srikakulam Minor River System

The maximum rainfall recorded during the year in Srikakulam was 200 MM at Neradi Barrage Station on 4-9-1971 and the average rainfall recorded was 1176.06 MM during the year in Visakhapatnam district.

Godavari Delta System

The total rainfall during the year as recorded at Dowlaishwaram was 870.6 MM. The maximum rainfall during the year was 76-MM on 15-7-1971 at Dowlaishwaram rain gauge site. The maximum rainfall in the district 200 MM at Annampeta on 24-9-1971.

The Godavari river had not received its floods during the year and the maximum level recorded over the crest of Dowlaishwaram anicut during the year was 6' - 1" on 3-9-1971 as against 16' - 2" on 23-8-1970.

The canals under Godavari Central Deltas were opened for irrigation on 18-5-1971 at 6-00 p.m. and canals under Godavari Eastern Delta and Western Delta on 7-6-1971 at 6-00 a.m.

Floods

The maximum flood levels recorded over the crest of Dowlaishwaram anicut was 6-1 feet on 3-9-1971 as against 16-2 on 23-8-1970.

Krishna Delta

The maximum flood level of Krishna at Vijayawada recorded on 7-9-1971 was 10.5 feet as against 15.10 feet recorded on 23-9-1970.

The total rainfall during the year in Krishna Eastern Delta and Krishna Western Delta was 800.26 MM. and 864 MM. respectively.

Pennar River Canal System

The maximum rainfall recorded during the year at Nellore anicut was 286.6 MM on 24-10-1971.

Rayalaseema Region

The maximum rainfall was 132 MM on 24-10-1971 recorded at Kalangi reservoir site.

Telangana Region

The maximum rainfall was 130.40 MM recorded at Nalgonda site on 24-9-1971.

The water from Nizamsagar reservoir was let out during the year for irrigation. Total quantity of water received during the year at important projects sites are as follows :

1. Tungabhadra Dam	..	292.54 Tmcft.
2. Prakasam Barrage	..	1263.47 Tmcft
3. Godavari Anicut	..	2267.69 Tmcft.
4. Nizamsagar Project	..	47.563 Tmcft.

Flood Control Works

The flood problem in Andhra Pradesh is mainly confined to the deltaic area in the coastal districts and it is incidental in the upland areas.

The Master Plan for Flood Control in the Godavari, Krishna, Pennar Kolleru lake, Nagavali, Vamsadhara, Sareda, Tandava, Varaha, Yellur, Swarnamukhi, Gundlakhamma and Bahuda river basins has been finalised.

During 1971-72 an amount of Rs. 3.66 lakhs has been spent under Flood Control Works.

Various Projects Investigation Programme

There are two circles, viz., the Major and Medium Projects Investigation Circles, Guntur and M. & M.P.I. (T) Circle, Hyderabad whose functions are the preparation of Plans and Estimates of Major, Medium Irrigation Schemes. The progress and achievements of the circles are given below:

Major and Medium Projects Investigation Circle, Guntur

The Investigation of Somasila Project is taken up during the year. The Somasila Dam across river Pennar is proposed to augment water supplies to an extent of 1.20 lakh acres of new first crop under Kavali and Kanpur Canal, 1 lakh acres of wet and 1.4 lakh acres rabi dry under Pennar South Canal. The estimated cost is Rs. 33.52 crores and the proposed ayacut is 4.12 lakhs. The capacity of the reservoir is 6.5 lakh cusecs at the F.R.L. +330.00 Block levelling work of foreshore submergence area of 77,245 acres, and block levelling of ayacut under Kavali Canal to the extent of 34,309 acres, alignment of south and north feeder channel have been completed. Besides investigation for the foundation of protective bunds in foreshore submeression is also completed.

In addition to the above Major Project, the following medium schemes are also taken up and the Preliminary Estimates and Plans are prepared.

Kaletivagu Reservoir Scheme, Rayachoti Taluk, Cuddapah District

Forming balancing reservoirs under T.B.P.L.L.C. in Adoni taluk, Kurnool district near (1) Madanapalli, (2) Konavaram, (3) Kosigi, (4) Hanumapuram (5) Gonegandla, Yammiganur taluk, (6) Kallukunta, Adoni, (7) to feed Malasomspuram Distributary M. 2/5.

The final grants for the year under report under Plan and Non-Plan schemes are Rs. 6,53,000 and Rs. 12,50,000 respectively and the expenditure during the year 1971-72 is Rs. 2,72,334 and Rs. 12,46,349 respectively.

Similarly in Telangana region the investigation works are carried out under Major and Medium Investigation Circle, Hyderabad. The progress and achievement are as follows :

During the year 28 schemes have been tackled having an ayacut of 5,22,380 acres costing Rs. 67.50 crores. Out of these investigations completed for 8 schemes having ayacut of 36,880 acres costing Rs. 1006.9 lakhs estimates for 7 schemes have been prepared having ayacut of 1,17,220 acres costing Rs. 1,883.78 lakhs. There are 7 schemes under investigation having ayacut of 3,68,300 acres costing Rs. 3,857.32 lakhs.

Besides the Investigation Divisions, one more division *i.e.*, Memoirs Division is attached to the M & M.P.I. Circle, Hyderabad. The function of the Memoirs Division is to prepare the descriptive memoirs of the existing M.I. Sources having an ayacut of 100 acres and more scattered in the 9 districts of Telangana area.

The final grant under Plan and Non-Plan scheme for the year under report are in order of Rs. 7.50 lakhs and Rs. 12.50 lakhs respectively and the expenditure under Plan and Non-Plan scheme for 1971-72 are Rs. 7,10,169 and Rs. 12,07,143, respectively.

Inland Water Transport

Andhra Pradesh has got about 2343 kms. (1,456 miles) of inland water-ways which form nearly one-sixth of the total length of water-ways in the country. Intermediate ports of Kakinada and Machilipatnam are connected to important commercial centres like Rajahmundry, Eluru and Vijayawada by canals. The Buckingham Canal connects the Commamur Canal of Krishna Western Delta in Guntur district. This canal will afford an easy and cheap mode of communication from the Northern Coast of Godavari Canals upto South of Madras.

The Krishna and Godavari Canals including Dummugudem Canal in Khammam district are intended both for navigation and irrigation purposes while the Buckingham Canal is for navigation purpose only. The Buckingham Canal is a coastal canal and is about 160.5 miles long in Andhra Pradesh limits.

The Government of India have set up an Inland Water Transport Committee under the Chairmanship of Sri B. Bhagavati (Member of Assam Legislative Assembly) to study the existing water transport problems of the country and to suggest a phased programme for development. The Committee has suggested to the Government of India

the following schemes pertaining to this State for inclusion during the Fourth Five-Year Plan and the same have been sanctioned by the Government of India for the amounts noted against each scheme.

	<u>[Rs. in lakhs</u>
1. Restoration of Buckingham Canal Stage-I Scheme.	49.60
2. Construction of Tidal Lock at M. 37/7 of Bandamurlanka Canal of Godavari Central Delta.	4.598
3. Conversion of Kalepatnam Main Canal from M 4/7 to its tail-end into a navigable channel including construction of tidal lock at tail-end to connect with Upputeru river.	5.30
4. Construction of two Locks on upper Pulleru Canal.	6.02
5. Construction of Wharf at Amalapuram	1.00

Administrative sanction for Schemes 1 to 4 has been accorded by the State Government and the item 5 is within the powers of the Chief Engineer.

With a view to complete the L.W.T. schemes recommended by Bhagavathi Committee during Fourth Five-Year Plan, two divisions, one at Ongole and the other at Vijayawada have been formed. The work is proposed to be taken up in three stages during the IVth and Vth Plan periods.

Mechanical Circle

The following Divisions are under the Administrative Control of this circle.

1. P.W. Workshops and Stores, Hyderabad.
2. P. W. Workshops Division, Seethanagaram.
3. Central Mechanical Unit, Hyderabad.
4. P. W. Workshops Sub-Division, Dowlaiswaram.
5. Ground Water Division, Eluru.

NAGARJUNASAGAR

Introductory

The Nagarjunasagar Right Main Canal is designed in its first phase to carry 11,000 cusecs with a length of 126 miles with 3,300 miles length of branches and distributaries to irrigate 11.74 lakh acres in Guntur and newly formed Prakasam (Ongole) districts. The cross-drainages works upto M. 57/0 are designed to carry a discharge of 21,000 cusecs and beyond to carry 17,000 cusecs required for the ultimate phase.

Utilisation of Irrigation Potential

All works necessary for letting down water in the first 57 miles of Main Canal with branches and distributaries in Blocks 1 to 10 and part of 11 to cover an ayacut of 7.26 lakh acres were completed. Water was released into Nagarjunasagar Right Canal on 11-7-1971 and the Canals were closed on 27-4-1972.

Masonry Structures on Main Canal

Out of the total number of 250 masonry structures provided in the Revised Estimate of Right Canal, work on 83 structures including one beyond M. 57/0 has been completed to end of March, 1972.

Branches and Distributaries

Earth-work necessary for letting down water in Branch Canals 6,8,9, 10 and 11 upto and various major and minor distributaries in Block 1 to 10 and part of 11 was already completed. Earth-work excavation is in progress in the following reaches :

1. Pedanandipadu Branch Canal.
2. Angaluru Major.
3. Pusuluru Minor.
4. Perumallapalli Major.
5. Pallypadu Major,
6. Dondapadu Major,
7. Cheekattegalapalem Major.

In addition to the above, earth-work excavation is in progress in Blocks 12 to 14 and 22.

The total quantity of earth-work completed to end of March, 1972 is 236.78 lakhs C.M. (*i.e.* 8365.26 lakhs cft.)

The number of masonry structures completed and in progress to end of March, 1972 from inception are 18,959 and 641 respectively.

Public Health and Medical

Separate scheme for anti-malaria and sanitation continued during the year under report.

Medical facilities for Nagarjunasagar Right Canals Unit also continued during the year.

Development

Programme of Engineering Survey and Soil Survey, Land Acquisition, Localisation, Crop Planning, etc., have been drawn up and undertaken to watch the schedule of construction of the project.

During this year also formation of ayacut roads is in progress. In addition, the Government of India have sanctioned a scheme for providing infrastructure facilities in Nagarjunasagar Command area and under

this programme some road works have been taken up by Nagarjunasagar Project Organisation and are in progress.

The State Level Committee for Development of Nagarjunasagar ayacut is periodically reviewing the programme and progress of ayacut development.

Localisation

The area localised and finalised under Nagarjunasagar Right Bank Canals is 11.11 lakh acres as per Special Collector's Report. Out of balance area to be localised 32,000 acres represents the shortage of ayacut under Pedanandipadu Channel Scheme due to elimination as good tobacco growing area and the balance 31,000 acres represents the shortage in various blocks. Thus an area of 63,000 acres is yet to be localised under Nagarjunasagar Right Bank Canal and this area yet to be localised has to be finalised. Hence the localisation units were disbanded and the existing Land Acquisition Unit at Narasaraopet is attending to the localisation work left over by the defunct localisation unit in respect of Nagarjunasagar Right Canals Unit.

Land Acquisition

The cumulative area handed over to P.W.D. by Revenue Authorities to end of March, 1972 is as follows as per the Special Collector's Report.

	Acres
Main Canal ..	10,072
Branches and Distributaries ..	21,436
Field Channels ..	6,748
Ayacut Roads ..	31
Other Works ..	446
Total:	38,733

The lands handed over during the current year come to (38733-37642)=1091 acres.

Field Channels

A total length of 9411.2 kms. (*i.e.* 5882 miles) of field channels in respect of Nagarjunasagar Right Canals Unit is excavated to end of March, 1972 out of which a length of 8,699.2 kms. (*i.e.* 5437.6 miles) have been handed over to the Revenue Department.

Budget and Expenditure

The net voted grant for Nagarjunasagar Right Canals Unit for the year 1971-72 was Rs. 475.00 lakhs with the following gross and net provisions.

Gross	R & R	Net
669.928	194.928	475.000

[Rs. in lakhs]

The Revised Estimate for 1971-72 in respect of Nagarjunasagar Right Canal Unit was formulated with the following gross and net provisions

and furnished to the Government Public Works Department, Projects Wing.

[Rs. in lakhs

Gross	R & R	Net
717.906	242.906	475.000

There was an excess provision amounting to Rs. 47.978 lakhs in the gross provisions in the Revised Estimate for 1971-72 over the gross provision of Rs. 669.928 lakhs made in the Budget Estimate for 1971-72. This excess provision is found necessary taking into account the actual requirement with reference to the work-load on hand. The expenditure under Drought Relief Works was also excluded in the gross expenditure exhibiting therein the funds provided from 1964 Famine Relief funds. The net grant for 1971-72 was, however, retained as Rs. 475.00 lakhs.

Subsequently during March, 1972, funds to a tune of Rs. 7.00 lakhs was diverted from Nagarjunasagar Right Canals Unit to Nagarjunasagar Left Canals Unit and this was approved by the Government. Thus the final net grant for Nagarjunasagar Right Canals Unit for 1971-72 was reduced to Rs. 468.00 lakhs. Final modifications proposals for 1971-72 were accordingly formulated with the following gross and net provisions and furnished to Government, Public Works Department, Projects Wing.

[Rs. in lakhs

Gross	R & R	Net
710.906	242.906	468.000

The net grant of Rs. 468.000 lakhs was spent in full during 1971-72. The cumulative expenditure to end of March, 1972 from the inception of the project comes to Rs. 5242.69 lakhs, in respect of Nagarjunasagar Right Canals Unit.

NAGARJUNASAGAR LEFT CANAL

The canal is designed to carry 11,000 cusecs with 2,900 miles length of branches and distributaries to irrigate 8.80 lakh acres in the I Phase in Nalgonda, Khammam and Krishna districts.

Utilisation of Irrigation Potential

All works necessary for letting down water in the first 72/0 Mile of Main Canal with branches and distributaries in Blocks 1 to 12 and part 13 has been completed and an Irrigation Potential of 2.81 lakh acres has been created. A brief account of progress of works to end of March, 1972 is narrated below.

Main Canal

The earth-work excavation of main canal has been completed upto Mile 58/0 and the balance Earthwork Mile 58/0 to 72/0 is in progress. The earth-work excavation is also in progress in the reaches from M. 72/4 to 76/0, M. 77/0 to 85/2, M. 87/0 to 96/0 and M. 105/0 to 108/0. Earth-work banking by machinery is also in progress in the reaches from M. 59/0

to 65/0, 69/0 to 70/0, 74/0 to 75/0, 76/0 to 77/0 and M. 79/0 to 84/0, 110/7 to 111/6 and M. 0/1 to 1/3 of 21st Main Branch Canal.

The total quantity of earth-work done to end of March, 1972 since inception is 329.313 lakh CM (11630.24 lakh cft.)

Masonry Works

Out of the total number of 218 masonry structures provided in the Revised Estimate for N.S. Left Canals for I Phase the work on 156 masonry structures of various categories has been completed and 16 structures are in progress (out of 15 structures in progress one super-passage M. 78/0 is let out but not started).

Branches and Distributaries

The earth-work excavation of Branches and Distributaries in Blocks 1 to 12 part 13 has been completed and water let out. The work in Block part 13, 14, 15 and 16 and 21st Main Branch Canals is in progress. The progress achieved on earthwork excavation to end of March, 1972 since inception is 106.324 lakh CM 3755.26 lakh Cft against a work-load of 526.75 lakh CM (18,600 lakh cft) representing a progress of 20.19%.

The construction of all the masonry structures in Blocks 1 to 12 have been completed. The structures in Blocks Part 13, 14, 16, 21st Main Branch Canal are in progress. The number of structures completed and in progress in the above blocks to end of March 1972 since inception are 8,651 and 359, respectively.

Field Channels

The works of excavation of field channels in N.S. Left Canals area has been taken up in the month of March, 1966. The progress achieved in N.S. Left Canals to end of March, 1972 during the year 1971-72 is as follows :-

Length of Field Channels excavated to end of March, 1972 during the year 1971-72	.. 140 Miles
The expenditure incurred/reimbursement made in excavation of Field Channels in N.S. Left Canal Unit to end of March, 1972 during 1971-72.	} <u>Rs. 5.000 lakhs</u> Rs 4.990 lakhs

Localisation

The total area localised to end of the year is 9,16,976.14 acres at the gazetted team level. But the area localised and finalised by the Special Collector is only 8.28 lakh acres. Localisation is not done during the year.

Land Acquisition

The cumulative area of land acquired (possession handed over to PWD) to the end of March, 1972 on Main Canal is 12,973 acres and on branches and distributaries, field channels ayacut roads and other works is 14,134 acres in N.S. Left Canals Unit.

Budget and Expenditure

The final allotment for the year 1971-72 for Nagarjunasagar Left Canals is Rs. 513.50 lakhs. The expenditure incurred during the year is Rs. 513.50 lakhs. The cumulative expenditure since inception to the end of March, 1972 is Rs. 4642.01 lakhs.

POCHAMPAD PROJECT

Estimates and Expenditure

The Pochampad Project sanctioned for Rs. 40.10 crores envisages the utilisation of 66 TMC of water to irrigate 5.70 lakh acres (1/3rd area wet and 2/3rd area rabi) under its right flank channel 70 miles long called Godavari South Canal. During detailed investigation of canal and localisation, it was found that the canal had to be extended to 123 miles as the ayacut of 5.70 lakh acres could not be obtained in 70 miles length of the canal. In this process the canal had to cross Manair river a tributary of Godavari, which is proposed to be done by constructing a reservoir. By March, 1969 (Commencement of IV Plan) the expenditure incurred on the Project was Rs. 11.39 crores.

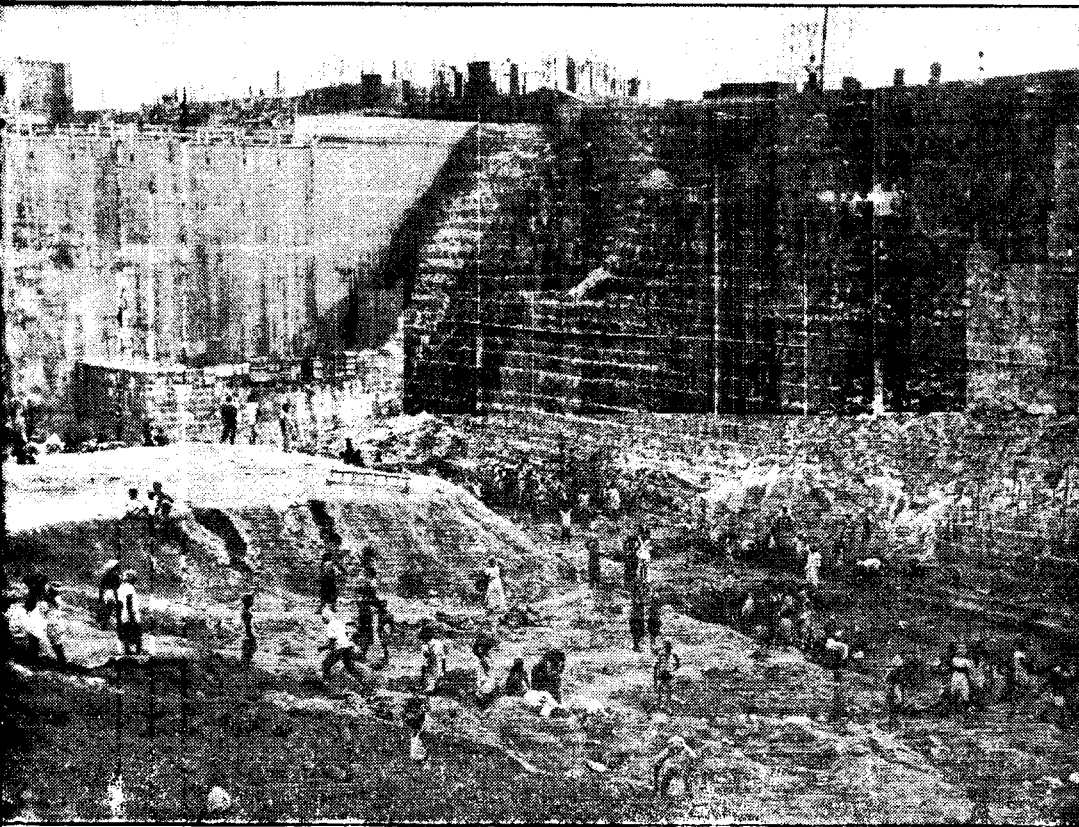
Plan Provision

The IV Plan provision for the project is Rs. 30 crores from the State's Sector. In view of commitment to I.D.A. it had become necessary to enhance the allotment to the project to at least Rs. 45 crores. The gap of Rs. 15 crores in the provision is proposed to be met from Telangana Regional Committee Special Assistance and Central Aid (Loan), these being Rs. 6 crores, Rs. 9 crores respectively. The expenditure so far incurred year-wise is given as under :

Item	IVth Plan provision during 1969-74	Expenditure during					Programme outlay during	
		1969-74			1971-72		1971-72	
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1971-72	1972-73		
(a) Plan Provision	.. 3,000	667	601	600	600	532		
(b) Assistance expected from T R C	600	..	100	165	199	136		
(c) Central Assistance	.. 900	100	100	167	201	332		
(d) Famine grant provision	..	5	..	..	..	..
Total :	4,500	772	801	932	1,000	1,000		

World Bank Loan

To increase the progress of works for realising the benefits of the project early, World Bank Assistance was sought.



POCHAMPAD PROJECT—SILT AND MUCK REMOVAL IN REAR OF BLOCK 39 TO 42 OF
MASONRY DAM

The following are brief details of the scope of the loan and other particulars.

The total loan for the project is for 39 million dollars, which is reimbursed by the I.D.A. on the production of particulars of expenditure under the following sub-heads.

Category	Amount of the Credit Allocated (expressed in Dollars Equivalent)	% age of expenditure to be financed.
I. Photo Mapping Equipment .. and Supplies	360,000	100% of total expenditure
II. Equipment and Materials ..	3,140,000	100% of total expenditure
III. Spares for Plant and Equip-.. ment	1,300,000	100% of total expenditure
IV. Civil Works carried out by .. Contract	30,200,000	80% of total expenditure
V. Civil Works carried out by .. PWD Force Account	4,000,000	80% of total expenditure
	Total : 39,000,000	

Future Programme and Creation of Potential

Keeping the targets of World Bank Agreement the following annual programme of execution of works is drawn up.

Item	Year	Target proposed to be achieved.
(1) <i>Dam</i> :		
		Masonry Level
		┌──────────┐ Earth Dam Level
1. Raising of the Crest of Masonry/ earth dam	6/62	+1022 +1073
2. Raising of the Crest of Masonry/earth dam	6/73	+1027 +1078
3. Raising of the Crest of Masonry/earth dam	6/74	+1032 +1083
4. Raising of the Crest of Masonry/earth dam	6/75	+1037 +1088
5. Raising of the Crest of Masonry/earth dam	6/76	+1045 +1096

The Programme of creation of potential would be as follows:

Sl. No.	Year	Gross potential created (without lining of main canal)	Restricted potential created due to stoppage of water to ID Ayacut during lining of Main Canal		
			Acres	Wet	ID	Total
1.	6/72	41,127	26,571	..	26,571
2.	6/73	1,24,000	46,425	14,556	60,981
3.	6/74	1,50,000	52,747	77,575	1,30,322
4.	6/75	2,50,000	84,230	97,253	1,81,485
5.	6/76	2,50,000	84,230	1,65,770	2,50,000

Water was released into G. S. Canal on 24-7-1970 for first time and the same was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister. This year water was released on 2-7-1971 by Hon'ble Minister for Irrigation for a bi crop. Water was not let out for tabi crop in order to complete balance works on the Dam and Canal.

The following is the gist of progress achieved during the year.

Sl. No.	Item	Total work-load as per part estimated by June 1976	Work done up to end of March 1971.	Masonry Dam Level		Percentage of total work done to-work load.
				Earth Dam Level	+1045	
						+1096

Unit I Dam:

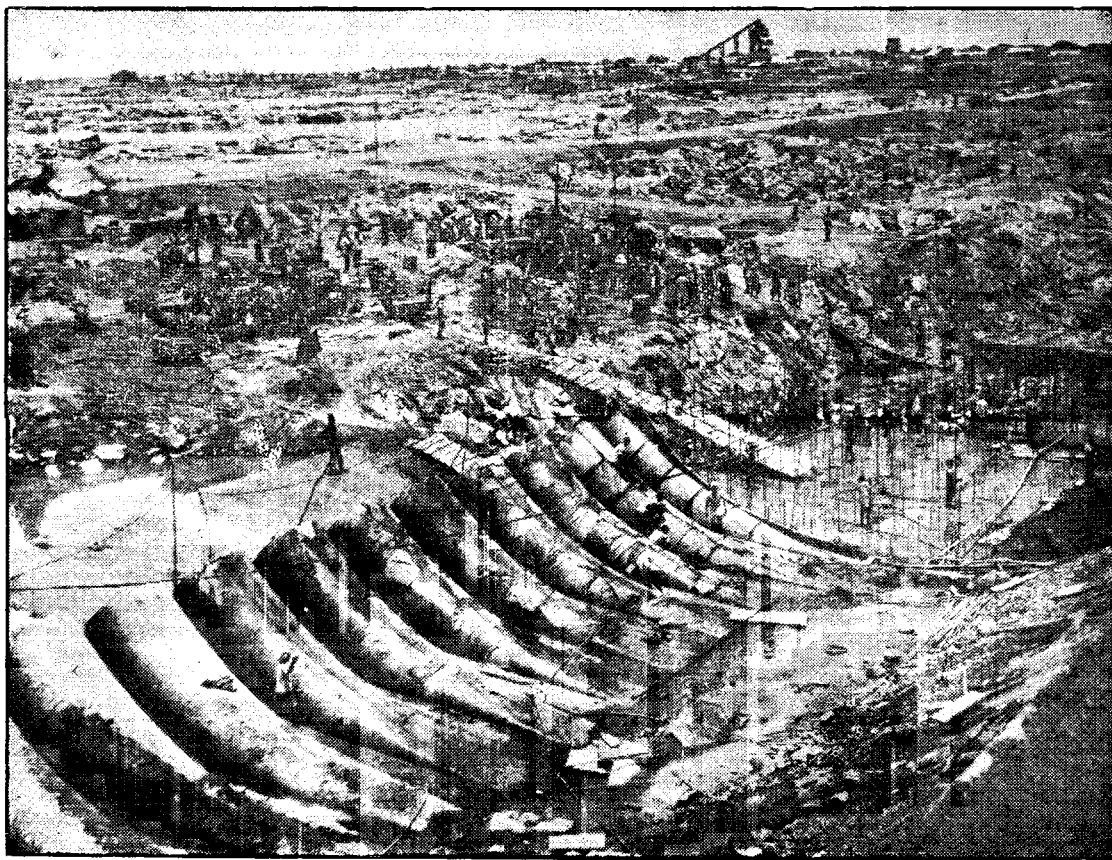
Quantities in '000 Cum.

1. Masonry ..	452	348	25	373	82.5
2. Concrete ..	130	30	18	48	37
3. Earth Dam	9,711	6,163	1,122	7,285	75
4. Rock toe and filters ..	1,411	384	114	493	35

Unit II Main Canal:

E.W. Excavation and forming embankment Mile

0/0 to 51/0 ..	17,882	10,740	3,874	14,614	82
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POCHAMPAD PROJECT—MASONRY DAM—CONCRETING WORK IN PROGRESS

Gross Masonry Works

All works upto M. 22/4 have been completed. There are 47 Nos. of Masonry works from M. 22/4 to M. 51/0, out of which 8 Nos. are completed and remaining works are in progress.

Unit III Distributaries

The earth-work is almost completed upto M. 22/4 *i.e.*, upto D/29. The work on remaining distributaries is in progress. Earth-work is also in progress in D/53 (a Branch Canal) in a 16 mile length and in its branches and about 1,309 thousand cum. have been excavated so far.

Investigation of Main Canal

Final investigation surveys of main canal *i.e.*, upto Manair River have been completed. Various alternative surveys from Mile 57/0 to Mile 71/7 are being done.

Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation

Out of 46 villages to be rehabilitated upto June, 1976, the rehabilitation of 4 villages has been completed and work of rehabilitation of 11 villages is nearly completed.

In order to review the implementation of rehabilitation policy and programme, the Government have constituted a committee during this year which consists of the following members:

1. Member, Board of Revenue in-charge of Rehabilitation Chairman
2. Secretary to Government, P. W. D. or his nominee Member
3. Secretary to Government, F. & A. Department or his nominee Do.
4. Chief Engineer, Pochampad Project Do.
5. Chief Conservator of Forests, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad Do.
6. Chairman, Zilla Parishad, Nizamabad Do.
7. Chairman, Zilla Parishad, Adilabad Do.
8. Chairman, Zilla Parishad, Karimnagar Do.
9. Member of Parliament, Nizamabad Do.
10. Member of Parliament, Adilabad Do.
11. M. L. A., Nirmal Do.
12. M. L. A., Mudhole Do.
13. M. L. A., Balkonda Do.
14. Superintending Engineer, Pochampad Project in-charge of Rehabilitation Do.
15. Special Collector, Pochampad Project .. Member
(Convener)

The following is the programme of rehabilitation of villages:

No.	Year of Rehabilitation	No. of villages of Adilabad side	No. of villages of Nizamabad side	Total
1.	By June 1970	.. 2	2	4
2.	1971 and 1972	.. 6	5	11
3.	1973	.. 2	1	3
4.	1974 and 1975	.. 5	9	14
5.	1975 and 1976]	.. 10	2	12
6.	1977	.. 1	1	2
		<u>26</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>46</u>
		—	—	—

Rehabilitation of Villages

The first four villages, *viz.*, Pochampad, Lolam of Nirmal taluk Adilabad district and Kojankothur and Keshavapur of Armoor taluk Nizamabad district have been rehabilitated in the Rehabilitation centres noted against them.

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Name of the R.F. Block where rehabilitated.
1.	Pochampad	Chincholi
2.	Lolam	Dilawarpoor
3 & 4.	Kojankothur and Keshavapur	Erdandi

Rehabilitation facilities like allotment of house plots and assignment of agricultural lands as per the yardstick laid down in G.O. Ms. No. 141, P.W.D., P.W., dated 19-4-1968 were provided. Common amenities such as drinking water wells, school building, chawadi, approach road and internal roads have been provided as sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 203, P.W.D., P.W., dated 7-5-1969. A provision of Rs. 10,000 has been made for construction of a temple, in the above G.O., which is yet to be taken up. 55 out of 115 displaced families of Pochampad village and 127 out of 196 displaced families of Lolam village had been shifted to their respective Rehabilitation Centres. The whereabouts of the rest are not known.

100 out of 230 displaced families of Kojankothur village of Nizamabad district were shifted to Erdandi Rehabilitation Centre. The rest are residing in the neighbouring villages. Displaced families of Keshavapur did not shift to Erdandi Rehabilitation Centre, even after constant persuasion. Individual notices were issued and served directing the remaining persons to shift by 10th May, 1972 on the pain of forfeiting of all rehabilitation facilities.

Government in their G.O. Ms. No. 1841 F. & A., Department, dated 3-9-1970 have issued orders dis-reserving the Reserve Forest Blocks noted below for rehabilitation of the following villages of 1971.

Sl. No.	Name of the village	Year of Rehabilitation	Name of the R.F. Block where Rehabilitation Centre is being established
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Adilabad District:

1.	Bopparam	.. 1971	Muktapur-Kuchanpalli R.F. Block.
2.	Yelmal	.. 1971	
3.	Sangvi	.. 1971	Mamda R.F. Block.
4.	Mujgi	.. 1971	Mujgi R.F. Block
5.	Siddamkunta	1973	
6.	Raipur Khandli	1971	Lohesra R.F. Block
7.	Sureli	.. 1971	

Nizamabad District:

8.	Rathnapur	.. 1971	Oblapur R.F. Block
9.	Kustapur	.. 1971	
10.	Sangam	.. 1971	Oblapur R.F. Block
11.	Srirampur	.. 1971	

Rehabilitation facilities in accordance with the present rules have been provided for the villages of Mujgi in the Mujgi Rehabilitation Centre and for Yelmal and Bopparam villages in the Muktapur Rehabilitation Centre. A number of people have started constructing houses in their new sites. A portion of Yelmal village has also been rehabilitated locally on higher ground available near the present village site.

Future Rehabilitation

This leaves 12 villages of Adilabad and 9 villages of Nizamabad district to be rehabilitated. Out of 12 villages of Adilabad district, proposals in respect of two villages, *viz.*, Rathnapur Kandli to be rehabilitated in 1973) and Pipri village (to be rehabilitated in 1974-75) have been sent to the Board. While accommodating them in the R.F. Blocks offered by C.C.F. proposals for rehabilitating two more villages, *viz.*, Buzrug and Samunderpalli in Joharpur and Chintakunta R.F. Blocks offered by the C.C.F. are under scrutiny. For the remaining 8 villages an extent of about 4,000 acres net is required.

Rehabilitation of the remaining 9 villages of Nizamabad district in the R.F. Blocks offered by the C.C.F. in Kamareddi Division, etc., is yet to be examined.

Land Acquisition Canals

During 1971-72 three Land Acquisition Units were functioned for the purpose of acquisition of lands required for Godavari South Canal, Pochampad Project, its distributaries, sub-distributaries, camp buildings and ayacut roads, etc., with the headquarters at Metpalli, Jagtial and Manakondur Camp Alganoor. The progress achieved during the year 1971-72 is as follows :

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Extent acquired	Land compensation paid
			Rs.
1.	L.A. Unit, L.M.D., Manakondur	74-07 1/8	77,085.15
2.	L.A. Unit, Jagtial	696-25½	8,87,896.62
3.	L.A. & Rehabilitation Unit, Metpalli	25.39½	40,893.05
	Total:	795.72 1/8	10,05,874.82

L.A. Unit, Metpalli was in addition attending to the rehabilitation work of Nizamabad district villages coming under submergence.

L.A. Submergence

The following units have been functioning for acquisition of lands under submergence.

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit
1.	L.A. Unit No. I Pochampad Project.
2.	L.A. Unit No. II Pochampad Project.
3.	L.A. Unit No. III Pochampad Project.
4.	L.A. Unit No. IV Pochampad Project.

The total area to be acquired or the submergence area of Pochampad Project is 83,000 acres out of which 32,979.10½ acres of agricultural lands including village sites and Government lands have been acquired and compensation amount of Rs. 4,14,84,135.32 disbursed. The unit-wise performance for 1971-72 is as follows :

Name of the Unit	No. of Village sites and Extent	Extent of Agricultural land	Total extent	Amount	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
L.A. Unit I	1	21-10	2,054.22	2,075.32	33,81,610.44
L.A. Unit II ..	..	..	2,381.08	2,381.08	24,09,221.15
L.A. Unit III ..	..	..	722.04	722.04	10,30,505.39
L.A. Unit IV ..	2	43-07	339.20	382.27	44,21,958.72
	<u>3</u>	<u>64-17</u>	<u>5,497.14</u>	<u>5,561.31</u>	<u>1,12,43,295.70</u>

Localisation

For the present there is only one localisation unit in the Special Collector's Organisation, Pochampad Project. 4 Non-Gazetted teams are attached to this unit.

As per the Project Report an extent of 5,70,000 acres is to be localised under Godavari South Canal of Pochampad Project. An extent of 4,35,450.19 acres has so far been localised by the unit out of requisitions (Block Command Maps, etc.) received from the P.W.D. for an extent of 5,12,405.05½ acres.

During 1971-72 the unit has localised an area of 92,586.30 acres.

In view of the World Bank Team's Recommendations and Revision of Water Management and Regulation Facilities, etc., and in some cases due to change of alignment of Main Canal and its distributaries some changes and revisions have been proposed by the P.W.D. The revision work has been taken up in view of the decisions taken at the meeting held on 16-10-1971 in the Chamber of Fifth Member of Board of Revenue and is in progress.

Development of Ayacut

This work is not entrusted to Localisation Unit.

Budget

Original grant allotted for the Pochampad Project for the year 1971-72 is Rs. 600 lakhs (Net). An additional grant of Rs. 332 lakhs (Net) was given from Telangana Regional Committee and Government of India as assistance, thus the total grant was Rs. 932 lakhs. The expenditure to end of March, 1971 is Rs. 942.09 lakhs, which is not a final figure as some adjustments are expected to be done in March Supplemental Accounts.

Inspection and Quality Control Circle, Pochampad Project

Based on the proposals submitted through this office this Circle was ordered for creation under G.O. Ms. No. 500, P.W.D., (P.W.) dated 21-12-1971, with the skeleton staff. As proposed by this office at the time of submission of proposals for creation, this Circle was entrusted with Inspection and Quality Control Work of the works of entire Pochampad Project Organisation. The Quality Control Division which was functioning under Designs and Quality Control Circle, Hyderabad was diverted and attached to this circle naming it as Inspection and Quality Control Division, No. I, Headquarters Pochampad Project. Besides one division, namely Inspection and Quality Division No. II, Headquarters Daroor Camp Jagtial and a Soil Testing Sub-Division to be functioned in Circle Office, the headquarters of which is at Pochampad Project were created.

The Circle was formed on 13-1-1972.

Pochampad Project Accounts

The Accounts Organisation was formed on 14-4-1970 by Sri A. J. Rajendran, I.A. & A.S, Director of Accounts. This Unit has taken over

the function of payments and accounting of the works accounts of the Divisions of this organisation as follows :

1. With effect from 1-2-1971	.. 8 Divisions
2. With effect from 1-4-1971	.. 4 Divisions
3. With effect from 1-7-1971	.. 7 Divisions
4. With effect from 1-1-1972	.. 4 Divisions
5. With effect from 1-4-1972	.. 1 Division.

Total : 24 Divisions

Thus except for establishment of the Organisation by 1-4-1972 all the functions of payment and accounting were taken over by the Director. Only Roads Divisions are exempted from the purview of the Director of Accounts.

The following Pay and Accounts Officers are under the Administrative Control of this Organisation.

1. Pay and Accounts Officer, Pochampad Project.
2. Pay and Accounts Officer, Pochampad Project.
3. Pay and Accounts Officer, Jagtial.
4. Pay and Accounts Officer, Jagtial.

Labour Welfare

One post of Labour Officer was sanctioned by Government *vide* G.O. Ms. No. 49, dated 17-2-1971, and continued for one year from 1-3-1972 to 28-2-1973 to look after the welfare of the labour and work charged establishment working in the Pochampad Project.

Dispensaries

Dispensaries, one each at Pochampad Project, Daroor Camp, Jagtial, and Lower Manair Dam Colony, have been established with necessary Medical and Public Health Staff to cater to the needs of the Projects Staff and Labour, etc.

NAGARJUNASAGAR DAM (PROJECT)

The total expenditure incurred during the year, under report till the end of 31-3-1972 is Rs. 8,003.62 lakhs.

Works Progress

The quantity of masonry and concrete done from the commencement of the Project to the end of previous year is (56,47,996 cu.m.). The concreting in Anchor Blocks in Blocks 18 and 22 could not be taken up as the fabrication and installation of penstock pipes was in progress. The cumulative progress of concreting during 1971-72, was Nil and the cumulative progress of masonry and concrete since commencement is (56,47,996 cu.m.).

Earth-Work Banking for Left and Right Earth-Dams

The Earth-work banking for the Left and Right Earth-Dams was completed during the year 1968-69 itself. The construction of masonry parapet-walls on either side of Earth Dams is completed during 1970-71. Formation of shell crete road over both the Earth Dams has been completed during the year.

Gates

The intake structure for E 1.400 Tunnel has been completed. The service gates and hoists for E 1.400 Tunnel are installed. The supply of water is being regulated through E 1.400 Tunnel for the second crop under Krishna Delta. The erection of Emergency Gates for E 1.400 Tunnel were programmed during the year. These are yet to be received from M/s. Tungabhadra Steel Products Limited. Regular maintenance of service gates and hoists is being done.

The Service Gates are being operated to let out required discharge into Nagarjunasagar Right Canal for Irrigation.

The Service Gates and hoists are installed in position in Blocks 25 and 51 during 1968-69 itself. The service gates are being operated to supplement the discharge over spill-way for irrigation under Krishna Delta.

Gantry Crane

Track Rails for Gantry Crane have been fixed in position. Orders are placed on M/s. Southern Structural Limited, Madras, based on the orders of the Government in G.O. Ms. No. 463, P.W.D. (P.W.), dated 19-11-1971. The work is yet to be started by the firm at the close of the year under report.

Penstock Pipes and Gates

The work of installation of penstock gates has been completed.

The total length of each penstock pipe (in Block 16 and 23) will be in 52 ferrules between bell-mouth entry to end of Anchor Block 2. The fabrication and erection of penstock pipes was already completed in 1965, upto ferrule No. 25, in all the blocks except in Blocks 18 and 22 where there were mono-tower cranes.

In Blocks 18 and 22 where there were mono-tower cranes, the fabrication and erection of penstock pipes upto ferrule No. 25 was programmed during the year and the same is completed during the year under report.

Erection of Electrical Elevator

Fixing of accessories to car and electrical connections to control selector and motor was completed. Fixing of connections to hall position indicators and hall-bottom-switches was also completed.

Block No. 25

Alignment of car rails and counter-weights is completed. Erection of car is in progress.

Block No. 51

Car size template had been set and other preliminary checks necessary for starting the erection was in progress.

Physical Targets and Achievements in Principal Items of Work

S. No.	Item and Unit	Target for the year, 1971-72	Achievement during the year 1971-72
1.	Masonry and Concrete for Masonry Dam	The concrete in anchor blocks in Blocks 18 and 22 could not be taken up as the fabrication and installation of penstock pipes is in progress during 1971-72. As such there is no progress of concreting during 1971-72.	
2.	Earth work Banking for Both Left and Right Earth Dams.	Work completed in 1968-69.	

Medical and Public Health

A fully equipped hospital with a bed strength of 130 (80 of general wards, 18 special wards, 12 isolation wards and 20 children wards) is catering to the needs of the project population. In addition to this one Dispensary at Pylon-Colony is functioning as out-patient and the other at Right Bank is upgraded as in-patient hospital with 20 beds. The hospitals are administered by one Superintendent of the cadre of Civil Surgeon with the assistance of 9 Assistant Surgeons. Besides this, one Family Planning Clinic is functioning here with the assistance of one Lady Medical Officer.

A Public Health Unit headed by one Health Officer assisted by the Health Inspectors with necessary auxiliary staff continued to function at the Dam site for controlling the epidemics and maintenance of proper sanitation in the Colonies.

Educational Facilities

One Junior College at Hill Colony and two High Schools at Pylon Colony and Right Bank are functioning at the Dam-site, besides one Upper Primary School at Hill Colony and 4 Elementary Schools. There is also one Government College of Education functioning at the Dam site catering to the needs not only to the population at the Dam site but also to the nearby educational Institutions.

In addition to the above one recognised private school, *viz.*, St. Joseph's High School (English and Telugu Media) is functioning.

Power Supply

Regular maintenance of power supply and telephone lines are being attended to besides other normal routine works.

Labour

The labour engaged on works during the year, was in the order of 1,300 to 2,900.

SRISAILAM PROJECT

Srisailam Project is an Hydro-Electric Project. The staff employed for purpose of land acquisition and for rehabilitation of the displaced persons is working with headquarters at Kurnool.

Localisation

There is no localisation under this project as it is an Hydro-Electric Project.

The construction work of Srisailam Project was in progress during the year under report.

Main Dam

Construction of dam in masonry/concrete in Blocks 6 to 11 in the deep river portion was in progress during the year. The quantity of masonry/concrete done during the year is 30.015 lakhs cft. The total quantity of masonry/concrete done from the commencement of dam to end of the year 1971-72 was 64.40 lakhs cft.

Drilling and grouting of low pressure 'B' grout holes in spillway and non-spillway dam foundations was also in progress during the year 1971-72.

Bridge across Krishna River

Construction of a bridge across Krishna river near Srisailam dam site was in progress during the year. The work on bridge is completed except some finishing items at the close of the year.

Power Tunnel at Srisailam Project

The excavation of approach cut and tunnel work was in progress during the year.

Foreign Exchange

Foreign exchange worth Rs. 0.26 lakh was released to this Project during the year, bringing the total foreign exchange released to end of 1971-72 to Rs. 90.02 lakhs.

Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation work connected with rehabilitation of the displaced persons has to be taken up. There is no staff to attend to the preliminary items of work connected with rehabilitation involving many problems. There is only one Upper Division Clerk and Typist in the office.

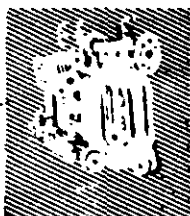
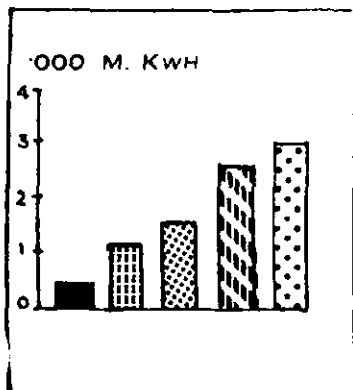
Budget Accounts

The Budget Estimate for the year under report was Rs. 420 lakhs. (320 lakhs for Civil Works + 100 lakhs for advance payment to generating sets). The expenditure during the year 1971-72 was Rs. 420 lakhs (320 lakhs Civil Works 100 lakhs for advance payment for generating sets). The cumulative expenditure on Civil Works to end of the year was Rs. 3,328.97 lakhs for Civil Works.

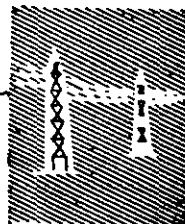
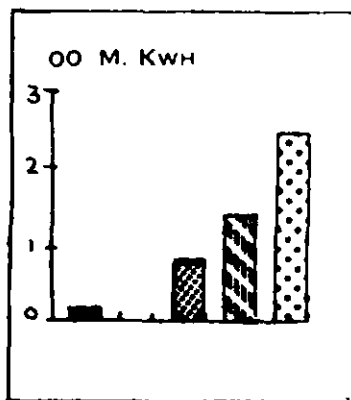
Statement showing Financial and Physical Targets and Achievements in respect of Srisaïlam Project for the Year 1971-72

Name of Scheme	Financial Targets and Achievements		Expenditure booked during 1971-72	Item of Work	Physical Targets and Achievements during 1971-72	
	Budget Estimate for 1971-72	Financial grant 1971-72			Target	Achievement
Srisaïlam Hydro-Electric Project	Rs. 420 lakhs	Rs. 420 lakhs	Rs. 420 lakhs (Rs. 320 lakhs for Works plus 100 lakhs for advance payment for generating sets).	Civil Construction of masonry concrete for dam.	39.40 lakhs c.ft.	20,015 lakhs cft.

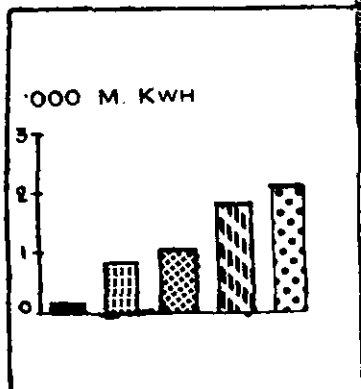
POWER GENERATION AND CONSUMPTION -ANDHRA PRADESH



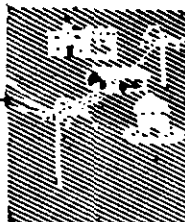
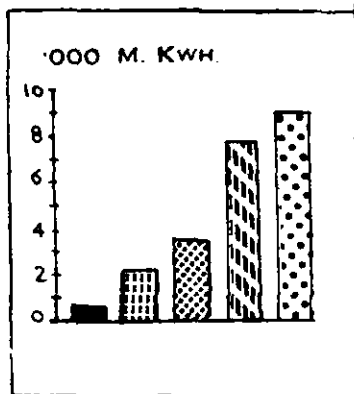
GENERATED
3,017.8 M. KWH








PURCHASED
276.6 M. KWH.



CONSUMED
2329.8 M. KWH.



**TOWNS VILLAGES
ELECTRIFIED**
9,475

-  1955-56
-  1960-61
-  1965-66
-  1970-71
-  1971-72

SOURCE: 1) HAND BOOK OF STATISTICS 1966-67, 1970-71 AND 1971-72
 2) STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF ANDHRA PRADESH 1971 AND 72
 ISSUED BY BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS-HYDERABAD

ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

General

This report deals with the works that are under the control of the Government. They are :

1. Operation, maintenance and other related matters of—
 - (i) Machkund,
 - (ii) T.B. Dam,
 - (iii) Hampi Hydro-Power Station and Construction of Upper Sileru Hydro-Electric Scheme.
2. Investigation of New Schemes.
3. Planning.
4. Balimela Dam Project.

The energy from the above hydro-stations is being sold to the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board.

Power Position

The installed capacity in the State at the end of 1971-72 after allowing for retirements is 668 M.W. Additional generating capacity of 62.5 M.W. from Ramagundam Thermal Station is added during the year. The peak-load on the State Power Grid rose to 639.4 M.W. during the year as against 562.1 M.W. during the previous year.

The Power Sector was allotted an amount of Rs. 4,211.32 lakhs originally for both Government and Board works for the year under report. The revised Plan provision is Rs. 4,211.32 lakhs and the provisional expenditure is Rs. 3,813.37 lakhs (including Srisaillam Project).

Machkund Hydro-Station

This is the 17th year of operation for this station. The installed capacity of this station is 114.75 M.W. consisting of 3 x 21.25 M.W. and 3 x 17 M.W. sets. The Machkund Hydro-Electric Scheme is a Joint Venture of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa Governments sharing the power in the ratio of 70 : 30.

The total generation during the year is 671.92 M.U. Andhra Pradesh utilised 397.45 M.U. The peak-load on Andhra feeder was 118 M.W.

Tungabhadra and Hampi Stations

These two stations are jointly owned by Andhra Pradesh and Mysore Governments sharing the power in the ratio of 80 : 20. The installed capacities of Dam and Hampi Powerhouses are 4 x 9 M.W. each.

The total generation of both the powerhouses during the year is 323.744 M.U. Andhra Pradesh utilised 255.795 M.U. (including import from Sharavathi Power House in Mysore). The peak-load of Andhra Pradesh side is 138.17 M.W.

Upper Sileru Hydro-Electric Scheme

2 x 60 M. W. sets were commissioned during 1967-68 and the Power Station was handed over to the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board. The works were almost completed. The crest gates on Guntawada weir were installed. A proposal for the erection of 3rd unit at Upper Sileru at a cost of Rs. 414 lakhs submitted to Planning Commission for clearance is still pending clearance. A proposal for the erection of 4th unit at Upper Sileru at a cost of Rs. 414 lakhs was also sent to Planning Commission and the clearance is awaited.

Balimela Hydro-Electric Scheme

The Balimela Project is a joint venture between the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa which is already in execution. A dam is being constructed on the river Sileru at Balimela in Orissa State. The reservoir created by this dam provides the main storage for Upper Sileru Powerhouse. A small powerhouse will be put up at the toe of the dam by Andhra Pradesh Government. The Andhra Pradesh Powerhouse at Balimela envisages power generation utilising about 2,100 cusecs of water let out from Balimela reservoir as a share of Andhra Pradesh Government. 2 x 30 MW units are proposed to be installed in the powerhouse. The cost of the Balimela Dam is shared equally by Orissa and Andhra Pradesh Governments. However, the share of Andhra Pradesh Government is limited to Rs. 12 crores as per Inter-State Agreement. As per the present programme of construction, it is stipulated to raise the main dam to +480 level by June, 1972 for building partial storage from the Monsoons of 1972. Full storage will be effected from the Monsoons of 1973. For the exclusive works of Andhra Pradesh Government pertaining to their Powerhouse at Balimela, an amount of Rs. 54.49 lakhs was spent during the year 1971-72. An amount of Rs. 51 lakhs is provided in the Budget Estimate for 1972-73. The total estimated cost of the Andhra Pradesh Powerhouse at Balimela is Rs. 850 lakhs.

Nagarjunasagar Pumped Storage Scheme

The scheme envisages generation of power of 100 M.W. in Stage-I at a powerhouse located at the foot of the dam by utilising the average net head of 86 m. (282 ft.) available between F.R.L. of Nagarjunasagar dam and minimum tail-water level with regulated discharge of 150 cu.m. (5,000 cusecs). Two out of 8 Nos. of penstocks already embedded in the dam for the purpose, are proposed to be utilised in the Stage-I. In order to cope up with the period of adverse water availability, the Nagarjunasagar Power Station is proposed to operate as a pumped storage scheme generating peak power with an installation of 2 units of 50 M.W. each reversible pump turbine units to ensure a constant contribution of power unaffected by water availability. A tail-pond necessitated during such operation to conserve the water and pump back to the reservoir during off peak hours is created by constructing a low weir across River Krishna below the Nagarjunasagar dam. However, during normal years of water availability the station will only function as conventional turbine unit.

The Project Report was already prepared and submitted to Central Water and Power Commission and it was placed before *Ad hoc* Advisory Committee set up by Planning Commission. The clearance from Planning Commission is received. The total estimated capital outlay is Rs. 939.00 lakhs. The cost per K. W. installed works out to Rs. 939.00. The Scheme is highly remunerative giving a percentage return of 19.60% and the cost per unit generated works out to 44 paise.

Pochampad Hydro-Electric Scheme

The generation of hydel power of 36 MW from the South Canal of the Pochampad Project now under execution is contemplated under this scheme. The maximum power draft available is 234 cu. m. (7800 cusecs) being limited by the maximum demand for irrigation under a maximum rate head of 19.5 m. (64 ft.) available between F. R. L. Pochampad Project and FSL of the canal. The maximum power generation is 36 MW during October and reduces to 1.57 MW in the month of April. The Project with 4 units of 9 MW each is estimated to cost for Rs. 475.00 lakhs. The cost per K.W. installed is Rs. 1,319 and it gives a handsome return of 20.26% on the outlay. The Project Report is under consideration of Government.

T.B.H.L.C. Hydro-Electric Scheme

The scheme envisages generation of 22 MW of power at 100% L.F. utilising about 48.8 m (1626 cusecs) discharge of T.B.H.L.C. while being let into the Pennar valley at the end of Uravakonda cutting to be picked up lower down at the Mid-Pennar Regulator for irrigation. The optimum head available between FSL of canal and FSL of Mid-Pennar reservoir for power generation is 57.34 m (188 ft.). The power will be seasonal and will be available during irrigation season from July to December. The scheme is investigated in detail and the Project Report with an estimated cost of Rs. 324.00 lakhs is finalised and submitted to the Government. The cost of power generation/unit works out to 3.24 paise, cost per K.W. installed is Rs. 1,472 and it gives a good financial return of 8.20% on the outlay.

Upper Krishna Hydro-Electric Scheme

The fall of 36 m. (118 ft.) with a maximum power draft of 450 cu.m. (15000 cusecs) during the months of July and December which dwindles down to 99 cu. m. (3300 cusecs) during November available on the River Krishna on the upstream side of Srisaillam is proposed to be utilised and a run-of-river plant is proposed at Rekulapalli-Rekulakunta. The generation under this scheme is seasonal about 75 MW in 4 months and 25 MW in 3 months. The cost of the project works out to Rs. 1652 lakhs which will fetch a financial return of 7.34% on the outlay. The cost of generation per unit works out to Rs. 5.15 paise and the cost per K.W. installed is Rs. 2200. The Project Report is finalised and sent to the Director, Water Resources, for concurrence.

Kuntala Hydro-Electric Scheme

The river Kadam which joins the Godavari, is already harnessed 4 miles upstream of the confluence for irrigation of 65,000 acres under Kaddam Project. There is a fall of 45.8 m. (150 ft.) in the river bed known as "Somannagudem fall" 25 miles above the Kaddam Project,

It is proposed to generate hydro power by constructing a storage reservoir 3 1/2 miles above the fall and utilise the fall of 132 m (422 ft.) available in Kaddam river between the storage reservoir proposed at Jagir Kuntala village and below the Somannagudem fall. The yield from the catchment stored in a reservoir proposed above Jagir Kuntala village can be regulated to provide a constant discharge of 12 cu.m. (400 cusecs) for peak power generation of 15 MW peak power at 40% load factor on firm basis. The total cost of this project is Rs. 411.71 lakhs out of which the cost debitable to Power Scheme is Rs. 355 lakhs, which would fetch a financial return of 7.56%. The Project Report is finalised and sent to Government for sanction.

K. C. Canal Hydro-Electric Scheme

This scheme envisages generation of hydel power to the extent of about 40 MW in K.C. Canal System. The K.C. Canal takes off from the existing Sunkesula anicut across Tungabhadra river, a major tributary to river Krishna. In the K.C. Canal, there are two main drops of about 59 m (190 ft.) and 61 m (200 ft) in between the reaches M 74/5 and M 93/4 and M 93/4 and M 146/0. It is possible to locate two powerhouses in the reaches with an average power draft of 93.72 cu.m (3124 cusecs) and 42 cu.m. (1400 cusecs) to utilise a net head of 39.3 m (129 ft.) and 42.5 m (140 ft) respectively. The investigation of the scheme is completed and preparation of Project Report is in progress.

Singur Hydro-Electric Scheme

This scheme envisages generation of firm power of 10 MW with a seasonal power generation of 50 MW by utilising a fall of about 73.1 (240 ft.) available in Manjira river, a tributary of river Godavari. As the fall is not concentrated but available in 75 miles reach of the river, it is proposed to have two powerhouses, one utilising a fall of about 42.68 m (140 ft.) available between Singur Reservoir and Ghanpur anicut and the second utilising a fall of about 30.4 m (100 ft.) available between Ghanpur anicut and the FRL of Nizamsagar Reservoir. It is being taken up for investigation.

Nagarjunasagar Left Canal Hydro-Electric Scheme

Generation of seasonal power is envisaged under this scheme. A revised Project Report of this scheme has been prepared and sent to Special Officer, Water Resources and Chief Engineer/Nagarjunasagar Canals for offering their comments. 2 units of 30 MW have been proposed for a maximum power draft of 345 cu.m. (11,500 cusecs). The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 1137 lakhs.

Nagarjunasagar Right Canal Hydro-Electric Scheme

This scheme envisages generation of seasonal power. A revised Project Report of this scheme has been prepared and sent to Special Officer, Water Resources and Chief Engineer/Nagarjunasagar Canals for offering their comments on the provisions of the Project Report. 3 units of 30 MW have been proposed for a maximum draft of 510 cu.m. (17000 cusecs). The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 1,466 lakhs.

Pulichintala Hydro-Electric Scheme

The sites proposed for this scheme are one at 2790 m (9170 ft.) upstream of Wadinapalli village and another at 3110 m (10,200 ft.) upstream of Wadinapalli village. The detailed investigation and surveys at the proposed two sites have been completed. The sub-surface exploration at both the sites have been taken up and is in progress. Final selection of site will be based on sub-surface data and geological report.

Inchempalli Hydro-Electric Scheme

This scheme envisages the construction of Reservoir on the river Godavari at Inchempalli about 13 KM. downstream of confluence of Indravati. All the surveys at this were completed. Hydrological and Meteorological observations are being made at Muknoor Camp near dam site. The reservoir water spread survey is being attended to by Survey of India Department. The Project Report of this scheme has been submitted to Water Resources Wing and the same is under finalisation in the Government.

Sangareddi Hydro-Electric Scheme

This scheme is under investigation. The surveys and drilling work at Parnasala site have been completed. The hydrological and meteorological observations at this site are being observed since 10-7-1968. Daily water levels in the river at dam axis line and Bhadrachalam are being recorded. Investigation is also going on at two other sites namely Dummagudem site.

Nuclear Power Station

For setting up a Nuclear Power Station in Andhra Pradesh data has been collected for Somasil site and also two more alternative sites at Kothapatnam in Vizag district and Marrigudem in lower Sileru area and along with geographical report the data has been forwarded to the Chairman, Site Selection Committee, Atomic Energy Commission. The preliminary investigation is likely to be completed soon.

ENGINEERING RESEARCH LABORATORIES

Functions

The Engineering Research Laboratories deal with varied research works and the primary functions of this organisation are :

To test the behaviour, accuracy and soundness of the designs of engineering structures worked out or constructed by the Public Works and other Departments and suggest modifications, whatever necessary based on experimental studies.

Scientific testing of engineering materials including water to determine their suitability for engineering structures and other relevant utilisation.

Hydrological studies of the basins of the various projects to determine run off, yields and flood intensities for the rational design of the projects of various magnitude and structure.

To determine, by experimental investigations and scientific testing of the materials, the causes that have led to the failure of

structures like causeways, bridges and buildings and regulators weirs and masonry and earthen dams etc. to enable them to be reconstructed without risk of future failure, taking all site conditions and ruling factors into consideration.

Basic and Fundamental Research Works sponsored by the Central Board of Irrigation and Power.

Equipment

A provision of Rs. 1,75,900 was made during the year under report. The actual expenditure booked was Rs. 69,288-09 towards the purchase of equipment.

Budget and Expenditure

The budget provision for the year under report for the Non-Plan, State Plan, Basic and Fundamental Research, is Rs. 1,64,000, Rs. 6,58,500 Rs. 1,74,000, respectively.

Research Works

The investigation on routine and specific problems referred to the six Research Laboratories of the Department by various departments of the State, Central and private firms have been done during the year. The number of problems received in different laboratories and number completed during the year under report is given below :

Number of Problems brought forward from 1970-71..	128
Number of Problems referred during 1971-72 ..	576
Number of Problems completed during the year 1971-72	573
Number of Problems carried over to next year 1972-73	131

Andhra Pradesh Engineering Research Laboratories Work-Load during the year 1971-72

Sl. No.	Particulars	HL I	HL II	SML I	SML II	EML	P & C	Mathematics Section	Total	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	No. of Problems brought forward from 1970-71 ..	22	15	30	22	25	10	4	128	..
2.	No. of problems received during the year 1971-72 ..	13	9	105	55	375	9	10	576	..
3.	No. of problems completed during the year 1971-72 ..	8	11	122	57	354	10	11	573	..
4.	No. of problems carried over to next year ..	27	13	13	20	46	9	3	131	..

Drainage Scheme In Krishna and Godavari Delta

During the year under report an amount of Rs. 390 lakhs has been spent on the various Drainage Schemes. As per preliminary figures, the cumulative expenditure upto end of March, 1972 comes to Rs. 12.65 crores.

In the wake of the Judgment of the Supreme Court, on the Writ Petition and Civil Appeal, upholding the validity of "the Andhra Pradesh Drainage Cess Act, 1968", the cess collection has been accelerated and an amount of Rs. 7.76 crores was collected upto end of 15-4-1972 and further collection is in progress at the close of the year under report. The schemes undertaken are in progress. The Drainage Board at its meeting held on 21-1-1972 has approved a programme of drainage works for Rs. 10 crores for two working seasons ending June, 1973. A sum of Rs. 2 crores has been placed at the disposal of Chief Engineer (Projects) Drainage Wing, for incurring expenditure on execution of Drainage Works during the working season ending June, 1972. The question of release of further funds for the next working season will be reviewed by the Delta Drainage Board and the Government in July, 1972.

PORT DEPARTMENT

Set-up

The Andhra Pradesh State Port Department is responsible for conservancy of all the Intermediate and Minor Ports in the State and for their development.

The headquarters of the Andhra Pradesh State Port Department^t is located at Kakinada in the District of East Godavari.

There are two Intermediate and five Minor Ports and one Light House station situated along the State Coastline of about 960 kms. as mentioned below :

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1. Kakinada | (East Godavari district). | } Intermediate Ports. |
| 2. Machilipatnam | (Krishna district). | |
| 3. Bheemunipatnam | (Visakhapatnam district). | |
| 4. Krishnapatnam | (Nellore district). | |
| 5. Calingapatam | (Srikakulam district). | |
| 6. Vadarevu | (Ongole district). | |
| 7. Narsapur | (West Godavari District). | |
| 8. Baruva | (Srikakulam district) (Light House Only). | |

The conventional meaning of an intermediate port is that the port handles more than one lakh tonnes but less than one million tonnes of cargo annually.

The Ports mentioned are divided into two zones, as shown below :

1. Kakinada	}	..	NORTH ZONE
2. Bheemunipatnam			
3. Calingapatnam			
4. Narsapur			
5. Baruva (Light House)			
6. Machilipatnam	}	..	SOUTH ZONE
7. Krishnapatnam			
8. Vadarevu			

The State Port Officer, who is Head of the Andhra Pradesh State Port Department, is also the Marine Adviser to the Government and exercises administrative control over the conservancy of all the above ports in the State. The State Port Officer is also the Agent for Government Consignments and Government Surveyor.

There are two marine sub-divisions under the supervision of the Executive Engineer (Marine) one at Kakinada and the other at Machilipatnam.

Plan Schemes

The following works are proposed to be taken up during 1971-72 under State Plan for the development of Machilipatnam Port as per Report of the Expert Committee.

	[Rs. in lahhs]
	Plan Provision during 1971-72
1. Construction of 1,000 long R. C. C. Jetty	4.50
2. Extension of Power supply ..	0.50
3. Slope protection works ..	4.00
4. Sand pump	1.00
Total :	<u>10.00</u>

After consulting Ministry of Shipping and Transport, estimates were prepared for construction of R. C. C. Jetty and slope protection works by the Marine Division and the technical sanction of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (Projects Wing), Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad has been obtained.

Tenders for fixing the agency for execution have also been called for but the matter could not be finalised as the two firms who have tendered, have quoted exorbitant rates of 25% over and above the original rates.

The other maritime States were also addressed to furnish information regarding rates and other conditions for similar works executed recently in their ports. The Development Adviser, Ministry of Shipping and Transport was also addressed to suggest on further action under the above circumstances. As per the advice of the Development Adviser, the designs for slope protection works are being modified and the modified estimates are being sent to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department for technical sanction, on receipt of which the work will be taken up. The design of jetty will be taken up shortly based on the advice of the Development Adviser.

As a large quantity of steel is necessary for this project, indent for 395 M. tonnes was placed on Joint Plant Committee on 25-6-1970 and orders also were received for 370 M. tonnes of steel during March, 1971.

Regarding the sand pump, the Development Adviser (Ports) suggested adopting the same type of pump as was installed at Paradeep Port (Orissa) for which action is being taken and replies are awaited from the firms.

The Government of India have released an amount of Rs. 39.47 lakhs towards expenditure during 1971-72 on the Centrally Sponsored Schemes. As against this amount, an expenditure of Rs. 20.5 lakhs has been incurred by the end of March, 1972.

The salient features of development of Kakinada Port during the Vth Plan period are :

- (i) Dredging the approach channel to the Port to facilitate continuous boat navigation (which is since completed).
- (ii) Providing adequate navigational aids (which is now completed).
- (iii) Provision of five mechanised barges of 250 tonnes each for augmenting the port fleet and to expedite boat movement.
- (iv) Expand the port towards the east to relieve congestion created by increased traffic at this Port (which is increased by 300% in the last ten years) by providing alongside, siding and transit shed facilities eastward of Ex-BOC area.
- (v) Provision of a dredger for looking after maintenance dredging at this port.

The Fourth Plan works are in brisk progress.

The construction of Kakinada Port Model had been completed at the Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona and the proving studies are in progress. The Government have appointed the Technical Committee with the following terms of references :

- (i) To suggest ways and means to stabilize the sand spit at Kakinada Port and to arrest its growth, if necessary to keep the present anchorage navigable by ships.
- (ii) To suggest ways and means to enable berthings of ships west side of the sand pit for providing shelter from the disturbances by north-east monsoon.
- (iii) To suggest development required at Kakinada Port for handling about two million tonnes of Cargo annually.
- (iv) To prepare a consolidated Project Report for the Development of Kakinada Port.

Chapter XII
PANCHAYATI RAJ DEPARTMENT
Secretary: B. R. K. Sastry, I. A. S.
BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS
Director : D. Rangaramanujam

Chapter XII

PANCHAYATI RAJ DEPARTMENT

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

Set-up

The Panchayati Raj Engineering Department in the State looks after the developmental activities undertaken by the P. R. Institutions in the State. The three Superintending Engineers (Panchayati Raj) for each of the three regions of the State *viz.*, Coastal Andhra, Rayalaseema and Telangana have been supervising the work of their respective Executive Engineers (Zilla Parishad) in their circles. In November, 1971 another Panchayati Raj Engineering Circle was formed at Guntur and 4 districts came under Superintending Engineer (Panchayati Raj) Guntur Circle *viz.*, Nellore, Ongole, Guntur and Krishna. Because of heavy works programmes, 5 more divisions were sanctioned for 4 Rayalaseema districts and one for Mahaboobnagar, where drought prone area programme was being implemented. Afterwards, the Division at Mahaboobnagar was shifted to Hyderabad where the work was heavy. The Rigs Division with headquarters at Hyderabad is looking after the digging of bore-wells with the help of rigs supplied by UNICEF. There is one Executive Engineer for each of the 21 districts (Zilla Parishad). There Executive Engineer, R. W. S. Special Investigation Division, previously located at Hyderabad has been shifted to Vijayawada in December, 1971, exclusively to look after the P.W.S. Schemes in Andhra area. During the month of February, 1972 one division *viz.*, Planning and Designs has been formed at Hyderabad to look after the P.W.S. Schemes in Telangana area. Another division was also formed *viz.*, Rural Engineering Survey at Mahaboobnagar during the financial year under report. This R.W.S. Division which was formed on 18-2-1972 at Mahaboobnagar worked under the control of Public Works Department. During 1971-72 one P.W.S. Circle has been formed at Vijayawada with Central aid to look after the P.W.S. Schemes in Andhra area.

Works Programme

This department is in charge of all works programmes taken up by the Zilla Parishads, the Panchayat Samithis and the Panchayats under the following schemes :

1. Communications.
2. Minor Irrigations.
3. Rural Water Supply (Simple Wells and Bore-wells).
4. Protected Water Supply for Rural Areas.
5. Crash Scheme for Rural Employment.
6. Family Planning Building Programme.

The achievements under the above schemes during 1971-72 are detailed below :

Communications

Under this head, works are broadly classified as 'Plan Works' and 'Non-Plan Works'. The Plan works comprise of :

1. New Works,
2. Spill-over Works,
3. Road Works recommended by the Andhra Pradesh Regional Council for the Special Development of Telangana.

The following schemes come under non-Plan :

1. Improvement to Roads in Sugarcane areas.
2. Maintenance of Zilla Parishad Roads. The progress under each of the schemes is as follows :

New Road Works

During IV Plan period there was no allocation for new road works till the end of 1969-70. During 1970-71 a sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs was provided by diversion from spill-over works to take up new road works in two Zilla Parishads *i.e.*, East Godavari and Guntur. Similarly during 1971-72 a sum of Rs. 0.50 lakh was provided under Rayalaseema Development, a sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs was released to Zilla Parishads for new road work in Rayalaseema districts *viz.*, Chittoor and Cuddapah and all the road works taken up under this scheme are in progress. Under this programme 12 road works (9 in Chittoor and 3 in Cuddapah) were completed and 83 more road works are in progress.

Spill-over Road Works

At the commencement of first year of IV Five-Year Plan the total commitment on spill-over works was about Rs. 53.00 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 18.50 lakhs was released to Zilla Parishads for this purpose upto the end of 1970-71 and during the financial year 1971-72 a sum of Rs. 9.50 lakhs was released, making the total grant of Rs. 28.00 lakhs.

Road Works in Telangana Area

During the last one decade commencing from 1961-62 to 1971-72, a huge programme of construction of roads in Telangana area at a cost of Rs. 1,674.18 lakhs, was taken up. This programme attained importance under Special Development of Telangana. For this programme, the Government have provided grants-in-aid to Zilla Parishad to an extent of Rs. 950.19 lakhs upto the end of 1971-72. By the end of 1971-72 the following physical targets were achieved :

1. Formation of new roads .. 4,211 m.m.
2. Out of the above roads, the length of roads
metalled .. 1,816 k.m.
3. Small Bridges and Causeways, constructed.. 10,763 Nos.

Sugarcane Cess Grant

A Master Plan for formation of new roads mostly feeder roads and improving the existing roads, around the 18 Sugar Factories, in this State was approved by the Government as early as 1963.

Ever since the approval of the Plan a sum of Rs. 344.37 lakhs was made available to the Zilla Parishads for the implementation of the above Plan, upto the end of 1970-71. During the year 1971-72 a sum of Rs. 47.50 lakhs was released. Two major bridges at Parthipadu (West Godavari district) and Chinnapuram (Krishna district) were completed under this scheme. Another major bridge work across Varaha River near Darlapudi in Visakhapatnam district is nearing completion.

Zilla Parishad Roads

Prior to the constitution of Samithis and Parishads, roads of local importance other than village roads were constructed and maintained by former District Boards. As successor bodies, the Zilla Parishads were vested with the responsibility of maintaining those roads from 1960-61 onwards. There were certain roads in Agency areas of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari and Khammam districts maintained by Revenue Department till 1966-67. Those roads were also transferred to the control of Zilla Parishads from 1967-68. Thus the Zilla Parishads were vested with the responsibility of maintaining about 11,127 miles of various standards of roads generally known Ex-District Board Roads as on 1-4-1969. The amount required for maintenance is provided by Government every year. For maintenance of these roads a sum of Rs. 151.00 lakhs was provided in the Budget for 1971-72 as grant-in-aid. But actually a sum of Rs. 133.02 lakhs only was utilised. A sum of Rs. 7,07,600 was surrendered to P.W.D. Department towards the works transferred to Roads and Buildings Department and a further sum of Rs. 7,20,000 was surrendered to the Government, and a fee of 5% cut imposed in Non-Plan expenditure.

Minor Irrigation

The Panchayat Samithis are vested with the responsibility of maintaining Minor Irrigation sources upto a prescribed limit *i.e.*, source with an ayacut upto 100 acres in Telangana area and 200 acres in Andhrs area. This comes under Non-Plan Sector. Government provided grant-in-aid to Samithis for this purpose. The Panchayati Raj Engineering Department executes these works. During 1971-72 a sum of Rs. 40.00 lakhs was released for this purpose. There are 58,706 sources under the control of Panchayat Samithis. The ayacut under these sources is 16.33 lakhs acres. These sources are maintained in a cycle system. Every source would be taken up once in 5 years and during 1971-72, 11,741 sources were taken up for maintenance.

Under Plan Sector, the Panchayati Raj Bodies take up Minor Irrigation sources with an ayacut of 25 acres and less which are in disuse due to breaches, or due to abandonment for restoration to P.W.D. standards. During 1971-72, a grant of Rs. 25 lakhs under normal

programme, Rs. 12.80 lakhs and Rs. 8.63 lakhs was released to Rayalaseema and to Special T.R.C. respectively under Development Programme. With this an ayacut of 13,270 acres is being stabilised.

Rural Water-Supply

The well construction programme and the bore-wells (rigs) programme is taken up to provide water facility in the villages, where there is drinking water scarcity. It is proposed to provide drinking water facility, in 9,490 villages. In the IV Five-Year Plan an amount of Rs. 506.14 lakhs for Rural Water Supply was allocated.

During April, 1970 fresh survey was conducted to assess the drinking water problem and it revealed that there are 20,149 villages yet to be provided with drinking water facility as on 1-4-1970 in Category I (where no well is provided) and Category II (where there is inadequate water-supply) as detailed below :

Category No. I villages and hamlets	..	11,555
Category No. II villages and hamlets	..	8,594
	Total :	<u>20,149</u>

2,000 villages and hamlets have been provided with drinking water facility during 1970-71. Hence, there were 18,149 villages on 1-4-1971 without drinking water facility.

During the year 1971-72, 2,000 villages and hamlets have been provided with drinking water facilities. Rs. 98.17 lakhs under Plan including R.D.B. grants and Rs. 13.528 under Non-Plan (equalisation) have been released during 1971-72 for well construction and rigs programmes. Rs. 61.73 lakhs have been spent for digging of open wells.

Rigs Programme

This programme is commenced from 1968-69 to provide drinking water facility to the villages where the water table is below 50 feet deep. The UNICEF have supplied 14 rigs upto March 1972, for the purpose. The programme is taken up in Anantapur, Kurnool, Nalgonda, Cuddapah, Mahaboobnagar and Hyderabad districts. The programme in Anantapur and Kurnool districts is completed. The rigs programme is in progress in the remaining districts and 1,476 villages are provided with drinking water facilities upto March, 1972. Out of 1,013 bores, 752 bores were successful and 261 were unsuccessful. Drinking water facility has been provided in 607 villages during 1971-72. The total amount released for rigs programme during 1971-72 is Rs. 3,59,566 and the expenditure is Rs. 19.47 lakhs.

Protected Water Supply

Government have sanctioned 276, protected water supply schemes including 3 comprehensive P.W.S. Schemes upto 31-3-1972 at an estimated cost of Rs. 403.55 lakhs under normal programme, out of which 183 schemes have been completed and the remaining 93 schemes are in brisk progress.

During 1971-72. Government have released Rs. 47.00 lakhs for works programme and the expenditure during the year is Rs. 47.68 lakhs. This excess expenditure is due to the fact that the grants will have 12 months time to spend.

The details of progress of 3 comprehensive Protected Water Supply Schemes are given below :

Kondapalli and other 13 Villages Schemes are partly UNICEF schemes. (estimated Rs. 90.00 lakhs). The Stage-I of the scheme is completed and water is being supplied to a population of about 50,000.

Alur and other 38 villages Scheme (estimated Rs. 67.15 lakhs) was taken up during the period under report. 50% of the work is completed so far and the remaining work is under progress. The scheme provides water to 1.02 lakhs of people.

Uravakonda and other 16 Villages Scheme was also taken up at the estimated cost of Rs. 34.00 lakhs. 60% of the work is completed so far and the remaining work is in progress. About 56,000 people will be benefited.

Under R.B.D. Programme 39 schemes were taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 47.95 lakhs out of which 3 schemes are completed and the remaining are in progress. Expenditure incurred during 1971-72 is Rs. 21.40 lakhs and the total expenditure is Rs. 23.00 lakhs.

Crash Programme

This Programme is sanctioned with a view to provide employment in rural areas. Road works, minor irrigation works which are having nearly 80% labour component are taken up under this scheme, for 21 districts and a sum of Rs. 319.00 lakhs has been released under this for 1971-72. The expenditure upto March, 1972 is Rs. 321.00 lakhs. The physical achievements are as follows :

Communications :

Formation	..	1,500 k.m.
Metalling	..	400 k.m.

Drought Programme

Grants under this programme have been released with a view to provide employment in 'Drought Affected Areas'. The works of roads, wells and special repairs to minor irrigation sources are taken up by Panchayati Raj Engineering Service. An amount of Rs. 595.00 lakhs has been spent under this programme during 1971-72. The physical achievements are as follows :

Wells :

No. of wells completed about 300 Nos.

Roads :

(a) formation completed	..	2,600 k.m.
(b) Metalling	..	700 k.m.

School Gardens

Upto the end of 1971-72 school gardens were established in 600 villages. During 1970-71, 81,559 kgs. of vegetables were produced and distributed to the feeding programme. During 1971-72, 1,14,235 kgs. of vegetables were produced and distributed to the feeding programme. The vegetables are cooked with CARE commodities and the school children and pre-school children are fed.

Poultry Development

Under the Applied Nutrition Programme the District Poultry Farms at Guntur and Cuddapah were developed into Regional Poultry farms. The UNICEF supplied equipment to the farms. The block poultry unit with 200 white leg-horns was established at the block headquarters in 63 Applied Nutrition Programme Blocks during 1970-71 and 6.67 lakhs of eggs were produced in the Block and Village Poultry units. 3,82,500 eggs were issued to feeding programme and the remaining eggs were sold for maintenance of the Block and Poultry units. 4,06,000 eggs were produced in the above units and supplied to the feeding programmes, during the year under report.

Fisheries Development

Coastal Fisheries schemes were established at Mogaltur, Avanigadda, Pallapatla. UNICEF supplied 8 marine diesel engines of 60 HP and boats were constructed making use of the engines. UNICEF also supplied 20,000 lbs. of nylon which was distributed to the coastal fisheries blocks. According to the terms 10% of the catch should be given in the form of fish for the feeding programmes. An amount of about Rs. 44,000 was realised towards 10% catch. The Director of Fisheries distributes the amount to the Applied Nutrition Programme Blocks for purchase of dried fish, vitamin capsules, etc. for feeding programme.

Inland Fisheries Development was taken up in 30 Applied Nutrition Programme Blocks and 5,70,725 fingerlings were charged during 1970-71. During 1971-72, 4,41,350 fingerlings were charged in the A.N.P. tanks. During 1970-71 and 1971-72, 4,562 kgs. and 9,982 kgs. of fish respectively were supplied for the feeding programme.

The following feeding programmes are taken up in the A.N.P. blocks in Mahila Mandals and Balwadis, established in each A.N.P. village.

- (a) Vegetables grown in school gardens are cooked with the Balahar and salad oil issued to the schools for the CARE Mid-day Meals Programme. Fruits like Pappai grown in the school gardens are fed to the school children in the school itself.
- (b) Doctors of the Primary Health Centres selected 30 pre-school children and 15 nursing and pregnant women in each Applied Nutrition Programme village. They are fed with cooked eggs produced in the block poultry unit and village poultry unit at the rate of 2 eggs per adult and one egg per child twice a week. In Applied Nutrition Blocks wherever the inland fisheries development is taken up the beneficiaries are fed with fish also,

- (c) CARE has agreed to supply balahar and salad oil costing about Rs. 32 lakhs for feeding 100 pre-school children and nursing and pregnant women in each Applied Nutrition Programme village. During 1971-72 the Government sanctioned the feeding in 600 villages of 100 pre-school children nursing and pregnant women in each A.N.P. village.

Collaboration

The Applied Nutrition Programme is a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme of the Government of India, Ministry of Community Development in collaboration with World Health Organisation and UNICEF. The Government of India provide a Central assistance of Rs. 34,000 per block during the operational period of 5 years. During 1972-73, a sum of Rs. 29.39 lakhs has been provided. The Central assistance is Rs. 11.22 lakhs and the State's share is Rs. 18.17 lakhs which is being allotted to all the 70 Blocks including the Blocks which have completed the operational period of 5 years. The UNICEF according to the Master Plan of Operation, supplies vehicle equipment for poultry units, blocks and school gardens, balwadies and finances training of officials and non-officials associated with the implementation of Applied Nutrition Programme.

Training Centres

There are 4 Gramsevaks Training Centres in the State to train the Village Level Workers to do extension work in the rural areas. All these training institutions were made permanent with effect from 1st August, 1964. The entire expenditure on these centres is treated as committed with effect from 1-4-1966. The Gramsevaks' Training Centres are located at Samalkot, Bapatla, Srikalahasti and Rajendranagar.

Each training centre is headed by a Principal of the cadre of Deputy Director of Agriculture. These Principals are assisted by Subject-Matter Specialists in Agriculture, Animal Husbandry Departments who are drafted from Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Departments. There are two Home Science Wings in the State to train Gramsevikas, one at Samalkot attached to the Gramsevaks' Training Centres, Samalkot and the other at Rajendranagar attached to the Gramsevikas Training Centre, Rajendranagar. Each Home Science Wing (Gramsevikas Training Centre) is headed by a Chief Instructress and she is assisted by two to three Assistant Instructresses in various subjects. Besides there is adequate ministerial staff in all the these centres.

The instructional staff are being sent periodically for various training courses, refresher training etc., conducted by the Government of India to keep them fully conversant with the latest technique in extension work.

Each Gramsevaks Training Centre is having its own Agricultural Farm, Dairy Unit, Poultry Unit and Audio-Visual Secion. The centres are also having adequate buildings.

All the Gramsevaks Training Centres are now upgraded centres to impart Higher Training to Select Village Level Workers. The entire expenditure on this Higher Training Programme is met from the Plan Budget of the State.

During the year under report no pre-service training was conducted in the Gramsevakas Training Centres. The Higher Training Course was commenced on 14-9-1971 and the course was completed by 13-9-1972 179 village level workers are under training now. Further 446 candidates were imparted refresher training of two months duration. Besides the above, 161 associate women workers, 101 youth workers, 136 under Applied Nutrition Programme and 40 young farmers and farmers' sons were trained in the Gramsevakas Training Centres during the period under report.

State Institution of Community Development and Panchayati Raj

This institute was transferred by the Government of India to the control of State Government with effect from 1-4-1967. The Government of India are providing Non-Plan *ad hoc* assistance of Rs. 1.50 lakhs per annum. Officials and Non-officials are being given training at this centre. The following training courses were conducted during the year under report :

1. General Course for Officials.
2. Jobs Course for Block Development Officers.
3. Special Course under A.N.P. and
4. Accounts Course for Zilla Parishad Accounts Officers.

During the year under report 197 officials were trained in the various courses in the above institute.

Financial Targets and Achievements

The State Government are providing funds for the implementation of the C.D. Programme in the State both under Plan and Non-Plan. The funds provided under Plan are mainly meant for carrying out the developmental activities after setting apart the required amounts for the expenditure on Plan staff. The entire provision made under Non-Plan is meant for the expenditure on block staff.

The High Power Committee constituted in 1964 to go into the various aspects of the working of the Panchayati Raj Institutions recommended among other things that the Blocks may be classified as Advanced, Ordinary, Backward and Tribal in the place of the existing phasing as Stage-I, Stage-II and Post-Stage-II Blocks and that the funds might be released to the Panchayat Samithis with reference to their classification, *viz.*, Advanced, Ordinary, Backward and Tribal. The State Government accepted these recommendations and issued orders for the release of funds to the Panchayat Samithis with reference to the level of development of each block of varying per capita basis so that the blocks which were less developed would get more funds when compared to the blocks which were better off. The Panchayat Samithis have been given freedom to utilise funds under C.D. according to the felt needs of the area.

The financial targets and achievements for the year 1971-72 are given below : [Rs. in lakhs.]

Head of Development	Provision	Expenditure
37 CDP NES and LD Works-ACD Projects (Plan)	141.08	141.04
37 CDP NES and LD Works BNES-P. Recurring expenditure on personnel retained on NES pattern (Non-Plan)..	470.37	470.35

GRAM PANCHAYATS

Set-up

There was no change in the set-up of the Gram Panchayat either at Panchayati level, District level or State level during the year under report. Out of 15,906 Gram Panchayats, 793 were notified for the appointment of Executive Officers.

Constitution

Consequent on the fixation of revised criteria for constitution and bifurcation of Gram Panchayats in G.O.Ms. No. 364, dated 10-7-1969, the Collectors have constituted 7 new Gram Panchayats during 1971-72.

Cessation of Sarpanchas

During the year 1971-72, 23 Sarpanchas have ceased to hold office under Section 25 (2) of the Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats Act, 1964 for failure to conduct meetings in a consecutive period of three months.

No-Confidence Motion

During 1971-72, 181 cases of Motion of No-Confidence were reported of which 103 cases were got through.

Elections

There are no ordinary elections to Gram Panchayats during the period under report.

Casual Elections

Casual elections of members were held for 483 vacancies during the year in the State. There were 25 casual vacancies in the office of Sarpanchas or Upa-Sarpanchas during the year 1971-72 and they were reported to have been filled up.

Communications

The total length of the roads and streets maintained by Gram Panchayats were 1,20,000 kms. The Gram Panchayats spent an amount of Rs. 85.00 lakhs on roads during the year.

Street-Lighting

The Gram Panchayats maintained street-lighting and incurred an expenditure of Rs. 82.43 lakhs during 1971-72.

Sanitation and Public Health

A good number of notified and a few non-notified Gram Panchayats which can afford, have employed sweepers, scavengers and drain cleaners to maintain the public health of the villagers. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 112.26 lakhs on public health staff, sanitation, etc.

Developmental Activities

The Gram Panchayats rendered valuable services in securing the co-operation of the public for the successful implementation of the various developmental schemes and C.D. Programmes sponsored by the Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads. The Gram Panchayats have incurred an expenditure of Rs. 102.81 lakhs under developmental activities during 1971-72.

Social and Cultural Activities

The Gram Panchayats encouraged social and cultural activities by giving contribution to deserving associations. During the year the total contributions given by the Gram Panchayats was Rs. 14.09 lakhs besides there are parks in most of the notified Gram Panchayats with community radio-set for the use of public. Gram Panchayats are rendering necessary help for accommodation of Mahila Mandals and in securing site for constructing Mahila Mandal Buildings. The Gram Panchayats also celebrated days of National Importance such as Independence Day, Republic Day, C.D. Week and Harijan Week Celebrations.

Finance of Gram Panchayats

Group-wise number of Gram Panchayats basing on the income range for the year 1971-72 is tabulated below :

1. Number of Gram Panchayats with an income upto Rs. 1,000	2,909
2. Number of Gram Panchayats with an income between Rs. 1,001 to 3,000	6,511
3. Number of Gram Panchayats with an income between Rs. 3001 to 5000	3,292
4. Number of Gram Panchayats with an income between Rs. 5,001 to 10,000	1,782
5. Number of Gram Panchayats with an income above Rs. 10,000	1,412
Total :	<u>15,906</u>

General Revenues

All Gram Panchayats imposed both the mandatory taxes. Most of them also levied vehicles tax. The total income from taxes during the year was Rs. 309.98 lakhs. The corresponding figure for the previous year was Rs. 295.88 lakhs.

General Revision of House Tax

General revision of house tax was conducted in 2,114 Gram Panchayats during the year and the work was completed in 2,104 Gram Panchayats

by the end of March, 1972. The general revision has resulted in the increase of the demand to Rs. 20.00 lakhs in the respective Panchayats.

Collection Work

The total amount collected by the Notified Gram Panchayats during 1971-72 was Rs. 228.12 lakhs as against the demand of Rs. 275.03 lakhs. The percentage of collections works out to 80%, while the corresponding figure for 1970-71 was 72%. In respect of non-notified Gram Panchayats the total collection was Rs. 158.20 lakhs as against the demand of Rs. 380.58 lakhs. The percentage of collection works out to 48% while the corresponding figure for 1970-71 was 39%. The percentage of collection of both notified and non-notified was 61% while the corresponding figures for previous year was 54%. There is improvement in collection work in Gram Panchayats. 4,799 Gram Panchayats have collected cent per cent of taxes during 1971-72, while the corresponding figure for 1970-71 was 4,381. 1,518 Gram Panchayats have made collection between 75% and 100%, while the corresponding figure for 1970-71 was 1,430.

Income and Expenditure

The total income for the year under report was Rs. 976.20 lakhs while the corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 910.56 lakhs. The total expenditure for the year works out to Rs. 892.42 lakhs, while the corresponding figure for the previous year was Rs. 834.36 lakhs.

Chapter XIII

PLANNING AND CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT

Secretary : Sri B. P. R. Vithal

DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

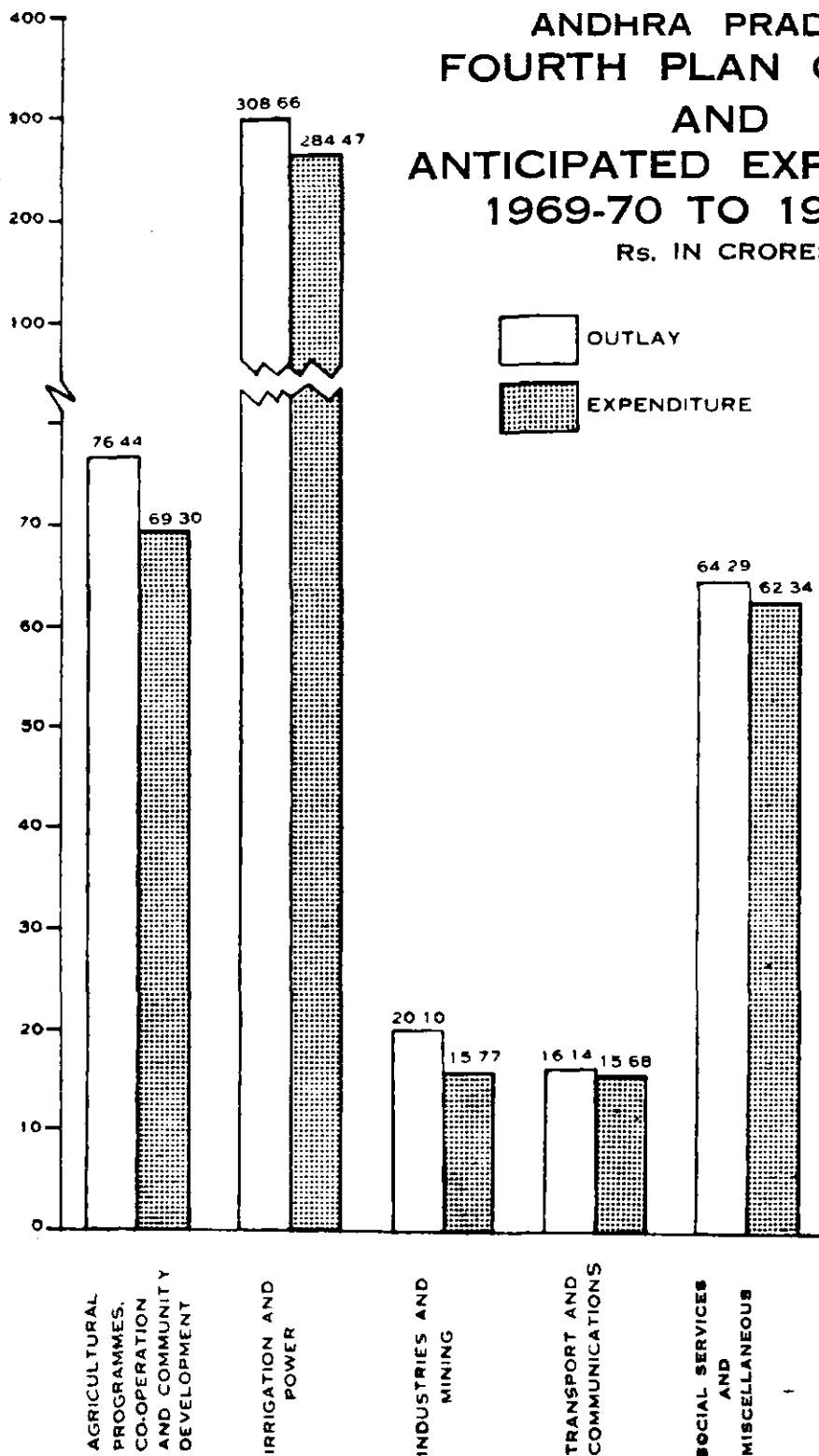
Director : Sri D. Rangaramanujam

ANDHRA PRADESH HOUSING BOARD

Chairman : Sri B. P. R. Vithal

ANDHRA PRADESH FOURTH PLAN OUTLAY AND ANTICIPATED EXPENDITURE 1969-70 TO 1973-74

Rs. IN CRORES

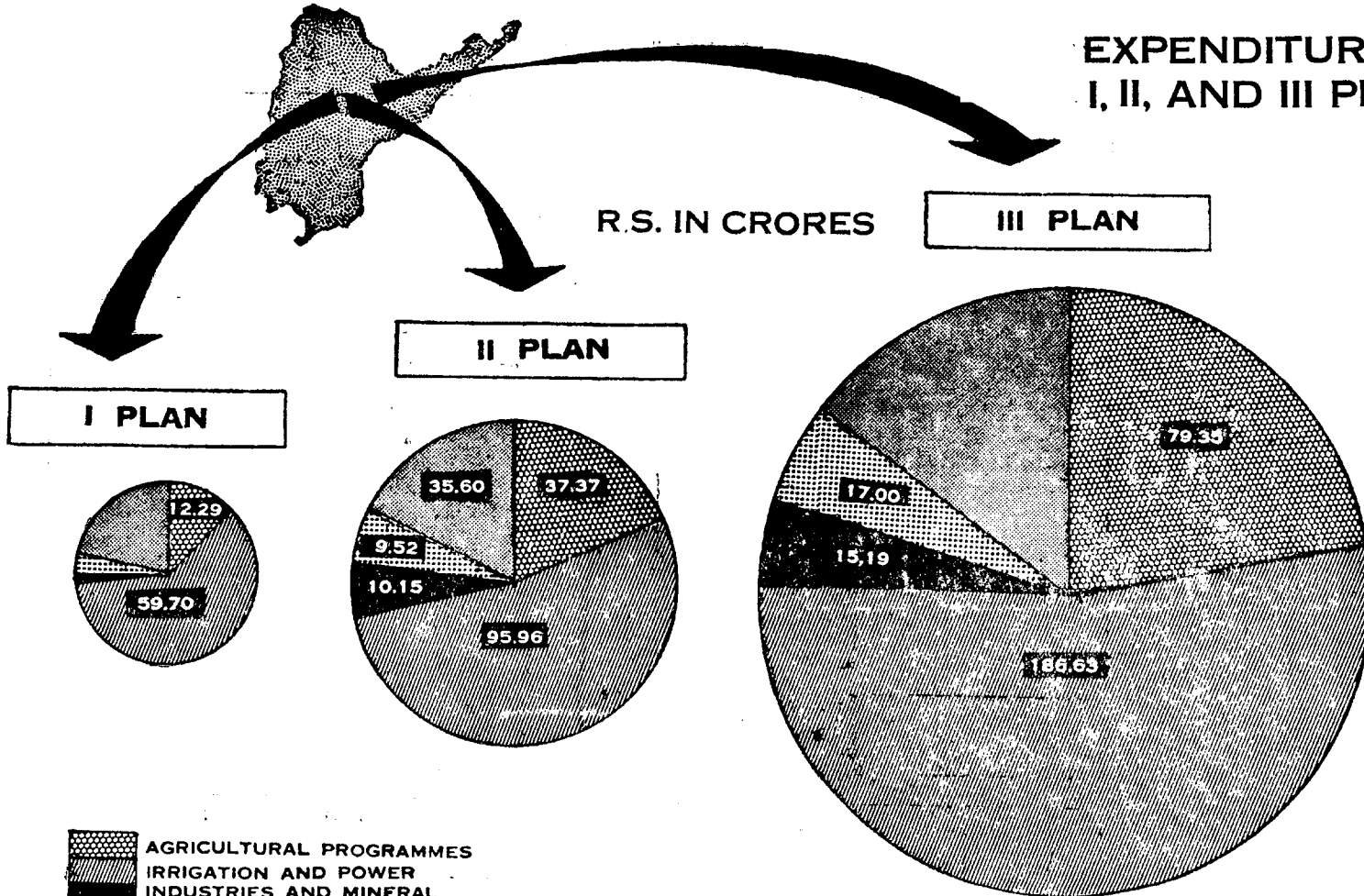


SOURCE:

HAND BOOK OF STATISTICS, 1971-72

ISSUED BY BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS, HYDERABAD

EXPENDITURE IN I, II, AND III PLANS



AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES
 IRRIGATION AND POWER
 INDUSTRIES AND MINERAL
 DEVELOPMENT
 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS
 SOCIAL SERVICES AND MISCELLANEOUS

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Chapter XIII

PLANNING AND CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT

Plan Provision and Expenditure

For the year 1971-72, the Government of India approved a Plan of Rs. 87.00 crores with Central assistance of Rs. 48.00 crores. However, having regard to the inevitable commitments, the State Government approved a Plan of Rs. 105.08 crores. This includes the special allocations of Rs. 2.00 crores for the backward areas of Coastal Andhra and Rs. 4.00 crores for Rayalaseema but does not include the funds provided for Special Development Schemes for Telangana. The region-wise break-up of the Plan of Rs. 105.08 crores worked out with reference to the principles of allocations as recommended by the Bhargava Committee was Rs. 43.60 crores for Coastal Andhra, Rs. 22.25 crores for Rayalaseema and Rs. 39.23 crores for Telangana. Subsequently the L.I.C. sanctioned a loan of Rs. 1.30 crores for housing schemes as against Rs. 1.20 crores assumed in the Budget. The State Government also revalidated the unspent balances of Rs. 25.38 lakhs under Special Rayalaseema Development Scheme sanctioned in 1970-71. The Quinquennial Livestock Census Scheme was provided an amount of Rs. 2.39 lakhs. As a result of this, the Plan Outlay for 1971-72 had increased to Rs. 105.37 crores which was provided in the R.E. for 1971-72. The region-wise break-up of the revised Plan was Rs. 43.61 crores for Coastal Andhra, Rs. 22.49 crores for Rayalaseema and Rs. 39.27 crores for Telangana. According to the provisional figures received from the departments the expenditure incurred upto end of March, 1972 was Rs. 98.71 crores, Rs. 40.21 crores for Coastal Andhra, Rs. 19.31 crores for Rayalaseema and Rs. 39.19 crores for Telangana. The expenditure was Rs. 11.71 crores more than the outlay approved by the Planning Commission. These are, however, provisional figures and are likely to increase when final reports are received. The percentage of expenditure on the basis of the provisional figures to the revised provision was 93.7 for the State as a whole, while it was 92.2 for Coastal Andhra, 85.9 for Rayalaseema and 99.8 for Telangana.

[Statement

*Statement showing the Major Head-wise Details of the Outlay
and Expenditure for the Annual Plan of 1971-72*

Major Head	[Rs. in lakhs]			
	Annual Plan for 1971-72			Percentage of expendi- ture to the provision
	Budget	Revised provision	Expendi- ture (pro- visional)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Agricultural Programme ..	1,224.28	1,201.81	1,096.66	91.3
2. Co-operation and Community Development ..	451.90	451.90	439.98	97.4
3. <i>Irrigation</i> :				
(i) Nagarjunasagar Project ..	1,062.00	1,062.00	1,062.00	100.0
(ii) Major and Medium Irrigation ..	1,327.75	1,308.75	1,242.30	94.9
4. Power ..	4,211.32	4,211.32	4,041.76	96.0
5. Industries and Mining	341.04	351.00	332.35	94.7
6. Transport and Communications ..	379.03	379.03	437.05	115.3
7. Social Services ..	1,492.95	1,550.84	1,213.23	78.2
8. Miscellaneous ..	18.15	20.54	5.96	29.0
Andhra Pradesh ..	10,508.42	10,537.19	9,871.29	93.7
Coastal Andhra ..	4,359.89	4,361.07	4,020.74	92.2
Rayalaseema ..	2,224.87	2,249.44	1,931.44	85.9
Telangana ..	3,923.66	3,926.68	3,919.11	99.8

Agricultural Production

The provision in 1971-72 under this head was Rs. 141.70 lakhs—Rs. 50.91 lakhs for Coastal Andhra, Rs. 46.67 lakhs for Rayalaseema and Rs. 44.12 lakhs for Telangana. Out of the total provision of Rs. 141.70 lakhs, the share of Director of Agriculture was Rs. 75.55 lakhs, Managing Director, Agro-Industries Corporation Rs. 25.00 lakhs, Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University Rs. 37.15 lakhs and Registrar of Co-operative Societies Rs. 4.00 lakhs. The total expenditure incurred by the end of March, 1972 was Rs. 128.12 lakhs—Coastal Andhra Rs. 43.00 lakhs, Rayalaseema Rs. 38.39 lakhs and Telangana Rs. 46.73 lakhs.

Cotton Production

The production of cotton in the State during the year 1971-72 was 88,582 bales—68,925 bales in Coastal Andhra, 11,532 bales in Rayalaseema and 8,125 bales in Telangana. The production of sugarcane was 4.95 lakh tonnes—2.69 lakh tonnes in Coastal Andhra, 0.68 lakh tonnes in Rayalaseema and 1.58 lakh tonnes in Telangana. Oilseeds recorded a production of 0.53 lakh tonnes in the State—0.14 lakh tonnes in Coastal Andhra, 0.13 lakh tonnes in Rayalaseema and 0.26 lakh tonnes in Telangana. The achievement under sugarcane exceeded the target in all the three regions and for cotton the achievements exceeded the targets in Coastal Andhra and Telangana while there was a shortfall in Rayalaseema region.

High Yielding Variety

Under the high yielding variety programme the provisional achievement of area covered in the State during 1971-72 was 20.23 lakh acres—12.78 lakh acres in Coastal Andhra, 2.50 lakh acres in Rayalaseema and 4.95 lakh acres in Telangana against the target of 30.25 lakh acres for the year for the entire State. The region-wise break-up of target was 16.58 lakh acres in Coastal Andhra, 4.73 lakh acres in Rayalaseema and 8.94 lakh acres in Telangana.

The quantity of improved seed of high yielding varieties distributed in the State during 1971-72 was 29,149 tonnes—18,245 tonnes in Coastal Andhra, 3,265 tonnes in Rayalaseema and 7,639 tonnes in Telangana against the target of 41,608 tonnes in the State—22,158 tonnes in Coastal Andhra, 6,218 tonnes in Rayalaseema and 13,232 tonnes in Telangana.

Fertilisers

The quantity of nitrogenous fertilisers in terms of ammonium sulphate distributed in the State was 9.78 lakh tonnes—5.28 lakh tonnes in Coastal Andhra, 1.25 lakh tonnes in Rayalaseema and 3.25 lakh tonnes in Telangana against the State target of 13.00 lakh tonnes—7.52 lakh tonnes in Coastal Andhra, 1.78 lakh tonnes in Rayalaseema and 3.70 lakh tonnes in Telangana.

The target of distribution of urban compost in the State was fixed at 3.74 lakh tonnes—1.72 lakh tonnes in Coastal Andhra, 0.92 lakh tonnes in Rayalaseema and 1.10 lakh tonnes in Telangana. The achievement in Coastal Andhra was 1.69 lakh tonnes, in Rayalaseema 0.90 lakh tonnes and in Telangana 1.08 lakh tonnes. The total achievement for the State as a whole was 3.67 lakh tonnes.

Plant Protection

The total area covered under plant protection measures in the State was 182.38 lakh acres—88.03 lakh acres in Coastal Andhra, 40.64 lakh acres in Rayalaseema and 53.71 lakh acres in Telangana. The achievement exceeded the target in Rayalaseema region by 2.04 lakh acres and a shortfall to the extent of 5.27 lakh acres and 26.39 lakh acres was recorded in Coastal Andhra and Telangana respectively.

Agro-Industries Corporation

An amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs was placed at the disposal of Managing Director, Agro-Industries Corporation as share capital contribution of Government. Under the agricultural production programme, 579 pumpsets—79 in Coastal Andhra, 294 in Rayalaseema and 206 in Telangana ; 416 tractors—162 in Coastal Andhra, 59 in Rayalaseema and 195 in Telangana were distributed in the State besides tube-wells sunk to the extent of 624 (both for irrigation and drinking water purposes)—122 in Coastal Andhra, 282 in Rayalaseema and 220 in Telangana by the end of March, 1972.

Minor Irrigation

The Minor Irrigation Schemes were implemented by the Chief Engineer (Minor Irrigation), Director of Ground Water, Chief Engineer (Panchayati Raj) and Registrar of Co-operative Societies. The provision made for all these departments was Rs. 442.54 lakhs—Rs. 203.87 lakhs for Coastal Andhra, Rs. 123.84 lakhs for Rayalaseema and Rs. 114.83 lakhs for Telangana. The total expenditure incurred by the end of 1971-72 was Rs. 507.44 lakhs (114.7%)—Rs. 234.69 lakhs in Coastal Andhra, Rs. 122.54 lakhs in Rayalaseema and Rs. 150.21 lakhs in Telangana. The excess of Rs. 89.19 lakhs (Rs. 246.19 lakhs—Rs. 157.00 lakhs over and above the provision was under Registrar of Co-operative Societies and hence there was an overall increase of Rs. 64.90 lakhs (Rs. 507.44 lakhs—Rs. 442.54 lakhs) in expenditure than the provision under this group. Under Chief Engineer (Minor Irrigation) the expenditure incurred during the year 1971-72 was Rs. 216.45 lakhs—Rs. 106.93 lakhs in Coastal Andhra, Rs. 52.58 lakhs in Rayalaseema and Rs. 56.94 lakhs in Telangana against the provision of Rs. 228.94 lakhs for the entire State. An area of 52,680 acres was stabilised (Coastal Andhra 41,770 acres and Telangana 10,910 acres) besides creation of 49,870 acres of additional ayacut 34,610 acres in Coastal Andhra, 80 acres in Rayalaseema and 15,180 acres in Telangana.

The provision made for Director of Ground Water was Rs. 19.50 lakhs. The expenditure incurred by the end of 1971-72 was Rs. 7.00 lakhs—Rs. 2.91 lakhs in Coastal Andhra, Rs. 1.25 lakhs in Rayalaseema and Rs. 2.84 lakhs in Telangana. The regional offices in three regions were fromed during the close of the financial year and hence expenditure was low.

The provision for Minor Irrigation under Chief Engineer (Panchayati Raj) was Rs. 37.30 lakhs—Rs. 10.00 lakhs for Coastal Andhra, Rs. 19.50 lakhs for Rayalaseema and Rs. 8.30 lakhs for Telangana. The entire amount was released.

The provision made for Registrar of Co-operative Societies was Rs. 157.00 lakhs—Rs. 75.00 lakhs in Coastal Andhra, Rs. 30.00 lakhs in Rayalaseema and Rs. 52.00 lakhs in Telangana. The expenditure incurred by the end of 1971-72 was Rs. 246.19 lakhs (156.8%)—Rs. 114.49 lakhs in Coastal Andhra, Rs. 49.06 lakhs in Rayalaseema and Rs. 82.64 lakhs in Telangana. The excess expenditure was met by diversion of funds earmarked for special debentures.

The achievements under tube-wells and ordinary wells sunk upto the end of March, 1972 was 16,160—8,444 in Andhra and 7,716 in Telangana and the additional area brought under irrigation was 64,640 acres—33,776 acres in Andhra and 30,864 acres in Telangana against the target of wells for Andhra Pradesh 18,000—12,000 in Andhra and 6,000 in Telangana and the target for additional area to be brought under irrigation for Andhra Pradesh was 60,000 acres—40,000 acres in Andhra and 20,000 acres in Telangana.

As against the target of 11,250 electric motor pumpsets for the State the achievement during the year 1971-72 was 7,849, *i.e.*, 3,794 in Andhra and 4,055 in Telangana area. As against the target of 22,500 acres of additional gross area to be brought under cultivation, the achievement was 15,698 acres—7,588 acres in Andhra and 8,110 acres in Telangana area.

The shortfall in the achievement of physical targets under wells and electric motor pumpsets was due to the conditions imposed by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation with regard to spacing of wells.

Soil Conservation

The provision for soil conservation for 1971-72 for Director of Agriculture, Registrar of Agricultural University and Chief Conservator of Forests was Rs. 70.37 lakhs—Rs. 18.00 lakhs for Coastal Andhra, Rs. 26.37 lakhs for Rayalaseema and Rs. 26.00 lakhs for Telangana. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 62.42 lakhs—Rs. 18.86 lakhs in Coastal Andhra, Rs. 23.35 lakhs in Rayalaseema and Rs. 20.21 lakhs in Telangana. Soil Conservation measures on agricultural lands were undertaken over an area of 1,69,000 acres—21,000 acres in Coastal Andhra, 86,000 acres in Rayalaseema and 62,000 acres in Telangana against the target of 1,53,500 acres in the State—14,000 acres in Coastal Andhra, 83,000 acres in Rayalaseema and 56,500 acres in Telangana. The physical target of raising 13.40 hectares of coffee plantations in Coastal Andhra exceeded the target of 12 hectares during the year under report.

Development of Ayacuts

This is a composite head of development with an integrated approach by various departments concerned for the overall development of the ayacut area under Nagarjunasagar Project, Pochampad Project and ayacut roads under Thungabhadra Project High Level Canal, K.C. Canal, Thungabhadra Project Low Level Canal and Ayacut Schemes for Rayalaseema. The allocation for Director of Agriculture under this head was Rs. 9.00 lakhs—Rs. 2.00 lakhs in Coastal Andhra, Rs. 2.30 lakhs in Rayalaseema and Rs. 4.70 lakhs in Telangana and the expenditure incurred by the end of 1971-72 was Rs. 5.87 lakhs—Rs. 1.24 lakhs in Coastal Andhra, Rs. 0.56 lakhs in Rayalaseema and Rs. 4.07 lakhs in Telangana.

The work of formation of ayacut in other project areas, *i.e.*, Thungabhadra Project High Level Canal, K.C. Canal, Thungabhadra Project Low Level Canal and Ayacut Schemes for Rayalaseema was being attended

to by the Chief Engineer (Major Irrigation and General). The provision made for this purpose was Rs. 36.80 lakhs—Rs. 33.60 lakhs in Rayalaseema and Rs. 3.20 lakhs in Telangana. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 36.99 lakhs—Rs. 34.07 lakhs in Rayalaseema and Rs. 2.92 lakhs in Telangana.

The provision made for Board of Revenue for Ayacut Development Schemes was Rs. 55.00 lakhs—Rs. 23.00 lakhs for Coastal Andhra, Rs. 12.00 lakhs for Rayalaseema and Rs. 20.00 lakhs for Telangana, Against this, the expenditure incurred upto March, 1972 was Rs. 42.36 lakhs—Rs. 23.24 lakhs in Coastal Andhra, Rs. 7.18 lakhs in Rayalaseema and Rs. 11.94 lakhs in Telangana.

The expenditure incurred on development of ayacut by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies was Rs. 51.01 lakhs—Rs. 18.15 lakhs in Coastal Andhra, Rs. 4.76 lakhs in Rayalaseema and Rs. 28.10 lakhs in Telangana against the provision of Rs. 175.00 lakhs—Rs. 82.00 lakhs in Coastal Andhra, Rs. 30.00 lakhs in Rayalaseema and Rs. 63.00 lakhs in Telangana.

Thus under the development of ayacuts the total provision of all the departments was Rs. 285.50 lakhs—Rs. 112.01 lakhs for Coastal Andhra, Rs. 79.05 lakhs for Rayalaseema and Rs. 94.44 lakhs for Telangana. The total expenditure against this provision was Rs. 143.96 lakhs—Rs. 45.60 lakhs for Coastal Andhra, Rs. 47.73 lakhs in Rayalaseema and Rs. 50.63 lakhs in Telangana.

Animal Husbandry

The provision for 1971-72 for Animal Husbandry was Rs. 44.77 lakhs—Rs. 12.23 lakhs for Coastal Andhra, Rs. 22.55 lakhs for Rayalaseema and Rs. 9.99 lakhs for Telangana. The expenditure incurred during 1971-72 was Rs. 40.06 lakhs—Rs. 11.56 lakhs for Coastal Andhra, Rs. 18.59 lakhs for Rayalaseema and Rs. 9.91 lakhs for Telangana. The various Animal Husbandry Schemes started during the earlier years were continued in 1971-72.

The entire provision of Rs. 2.95 lakhs made for Animal Husbandry Schemes under the Agricultural University was spent fully during the year.

Dairying and Milk Supply

A sum of Rs. 75.00 lakhs—Coastal Andhra Rs. 30.00 lakhs, Rayalaseema Rs. 20.00 lakhs and Telangana Rs. 25.00 lakhs was provided for dairying and milk supply schemes against which an amount of Rs. 76.01 lakhs, Rs. 30.11 lakhs in Coastal Andhra, Rs. 20.22 lakhs in Rayalaseema and Rs. 25.68 lakhs in Telangana was spent during the year under report.

It was proposed to strengthen the Milk Powder Factory, Vijayawada by purchasing equipment for the manufacture of whole-milk powder

and baby foods. Part of the equipment required was purchased and the ghee section was strengthened partially. The factory turned out about 1,000 tonnes of skim milk powder and an equal quantity of ghee during 1971-72. Installation of equipment at Pamarru Cold Storage was almost completed and trial runs were under progress. At Eluru cold Storage equipment was installed. The Rajahmundry Dairy was provided with an oil-fired boiler and butter churn. It had almost reached its target capacity. The civil works at Nellore, Visakhapatnam, Kurnool Dairies and at 10 chilling centres were at various stages of progress. The cooling centres in Andhra region at Srikakulam, Bhimadole, Ramabhadrapuram and Anantapur were commissioned during the period under report.

The Central Dairy at Hyderabad handled more milk than the targeted capacity of 50,000 litres during the year. The installation of machinery for Warangal Dairy was completed. Out of 6 chilling centres, Bhongir and Kadthal centres were commissioned and the Nizamabad Chilling Centre was ready for commissioning. The work at the other three centres was at various levels of progress. Out of 9 cooling centres, 7 were commissioned in 1971-72.

The present handling capacity of supply of milk per day of the various dairies was as follows :

Vijayawada 1,05,000 litres, Rajahmundry 10,000 litres, Nellore 3,100 litres, Visakhapatnam 8,000 litres, Chittoor 4,500 litres, Hyderabad 66,000 litres and Warangal 3,000 litres.

Forests

A sum of Rs. 65.00 lakhs—Rs. 27.50 lakhs in Coastal Andhra, Rs. 10.00 lakhs in Rayalaseema and Rs. 27.50 lakhs in Telangana was provided for forestry schemes against which the expenditure incurred was Rs. 64.11 lakhs. The region-wise break-up of expenditure was Rs. 27.40 lakhs in Coastal Andhra, Rs. 9.67 lakhs in Rayalaseema and Rs. 27.04 lakhs in Telangana. A sum of Rs. 6.00 lakhs was spent on the maintenance of the Zoological Garden at Hyderabad. Teak Plantations over an extent of 2,951 acres (Coastal Andhra 935 acres, Rayalaseema 239 acres and Telangana 1,777 acres), Casuarina over an area of 676 acres in Coastal Andhra. Bursera over an area of 20 acres in Telangana, red sanders on 52 acres in Rayalaseema and 2,222 acres of quick growing species (1,473 acres in Coastal Andhra and 749 acres in Telangana) were raised during the year 1971-72. The target was exceeded in the case of quick growing species in Coastal Andhra only, while the targets in respect of bursera and red sanders were fully achieved. There was a shortfall in teak plantations in three regions and Casuarina plantations in Coastal Andhra and quick growing species in Telangana area.

Fisheries

The expenditure incurred on Fishery Schemes in the State was Rs. 52.73 lakhs—Rs. 46.34 lakhs in Coastal Andhra, Rs. 2.67 lakhs in Rayalaseema and Rs. 3.72 lakhs in Telangana as against the provision of Rs. 52.58 lakhs—Rs. 42.16 lakhs in Coastal Andhra, Rs. 4.54 lakhs in Rayalaseema and Rs. 5.88 lakhs in Telangana, During the year

1971-72, 27 boats were mechanised in Coastal Andhra and fingerlings were distributed to an extent of 307 lakh numbers in the State—254 lakh numbers in Andhra and 53 lakh numbers in Telangana. 58 fishermen were trained in Andhra and 51 in Telangana. In Telangana 5,023 kgs. of fish in lakes and reservoirs were exploited during the year under report.

Warehousing and Marketing

The Marketing Department undertook different schemes for improvement of regulated markets, promoting and grading in agricultural products, educating the growers in better methods of marketing, technical training, export promotion and market intelligence. A sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs was provided for schemes of Marketing Development against which an expenditure of Rs. 2.55 lakhs was incurred—Rs. 1.28 lakh in Coastal Andhra, Rs. 0.47 lakh in Rayalaseema and Rs. 0.80 lakhs in Telangana.

Co-operation

The expenditure incurred on various co-operative schemes in the State by the end of March, 1972 was Rs. 265.67 lakhs—Rs. 108.69 lakhs in Coastal Andhra, Rs. 41.93 lakhs in Rayalaseema and Rs. 115.05 lakhs in Telangana against the provision of Rs. 277.50 lakhs—Rs. 119.50 lakhs in Coastal Andhra, Rs. 65.50 lakhs in Rayalaseema and Rs. 92.50 lakhs in Telangana.

In respect of membership in agricultural credit societies, fresh enrolment from 1-4-1971 to 31-3-1972 was 1,47,800—1,11,800 in Andhra and 36,000 in Telangana.

As against the target of Rs. 32.00 crores for the year 1971-72 for issue of short-term and medium-term loans, the achievement was Rs. 27.91 crores—Rs. 19.08 crores in Andhra and Rs. 8.83 crores in Telangana. The shortfall in the issue of short-term and medium-term loans was due to drought conditions.

Community Development

Under the Community Development Programme a provision of Rs. 141.08 lakhs—Rs. 60.66 lakhs in Coastal Andhra, Rs. 26.76 lakhs in Rayalaseema and Rs. 53.66 lakhs in Telangana was made in the Plan for 1971-72. The entire amount was released to various Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samithis for carrying on the various activities under the programme. Under the Applied Nutrition Programme a sum of Rs. 18.08 lakhs was spent during the year in the State against the State's provision of Rs. 18.17 lakhs. The entire provision of Rs. 11.52 lakhs provided for Rural Man-Power Scheme was also fully utilised.

Nagarjunasagar Project

The provision made for the Nagarjunasagar Project in 1971-72 was Rs. 10.62 crores and the entire amount was spent during the year—Rs. 7.00 crore in Coastal Andhra and Rs. 3.62 crores in Telangana region,

An additional irrigation potential of 32,000 acres in Telangana region was created under Left Canal during the year under report. The cumulative irrigation potential created under the Left Canal was 2,81,000 acres—2,500 acres in Andhra and 2,78,500 acres in Telangana. Under Right Canal the additional irrigation potential created during the year was 23,000 acres upto the end of August, 1971 and the cumulative potential created was 7,26,000 acres.

All the works on distributary systems under both the canals were at various stages of progress.

Major and Medium Irrigation

The provision made for Major and Medium Irrigation (excluding Pochampad Project) in the year 1971-72 was Rs. 708.75 lakhs—Rs. 307.73 lakhs for Coastal Andhra, Rs. 304.97 lakhs for Rayalaseema and Rs. 96.00 lakhs for Telangana. The expenditure incurred upto the end of March, 1972 was Rs. 642.30 lakhs—Rs. 245.46 lakhs in Coastal Andhra, Rs. 297.48 lakhs in Rayalaseema and Rs. 99.36 lakhs in Telangana. The target fixed for additional irrigation potential for the State was 12,660 acres—Coastal Andhra 5,660 acres, Rayalaseema 7,000 acres. Against this, the additional potential created upto the end of March, 1972 was 12,000 acres—5,000 acres in Coastal Andhra, 7,000 acres in Rayalaseema.

Pochampad Project

The allotment made for this project in the normal Plan during 1971-72 was Rs. 6.00 crores and this was fully spent. In addition a further sum of Rs. 3.32 crores from Telangana surpluses and from Government of India under Non-Plan assistance was provided during the course of the year. Thus, by the end of March, 1972 an expenditure of Rs. 932.00 lakhs was incurred. The total cumulative expenditure upto the end of March, 1972 was Rs. 36.42 crores. By the end of June, 1971 a gross potential of 41,127 acres (without lining of main canal) was created. The restricted potential was however 26,571 acres due to stoppage of water to irrigation by ayacut during lining of main canal.

The cross-masonry work upto Mile 22 was completed. Work of excavation was in progress from mile 22 to mile 51. Out of 47 masonry works from Mile 22/4 to Mile 51/0, 8 works were completed and the remaining works were in progress. Under Unit III distributary system, the earth-work was almost completed upto M. 22/4. The works on the remaining distributaries were in progress. The earth-work was also in progress upto M. 16/0 and its branches.

Out of 480 kms. of total length of field channels upto M. 22/4, 462 kms. were completed by the end of March, 1972. Out of 46 villages to be rehabilitated upto June, 1976, the work of rehabilitation in respect of 4 villages was completed and for 11 villages the rehabilitation work was nearing completion. As regards physical progress of ayacut roads,

a total of 31 roads with a length of 233 kms. were formed besides investigation of 17 roads was taken up for survey and 125.6 kms. length was completed. 13 kms. length of construction work was in progress.

POWER

General

Under Government works, two schemes included in the Plan are Andhra Pradesh share of Palimela Dam and Andhra Pradesh Power House Works and investigation of new schemes. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 215.00 lakhs was earmarked for 1971-72. Against this an amount of Rs. 189.72 lakhs was spent by the end of March, 1972. The works relating to Balimela Dam and Andhra Pradesh Power House Civil Works were under the control of Additional Chief Engineer (Irrigation), Balimela Dam, Orissa State. The works relating to investigation of 4 new schemes such as Sangareddy, Pranahita, K.C. Canal and Pulichintala were in various stages of progress.

The provision made for Srisailem Hydro-Electric Project for 1971-72 was Rs. 420.00 lakhs—Rs. 196.00 lakhs for Coastal Andhra, Rs. 84.00 lakhs for Rayalaseema and Rs. 140.00 lakhs for Telangana. The entire amount was spent during the year under report.

The principal items of work programmed during 1971-72 were : (i) construction of dam in masonry/concrete in Blocks 6 to 11 and 16 to 17, (ii) construction of bridge across river Krishna near Srisailem Dam site, (iii) construction of grouting of dam foundation in Blocks 7 to 18 and (iv) construction of power tunnels for right flank of Srisailem Project. It was programmed to achieve a target of 39.40 lakhs cft. of masonry/concrete during the year and against this 30,015 units work was completed. The total work done from the commencement of the dam upto March, 1972 was 64.40 lakhs cft. Construction of the bridge across river Krishna was completed.

Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board

The Plan provision for Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board Works in Power Sector was Rs. 3,576.32 lakhs. The region wise break-up was for Coastal Andhra Rs. 1,492.08 lakhs, Rayalaseema Rs. 964.64 lakhs and Telangana Rs. 1,119.60 lakhs. Against this provision, the region-wise expenditure incurred to the end of March, 1972 was Rs. 3,432.04 lakhs—Coastal Andhra Rs. 1,289.29 lakhs, Rayalaseema Rs. 763.41 lakhs and Telangana Rs. 1,379.34 lakhs.

The 62.5 M.W. Unit of Ramagundem Thermal Scheme 'B' Station was put into regular operation in the month of March, 1972. With this the installed capacity in the system went upto 668 M.W. The peak-load demand went upto 640 M.W. in March, 1972, compared to 562 M.W. in March, 1971.

The construction work of Kothagudem, Stage-III Project was in progress. The progress of Civil Works of Lower Sileru Project was interrupted due to inadequacy of the funds. Major part of the generating equipment for two units of this project which was being imported from U.S.S.R. was already shipped to India.

The region-wise progress of Rural Electrification is given below :

During the year 1971-72 the number of additional towns/villages electrified in Coastal Andhra was 293 against the target of 290. The number of agricultural pumpsets and tube-wells energised was 4,146 against the target of 6,735. The number of additional towns/villages electrified in Rayalaseema was 350 against the target of 407. The number of agricultural pumpsets energised was 7,548 against the target of 7,815. The number of additional towns/villages electrified in Telangana was 543 against the target of 565. The number of agricultural pumpsets energised was 14,167 against a target of 9,885. Thus the total number of towns/villages electrified (additional) in the State was 1,186 against the target of 1,262. The total number of pumpsets and tubewells energised (additional) in the State during the year was 25,861 against the target 24,435.

The electricity generated (including consumption in auxiliaries) during the year was 3,034 million K.Wh. units against the target of 2,940 million K.Wh. units.

Large and Medium Industries (Plan)

The provision made for Large and Medium Industries in the State for 1971-72 was Rs. 136.00 lakhs—Rs. 45.00 lakhs for Coastal Andhra, Rs. 39.00 lakhs for Rayalaseema and Rs. 52.00 lakhs for Telangana. Against this the expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 143.71 lakhs—Rs. 19.00 lakhs in Coastal Andhra, Rs. 24.04 lakhs in Rayalaseema and Rs. 100.67 lakhs in Telangana. The increase in expenditure in Telangana region was on account of inevitable commitments consequent on Court Awards enhancing land compensation. For the industrial development area scheme an amount of Rs. 93.75 lakhs and for grant of incentives to new industries a sum of Rs. 35.96 lakhs were spent in 1971-72. An area of 90 acres in Telangana was acquired and 25 acres in Rayalaseema and 50 acres in Telangana developed during 1972-73. Under Mahendrigadda Reservoir Scheme a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs was spent and the work was in progress.

A sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs was contributed to Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation and an amount of Rs. 43.53 lakhs was spent by the Corporation during the year 1971-72.

Mineral Development

A sum of Rs. 2.60 lakhs spent by the Director of Mines and Geology in the State against the provision of Rs. 3.23 lakhs towards intensification of mineral survey, Co-ordination and Research work, Pilot Plant Studies and other activities connected with mineral development in the State.

The entire amount of Rs. 7.50 lakhs invested by Government towards the shares in the Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation was utilised by the Corporation by the end of March, 1972.

Small Scale Industries

The provision made for various items, *viz.*, Small Scale Industries, Industrial Estates, Coir Industry, Handicrafts, Leather Industry, Industrial Co-operatives, Khadi and Village Industries and Small Scale Industries Development Corporation for 1971-72 was Rs. 70.24 lakhs—Rs. 17.83 lakhs for Coastal Andhra, Rs. 29.18 lakhs for Rayalaseema and Rs. 23.23 lakhs for Telangana. The expenditure incurred in the State during the period ended March, 1972 was Rs. 53.46 lakhs—Rs. 18.57 lakhs in Coastal Andhra, Rs. 8.75 lakhs in Rayalaseema and Rs. 26.14 lakhs in Telangana.

The quality marking in ceramics unit located at Rajahmundry was functioning in a permanent building constructed at a cost of Rs. 0.16 lakh. The machinery worth Rs. 5.76 lakhs was purchased so far ever since the scheme was started. The goods worth Rs. 49.10 lakhs were quality marked till the end of March, 1972 against Rs. 34.05 lakhs made during the previous year. At the quality marking centre at Sanathnagar, Hyderabad, 9 units were registered and products worth Rs. 51.97 lakhs were quality marked as against 15 units registered and goods worth Rs. 1.57 lakhs quality marked during the previous year. At the Saw-Mill-*cum*-Seasoning Plant at Nirmal, machinery was installed and the necessary installation of power works was completed and started functioning from July, 1971.

There were 20 conventional industrial estates and 15 assisted private industrial estates in the State. In Andhra and Telangana regions there were 138 and 358 factory sheds constructed at the conventional estates. At the industrial estates by the end of March, 1972, 13 sheds—1 each in Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema and 11 in Telangana were occupied besides 30 plots allotted—12 in Coastal Andhra, 6 in Rayalaseema and 12 in Telangana. 27 sheds—6 in Coastal Andhra, 4 in Rayalaseema and 17 in Telangana were working. Work was being carried out on 25 plots—9 in Coastal Andhra, 3 in Rayalaseema and 13 in Telangana. During the year ended March, 1972 goods worth Rs. 11.60 lakhs and Rs. 7.60 lakhs were quality marked at the two handicrafts centres one each in Andhra and Telangana regions respectively. At the handicrafts training centre 42 candidates were trained—18 in Coastal Andhra, 16 in Rayalaseema and 8 in Telangana. The Research and Design Institute, Hyderabad produced 70 designs and models and 27 models were supplied to the manufacturers for reproduction. The Handicrafts Emporium at New Delhi purchased goods worth Rs. 9.95 lakhs and sales effected to the value of Rs. 11.17 lakhs by the end of March, 1972.

Sales to the tune of Rs. 0.49 lakh were effected at the Handicrafts Sarees Exhibition in New Delhi. At Andhra Pradesh Handicrafts Exhibition at Bombay the value of sales effected was Rs. 0.85 lakh.

The Coir Goods Factory, at Narsapur, West Godavari district produced goods worth Rs. 0.96 lakh and sold Rs. 0.74 lakh by the end of March, 1972.

The Model Leather Goods Unit, Vijayawada during the year 1971-72 produced goods to the tune of Rs. 2.46 lakhs and sold to the extent of Rs. 2.59 lakhs, while the Model Tannery, Guntakal, besides imparting training, produced goods to the value of Rs. 1.14 lakhs and sold worth Rs. 0.80 lakh during the period 1971-72.

At the Utility Leather Goods Unit, Musheerabad, Hyderabad goods were produced to the value of Rs. 1.99 lakhs and sold to the extent of Rs. 2.09 lakhs during the period under report.

Handlooms

The provision made for various handlooms and sericulture schemes for the year 1971-72 was Rs. 66.54 lakhs—Rs. 30.01 lakhs in Coastal Andhra, Rs. 16.53 lakhs in Rayalaseema and Rs. 20.00 lakhs in Telangana while the expenditure incurred during the period amounted to Rs. 65.31 lakhs—Rs. 35.35 lakhs in Coastal Andhra, Rs. 9.97 lakhs in Rayalaseema and Rs. 19.99 lakhs in Telangana. Handloom development schemes, excepting the schemes like sanctioning the share capital and working capital loans were being implemented through Weavers Co-operative Societies or Co-operative Central Banks.

Roads and Transport

The provision for roads in 1971-72 for the State was Rs. 293.03 lakhs comprising Chief Engineer (Roads and Buildings), Rs. 268.03 lakhs, Chief Engineer (Panchayati Raj) Rs. 25.00 lakhs. The region-wise break-up for Rs. 268.03 lakhs was Rs. 178.03 lakhs for Coastal Andhra, Rs. 40.00 lakhs for Rayalaseema and Rs. 50.00 lakhs for Telangana. The expenditure incurred by the end of March, 1972 was Rs. 270.93 lakhs—Rs. 177.73 lakhs in Coastal Andhra, Rs. 37.95 lakhs in Rayalaseema and Rs. 55.25 lakhs in Telangana. A substantial portion of the provision for Coastal Andhra was accounted for by the Road-cum-Rail Bridge at Rajahmundry, the provision on which alone was Rs. 103.00 lakhs. The amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs made for Chief Engineer (Panchayati Raj) was released to meet the expenditure under the programmes of Zilla Parishad Institutions. Under the Chief Engineer (Roads and Buildings) 15 kms. in Andhra and 25 kms. in Telangana of unsurfaced roads ; 25 kms. of surfaced roads in Telangana, 27 kms. of metalling and black-topping the existing roads in Telangana and 30 kms. in Andhra were completed besides 6 bridges in Andhra and 9 bridges in Telangana and 29 culverts in Andhra and 20 culverts in Telangana were completed by the end of 1971-72.

The provision under transport for capital expenditure of the Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation was Rs. 70.00 lakhs. But by the end of March, 1972 the expenditure incurred by the Corporation was Rs. 135.55 lakhs—Rs. 63.28 lakhs in Coastal Andhra, Rs. 27.12 lakhs in Rayalaseema and Rs. 45.15 lakhs in Telangana. The following table gives the physical achievements of the Corporation.

† Statement

Item	Unit	Achievements during 1971-72 (upto December, 1971)			
		Coastal Andhra	Rayala- seema	Telangana	Andhra Pradesh
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Route mileage covered	.. kms.	4,428	2,144	6,953	13,525
2. Vehicles owned	.. No.	1,018	117	14,84	2,619
3. Persons carried per day	.. .. lakh Nos.	3.28	0.18	6.04	9.48
4. Earnings per day	.. Rs. lakhs	3.04	0.36	3.59	6.99
5. Bus Kms. per day	.. lakhs	2.35	0.36	2.79	5.50

General Education

The region-wise provision made and expenditure incurred under General Education may be seen from the following table :

(1)	Provision			
	Coastal Andhra	Rayala- seema	Telangana	Andhra Pradesh
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
General Education	110.30	59.65	140.71	310.66
(1)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
General Education	.. 106.35	40.41	137.82	239.58

Technical Education

The provision earmarked for Technical Education Schemes during 1971-72 was Rs. 39.20 lakhs—Rs. 20.00 lakhs for Coastal Andhra, Rs. 9.41 lakhs for Rayalaseema and Rs. 9.79 lakhs for Telangana. The expenditure incurred in the State till the end of March, 1972 was Rs. 25.16 lakhs—Rs. 18.01 lakhs in Coastal Andhra, Rs. 3.01 lakhs in Rayalaseema and Rs. 4.14 lakhs in Telangana.

The Director of Archaeology and Museums spent Rs. 0.63 lakh during the year against the provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh.

Medical—Modern Medicine

The expenditure incurred on modern medicine scheme upto the end of February, 1972 was Rs. 57.20 lakhs—Rs. 21.81 lakhs in Coastal Andhra, Rs. 11.66 lakhs in Rayalaseema and Rs. 23.72 lakhs in Telangana against the Plan provision of Rs. 76.26 lakhs for the State as a whole.

All the schemes sanctioned during earlier years were continued in 1971-72. During the year 2 Local Fund Dispensaries were provincialised and 191 beds in urban hospitals and dispensaries started during the earlier years were continued besides continuance of 4 T.B. Clinics upgraded into District T.B. Clinics.

Indian Medicine

For Indian Medicine Department the provision made for 1971-72 was Rs. 8.22 lakhs and the expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 2.13 lakhs—Rs. 0.70 lakh in Coastal Andhra, Rs. 0.19 lakh in Rayalaseema and Rs. 1.24 lakhs in Telangana. The major amount of Rs. 3.67 lakhs meant for the scheme "taking over two private homeo colleges in Hyderabad City" could not be implemented due to late sanction. The schemes sanctioned during the earlier years were continued during the year under report. The existing hospitals one each in Coastal Andhra and Telangana were continued besides opening one new hospital in Coastal Andhra. The three existing dispensaries in each of the three regions were continued besides opening of 3 new dispensaries in Coastal Andhra and 2 each in Rayalaseema and Telangana. The existing bed strength of 20 in Coastal Andhra and 40 in Telangana continued besides increasing 40 new beds in Coastal Andhra during the period under report.

Public Health

Against the provision of Rs. 40.00 lakhs earmarked for 1971-72 the expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 31.59 lakhs. The region-wise break-up of provision and expenditure were Coastal Andhra Rs. 18.73 lakhs and Rs. 15.56 lakhs; Rayalaseema Rs. 7.97 lakhs and Rs. 6.04 lakhs; Telangana Rs. 13.30 lakhs and Rs. 9.99 lakhs. In the Auxiliary and Health Personnel Programme, 100 candidates were trained in Rayalaseema and Telangana regions. Construction of 5, 1 and 5 Primary Health Centres' buildings was taken up in Coastal Andhra, Rayalaseema and Telangana regions respectively. The other strengthening of staff schemes connected to this department were continued as per the scheduled programme.

Urban Water Supply

The Urban Water Supply Scheme were operated by Chief Engineer (Public Health) and Chief Engineer (Roads and Buildings). The provision made for Chief Engineer (Public Health) during 1971-72 was Rs. 160.80 lakhs—Rs. 56.00 lakhs for Coastal Andhra, Rs. 24.00 lakhs for Rayalaseema and Rs. 80.80 lakhs for Telangana. Initially the Plan provision for Telangana was only Rs. 40.00 lakhs. This was subsequently increased to Rs. 80.80 lakhs utilising the savings in other sectors. Against these provisions the expenditure incurred in the State

was Rs. 76.72 lakhs—Rs. 18.67 lakhs in Coastal Andhra, Rs. 7.00 lakhs in Rayalaseema and Rs. 51.05 lakhs in Telangana. During the year spill-over schemes were taken up which were only improvements to the already existing water-supply system. Hence there were no physical achievements during the year 1971-72. The Chief Engineer (Roads and Buildings) Buildings Branch was in charge of two schemes, in Telangana viz., improvement of Hyderabad Water Works and Manjira Water Supply Scheme. Out of the provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs earmarked for these two schemes the outlay of the Manjira Water Supply Scheme was Rs. 77.30 lakhs and that on Hyderabad Water Works was Rs. 22.70 lakhs. The expenditure was Rs. 42.80 lakhs and Rs. 42.10 lakhs respectively.

Rural Water Supply

The amount made available to Rural Water Supply, *i.e.*, Piped Water Supply and simple wells schemes for 1971-72 was Rs. 173.25 lakhs—Rs. 54.00 lakhs in Coastal Andhra, Rs. 70.10 lakhs in Rayalaseema and Rs. 49.15 lakhs in Telangana. Against this provision the expenditure incurred by the end of March, 1972 was Rs. 166.45 lakhs—Rs. 52.00 lakhs in Coastal Andhra, Rs. 68.92 lakhs in Rayalaseema and Rs. 45.53 lakhs in Telangana.

Housing

The provision for various housing schemes in the Plan for 1971-72 was Rs. 227.00 lakhs—Rs. 102.92 lakhs in Coastal Andhra, Rs. 30.11 lakhs in Rayalaseema and Rs. 73.97 lakhs in Telangana. The expenditure incurred during the year under report was Rs. 211.44 lakhs—Rs. 96.71 lakhs in Coastal Andhra, Rs. 47.11 lakhs in Rayalaseema and Rs. 67.62 lakhs in Telangana. The Andhra Pradesh Housing Board spent the entire amount of Rs. 3.75 lakhs and the targeted construction of 30 low income group houses was achieved during the year under report. Allotment of 45 house sites to landless agricultural labourers under Director of Town Planning was made besides construction of 7 houses in Coastal Andhra and 8 in Telangana completed in the year 1971-72.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes (Plan)

The expenditure incurred on the schemes of Welfare of Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes during 1971-72 was Rs. 52.06 lakhs—Rs. 19.61 lakhs in Coastal Andhra, Rs. 17.83 lakhs in Rayalaseema and Rs. 14.62 lakhs in Telangana against the total provision of Rs. 85.34 lakhs—Rs. 23.33 lakhs in Coastal Andhra, Rs. 45.34 lakhs in Rayalaseema and Rs. 17.17 lakhs in Telangana. Pre-matric stipends and scholarships were issued to 1,312 students in the State—682 in Coastal Andhra, 192 in Rayalaseema and 438 in Telangana. The targets were fully achieved. Government hostels for Scheduled Caste students 77—29 old and 48 new in the State were functioning in the three regions—Coastal Andhra 8 old and 28 new, Rayalaseema 7 old and 9 new and Telangana 14 old and 11 new. 11 Government hostels for Economically Backward Classes in the State—7 in Coastal Andhra, 3 in Rayalaseema and 1 in Telangana were functioning.

A.P. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Housing Societies Federation

The Andhra Pradesh State Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Housing Societies Federation Limited was formed in 1971-72 with a share capital of Rs. 100.00 lakhs for building houses for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Denotified Tribes and other Backward Classes ; the respective contribution being Rs. 35.00 lakhs from Coastal Andhra, Rs. 20.00 lakhs from Rayalaseema and Rs. 45.00 lakhs from Telangana. The Telangana contribution was from the Special Telangana Development Funds invested with the concurrence of the Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee. The Life Insurance Corporation of India offered the Federation a loan of Rs. 10.00 crores against State Government's guarantee. By the end of 1971-72 the Life Insurance Corporation of India had released an amount of Rs. 2.00 crores. The amount released to the district level societies as loans for construction of houses was Rs. 197.35 lakhs. It was programmed to construct 55,546 houses. The progress at the end of the year was as follows :

	Number of houses
(a) Excavation of foundations completed ..	13,915
(b) Constructed upto basement level ..	10,014
(c) Constructed upto lintel level ..	2,930
(d) Constructed upto roof level ..	2,981
(e) Houses completed	1,379
(f) Total	31,219
(g) Balance of houses at various stages such as marking out, clearance of sites, etc.	11,442

Welfare of Scheduled Tribes

The provision made for Scheduled Tribes for 1971-72 was Rs. 126.00 lakhs—Rs. 85.00 lakhs for Coastal Andhra, Rs. 12.00 lakhs for Rayalaseema and Rs. 29.00 lakhs for Telangana. The expenditure incurred against the provision was Rs. 120.92 lakhs—Rs. 84.24 lakhs in Coastal Andhra, Rs. 10.54 lakhs in Rayalaseema and Rs. 26.14 lakhs in Telangana.

In the Telangana area 5 minor veterinary dispensaries, 6 rural veterinary dispensaries and 6 mobile medical units were established. Drinking water wells 82 in Coastal Andhra and 60 in Rayalaseema were dug during 1972-73.

Ashram schools—1 in Rayalaseema and 5 in Telangana were continued during 1971-72. Under Special Development Schemes in Coastal Andhra region, 18 road works, 23 minor irrigation works were completed. Survey operations of 526 sq. kms. was completed in Agency area. 35 Ashram schools were being maintained besides maintenance of 2 ten-bedded hospitals, 4 medical dispensaries, 31 hospitals for tribals--8 in Coastal Andhra, 5 in Rayalaseema and 18 in Telangana started during earlier years were being continued in 1971-72. Under Special Rayalaseema Development Programme 8 irrigation wells were dug, and 8 oil engines supplied to Scheduled Tribes in Chittoor district. One borewell and one irrigation well were dug in Ongole district.

Social Welfare

The expenditure incurred under Social Welfare Schemes during 1971-72 was Rs. 5.36 lakhs—Rs. 0.40 lakh in Coastal Andhra, Rs. 0.89 lakh in Rayalaseema and Rs. 4.07 lakhs in Telangana against the provision of Rs. 6.25 lakhs—Rs. 0.42 lakh in Coastal Andhra, Rs. 1.64 lakhs in Rayalaseema and Rs. 4.19 lakhs in Telangana. Under Director of Women's Welfare, 1 home for aged women and 2 creches in Rayalaseema were continued and under social welfare the orphanage at Warangal was continued during the year under report.

Craftsmen Training and Labour Welfare

The provision made for Craftsmen Training and Labour Welfare Schemes in Andhra Pradesh for 1971-72 was Rs. 11.00 lakhs against which the expenditure incurred was Rs. 9.75 lakhs. The region-wise break-up of provision and expenditure were Rs. 4.83 lakhs and Rs. 3.08 lakhs, Rs. 2.35 lakhs and Rs. 3.39 lakhs and Rs. 3.82 lakhs and Rs. 3.29 lakhs in Coastal Andhra, Rayalaseema and Telangana respectively.

Urban Development (Plan)

The amount provided to Director of Town Planning for Urban Development Schemes during 1971-72 was Rs. 16.21 lakhs and against this, the expenditure incurred was Rs. 16.41 lakhs. The region-wise break-up of expenditure was Rs. 13.01 lakhs in Coastal Andhra, Rs. 1.28 lakhs in Rayalaseema and Rs. 2.12 lakhs in Telangana. The preparation of Master Plans for Ongole and Mancherial towns were taken up and that for Nizamabad and Kothagudem were under progress for which surveys were completed in 1971-72. In regard to surveys of social services, detailed surveys were conducted and the draft report was being finalised during 1971-72.

Against the provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs earmarked to the Director of Municipal Administration, the entire provision was sent for undertaking remunerative schemes such as construction of markets, shops, stalls, slaughterhouses, etc.

A sum of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been released to Hyderabad Municipal Corporation for the Twin Cities Development Scheme during 1971-72. Another sum of Rs. 0.62 lakh was spent by the Corporation on Urban Community Development Scheme in Hyderabad.

Statistics

A sum of Rs. 4.07 lakhs was spent on Plan schemes during 1971-72 in the State—Rs. 1.90 lakhs in Coastal Andhra, Rs. 0.81 lakh in Rayalaseema and Rs. 1.36 lakhs in Telangana.

Publicity and Broadcasting

A sum of Rs. 0.95 lakh was spent on publicity schemes in the State—Rs. 0.44 lakh in Coastal Andhra, Rs. 0.19 lakh in Rayalaseema and Rs. 0.32 lakh in Telangana.

Against the provision of Rs. 0.75 lakh made for broadcasting, a sum of Rs. 0.24 lakh was spent during the year 1971-72.

Telangana Development Committee and Plan Implementation Committee

The Telangana Development Committee at the Ministerial level and the Plan Implementation Committee at the Official level constituted in April, 1967 in pursuance of the Eight-Point Programme announced by the Prime Minister in her statement made in the Lok Sabha on 11-4-1969 regarding Telangana, continued to function during the year.

The Telangana Development Committee met during the year twice on 29-9-1971 and 25-1-1972. The Committee reviewed the progress of normal Plan and Special Telangana Development Schemes of 1970-71 and of 1971-72 till the end of November, 1971. Action was taken on the different suggestions made by the Committee.

The Plan Implementation Committee met during the year on 7-7-1971. The Committee reviewed the implementation of Plan programmes and S.T.D. Schemes 1970-71, and the work being done with regard to the preparation of the Master Plan for Telangana area. An informal meeting of the Plan Implementation Committee was also held on 24-1-1972 wherein the progress of normal Plan and Special Telangana Development Schemes 1971-72 till the end of November, 1971 was reviewed.

Special Telangana Development Schemes 1971-72

During 1971-72 an allotment of Rs. 952.45 lakhs was originally made for the accelerated development of Telangana region from the special assistance being given by the Government of India. The final allotment after resuming savings and re-allocations, worked out to Rs. 941.75 lakhs. In addition to this an amount of Rs. 200.00 lakhs was provided for Pochampad Project. Including this amount the revised outlay was Rs. 1,141.75 lakhs. This was in addition to the share of Telangana in the normal Plan of the State. The expenditure incurred till the end of March, 1972 taking into account the releases of grants loans made and adjusted to the accounts of the various institutions was Rs. 1,100.68 lakhs forming 96.4%. The expenditure includes funds released to the P.R. Institutions and Local Bodies, which have a period of one year from the date of adjustment for utilising the amounts. The physical achievements in some of the important sectors of development are given hereunder.

Irrigation

For minor irrigation works an amount of Rs. 150.00 lakhs was provided for P.W.D. and the amount spent was Rs. 146.55 lakhs. 138 works were completed creating an additional potential of 8,608 acres besides establishing supplies for an extent of 10,559 acres. For Minor Irrigation (P.R.) the amount provided was Rs. 8.63 lakhs. The amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs provided for Nizamsagar Project was spent in full on remodelling of distributaries.

Rural Electrification

For 1971-72 programme the Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee had selected 469 villages for electrification. However in view of certain physical limitations the Electricity Board had programmed to electrify only 325 villages. By the end of the year 204 villages were electrified. Including an amount of Rs. 173.17 lakhs spent on the special programme of 1967-70 and 1970-71, the total amount spent during 1971-72 was Rs. 260.15 lakhs.

Communications

An amount of Rs. 110.00 lakhs for P.R. Roads and Rs. 10.00 lakhs for P.W.D. Roads were provided. Under Roads (P.R.) 745.88 kilometres of surfaced road and 794.03 kilometres of unsurfaced roads were formed. Improvement to 33.0 kilometres of the road by black-topping was done. 104 bridges, 26 causeways and 1,987 culverts were constructed. This includes the works taken up under Special Telangana Development Funds 1970-71 and completed during the year 1971-72.

Welfare Schemes

Under Housing for Weaker Sections an amount of Rs. 45.00 lakhs provided as equity capital and loan to the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Housing Societies Federation was released to enable the Federation to obtain loan assistance from the L.I.C. for the construction of houses for the weaker sections. The Federation had disbursed an amount of Rs. 60.17 lakhs to the Housing Societies for construction of 15,575 houses out of 25,995. By the end of March, 1972, 117 houses were completed and the rest were at different stages of construction.

Water Supply Schemes

An amount of Rs. 90.00 lakhs was provided for water-supply schemes of the 58 former town committees. Of the 58 schemes, 25 schemes were commissioned by the end of 1970-71 and 14 during 1971-72 thus making a total of 39 schemes commissioned by the end of March, 1972. The balance of 19 schemes will be taken up for investigation and execution in 1972-74.

For water-supply schemes in Municipalities Rs. 10.40 lakhs were released to 8 Municipalities of Narayanapet, Gadwal, Siddipet, Adilabad, Nirmal, Nizamabad, Bodhan and Jagtial.

Milk Schemes

An amount of Rs. 38.00 lakhs was allotted for milk supply schemes. The construction of buildings for the cooling centre at Pargi and chilling centres at Zaheerabad was completed. The chilling centre at Kadthal and cooling centres at Kalwakurthy and Mahaboobnagar were completed. Works at Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Bhongir, Suryapet and Warangal were in progress.

Education

Rs. 7.50 lakhs and Rs. 2.00 lakhs were released to Nizam's College and New Science College at Hyderabad for starting Post-Graduate Courses.

Evaluation Unit in Planning and Co-operation Department

The Plan Evaluation Unit in the Planning and Co-operation Department has been functioning since 1962. This work is in charge of one of the Deputy Secretaries in the Department and is guided and controlled by the Secretary to Government, Planning and Co-operation Department. The work relating to the Manpower Planning also is attended to in this branch.

By the end of the year 1970-71 the Evaluation Unit had completed evaluation studies on 40 subjects and had published the reports. In the year under report the studies undertaken covered the subjects on rural electrification, working of the seed farms, working of agricultural schools, Government livestock farms, rebate on handloom, primary health centre. Besides these regular studies, the unit also undertook quick evaluation on the working of the plant protection training centre and also the working of the agricultural schemes.

Manpower Planning in Andhra Pradesh

One of the Deputy Secretaries to Government in Planning and Co-operation Department, Deputy Secretary (Evaluation) designated as State Manpower Officer is looking after the Manpower Planning in the State, assisted by a Deputy Director who in addition to his evaluation work is attending to Manpower. The staff consisting of one Section Officer and one Assistant sanctioned earlier for the manpower work was discontinued last year. Since then the work is being attended to by one of the Evaluation Sections in the department.

During this year the following two studies have been published:

- (1) A survey on the stock-taking and utilisation pattern of Medical and Health Personnel in the districts of Nizamabad, Cuddapah and Nellore (one district) from each of the three regions.
- (2) Employment Pattern in Cement Industry in Andhra Pradesh.

The following two studies are on hand and data on them have almost been collected from the concerned:

- (1) A Survey on the Stock-Taking of the Veterinary Personnel.
- (2) Study of the Stock-Taking and Utilisation Pattern of Engineering Personnel in Andhra Pradesh.

Planning and Development Board for Rayalaseema

The Planning and Development Board met twice and the Executive Committee of the Rayalaseema Development Board met thrice during the year under report. During the sittings they have reviewed the progress of the schemes not only under Special Development Programme for 1971-72, but also under the normal Plan, and special schemes like rural works programme. The Board considered also the perspective Plan for Rayalaseema involving a total investment of Rs. 1,123.2 crores spread over a period of 15 years from 1969-70 to 1983-84 and gave its broad approval. Sri K.V. Vema Reddy, M.L.A., continued to be the Chairman of the Rayalaseema Board during 1971-72 also.

Programme Under Drought-Prone Areas Outlay

The State Level Implementation Committee proposed an outlay of Rs. 453.32 lakhs including Rs. 422.32 lakhs on works and Rs. 31.00 lakhs on staff, tools and equipment for the year 1971-72. But Government of India approved only an outlay of Rs. 422.32 lakhs (Rs. 260.53 lakhs on continuing schemes and Rs. 161.79 lakhs on new works)

under D.P.A.P. formerly known as Rural Works Programme. Since there has been change in the objective of the programme from a highly labour orientated programme to creation of assets for meeting the drought conditions, the nomenclature of the programme has been changed to Drought Prone Areas Programme.

Expenditure

The total expenditure incurred in all the 5 districts, since the commencement of the programme in November, 1970 to March, 1972, is Rs. 539.17 lakhs. A statement showing the amounts released and expenditure incurred sector-wise in the five districts under Drought Prone Areas Programme during 1970-71 and 1971-72 is as follows:

Name of the District	Approved Outlay	Amounts released	[Rs. in lakhs]
			Expenditure upto 31-3-1972
Mahboobnagar ..	68.46	67.32	68.19
Kurnool (including Ongole) ..	106.79	91.82	88.46
Anantapur ..	68.63	58.12	42.50
Cuddapah ..	82.68	79.59	72.33
Chittoor ..	95.76	90.91	79.77
Total :	422.32	387.76	351.25

Sector-wise progress is indicated below :

Head of Development	Approved Outlay	Amounts released	[Rs. in lakhs]
			Expenditure upto 31-3-1972
Minor Irrigation P.W.D. ..	122.30	111.77	103.24
Panchayati Raj ..	47.56	48.51	40.86
Roads : P.W.D. ..	62.06	60.81	52.67
Panchayati Raj ..	96.91	96.91	90.03
Soil Conservation ..	58.56	37.31	32.99
Afforestation ..	24.45	21.97	20.98
Rural Water-Supply ..	10.48	10.48	10.48
Total :	422.32	387.76	351.25

NOTE : The above figures do not include expenditure on staff.

As against the total outlay of Rs. 422.32 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 387.76 lakhs was released and an expenditure of Rs. 351.25 lakhs was incurred upto 31-3-1972, which works out to roughly 83% of the approved outlay and 92% of the released amount. The outlay was stepped up to Rs. 422.32 lakhs in view of the widely prevalent drought conditions but along with the Rural Works Programme, drought relief operations were also taken in the same districts effecting the pace of implementation. Besides the implementation of the programme received set-back during the first working season between April and June, 1971 due to Non-Gazetted Officers' Strike and the Pre-occupation of the officials during the months of February/March, 1972 due to elections, the performance could be taken as satisfactory. However, the State with a total expenditure of 54% of the total approved outlay of Rs. 10 crores for four years, stands first so far, in the country.

Master Plans with an outlay of Rs. 15.89 crores covering all districts were prepared and submitted to the Government of India. During the discussions on the Master Plan at Delhi in March, 1972 the Sanctioning Committee approved the strategy of development and approach to the programme proposed in the Master Plan but directed the State Government to adhere to Rs. 10 crores programme to be completed before the plan period. The total estimated cost of schemes sanctioned for 1970-71 and 1971-72 is of the order of Rs. 9 crores.

Physical Performance

On the physical side 309 minor irrigation works have been taken up in the 5 districts by Public Works Department of which 103 are reported to have been completed. This includes construction as well as restoration works. The Panchayati Raj Engineering Department has taken up 1,157 small irrigation sources which are mostly restoration and repair works. Of these 638 works have been completed.

The Roads and Buildings Division has taken up 41 works involving metalling, black-topping, apart from construction of causeways. Only 2 works have been completed in this sector. All these works are at various stages of completion. The Panchayati Raj Engineering Department has taken up 410 road works of which 74 works in 5 districts are reported to have been completed so far.

The district-wise progress in physical and financial terms is narrated below :

Anantapur District

In Anantapur District, total expenditure of Rs. 52.04 lakhs in 1970-71 and Rs. 42.50 lakhs in 1971-72 has been incurred.

Out of 12 minor irrigation tanks taken up under Minor Irrigation P.W.D., 2 works have been completed. An expenditure of Rs. 8 lakhs was incurred on Minor Irrigation, P.W.D. works in 1971-72. Similarly under Minor Irrigation (Panchayati Raj), of the 227 works taken up 129 works have been completed and an expenditure of Rs. 7.13 lakhs was incurred in 1971-72

6 road works under Public Works Department and 79 under Panchayati Raj taken up, of which 6 works under Panchayati Raj have been completed and the rest are in progress.

Under Afforestation Programme, an expenditure of Rs. 9.57 lakhs was incurred in 1971-72 on farm forestry, on raising and maintenance of quick growing species like Eucalyptus in Pamidi, Kammakapally, Madakesara, Penukonda, Rayadurg, Kalyandurg and Bukkapatnam areas. Soil and moisture conservation works coupled with pasture development were also taken up in Gooty, Anantapur, Kadiri, Kalyandurg areas. Under soil conservation, an expenditure of Rs. 1.34 lakhs only has been incurred during the year.

Kurnool District

The investment in Kurnool district has been Rs. 49.29 lakhs in 1970-71 and Rs. 68.81 lakhs in 1971-72.

Twenty-nine works under Minor Irrigation, P.W.D. and 97 works under Minor Irrigation, Panchayati Raj were taken up. Of these, 7 works under Minor Irrigation P.W.D. and 30 works under Minor Irrigation (PR) have been completed. The expenditure incurred under Minor Irrigation (PR) is Rs. 2.62 lakhs and under P.W.D. Rs. 19.26 lakhs.

Five road works under P.W.D. (R & B) and 69 works under Panchayati Raj were taken up. So far 15 works under Panchayati Raj have been completed.

Under Soil Conservation Programme an expenditure of Rs. 6.87 lakhs was incurred on P.C. Vanka Water Shed in Alur taluk, Kunderu Water-Shed in Banganapalli taluk, Vanka Water-Shed in Dhone taluk and D.K. Water-shed in Pattikonda taluk.

Under afforestation, farm forestry in Adoni range arrest of sand-drift in Kurnool range, soil and moisture conservation on 100 hectares in Kurnool Division and raising of Eucalyptus and Casuarina over 40 hectares in Nandyal range were taken up at a total cost of Rs. 2.5 lakhs during the year.

Cuddapah District

In Cuddapah district an expenditure of Rs. 33.08 lakhs in 1970-71 and Rs. 72.33 lakhs in 1971-72 have been incurred. 60 Minor Irrigation works under Minor Irrigation (P. W. D.) and 336 under Minor Irrigation (P.R.) were taken up. Out of these works, 35 under Minor Irrigation (P.W.D.) and 233 under P.R. have been completed 8 works under Communications Programme (R. & B.) and 83 under Panchayati Raj were taken up. 21 works under Panchayati Raj have so far been completed while the rest are under progress.

Under soil conservation, an expenditure of Rs. 9.65 lakhs has been incurred and an expenditure of Rs. 297 lakhs under afforestation towards farm forestry, soil and moisture conservation measures was incurred.

Chittoor District

In Chittoor district a total expenditure of Rs. 40.74 lakhs in 1970-71 and Rs. 79.77 lakhs in 1971-72 have so far been incurred. 42 Minor Irrigation Works under Minor Irrigation (P.W.D.) and 302 under Panchayati Raj were taken up. Of them, 18 under Minor Irrigation (P.W.D.) and 212 under Panchayati Raj have been so far completed. 8 works under Communications Programme (P.W.D.) and 94 under P.R. were taken up and 22 works have been completed. Under Soil Conservation Programme an expenditure of Rs. 13.19 lakhs was spent covering an area of 34,790

acres. Under afforestation programme an amount of Rs. 1.67 lakhs was spent during the year on farm forestry and moisture conservation measures.

Mahaboobnagar District

157 Minor Irrigation Works under P.W.D. 195 works under Panchayati Raj Department were taken up so far. Of these 41 works under P.W.D and 34 under Panchayati Raj Department were completed.

Under Communications Programme, Roads and Buildings Division P. W. D. has taken up 14 works and Panchayati Raj Department 85 works. Of these 2 under Roads and Buildings Division and 10 under Panchayati Raj are reported to have been completed.

Under Soil Conservation Programme the expenditure of Rs. 97.33 thousands in Mahaboobnagar Sub-Division and a sum of Rs. 96,400 in Wanaparthy Sub-Division has been incurred, under Soil Conservation Counter Bunding Scheme. To some extent the work was also done through Agro-Industries Corporation by mechanised means with a view to expedite the work. In Wanaparthy Division alone 37 villges have been covered under the programme.

Under Afforestation Programme, a sum of Rs. 4.15 lakhs has been incurred on soil and moisture conservation-*cum*-pasture development, farm forestry, raising Eculayptus plantations in Wanaparthy, Achampet, Kodangal areas and Afforestation Programme in Amarabad, Mannanur areas.

Overall Assessment

An overall assessment of the programme reveals two satisfactory trends quickening of the pace of implementation and completion or near completion of fairly large number of works taken up. In Kurnool district construction of 11 New Minor Irrigation works have been completed and follow-up action on agricultural development have also been taken up.

Since the Drought Prone Area Programme is likely to be taken up during the Fifth Plan also, it is necessary that the works already taken up are completed and the works in the Master Plan yet to be taken up are re-scheduled completing in the meantime the preparation of detailed estimates, etc.

Rural Engineering Survey

Government of India have also sanctioned a scheme for educated unemployed engineers and agricultural graduates called "Rural Engineering Survey" scheme. It is a 100% Centrally sponsored scheme with the twin objectives of collecting basic agricultural and engineering data that will enable the preparation of specific schemes of development with proper priorities in the rural areas and to providing an opportunity to gainfully employ the educated unemployed particularly the Engineers and Agricultural Graduates in the task of rural development.

The scheme has been sanctioned from 1-2-1972 in the districts of Kurnool and Mahaboobnagar for the rest of Fourth Plan period. 25 survey parties will undertake the survey from June, 1972 after their training. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh had been obtained from the Contingency Fund and allotted to the above two districts evenly.

*Annual Progress of Expenditure on Centrally Sponsored Schemes
during 1971-72*

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Plan provision for 1971-72			
		Coastal Andhra	Rayalaseema	Telangana	Andhra Pradesh
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Drought Prone Areas Programme	--	3,77,10,000	76,22,000	4,53,32,000
2.	Rural Engineering Survey	--	50,000	50,000	1,00,000

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Expenditure incurred during 1971-72			
		Coastal Andhra	Rayalaseema	Telangana	Andhra Pradesh
(1)	(2)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Drought Prone Areas Programme	..	2,83,06,000	68,19,000	3,51,25,000
2.	Rural Engineering Survey	..	2,500	2,500	5,000

BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

Functions

During the year 1971-72 the Bureau of Economics and Statistics as a Centralised agency of the State Government for collection of statistics relating to the various sectors of the economy, continued collection, compilation and analysis of data on seasonal conditions, area and production of crops, irrigation, land utilization, community development industries, wholesale and retail prices, labour, etc. Crop cutting experiments on important food and non-food crops were organised during the year as usual. The Hand-Book of Statistics, Statistical Abstract of Andhra Pradesh and Season and Crop Report were published as in the previous years.

The Bureau completed the socio-economic surveys under the State Sample of 25th Round of the National Sample Survey and has taken up similar enquiries under 26th round. Besides collecting information on regular items like consumer income and expenditure etc., of rural and urban households, the 26th round covered non-registered distributive trade also.

The Bureau continued the compilation of Consumer Price Index, Numbers of Industrial Workers with base 1960-100 for 6 centres namely Vizag, Rajahmundry, Adoni, Warangal, Kagaznagar and Shakarnagar. A family living survey for these 6 centres under the State Plan was also conducted during the year 1970 for revising the weighing diagram and for compilation of the index numbers with 1970 as base year. Tabulation of data relating to the survey is in progress.

Survey on High Yielding Varieties

The Centrally sponsored scheme for conducting assessment survey for determining the spread and yield rates of high yielding varieties in cultivators fields and the extent of adoption of improved practices such as application of fertilisers, plant protection, etc., is continued during the Kharif and Rabi seasons of the year 1971-72 in the selected nine districts.

Decennial World Agricultural Census

The Third Decennial World Agricultural Census sponsored by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations was conducted with Agricultural year 1970-71 as the reference period. As in the previous Census of 1950 and 1960, the Government of India have decided to participate in this World Agricultural Census. Accordingly the Government of Andhra Pradesh have also participated in it along with other States. Under this Census, operational holding-wise information was collected with the assistance of Karanams, Patwaris and tabulation work is in progress.

Agricultural Statistics

Timely Reporting of Agricultural Statistics which has been taken up for implementation in order to ensure timeliness and accuracy of statistics on area under principal crops, for formulating various policies

and taking decisions thereon. The estimates of area under principal crops for the year 1971-72 have been worked out and furnished to the Government of India as per the time schedule prescribed.

Statistics on Small Scale Industries

The work relating to collection of statistics on Small Scale Industries taken up during the previous year, was continued during the year. Listing of all Small Scale Factory Units, employing five to nine workers with power and five to nineteen workers without power but not registered under the Factories Act in the urban areas of the State was completed and a Pilot Survey for conducting the detailed survey was also completed during the year. The detailed survey is in progress. Under the detailed survey, 7,136 units will be covered and data on fixed and working capitals, employment, fuels and lubricants, electricity consumed, input and output and value added by manufactures is being collected.

Survey of Distributive Trade

A scheme for the conduct of survey of distributive trade was sanctioned during the year under report. The object of this survey is to fill the existing gaps in statistical information regarding the value of commodities traded, fixed assets, working capital, number of persons employed and their wages, salaries, etc., in the distributive trade. This data would be useful in the compilation of State Income Estimates.

Publications

The following are the important publications issued by the Bureau during the year under report :

1. Season and Crop Report, 1969-70
2. Quarterly Economic and Statistical Bulletin (April 1971 to June 1971 and July 1971 to September 1971).
3. Hand-Book of Statistics of Andhra Pradesh, 1970-71.
4. Statistical Abstract of Andhra Pradesh, 1970.
5. Annual Survey of Industries, 1967.
6. An Economic and Functional Classification of the Budgetary Transactions of Government of Andhra Pradesh, 1970-71.
7. Booklet on State Income Estimates (Revised Series) 1960-61 to 1968-69.

CO-OPERATION

General

The co-operative movement in this State continued to play the role of balancing sector between the private and public sector, in the Development of Socio-Economic Structure of the Society.

One of the notable achievements during the year under report was the formulation of the scheme under small farmers development agencies, by Government of India under agricultural credit.

The Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Hyderabad

The working capital of the bank was Rs. 3,833.32 lakhs as on 31-3-1972 as against Rs. 3,159.57 lakhs as on 31-3-1971. The paid up share capital of the bank as on 31-3-1972 was Rs. 235.34 lakhs. The contribution of Government was Rs. 68.00 lakhs. The deposits increased to Rs. 936.06 lakhs as against Rs. 883.52 lakhs on 31-3-1971. The total borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India, State Government, State Bank of India and others amounted to Rs. 2,039.29 lakhs of which Rs. 124.45 lakhs were borrowed from the State Government, whereas the borrowings as on 31-3-1971 were Rs. 1,622.32 lakhs. The classification of loans issued by the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank to the Co-operative Central Banks during the year 1971-72 was as follows :

	<u>[Rs. in lakhs]</u>
1. Seasonal Agricultural Operations	2,563.57
2. Marketing of Crops	30.57
3. Medium-Term	61.93
4. Long-Term Finance	63.80
5. For Financing Weavers Co-operative Societies ..	2.86
6. For Fertilisers	122.41
7. For Procurement	5.85
8. Other Societies	1,526.03
9. Cash Credit to Central Banks, S.A.C. ..	729.96
10. Cash Credit to Central Banks Non-Agricultural	175.96
11. Overdrafts to Central Banks	194.04

The outstanding loans including cash credit amounted to Rs. 3,094.39 lakhs as on 31-3-1972 whereas during the year 1970-71 loans outstanding were to the tune of Rs. 2,489.56 lakhs. The position of overdues had decreased to a very large extent. Overdues as on 31-3-1972 amounted to Rs. 68.81 lakhs compared to Rs. 78.60 lakhs during 1971-72. The credit limits obtained from the Reserve Bank of India was Rs. 2,625.39 lakhs for the year 1971-72 whereas the same for the last year was Rs. 2,467.48 lakhs.

The Bank declared a dividend of 3½% for the last Co-operative year.

Co-operative Central Banks

There were 25 Co-operative Central Banks in the State with 21,835 members on their roll with a paid up share capital Rs. 907.61 lakhs of which Government contributed a sum of Rs. 251 lakhs. The working capital of the banks amounted to Rs. 5,257.85 lakhs and total amount of various loans advanced was Rs. 3,511.74.

Financial Assistance to Weak Co-operative Central Banks

Government sanctioned long-term loan assistance to the tune of Rs. 5,450 lakhs and share capital contribution of Rs. 54.85 lakhs to the following Co-operative Central Banks, to enable them to improve their operational efficiency, and draw up on the credit limits from the Reserve Bank of India to the required extent.

Name of the Co-operative Central Bank	[Rs. in lakhs	
	Amount of long-term loans sanctioned	Amount of share capital contribution sanctioned
<i>Andhra Region :</i>		
Cuddapah	1.00	4.00
Srikakulam	1.00	3.00
Nellore	7.00	..
Chittoor	4.50	10.00
<i>Telangana Region :</i>		
Nalgonda	4.60	8.00
Warangal	5.40	1.85
Adilabad	5.00	5.00
Medak	8.00	5.00
Mahaboobnagar	5.00	2.00
Bhongir	4.00	5.00
Karimnagar	2.00	7.00
Khammam -- -- --	4.00	4.00
Hyderabad	3.00	--

The Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund

Government of India have so far sanctioned Rs. 53.25 lakhs by way of loan and Rs. 85.75 by way of grant for strengthening the Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund of the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank. Of this, only Rs. 137 lakhs were released by the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank and the balance was utilised for repayment of interest to the National Co-operative Development Corporation. The Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank has been converting short-term loans into medium-term loans by utilising this assistance and also the amounts added to the fund from its profits.

Award of Prizes

Government introduced a new scheme for award of prizes. A sum of Rs. 20,000 was drawn and kept at the disposal of the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Hyderabad for awarding prizes to the Co-operative Central Banks which tap maximum deposits from individuals during the Co-operative Year 1971-72.

Primary Agricultural Credit Societies

In the State 100% coverage of villages by the Credit Co-operatives has been achieved during 1971-72 (*i.e.*, by the end of June, 1971). The District Co-operative Officers were directed to achieve an increase in primary membership by 10% over and above that of the existing level.

The scheme relating to revitalisation of primary agricultural credit societies was implemented during the year 1971-72 in Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Prakasam, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Mahaboobnagar, Nalgonda, Khammam, Warangal, Hyderabad, Medak, Karimnagar and Adilabad districts where commercial banks had undertaken financing of agriculture through select co-operative credit societies. Government relaxed the conditions and permitted the societies ceded over to Commercial Banks irrespective of the fact whether they were formed after amalgamation or not to apply for managerial subsidy for appointment of paid Secretaries under the scheme. Government also permitted the primary agricultural credit societies covered by small farmers development agency and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers projects in the State to apply for managerial subsidy for appointment of paid Secretaries under the scheme. 40 societies were assisted under spill-over scheme and 78 societies were assisted under new scheme during the year.

The scheme of strengthening of share capital base of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies including Large-sized Co-operative Societies from Long-Term Operation Fund of the Reserve Bank of India continued during the year and an amount of Rs. 23.135 lakhs was sanctioned to the 254 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies including Large-Sized Co-operative Societies and Rural Banks.

[Statement

The amount sanctioned and utilised during 1971-72 under the Plan Schemes relating to Expansion of Rural Credit Societies is as indicated below :

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Budget provision	Amount utilised	No. of units assisted
		Rs.	Rs.	
1.	Revitalisation Scheme, Managerial Subsidy to Village Societies ..	48,050	46,387.50	118 Societies
2.	Appointment of Additional Supervisors	29,500	28,116.92	69 Do.
3.	Opening of branches by Co-operative Central Banks	32,000	29,372.32	29 Do.
4.	Outright Grants towards the Special Bad Debt Reserve of Village Societies ..	25,000	24,470.00	103 Do.
5.	Outright grants towards Special Bad Debt Reserve of Co-operative Central Banks	19,000	19,000.00	9 C.C.Bs.
6.	Share Capital Contribution to the Co-operative Credit Institutions (Rupees in lakhs)	25.00	23.135	254 Societies

The viability programme was rephased on the guidelines given by the Government of India and the District Co-operative Officers have drawn up a time-bound action programme. The programme is to be completed by 1973-74. The District Co-operative Officers, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Cuddapah and Nalgonda were also requested to rephase the programme one year ahead of scheduled date, *i.e.*, by 1972-73 as these districts are covered by the Small Farmers Development Agency and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Projects and as the Government of India desired that the viability programme should be completed earlier in those districts.

Small Farmers Development Agencies

The schemes of small farmers development agencies and the marginal farmers and agricultural labourers sponsored by the Government of India for the benefit of the small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers are being implemented in the State in the following districts.

Small Farmers Development Agency

1. Srikakulam.
2. Cuddapah.
3. Nalgonda.

Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers

1. Visakhapatnam.
2. Nalgonda.

The scheme envisages *inter alia* the provision of credit for various programmes drawn up by the Agency. The following table indicates at a glance the dates of Registration of Small Farmers Development Agencies in the districts of Srikakulam, Nalgonda and Cuddapah, the financial outlay of the schemes to be undertaken in the Project areas and the expenditure to be met from the funds of the Agencies towards subsidies and Risk Cover Fund.

*Statement showing the Financial Outlay on the Schemes
in the Agency Areas*

Sl. No.	Name of the Agency	Date of Registration	Area covered in the district		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		
1	Small Farmers Development Agency, Cuddapah.	11- 2-1971	Entire District		
2	Small Farmers Development Agency, Srikakulam.	30-12-1970	Cheepurupalli, Bobbili, Parvathipuram, Srikakulam.		
3	Small Farmers Development Agency, Nalgonda.	28-11-1970	Ramannapet, Nalgonda and Suryapet.		

Sl. No.	Name of the Agency	Number of beneficiaries proposed	Financial outlay on the schemes in approval of Project report	Expenditure to be booked to the funds of the Agency
(1)	(2)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(Rs. in lakhs)				
1.	Small Farmers Development Agency, Cuddapah	50,000	481.87	147.29
2.	Small Farmers Development Agency, Srikakulam	50,000	488.163	129.949
3.	Small Farmers Development Agency, Nalgonda	50,000	681.50	110.00

During the year 1970-71, the Government of India released a grant of Rs. 5.00 lakhs to the Small Farmers Development Agency, Cuddapah, Rs. 7.00 lakhs to the Small Farmers Development Agency, Nalgonda and Rs. 5.00 lakhs to the Small Farmers Development Agency, Srikakulam.

Out of the amounts sanctioned, the Small Farmers Development Agency, Srikakulam, spent during the year 1970-71 a sum of Rs. 25,564.13 and the Small Farmers Development Agency Cuddapah Rs. 4,71,941.02.

During the year 1971-72, the Government of India released a sum of Rs. 8.00 lakhs to the Small Farmers Development Agency, Srikakulam Rs. 12.59 lakhs to the Small Farmers Development Agency, Cuddapah Rs. 14.00 lakhs to the Small Farmers Development Agency, Nalgonda. The Small Farmers Development Agency, Nalgonda spent a sum of Rs. 12,37,029, the Small Farmers Development Agency, Cuddapah, Rs. 6,79,700 and the Small Farmers Development Agency, Srikakulam Rs. 8,93,101.

The Statement showing the Progress in Small Farmers' Development Agency

Small Farmers Development Agency	Number of Beneficiaries proposed	Number of Beneficiaries identified	Number enrolled as members of co-operatives
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Srikakulam	50,000	18,536	1.817
Nalgonda	50,000	21,403	5.591
Cuddapah	50,000	11,679	2.019

Small Farmers Development Agency	Loans sanctioned			Expenditure upto 31-3-1972
	S.T.	M.T. (Rs. in lakhs)	L.T.	
(1)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Srikakulam	5.80	1.39	1.81	8.93
Nalgonda	14.86	1.34	2.71	17.37
Cuddapah	13.12	0.70	2.05	6.80

Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Projects

Statement showing the Details of Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Project

No. Sl.	Name of the Agency	Date of registration	Area covered in the district
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers, Development Agency, Visakhapatnam.	1-2-1971	Visakhapatnam, Anakapalli, Bheemuni-patnam
2.	Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agency, Nalgonda.	20-11-1970	Bhongir, Ramannapet, Parts of Nalgonda

Sl. No.	Name of the Agency	Number of Beneficiaries proposed	Financial outlay on the Schemes in the approved Project Report	Expenditure to be booked to the funds of Agency
(1)	(2)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers, Development Agency, Visakhapatnam.	20,000	275.37	99.746
2.	Marginal farmers and Agricultural Labourers Agency Development, Nalgonda.	20,000	259.851	86.776

During 1970-71, the Government of India released a grant of Rs. 5.00 lakhs to the Visakhapatnam Agency and Rs. 3.00 lakhs to the Nalgonda Agency. In 1971-72, the Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 4.00 lakhs to the Marginal Farmers and the Agricultural Labourers Projects, Visakhapatnam and Rs. 4.70 lakhs to the Marginal Farmers and the Agricultural Labourers Development Agency, Nalgonda.

The progress of these schemes is indicated below :

Agency	Number of Beneficiaries proposed	Number of Beneficiaries identified	Number enrolled as members of co-operatives
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers, Nalgonda ..	20,000	13,195	3,898
Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers, Visakhapatnam	20,000	5,014	1,664

(1)	Loans sanctioned upto 31-3-1972			Expenditure to the Agencies upto 31-3-1972
	S.T.	M.T.	L.T.	
	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers, Nalgonda ..	5.68	1.21	0.90	6.80
Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers, Visakhapatnam	4.97	2.32	0.34	5.21

In order to encourage the participants of Small and Marginal Farmers to join the comparatives and derive benefits from the several programmes drawn up by the agencies, the following concessions were granted by the Registrar.

1. Exemption from Payment of Thrift Deposits on loans advanced by Co-operatives.
2. Exemption from Payment of Additional Share Capital on loan advanced by Co-operative Societies.
3. Reduction of Proportion of Share holding to borrowings from 10% to 5%.

Further the Government in their Order No. Ms. 48, Planning and Co-operation (Co-op. IV), dated 28th January, 1972 directed that (1) subject to direction from the Reserve Bank of India, the Co-operative Societies should disburse to small farmers 50% of the total amounts borrowed from the Co-operative Financial Institutions and (2) that the aggregate of the amount of loans disbursed by Primary Agricultural Credit Societies during co-operative year to each of their members, whether or not he is a small farmer, should not exceed rupees ten thousand.

A.P. Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd.

The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank Ltd., Hyderabad is functioning as an apex institution to 182 primary land mortgage banks. During the year 1971-72 its paid up share capital was Rs. 599.82 lakhs, of which 106.00 lakhs were the contribution from Government. The working capital of this bank amounted to Rs. 11,249.54 lakhs. The statutory Reserve Funds and other reserves of this bank amounted to Rs. 129.94 lakhs and Rs. 140.45 lakhs respectively. Total other borrowings of the bank as on 31-3-1972 amounted to Rs. 11,467.37 lakhs which includes debentures etc. The total investments of the bank as on 31-3-1972 was Rs. 2632.72 lakhs of which Government securities were Rs. 2,264.64 lakhs. Total loans outstanding as on 31-3-1972 were Rs. 9,882.87 lakhs. Total debentures issued during the year 1971-72 were Rs. 1,676.00 lakhs and debentures outstanding were Rs. 1,1290.78 lakhs.

Long-Term Credit

The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank, Hyderabad advanced Rs. 17.20 crores as long-term loans during the financial year 1971-72 as against the target of Rs. 24.00 crores.

During the year 1971-72 State Government invested a sum of Rs. 259.19 lakhs in the ordinary debentures and an amount of Rs. 45.48 lakhs in the Special Debentures of the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank.

[Statement

Achievement

The Normal and Special Loans advanced during 1971-72 are as under:

(Provisional figures)

Purpose	[Rs. in lakhs]					
	Andhra		Telangana		Total	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Wells	8,444	454.91	7,716	385.80	16,160	840.71
(a) Area brought under Irrigation (acres)	33,776	..	30,864	..	64,640	..
2. Pumpsets	3,794	128.27	4,055	113.24	7,849	241.51
(a) Area brought under Irrigation (acres)	7,588	..	8,110	..	15,698	..
3. Land Development under Major Irrigation (acres)	9,200	22.68	8,300	69.03	17,500	91.71
4. Other Development Purposes .. .. .	..	505.83	..	40.68	..	546.51
Total:	1,111.69	..	608.75	..	..	1,720.44

573

N.B.—The financial figures do not reflect the unit costs due to disbursement of loans in instalments all of which may not synchronise with the financial year.

Co-operative Farming

A sum of Rs. 48 lakhs under general farming and Rs. 4.00 lakhs under Uppal Committee were provided in the Budget for 1971-72. As the sum provided under general farming was not sufficient, an additional amount of Rs. 2.127 lakhs was allotted to Co-operative Farming Scheme from overall savings of the budget of the Co-operative Societies.

Region-wise break-up of the above amounts are detailed below:

		General Farming		
		Loan	Share Capital	Subsidy
Coastal Area	..	1,10,750	54,500	21,500
Rayalaseema	..	7,500	800	1,500
Telangana	..	39,750	19,100	5,300
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		1,58,000	74,400	48,300

The Government also have stood guarantee to a tune of Rs. 5,20,750.00 sanctioned under Short-Term Loan to Co-operative Farming Societies by the Co-operative Central Bank.

Co-operative Marketing

Marketing societies have a vital role to play in the country's economy. Their main objective is to obtain maximum price for the produce, to the members by eliminating the middlemen and economising transport charges by arranging bulk transport to the market. The Co-operative Marketing Societies are thus helping the small farmers to sell their produce at regulated markets and to fetch better return for their produce.

With a view to further eliminate wastage and monopoly of the processing agency some of the Co-operative Marketing Societies have established processing units. such as rice mills, oil mills, groundnut decorticators etc., so that the raw produce could be processed and sold direct to the consumer.

Co-operative Marketing Societies in the State functioning on a three-tier system *i.e.*, Primary Co-operative Marketing Societies, at the Taluk or Mandi Level, District Co-operative Marketing Societies at the District Level and the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing Federation at the State Level. The entire State is covered by marketing societies.

There is one Apex Society, 20 District Co-operative Marketing Societies and 271 Primary Co-operative Marketing Societies of which 3 are Single Purpose Societies and one is General Purpose Co-operative Marketing Society.

The financial assistance given during the year 1971-72 under various schemes is shown below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Financial Assistance sanctioned			No. of Societies benefited
		S.C.C.	Loan	Subsidy	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1.	Share Capital Contribution to Primary Co-op. Marketing Society ..	1,00,000	..	..	7
2.	Share Capital Contribution to District Co-op. Marketing Society ..	83,606	..	..	10
3.	Managerial Subsidy to Co-op. Societies undertaking Processing Activities ..	..	..	10,000	10
4.	Managerial Subsidy to A. P. State Co-op. Marketing Federation towards Technical Cell ..	..	..	11,500	1
5.	Loans and Subsidy for Construction of Godowns ..	..	3,17,442	2,02,288	45
6.	Contribution to Special Price Fluctuation Fund ..	..	..	47,080	6
7.	Share Capital and Loans for Installation of Processing Units				
	(a) Rice Bran Oil Mill ..	1,00,000	2,00,000	..	1
	(b) Rice Mills ..	..	1,36,000	..	2
	(c) Seed Processing ..	21,000	52,500	7,500	1
8.	Study of Additional Storage and Marketing Facilities in Pochampad Project area by S. I. E. T. Institute, Hyderabad ..	..	..	50,000	..
9.	Preparation of Project Report for Establishment of Vanaspati Complex in Rayalaseema ..	..	..	12,500	..

Chemical Fertilisers Distribution Scheme

The Consignment-*cum*-Credit Scheme of supply of pool fertilisers to the District Co-operative Marketing Societies was dispensed with from 1-10-1970. Since then the pool fertilisers are being allotted to the District Co-operative Marketing Societies with good record on deferred payment basis for 45 days on production of letters of credit from the Co-operative Central Banks or Scheduled Banks provided that 2½% of the value of the fertilisers indented should be collected in advance from the concerned society as security. The District Co-operative Marketing Societies in the State distributed a quantity of 30,389 M. tonnes of pool fertilisers of the value of Rs. 2.44 crores during the year 1971-72.

The Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing Federation, Hyderabad, which is the Apex Society at the State Level has entered the field of purchase and distribution of chemical fertilisers from Kharif 1971 and it is being allotted pool fertilisers on par with the District Co-operative Marketing Societies.

The Director of Agriculture allotted a quantity of 15,500 M. tonnes of Ammonium Sulphate and 2,766 M. tonnes of urea to the Federation during 1971-72. Out of this, the Federation received 8,402 M. tonnes of Ammonium Sulphate and 2,710 M. tonnes of urea upto 31-3-1972 for distributing the same through the co-operatives.

Besides the pool fertilisers, the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing Federation also purchased I.F.F.C.O. complex grade worth Rs. 30 lakhs and the complex grades of Madras Fertilisers Ltd. worth Rs. 10 crores during the year under report. It is functioning as a wholesale distributor in the Co-operative Sector so far as these two firms are concerned.

During the year the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank sanctioned a cash credit of Rs. 60 lakhs to the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing Federation to undertake fertilisers trade. The Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank also sanctioned Rs. 60 lakhs to 10 District Co-operative Marketing Societies to take up distribution of chemical fertilisers. The National Co-operative Development Corporation released an amount of Rs. 30 lakhs towards margin money to co-operatives for undertaking the purchase and distribution of Chemical Fertilisers. The entire amount was sanctioned to the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing Federation as additional share capital contribution to enable it to raise more funds from the financing agencies.

As a result of the efforts made by the department a quantity of 10,000 M. tonnes of Di-Ammonium Phosphate which was left unsold for more than 4 years could be disposed of to the Vidharba Co-operative Marketing Society, Amavarati for being used as raw material for preparation of fertiliser mixture ; and to some other private dealers of Gujarat as per instructions of Government to avoid incurring further losses on storage, interest and other overhead charges involved in their accumulation and also to avoid deterioration in quality and nutrition content. Similarly a quantity of 1,200 M. tonnes of colours and powdery Ammonium Sulphate which was lying unsold with the District Co-operative Marketing Societies could be got disposed of by the District Co-operative Marketing Societies.

Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Marketing Federation

The main object of the Federation is to arrange marketing and sale of agricultural and other produce belonging to its affiliated societies and its members to the best advantage within and outside the Indian Union and also to arrange for its members supply of certain basic and standard requirements which the cultivators need as producers such as seed, iron, steel, fertilisers and agricultural implements, etc.

There were 159 members on the rolls of the Federation as on 31-3-1972 including the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank and the Government of Andhra Pradesh with a share capital of Rs. 66.52 lakhs of which the contribution from the Government was Rs. 62.14 lakhs. The Reserve Fund of the Federation as on 31-3-1972 was Rs. 5.19 lakhs. The Federation advanced a loan to the tune of Rs. 205.36 lakhs sold and distributed as owned agricultural requisites worth Rs. 67.85 lakhs.

During the year 1971-72, Government appointed the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd., Hyderabad as its direct agent to receive mill levy from the Co-operative Rice Mills in the State. But due to adverse seasonal conditions, rise in the price of paddy in the open market when compared to notified price, the procurement of paddy undertaken by the co-operative was very negligible.

Government also furnished guarantee of Rs. 200.00 lakhs to the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank Limited, Hyderabad for the State Bank of India in G.O. Ms. No. 218, Planning and Co-operation (Co-op-I) Department, dated 22-3-1972 for the Khariff season 1971-72 on behalf of the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing Federation Limited, Hyderabad. But this also could not be availed of, as the season was more or less over by the time the said G.O. was issued.

However, the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing Federation advanced some funds to the Co-operative Marketing Societies in Krishna district and other four societies arranged funds themselves either from their own funds or by borrowing from local financing agencies and procured 50,669.13 quintals of paddy worth Rs. 28,91,937 during the year under report.

Consumers Co-operatives

With a view to hold the priceline of essential commodities and to ensure proper distribution of scarce commodities to the public, Government employees and industrial workers etc., different types of consumers stores are functioning in the State.

Government Employees Consumers Co-operative Stores

Government sponsored a scheme in G.O. Ms. No. 2079 (Agriculture) dated 26-10-1962 for the benefit of its employees exclusively. As per the scheme consumers co-operative stores were organised in 20 districts and also at Vijayawada in Krishna district. Three Government Employees Consumers Stores which were started earlier and functioning at Malakpet, Erramanzil and Vijayanagar Colony in the city of Hyderabad were also brought under the scheme and the financial assistance was extended to them.

All the 24 Government Employees Consumers Co-operative Stores were sanctioned share capital contribution of Rs. 3,500 for each stores, for which an amount of Rs. 55,000 was sanctioned. Government also sanctioned Rs. 11.50 lakhs as working capital loan to 21 stores at the rate of Rs. 50,000 and in addition Rs. 1.00 lakh specially sanctioned

to the Government Employees Consumers Co-operative Stores, Hyderabad in G.O. Ms. No. 793, Food and Agriculture Department, dated 25-5-1965 for admission of the employees of Municipalities, Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samithis.

Distribution of Consumers Articles in Rural Areas

As a complementary to the Centrally sponsored scheme of Consumers Co-operative Stores for Urban areas, Government of India through the National Co-operative Development Corporation sponsored the scheme for distribution of consumers articles in rural areas in the year 1963. According to the scheme consumers activity is to be organised as an integral part of the task of holding the priceline of essential commodities. Under this scheme the societies are being given subsidy of Rs. 5,000 spread over a period of three years towards the cost of additional staff appointed by them for this purpose. During the year 1971-72 an amount of Rs. 9,103 was provided to the eligible primary co-operative marketing societies as managerial subsidy.

Primary Consumers Co-operative Stores

There are 773 Primary Consumers Co-operative Stores in the State. During the year 1971-72, an amount of Rs. 1,08,800 towards share capital and Rs. 12,100 towards managerial subsidy was disbursed to the primary consumers stores including Government Employees Consumers Co-operative Stores.

Out of 773 primary consumers stores, there are 83 Consumers Co-operative Stores for industrial workers and 28 Railway Employees Consumers Co-operative Stores in the State to cater to the needs of respective employees. Financial assistance is being provided to these stores by the concerned employees.

Action has been initiated to rationalise and consolidate the consumer structure in the State. As a first step towards this end a survey of the existing primary stores has been undertaken with a view to identifying the viable and potentially viable stores after which an action programme for strengthening the Consumers Movement will be drawn up.

Consumers Co-operative Central Stores and Departmental Stores

At the beginning of the year 1971-72 there were 24 co-operative central stores with 8 departmental stores functioning in the State. During the year one departmental stores at Kakinada started functioning. Thus there were 24 co-operative central stores with 9 departmental stores working at the end of 1971-72.

The programme for 1971-72 was confined to strengthening of the existing co-operative central stores/departmental stores.

Departmental Stores

During the year the Kakinada Super Bazar was inaugurated by the Chief Minister on 5-7-1971. The Rajahmundry Super Bazar could not start functioning as remodelling to the building was being carried out.

The following financial assistance was sanctioned to the Co-operative Central Stores, Departmental Stores.

Name of the Co-operative Central Stores	[Rs. in lakhs]
Name of the Co-operative Central Stores	Amount sanctioned
Share Capital Contribution :	
1. Anantapur Co-operative Central Stores ..	0.08
2. Gowthami Super Bazar, Rajahmundry ..	1.00
3. Warangal Super Bazar ..	2.00
4. Kurnool Super Bazar ..	1.00
5. Karimnagar Co-operative Central Stores ..	1.00
6. Nizamabad Co-operative Central Stores ..	1.00
7. Visakhapatnam Co-operative Central Stores ..	7.94
8. Hyderabad Super Bazar ..	5.00
9. Mahaboobnagar Co-operative Central Stores ..	2.00
Loans for Construction of Building/Godown :	
1. Guntur Super Bazar ..	2.00
2. Kakinada Co-operative Central Stores ..	0.61
3. Nizamabad Co-operative Central Stores ..	2.00
Subsidy :	
1. Hyderabad Super Bazar ..	0.165
2. Guntur Co-operative Central Stores (under liquidation) ..	0.125
Managerial Subsidy :	
1. Visakhapatnam Super Bazar ..	0.212
2. Machilipatnam Co-operative Central Stores ..	0.070
3. Kakinada Co-operative Central Stores ..	0.068
4. Nizamabad Co-operative Central Stores ..	0.033
5. Hyderabad Super Bazar ..	0.040
Central Sector Scheme :	
1. Chittoor Co-operative Central Stores for setting up Departmental Stores ..	1.50
2. Share Capital Contribution, Furniture and Fixtures ..	0.50
3. Managerial Subsidy ..	0.05

University Consumers Co-operatives

Consumers co-operatives were organised for the benefit of the students and staff of the Universities of Osmania, Sri Venkateswara and Andhra.

Apex Federations

There is one Apex Institution which is called the "Andhra Pradesh State Federation of Co-operative Central Stores Ltd., Hyderabad" to co-ordinate the activities of the affiliated co-operative central stores.

Co-operative Housing

There were three schemes viz., Middle-Income Group Housing and Low-Income Group Housing and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Housing Schemes that were under implementation during 1971-72. The following are the brief details of the schemes implemented during 1971-72.

Low-Income Group Housing Scheme (Plan)

There was a provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs under the scheme from Plan funds during the year 1971-72. This amount which was proposed for utilisation as committed expenditure during the year 1971-72 was utilised completely. It was expected that 11 houses would be completed during the year.

Life Insurance Corporation Funds

A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs under Low-Income Group Housing Scheme and Rs. 1.00 lakh under Middle-Income Group Housing Scheme was allotted towards committed expenditure during 1971-72. The entire amount was utilised. No fresh loans were sanctioned during the year as the Government ordered for issue of all fresh loans under the Co-operative Sector by the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Housing Societies Federation Ltd., Hyderabad from 1970-71 onwards.

Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Housing Societies Federation, Ltd.

From the year 1970-71 onwards, the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Housing Societies Federation, Ltd., Hyderabad is issuing all housing loans under Co-operative Sector. The Federation borrows funds from the L.I.C. at 12 times its paid up share capital on Government guarantee. Government sanctioned an amount of Rs. 8.75 lakhs as share capital contribution to the Federation during 1970-71 to strengthen its share capital position. The Federation has obtained the first loan of Rs. 70.00 lakhs from the L.I.C. The Federation has proposed for obtaining another loan of Rs. 1.00 crore from the L.I.C. Upto the end of the financial year 1971-72 it has enrolled 493 Co-operative Housing Societies and collected Rs. 40.23 lakhs as share capital from them (including Government's share capital). During the year 1971-72 the Federation sanctioned 547 loan applications covering an amount of Rs. 63,46,395 under Low-Income Group Housing Scheme and 264 loan applications covering an amount of Rs. 58,43,990 under Middle-Income Group Housing Scheme. The Federation released an amount of Rs. 10,61,923 covering 176 loan applications under Low-Income Group Housing Scheme and an amount of Rs. 13,24,151 covering 107 loan applications under Middle-Income Group Housing Scheme.

A.P. Scs. & Sts. Co-operative Housing Societies Federation, Ltd., Hyderabad

Government ordered the implementation of a special scheme of providing houses in a phased manner, to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and denotified tribes including nomadic tribes with the financial assistance of the L.I.C. of India under Co-operative Sector through the Andhra Pradesh State Scheduled Castes and Tribes Co-operative Housing Societies Federation, Ltd., Hyderabad. The Government programmed to construct 70,000 houses during the year 1971-72. For this purpose the Federation was registered on 26-5-1971. Government also sanctioned financial assistance of Rs. 100.00 lakhs (Rs. 63.00 lakhs as share capital contribution and Rs. 37.00 lakhs as share capital loan). The share capital of Rs. 37.00 lakhs was intended for giving share capital loans to the members of the District Level Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Housing Societies, at the rate of Rs. 50 per member while the members would contribute capital at the rate of Rs. 10 per member from their own resources.

Under the scheme the members are to be provided with cheap dwelling houses costing Rs. 1,800 per house. Further the Government ordered for reservation of 15% of the houses to be constructed under the scheme to the benefit of certain Backward Classes such as barbers, potters, fishermen, weavers, washermen, toddy tappers and Harijan Christians.

The L.I.C. agreed to sanction Rs. 10.00 crores under Government guarantee to the Federation. In view of Rs. 10.00 crores sanctioned by the L.I.C. the Federation took construction of 55,546 houses only for the present throughout the State. The Federation sanctioned an amount of Rs. 1,44,41,660 to the district level societies during the year. During the year 565 houses were constructed and the remaining houses were at various stages of construction.

Labour Co-operatives

The programme of Labour Co-operatives is specially designed to benefit manual labourers who constitute a sizeable portion of the weaker sections of the community. The programme envisages replacement of the existing contract system gradually in the execution of public works to ensure adequate wages to the labourers to secure them against exploitation (and also to offer to them and Government now accruing as profit to the Contractors).

There were 491 Primary Labour Co-operatives, besides 4 District Federations at Kurnool, Warangal, Hyderabad city and Macherla in Guntur district and Regional Federation for the 9 districts of Telangana at Hyderabad with a membership of 0.331 lakhs and paid up share capital of Rs. 5.67 lakhs.

An amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs under share capital and Rs. 20,000 towards managerial subsidy was sanctioned to 88 societies in the State during the year 1971-72.

Managerial Subsidy

An amount of Rs. 28,000 was sanctioned to the Labour Co-operatives in the State towards managerial subsidy during the year 1971-72. This assistance was given to maintain staff for writing the accounts, proper maintenance of ledgers and other records of the society from time to time.

Share Capital

A sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs was sanctioned to 74 societies under share capital during the year 1971-72. Share capital was sanctioned to the societies to increase their borrowing capacity. In this connection it is pertinent to state that Government provided 25% of the requirements of Labour Co-operatives under share capital, while the remaining 75% was arranged through the Nationalised and Commercial Banks. As the Government provided Rs. 3.00 lakhs under share capital, arrangements were made to obtain the remaining 9 lakhs from the Nationalised and Commercial Banks to cover the financial position of the Labour Co-operatives. Most of the members of these societies are mostly Harijans, Scheduled Castes and other economically weaker sections of the community.

Taxi Drivers Co-operative Societies

A sum of Rs. 3.885 lakhs as loan was sanctioned during 1971-72 to the Motor Taxi Drivers Co-operative Societies for purchase of 151 taxi cars. Further a total sum of Rs. 6.15 lakhs was also sanctioned towards share capital contribution for purchase of 229 taxi cars. The amount sanctioned to these societies represents 10% cost of 380 cars, while the balance amount met by the Nationalised Banks and the members of societies.

No subsidy was sanctioned to the Drivers Co-operative Societies during the year under report nor was given any Government guarantee.

It was proposed to bring all the taxi drivers into co-operative fold and to allot taxi cars on hire purchase system. As per the pattern of financial assistance 10% cost of vehicles is being met by the Government, 5% cost by the members towards share capital and margin money, and 85% cost will be advanced by the Nationalised Banks payable within 40 to 45 months. So far 185 Ambassador cars were allotted to the Driver Members on hire-purchase system and the vehicles are plying on the roads. Financial assistance was sanctioned by Government to meet 10% cost of 400 cars during the year 1970-71 and 1971-72 and the State Bank of India and the Syndicate Bank agreed to advance 85% cost of vehicles. The State Bank of India so far sanctioned a total sum of about Rs. 40.00 lakhs towards 85% cost of 185 cars. Since 1964-65 a total sum of Rs. 22.02 lakhs was sanctioned by the Government to the Taxi Drivers Co-operative Societies in the State. It was proposed to help another 100 Drivers with a sum of Rs. 2.51 lakhs during 1972-73.

Auto-Rickshaw Drivers Co-operative Societies

A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh as loan and Rs. 2.23 lakhs as share capital contribution was sanctioned during the year 1971-72 to help 313 auto-rickshaw drivers through 8 Auto-rickshaw Co-operative Societies. Since 1967-68, 256 auto-drivers were allotted vehicles on hire purchase system.

The amount sanctioned during 1971-72 represents 10% cost of the vehicles and the remaining 85% and 5% pertain to the Nationalised Banks and Members, respectively.

The scheme of organisation of Auto Rickshaw Drivers Co-operatives was taken up during 1967-68. One Auto Rickshaw Drivers Co-operative Society at Visakhapatnam exclusively for Burma Repatriates during 1967-68, one society at Warangal exclusively for Girijans, and one society at Vijayawada exclusively for Harijans during the year 1971-72 were registered and the financial assistance was also sanctioned to these societies.

So far 9 Auto Rickshaw Drivers Societies were registered and the Autos were allotted to 256 drivers through 4 societies on hire purchase system. After payment of cost of the vehicles within 40 months, the Driver-Member will become the owner of the vehicle. As per the pattern of financial assistance, 85% cost will be advanced by the Nationalised Banks, 10% is being sanctioned by Government. The driver will have to contribute 5% cost. So far the State Bank of India sanctioned about Rs. 18.50 lakhs towards 85% cost of 231 Autos and the Syndicate Bank sanctioned about Rs. 0.96 lakh towards 12 Autos. Since 1968-69 a total sum of Rs. 5.73 lakhs was sanctioned by the Government to the Auto Rickshaw Co-operatives. During the year 1971-72 a sum of Rs. 3.23 lakhs was sanctioned to help 313 drivers.

It was proposed to help 100 drivers with a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh during the year 1972-73.

Group Insurance Scheme

A few members of the Taxi and Auto Rickshaw Drivers Societies may meet with premature death as a result of which members of these families will not be in a position to repay the balance of the cost of the vehicles (which was allotted on hire purchase basis). In order to meet such a contingency and to enable the families of such members to have relief in the event of death of the member during the currency of the loan, the Life Insurance Company has come forward with a scheme called "Mortgage Redemption Insurance Scheme." According to the scheme the Life Insurance Corporation will pay the outstanding loan and the bereaved family will have the vehicles without further liability. The scheme is designed for the benefit of the members of their families.

Rickshaw Pullers Co-operative Societies

During the year 1971-72 a total sum of Rs. 1.69 was sanctioned to help 845 Cycle-rickshaw Pullers through 22 Cycle-Rickshaw Drivers Co-operatives. As per the programme, Government sanctioned 25% cost of the rickshaws and the remaining 75% will have to be advanced by the Nationalised Banks.

The scheme of the Cycle Rickshaw Pullers Co-operative Societies was taken up during the year 1962-63. So far 42 Cycle Rickshaw Pullers Co-operative Societies were registered and a total sum of Rs. 9.26 lakhs was sanctioned by Government upto 1971-72. During the year 1971-72 a sum of Rs. 1.69 lakhs was sanctioned towards 25% cost of 845 Cycle Rickshaws. The vehicles will be allotted on hire purchase system.

Washermen Co-operative Societies

During the year 1971-72 a sum of Rs. 5.00 as loan to two Washermen Co-operatives and Rs. 1.028 lakhs as share capital contribution to 27 societies was sanctioned to help 2,036 washermen. This amount represents 25% of Rs. 200 sanctioned to each washermen for purchase of iron and required wash material. The remaining 75% of Rs. 2,000 will have to be financed by the Nationalised Banks.

A sum of Rs. 1,544 was sanctioned to 4 Washermen Co-operatives to meet contingent expenditure.

Organisation of Washermen Co-operatives was taken up during the year 1964-65 and so far 32 societies were registered and a total sum of Rs. 2.283 lakhs was sanctioned by Government upto 1971-72. During the year 1971-72 a sum of Rs. 1.128 lakhs towards 25% requirements was sanctioned for helping 2,036 washermen. The Nationalised Banks have to sanction their share towards 75% to the extent of about Rs. 3.09 lakhs. It was proposed to help 1,000 washermen with a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh during the year 1972-73.

Printing Co-operatives and Writers Co-operatives

Rs. 40,000 as loan and Rs. 2.374 lakhs as share capital were sanctioned to four printing co-operatives and four writers co-operatives for purchase of machinery and towards publication of books, etc.

A sum of Rs. 11,000 was sanctioned towards managerial subsidy to three printing co-operatives.

Organisation of printing co-operatives was taken up during the year 1964-65 and so far 14 printing and writers co-operatives were registered and a total sum of Rs. 6.624 lakhs was sanctioned by Government upto 1971-72 to 13 societies. During the year 1971-72, a sum of Rs. 2.884 lakhs was sanctioned to 8 societies. It was proposed to assist printing co-operatives with a sum of Rs. 50,000 during the year 1972-73.

Barbers (Saloons) Co-operative Societies

The scheme of organisation of barbers (saloons) co-operatives was taken up only during the year 1971-72. During the year under report 18 Barbers Co-operatives were registered and a total sum of Rs. 63,000 was sanctioned for helping about 450 members.

The scheme of organisation of Barbers (Saloons) Co-operatives was newly formulated during the year 1971-72 and 18 societies were registered and a total sum of Rs. 63,000 was sanctioned during the year under report. As per the pattern, each society was proposed for sanction of a sum of Rs. 12,000 while 25% of Rs. 12,000 was met by Government and the balance 75% would have to be advanced by the Nationalised Banks. It was proposed to assist Barbers Co-operatives with a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for helping 600 to 1,000 members during the year 1972-73.

Women's Welfare Co-operatives Societies

During the year 1971-72, a total sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs was sanctioned to 9 Women's Co-operative Societies in Andhra Pradesh in the shape of Loans and Share Capital Contribution.

A sum of Rs. 60,000 was sanctioned as subsidy to 9 societies during 1971-72.

The main objects of the Women's Welfare Co-operatives are to rehabilitate the destitute women, deserted wives, disabled ladies, etc., and to improve their economical conditions by providing gainful employment. The scheme of organisation of women's welfare societies was taken up during the year 1971-72 by registering 9 societies in Andhra Pradesh. A sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs towards loan, Rs. 1.50 lakhs towards share capital contribution and Rs. 60,000 towards subsidy was sanctioned to provide employment to about 450 ladies. It was proposed to assist this type of co-operatives during the year 1972-73 with a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

Educated Unemployed Employment and Production Oriented Societies

A total sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs was sanctioned to 6 Co-operative Societies registered for Educated Unemployed under Employment and Production Oriented Co-operative Schemes.

Co-operative societies were formed to provide employment to educated unemployed like pilots, engineers and diploma-holders in engineering, persons who come forward to take up driving of motor vehicles.

To provide self-employment four Vehicles Transport Co-operative Societies were registered during 1971-72 and a total sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh was sanctioned to three societies at Hyderabad and Suryapeta to meet 10% cost of 4 taxi cars 13 mini buses and 10 auto-rickshaws. One society by name Agro-Engineering Co-operative Society at Anantapur was registered to provide employment to Civil, Mechanical Engineers and Diploma-Holders. The main object of the scheme is to take up contract of Civil Works and to maintain Agro Service Centres, etc. One society by name Agricultural and General Aviation Co-operative Society at Hyderabad was registered to provide employment to Pilots, Engineers and other qualified persons in aviation field. The main object of the society is to take up aerial spraying to save food and cash crops from destruction by pests and diseases and to provide employment to educated unemployed. A sum of Rs. 1.625 lakhs was sanctioned during 1971-72 towards 10% cost of requirements. The remaining 90% would be met by the State Bank of India and the members. The society proposes to have two aircrafts in the first year and at the end of the fifth year the society will have a fleet of three aircrafts and two helicopters. 15% cost will be contributed by the members and 85% cost will be advanced by the State Bank of India. Foreign exchange will be made available by the Government of India. The Government of India will provide funds to the Agricultural Refinance Corporation for reimbursement of the cost to the bank which financed the society.

Automobile Spare Parts Co-operatives

A sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs was sanctioned to two Automobile Spare Parts Co-operatives during the year 1971-72 without any subsidy of Government's Guarantee.

To sell the motor spare parts on reasonable rates to the members of the Taxi Drivers Co-operatives, Auto Rickshaw Drivers Co-operative Societies and other members, organisation of automobile spare parts co-operatives was taken up. During the year 1971-72 an amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs as share capital contribution was sanctioned to 2 societies.

Co-operative Electric Supply Society

A total sum of Rs. 1,64,05,000 was released so far by the Rural Electrification Corporation, New Delhi.

Government agreed to stand guarantee for Rs. 2.96 crores on behalf of the Co-operative Society in favour of the Rural Electrification Corporation.

The Co-operative Electric Supply Society, Sircilla, Karimnagar district was registered on 30-10-1969 as one of the five Pilot Rural Electric Co-operatives in India under the auspices of U.S. A.I.D. The main object of the society is to make electric energy available to the entire taluk of Sircilla for domestic, industrial and agricultural purposes. The total capital outlay of the project is Rs. 2.95 crores spread over a period of five years. There are 8,713 members in the society with a paid up share capital of Rs. 4.1654 lakhs. The Rural Electrification Corporation which is the source financing loan to the Co-operative Society so far released a total sum of Rs. 1,64,05,000 upto end of March, 1972. A total number of 107 villages were covered upto 31-3-1972.

Repatriates Co-operatives Finance and Development Bank, Madras

No loan was issued by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. A sum of Rs. 9.00 lakhs was sanctioned by the Government towards share capital contribution during the year 1971-72 to the Repatriates Co-operative Finance and Development Bank, Madras towards cost of 9 shares.

The Repatriates Co-operative Finance and Development Bank, Madras was established for the rehabilitation of Repatriates. The bank finances individual and co-operatives, formed for Repatriates. During the year 1970-71 Government purchased one share worth Rs. 1.00 lakh. During the year 1971-72 the Government purchased 9 shares worth Rs. 9.00 lakhs at Rs. 1.00 lakh per share.

Training of Junior Personnel

During the year 1971-72 the four Junior Co-operative Training Centres at Rajahmundry, Vijayawada, Anantapur and Hyderabad imparted training in the basic principles of Co-operation to the institutional and directly admitted non-official candidates for a period of 30 weeks from 1st September, 1971. The Basic Training Course in the four non-official training centres was revised with effect from 1-9-1971 reducing the duration of the course from 11 months to 30 weeks comprising

of 24 weeks of theoretical training and 6 weeks of practical training. The syllabus was suitably modified and the training capacity of each training centre was fixed 150. The course comprises of 24 weeks theory and 6 weeks practical training in two phases. The educational sub-committee of the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Union, Ltd., Hyderabad in consultation with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, will prescribe syllabus, qualifications for admission in the course, fee etc. It will also select examiners and fix up remuneration in consultation with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. It will also conduct the final examinations for the trainees and announce results. The committee for co-operative training of the National Co-operative Union of India, New Delhi, is in overall charge of the scheme in the country.

In addition to the above four training centres there is a Central Co-operative Institute at Hyderabad for imparting training exclusively for the directly recruited Junior and Senior Inspectors. The duration of the course in this training institute is 1 year comprising of 8 months theory and 4 months practical training in two spells. During 1971-72 no batch of trainees was deputed for training and therefore the training institute confined its activities for the conduct of departmental examination twice and other work such as submission of returns, etc.

The Co-operative Training Centres, Hyderabad and the Co-operative Institute, Hyderabad are being run by the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Union, Ltd., Hyderabad while the other three training centres at Rajahmundry, Anantapur and Vijayawada are independent corporate bodies registered under the Co-operative Societies Act. Departmental Officers of the cadres of Deputy Registrar and Co-operative Sub-Registrars are working in all the 5 training centres as principals and lecturers respectively. The non-teaching staff are, however, non-officials. The entire cost of the teaching staff including the principals is being borne by the State Government. Government are also reimbursing the entire cost to the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Union on Account of running the Central Co-operative Institute, Hyderabad. An amount of Rs. 5.325 lakhs was spent for implementing this scheme during 1971-72 and the following number of candidates were imparted training.

Sl. No.	Name of the Training Centres	Target fixed for 1971-72	No. of Candidates trained during 1971-72
1.	E.C.T.C. Rajahmundry ..	150	149
2.	C.T.C. Vijayawada ..	150	150
3.	R.C.T.C. Anantapur ..	150	150
4.	C.T.C. Hyderabad ..	150	150
5.	C.C.I. Hyderabad ..	*	..

*The Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission has not recruited any candidates and hence there were no trainees.

Member Education Scheme

The Member Education Scheme is being implemented in Andhra Pradesh since 1957. The Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Union

Ltd., Hyderabad is in-charge of the implementation of this scheme. The following personnel will be imparted training in the principles and practice of co-operation under this scheme.

1. Paid employees of Co-operative Societies, like paid Secretaries, Managers and Clerks.
2. Office-bearers and other Managing Committee Members of Co-operative Societies besides potential and prospective members.

The National Co-operative Union of India is in overall charge of the implementation of this scheme in the country. 22 Male Educational Instructors who are the employees of the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Union, Ltd., Hyderabad are working under the scheme. One special category Deputy Registrar/Chief Educational Officer is supervising the work of all the Education Instructors. During 1971-72 the entire cost of the special category Deputy Registrar/Chief Education Officer was borne by the State Government while the cost of all the said non-official staff was shared by the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Union and the State Government equally.

During 1971-72 an amount of Rs. 0.965 lakh was spent by the Government of Andhra Pradesh for the implementation of this scheme and 23,207 candidates were trained.

Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Union, Ltd., Hyderabad

The Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Union, Ltd., Hyderabad came into existence on 10-1-1966 by amalgamation of the Hyderabad Central Co-operative Union and the Andhra State Co-operative Union, Ltd., Rajahmundry. The main object of the Union is to plan and promote development of Co-operative Movement in the State. The union is in charge of the implementation of the Training and Education Schemes in the State. The Member Education Scheme is being implemented by the union with the assistance of a special category Deputy Registrar/Chief Education Officer.

The Union is propagating the principles of Co-operation in the State through publication of pamphlets and a weekly called "Sahakara Samacharamu" in Telugu and conduct of Conferences and Seminars.

During 1971-72 the Union was given a grant of Rs. 23,000 for propagating the principles of Co-operation in the State.

Audit

Audit is the statutory responsibility of the Chief Auditor under section 50 (1) of the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Societies Act (Act 7 of 1964). During the year under report the post continued to be filled in by an I.A. & A.S. Officer on deputation terms.

In the Head Office the Chief Auditor is assisted by a Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies besides non-gazetted staff of 2 Co-operative Sub-Registrars, 2 Senior Inspectors, 1 Junior Inspector and 2 L.D.Cs. He is also assisted by a Special Audit Party headed by 1 Deputy Registrar and consisting of 2 Co-operative Sub-Registrars and 2 Senior Inspectors

for special investigations on items of work not covered by the other staff. At the district level the Chief Auditor is assisted by a Co-operative Audit Officer of the cadre of Deputy Registrar except in Khammam where there is Co-operative Sub-Registrar who works under the control of the District Co-operative Audit Officer, Warangal and various other categories of non-gazetted staff.

During the year ending 31st March, 1972, the audit of 23,939 societies for the Co-operative year 1970-71 was completed against the scheduled number of 27,810, programmed for the Co-operative year ending on 30th June, 1971. Out of 23,930 societies actually audited upto 31-3-1972 the Audit Certificates in respect of 13,270 societies were issued by that date. The accounting year followed by most of the co-operative societies commences from 1st July. According to the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Societies Act audit is required to be completed before the end of the year succeeding the year of account. It also envisages the issue of the audit certificate by prescribed authorities along with the audited accounts. It is expected that the audit certificates of most societies will be issued by 30th June, 1972.

HOUSING BOARD

Set-up.

The following members have served on the Board during the year 1971-72.

Sri B.P.R. Vittal, Secretary to Government, Planning and Co-operation (Housing) Department	Chairman
Sri M. Seshumadhava Rao ..	Chairman

Members :

1. Director of Municipal Administration
Sri Md. Rahmatullah
2. Director of Town Planning
3. Chief Engineer (R. & B.)
4. Special Officer, Municipal Corporation
of Hyderabad ..
5. Chief Engineer (Public Health)
Sri Battam Srirama Murthy
6. Deputy Secretary to Government
(Planning and Co-operation
(Housing) Department
Sri K. Konda Reddy
7. Sri M. Digamber Rao

Meetings

During the year under report 21 meetings of Board were held and 414 subjects disposed of in addition to the meetings of the Sub-Committees indicated below:

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) Planning and Development Sub-Committee Meetings.. | 9 |
| (b) Legal Sub-Committee Meetings | 1 |

Functions

The activities of the Board which were confined to the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad have been extended to some of the districts in the Telangana, Andhra and Rayalaseema regions during the year under report.

At present a division at Vizag and 7 sub-divisions at Medak, Warangal, Nirmal, Cuddapah, Ongole, Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam have been established (G.O. Ms. No. 543, dated 7-10-1971).

Housing Programme Scheme

As per the programme published in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette No. 11, dated 11-3-1971, following Housing Schemes were to be implemented during 1971-72.

			[Rs. in lakhs
Name of the Place	Name of the Locality	Nature of Construction	Estimated cost
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
City	1. Brahmipuri (Kukatpally)	Development of plots for L.I.G. & M.I.G. Houses on 500 acres	98.675
	2. Mukkarramjahi Road	Multi-storeyed buildings scheme	165.888
	3. Santoshnagar, Hyderabad	Integrated Housing Schemes—Development of 30 acres and construction of 322 independent and 193 Low Income Group and a market centre.	70.143
	4. Saidabad	Integrated Housing Scheme Development of 10.25 acres and construction of 138 independent houses	33.614
	5. Sanjeeva Reddy Nagar, Hyderabad.	Development of 3.05 acres and construction of 25 independent Middle-Income Group Houses.	11.102
	(a) Twin Cities	Construction of 150 L.I.G. houses in various localities	20.00
	(b) Twin Cities	Construction of 150 houses at Kanchanbagh and other localities for weaker sections	10.00
Districts	6. Potti Sreeramulu Nagar, Hyderabad	Development of 7.8 acres and construction of 77 Middle-Income Group Houses.	28.842
	7. Nizamabad	Construction of 40 independent Low Income Group Houses	5.000
	8. Warangal	Construction 40 independent Low-Income Group Houses	5.000
	9. Ongole	Construction of 40 independent Low-Income Group Houses	5.000
	10. Cuddapah	Construction of 40 independent Low-Income Group Houses	5.000
	11. Vizag	Construction of 40 independent Low-Income Group Houses	5.000
	12. Srikakulam	Construction of 40 independent Low-Income Group Houses	5.000

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>District—Contd.</i>	13. Vijayawada	Construction of 30 independent houses and development of land.	5.000
	14. Nellore	Construction of 40 independent Low-Income Group Houses.	5.000
	15. Tirupathi	Construction of 40 independent Low-Income Group Houses.	5.000
	16. Kurnool	Construction of 40 independent Low-Income Group Houses.	5.000
	17. Mahboobnagar	Construction of 40 independent Low-Income Group Houses.	5.000
	18. Nalgonda	Construction of 40 independent Low-Income Group Houses.	5.000
	19. Khammam	Construction of 40 independent Low-Income Group Houses.	5.000
	20. Karimnagar	Construction of 40 independent Low-Income Group Houses.	5.000
	21. Adilabad	Construction of 40 independent Low-Income Group Houses.	5.000
	22. Marredpally	Construction of 60 independent houses and development of land.	10.000
	23. Hyderabad	Construction of Community Halls Market, Shops, etc., in different localities of twin cities.	10.000
	24. Hyderabad & other cities	Acquisition of land and development in Hyderabad and in other places	100.000
		Total :	<u>633.264</u>

But actually following projects have been taken up for execution during the year.

LOW INCOME GROUP HOUSING SCHEME :

City	..	327
Districts	..	121
Total:		<u>448</u>

MIDDLE INCOME GROUP HOUSING SCHEME :

City	..	126
Districts	..	58
Total:		<u>184</u>

Low-Income Group Housing Scheme

This is a scheme formulated by the Government of India and implemented by the Board, from the provision made under Plan and non-Plan. Houses costing not more than Rs. 16,000 each are being built under this scheme and allotted on hire purchase basis to persons whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 7,200. The allottees have to pay 20% of the cost initially and the balance in 30 years together with interest, in equal annual instalments. This scheme is very popular as could be seen from the large number of applications received in response to the notifications issued calling for applications.

Light Scheme for Weaker Sections

This scheme forms part of the Low-Income Group Housing Scheme but persons whose income does not exceed Rs. 200 per month alone are eligible. The houses constructed under this scheme are to be rented. This scheme is eligible for a subsidy of 25% and remaining cost is met from loans advanced by the Government.

During the year, the Board has not taken up construction of any houses under this scheme, as funds, neither by way of loans, nor subsidy were made available by Government.

Middle-Income Group Housing Scheme

This is a Non-Plan scheme. The Board is constructing houses, under this scheme, each costing not more than Rs. 35,000 excluding cost of developed land for the benefit of persons, whose annual income is within the range of Rs. 7,201 to Rs. 18,000 per year. The allottees have to pay 20% of the cost on allotment and the balance in 25 years.

Housing Projects exclusively financed from Board Funds

During the year under report, the following constructions were taken up from the board funds:

1. Satyanagar	..	72 SRTs.
2. Satyanagar	..	20 flats
		45 shops
		56 stalls
3. Mukarramjahi Road	..	4 Storeyed block near Ajanta Gate
		4 Storeyed Building for Office

Land Acquisition and Development

Government have made available a loan assistance of Rs. 35.00 lakhs, out of which Rs. 10.00 lakhs were earmarked towards committed expenditure for previous year which was utilised in full. This amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is mostly booked on payment of enhanced compensation in the cases referred to City Civil Court under section 18 of Land Acquisition Act by the Land Acquisition Officer.

Particulars of the Property Acquired

(a) During the year under report, Board has acquired 89 acres 39 guntas of land at various places or implementing the Housing Schemes, as detailed below :

Sl. No.	Particulars of Land with Area	Total Cost as per Award of Land Acquisition Officer
(1)	(2)	(3)
		Rs.
1.	40 acres and 37 guntas at Kukatpally in Survey Nos. 173, 175, 178, 179 and 190	75,224.34
2.	87.17 sq. yards at Bansilabagh, Panjagutta	1,307.55
3.	3 acres and 22 guntas at Bahlookhanguda..	1,28,869.00
4.	39 guntas at Saidabad ..	28,882.25
5.	44 acres and 19 guntas at Yousufguda in survey Nos. 45 to 48 ..	11,16,565.46
6.	Property acquired as per CIB No. A/35 at Mahbubgunj (Payment made on 5-4-1971)..	9,589.38
	Total :	13,60,446.98

(b) The following lands are under acquisition :—

1. Land admeasuring about 37.38 acres at Kulsumpura.
2. Land admeasuring about 6.05 acres at Balamrai (known as Rasoolpura)
3. Land admeasuring about 7.36 acres at Bagh Amberpet.
4. Land admeasuring about 3.33 acres at Bahlookhanguda.
5. Land admeasuring about 40.37 acres at Kapra.
6. Land admeasuring about 15.28 acres at Kukatpally.
7. Land admeasuring about 4.17 acres at Begumpet.
8. Land admeasuring about 17.00 acres at King Kothi.
9. Land admeasuring about 42.32 acres at Mahboob-Manso.
10. Land admeasuring about 28.13 acres at Karmanghat.
11. Land admeasuring about 11.12 acres at Kothapet.
12. Land admeasuring about 12.16 acres at Kandikal.
13. Land admeasuring about 51.15 acres at Fathenagar and Kukatpally.

Houses constructed by the Board

The Board has so far completed the construction of 5,137 houses under different categories as detailed below :

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Houses completed upto end of 1970-71	Houses completed during the year 1971-72	Total No. of houses reconstructed so far
1.	Low-Income Group Housing Scheme ..	2,907	122	3,029
2.	Middle-Income Group Housing Scheme ..	807	10	817
3.	Rental Housing Scheme ..	184	..	184
4.	Slum Clearance Scheme ..	200	..	200
5.	Low Cost Houses for Weaker Sections of the Community ..	613	..	613
6.	Schemes financed from Housing Board Funds ..	134	..	134
7.	Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme ..	160	..	160
Total :		<u>5,005</u>	<u>132</u>	<u>5,137</u>

City Improvement Board Houses

During this year 107 houses were transferred in the name of the hire purchase allottees and the remaining were kept pending for want of certain clarifications from the Government,

Receipts

The aggregate receipts of the Housing Board under all accounts were Rs. 172.82 lakhs. Out of this a sum of Rs. 54.65 lakhs represents the revenue receipts comprising of block grant, rental receipts and interest element of hire purchase annuities etc. Rs. 83.75 lakhs were received as loan from the Government: Rs. 27.96 lakhs towards 20% cost and principal value on the annuities on hire purchase buildings. The remaining amount of Rs. 6.46 lakhs represents suspense deposits and advances which include Rs. 3.47 lakhs centage charges appropriated towards sinking fund.

Expenditure

The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 175.51 lakhs. Out of this the revenue expenditure is 49.01 lakhs including the interest of Rs. 32.24 lakhs representing interest charges. The capital expenditure amounted to Rs. 66.68 lakhs towards works in progress and land acquisition payments and 20.01 lakhs towards repayment of principal against loans drawn from Government and L.I.C. Out of the balance of Rs. 21.81, Rs. 16.17 lakhs represents expenditure on suspense, deposits and advances, while Rs. 5.64 lakhs represents provisions and contributions to the various reserve funds.

Board Finances

All the schemes taken up by the Board are purely financed by the State Government in the shape of loans. The finances provided by the Government are supplemented by the amounts, appropriated to the Sinking Fund from out of the amounts realised by the Board towards 20% cost of the houses sold on hire purchase basis.

[Statement

Statement showing Amounts released and Expenditure incurred

Name of the District/Year	M.I. (P.W.D.)		M.I. (P.R.)		Roads (P.W.D.)		Roads
	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Mahaboobnagar:							
1970-71	.. 13.00	3.50	2.00	0.62	5.00	4.88	10.00
1971-72	.. 28.34	28.00	6.25	6.60	9.05	8.34	17.70
1971-72	.. 22.20	11.97	1.00	0.68	7.20	6.04	12.00
Kurnool:							
1970-71	.. 20.00	19.26	2.67	2.67	13.76	11.47	16.25
Ongole:							
1970-71**	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1971-72	.. 19.00	19.53	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur:							
1970-71	.. 5.21	2.70	4.00	3.56	6.00	6.12	12.00
1971-72	.. 7.93	5.64	6.00	3.57	8.00	8.05	19.00
Cuddapah:							
1970-71	.. 12.00	4.10	12.77	9.93	9.10	9.00	13.18
1971-72	.. 16.00	10.31	15.00	15.00	15.00	12.32	22.08
Chittoor:							
1970-71	.. 12.22	4.50	12.05	7.07	10.45	10.57	13.22
1971-72	.. 20.50	20.50	18.59	13.07	15.00	11.49	21.88
Total: 1970-71	.. 64.63	26.77	31.82	18.86	37.75	36.61	60.40
Total: 1971-72	.. 111.77	103.24	48.51	40.86	60.81	52.67	96.91

** Figures included in the Kurnool District.

under Drought Prone Areas Programme during 1970-71—1971-72.

(Rs. in lakhs)

(C.R.)	Soil Conservation		Afforestation		R.W.S.		Total	
	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
2.00	3.00	0.71	2.00	1.06	..	..	35.00	12.77
18.16	2.00	1.94	3.98	4.15	..	..	67.32	69.19
6.84	8.50	5.91	2.86	3.32	15.00	14.52	68.76	49.29
15.61	7.00	6.87	2.54	2.50	10.48	10.48	72.70	68.81
..
..	..	..	0.12	0.12	..	..	19.12	19.64
5.59	25.00	25.00	9.40	9.07	..	..	61.61	52.04
14.33	7.00	1.34	10.19	9.57	..	..	58.12	42.50
4.25	9.81	6.31	2.62	2.49	..	..	59.48	33.08
22.08	8.00	9.65	3.51	2.97	..	..	79.59	72.33
8.75	9.25	9.25	2.60	0.60	..	..	59.79	40.74
19.85	13.19	13.19	1.75	1.67	..	..	90.91	79.77
27.43	33.56	47.18	19.48	16.54	15.00	14.52	282.64	187.92
90.03	37.19	32.99	22.09	20.98	10.48	10.48	387.76	351.25

Chapter XIV

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Special Secretary : Sri C. R. Krishnaswamy Rao Sahib

BOARD OF REVENUE

First Member : Sri N. Bhagwandas

JAGIR ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

Jagir Administrator: Sri Amjad Ali Khan

SETTLEMENT, SURVEY AND LAND REFORMS

Director : Sri S. Amjad Ali Khan

COMMISSIONER OF ENDOWMENTS

Sri K. Vasudeva Rao

COMMERCIAL TAXES DEPARTMENT

Joint Secretary : Sri P. Samba Murthy

REGISTRATION AND STAMPS DEPARTMENT

Inspector-General : Sri S. Raghavan

SALES TAX APPELLATE TRIBUNAL

CHAIRMAN : Sri J. N. Waghray

EXCISE DEPARTMENT

Joint Secretary : Sri N. K. Surya

COMMISSIONER OF WAKFS

Sri Mahboob Mia, I.A.S. (Rtd.)

CHAIRMAN OF WAKFS

Sri Md. Ibrahim

Chapter XIV
REVENUE DEPARTMENT

BOARD OF REVENUE

General

The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Board of Revenue Regulation, 1803 (Regulation 1 of 1803) defines the functions of the Board of Revenue. The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Revenue Commissioners Act, 1849 (Act X of 1849) regulates the distribution and reservation of business of the Board of Revenue among the Members. The main functions of the Board of Revenue are the general superintendence of the revenues of the State from whatever source they may arise and the recommendation of such propositions to the State Government as in their judgment would be calculated to augment and improve the Revenues.

On 1-4-1971 the Board consisted of the following 3 Members :

1. Sri N. Bhagwandas, I.A.S., First Member.
2. Sri Ekbal Chand, I.A.S, Second Member.
3. Sri R. Vithal Rao, I.A.S., Third Member.

During the period from 1-4-1971 to 31-3-1972 the strength of the Board varied from three to five and from five to six as shown below :

Sri D. R. Sundaram, I.A.S. and Sri K. B. Lal, I.A.S. took over charge as Third and Fifth Members, Board of Revenue consequently the designation of the Members was as follows with effect from 14-5-1971.

1. Sri N. Bhagwandas, I.A.S., First Member and Commissioner of Land Revenue and Tribal Welfare.
2. Sri Ekbal Chand, I.A.S., Second Member and Commissioner of Survey and Settlements.
3. Sri D. R. Sundaram, I.A.S., Third Member and Commissioner of Taxes.
4. Sri R. Vithal Rao, I.A.S., Fourth Member and Commissioner of Excise, Civil Supplies and Relief.
5. Sri K. B. Lal, I.A.S., Fifth Member and Commissioner of Irrigation and Ayacut Development.

Sri N. Bhagwandas, I.A.S., First Member, Board of Revenue proceeded on leave for one month with effect from 27-9-1971. During his absence the subjects dealt with by him were allotted to Sri Ekbal Chand, I.A.S. and Sri D.R. Sundaram, I.A.S.

In G.O. Rt. No. 2275 G.A. (Spl.) Department, dated 10-11-1971 Sri S. K. Sinha, I.A.S., was appointed as Member, Board of Revenue.

Consequently the designation of the Members, Board of Revenue were changed with effect from 18-11-1971 as follows :

1. Sri N. Bhagwandas, I.A.S., First Member and Commissioner of Ayacut Development and Tribal Welfare.
2. Sri Ekbal Chand, I.A.S., Second Member and Commissioner of Survey and Settlements.
3. Sri D. R. Sundaram, I.A.S., Third Member and Commissioner of Commercial Taxes.
4. Sri R. Vithal Rao, I.A.S., Fourth Member and Commissioner of Land Revenue and Excise.
5. Sri K. B. Lal, I.A.S., Fifth Member and Commissioner of Enquiries and Irrigation.
6. Sri S. K. Sinha, I.A.S., Sixth Member and Commissioner of Civil Supplies and Relief.

Subsequently the designations of the Members were changed with effect from 17-12-1971 as shown below :

1. Sri N. Bhagwandas, I.A.S., First Member and Commissioner of Land Revenue, Ayacut Development and Tribal Welfare.
2. Sri Ekbal Chand, I.A.S., Second Member and Commissioner of Commercial Taxes.
3. Sri D. R. Sundaram, I.A.S., Third Member and Commissioner of Commercial Taxes.
4. Sri R. Vithal Rao, I.A.S., Fourth Member and Commissioner of Civil Supplies and Relief.
5. Sri K. B. Lal, I.A.S., Fifth Member and Commissioner of Enquiries and Irrigation.
6. Sri S. K. Sinha, I.A.S., Sixth Member and Commissioner of Survey and Settlements.

As on 31-3-1972 the distribution and reservation of subjects was as follows :—

1. First Member, Board of Revenue was the Commissioner of Land Revenue, Ayacut Development and Tribal Welfare.
2. Second Member, Board of Revenue, was the Commissioner of Excise.
3. Third Member, Board of Revenue, was the Commissioner of Commercial Taxes.
4. Fourth Member, Board of Revenue, was the Commissioner of Civil Supplies and Relief.
5. Fifth Member, Board of Revenue, was the Commissioner of Enquiries and Irrigation
6. Sixth Member Board of Revenue, was the Commissioner of Survey and Settlements.

Functions

The Board exercises both statutory and executive functions. The statutory functions are exercised in respect of several Enactments like the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Proprietary Estate Village Service Act and the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Hereditary Village Officer Laws (Regulation Act 1969), the Irrigation Cess Act, etc. The Board has also got equally heavy executive duties under the powers delegated to it by the Government. Most of these delegations are specified in Board's Standing Orders as far as Revenue and Irrigation matters are concerned. There are separate executive instructions in matters relating to Commercial Taxes and Excise. The Board supervises the work of the District Collectors, Deputy Commissioners of Commercial Taxes and Excise and through them their subordinates to ensure that they discharge their duties properly. The Members of the Board of Revenue are Touring Officers and they inspect offices of District Collectors annually. The Board is responsible for District Revenue Administration.

State Services

The posts of Deputy Collectors in the Andhra Pradesh Civil Service (Executive Branch) consists of Special Grade Deputy Collectors and Ordinary Deputy Collectors (including Selection Grade Deputy Collectors).

There are 27 posts of Special Grade Deputy Collectors—21 for the districts as Personal Assistants to Collectors, 5 for the Board of Revenue as Assistant Secretaries and one for the Secretariat as Assistant Secretary in the Revenue Secretariat. Promotion to the Special Grade is from among the Deputy Collectors who have put in 5 years of service on the basis of merit and ability, seniority being considered where merit and ability are approximately equal (*vide* G.O. Ms. No. 1036, Revenue, dated 11-10-1971). Recruitment to the cadre of ordinary Deputy Collectors (excluding Selection Grade Deputy Collectors) is made by promotion from among the Tahsildars and Superintendents in the Board of Revenue and Section Officers of the Secretariat and by direct recruitment in accordance with the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Civil Service (Executive Branch) Rules issued in G.O. Ms. No. 1110, Revenue, dated 17-7-1962 as amended from time to time. The permanent cadre strength of Special Grade Deputy Collectors is 27 and that of ordinary Grade Deputy Collectors, including Selection Grade is 105. In addition 72 temporary posts in various departments were in existence. The strength of the temporary Deputy Collectors posts varies from time to time depending upon the creation and abolition of the temporary posts.

Land Revenue

Land Revenue is an important source of Revenue of the State and it is derived from the assessment levied on wet and dry lands and includes water rate, etc. It is being levied under the provisions of Andhra Pradesh Land Revenue (Enhancement) Act, 1967.

Out of the estimated current demand of Rs. 21,23,49,389 including cesses an amount of Rs. 11,25,70,532 was realised during the financial year leaving a balance of Rs. 9,97,78,857. The percentage of current collections works out to 53%.

Charges Debitable to Land Revenue

The expenditure connected with the assessment and collection of Land Revenue and General Administration is debitable to the Head of Account "19 General Administration—District Administration" which comprises the expenditure on account of the District Collectors, District Revenue Officers, Revenue Divisional Officers, Tahsildars and their establishments, village establishments and also the expenditure on account of the staff sanctioned for taking over and management of Estates. The expenditure for 1971-72 works out to Rs. 957.20 lakhs. This expenditure does not represent the cost on collection and assessment of Land Revenue alone. The Revenue Department is entrusted with the general administration of the district and has multifarious duties, of which the collection of Land Revenue is one. The village establishments have to cater to the needs of all the departments of the Government in addition to the collection of Land Revenue and maintenance of Revenue accounts. A major part of the time of the Collectors and Subordinate Officers is occupied with the planning and developmental activities and also with Law and Order problems. The actual cost of collection of Land Revenue alone cannot, therefore, be assessed with any degree of accuracy while comparing with the expenditure on establishment.

Loans

According to the Budget figures voted and published in the Budget Estimates for 1971-72 an amount of Rs. three lakhs (Rs. 3,00,000) was provided for granting loans by the Revenue Department, to the cultivators and to those ryots who have no saleable rights in the lands occupied and enjoyed by them. The above funds were distributed among 21 districts on the basis of population adopting Rs. 800 as an unit of distribution for a population of every one lakh. The expenditure of the above amount is debited to the Head of Account "Q. Loans and Advances —Advances to Cultivators —A2-Loans under L.I.L. and A.L. Acts".

Out of the above amount of Rs. three lakhs (Rs. 3,00,000) the Collectors of Hyderabad and Krishna surrendered Rs. 300 and Rs. 2,000 which amounts were re-allotted to the Collectors of Adilabad and Srikakulam respectively. Besides the above allotment under the same head of account an amount of Rs. 34,26,000 was sanctioned by the Government in the Revenue Department for granting of loans to the cultivators for reclamation of sand-cast lands, etc., and the same was distributed to the districts where natural calamity occurred during 1969-70. Out of the above amount of Rs. 34,26,000 an amount of Rs. 10,25,300 was surrendered by the Board. The Board, therefore, requested the Government to provide an additional amount of Rs. 23,98,986 by re-appropriation under this head of account as it was not provided for in the Supplementary Grants. The Government in their Order No. 568, Finance Department, dated 31-3-1972, approved the revised modified appropriation for an amount of Rs. 26,98,986 (Rs. 3,00,000 already provided in the Budget Estimate 1971-72 and Rs. 23,98,986 by reappropriation).

Minor Irrigation

From 1-4-1961 both programmes (i) Normal maintenance and repairs and (ii) restoration of breached and abandoned sources have

been transferred at the State level to the Chief Engineer (P.R.). Government have also directed in G. O. Ms. No. 1136, Planning and Land Acquisition, dated 17-8-1960: (1) that all the tanks fed from P.W.D. sources should be transferred to the P.W.D., even though they might be under the Revenue Department, (2) that it is desirable that P.W.D. maintains such tanks which in the opinion of the Collector are fed by a common source whether the P.W.D. maintains such sources or not and (3) that whether the source of supply crosses the boundaries of a district and the tanks fed by it are better maintained by the P.W.D., they should be transferred to the P.W.D. The Railway affecting tanks are looked after by the P.W.D. The investigation, preparation of estimates and execution of works relating to restoration of breached and abandoned Minor Irrigation sources by the Engineering Staff of the Panchayati Raj Department are confined to sources having an ayacut of 25.00 acres and less, while those having an ayacut of more than 25.00 acres will be investigated and executed by the P.W.D. (G.O. Ms. No. 1601, P.W.D., dated 18-7-1964). However since 1965-66 the Government in the Revenue Department have taken up the scheme of execution of repairs to Minor Irrigation Sources in the Estate Villages not yet taken over by the Government under the Estates Abolition Act and in Minor Inam Villages, with a view to recover the cost from the persons responsible for the maintenance of such sources under the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Irrigation Works (Repairs, Improvement and Construction) Act, 1943.

During the financial year 1971-72 an amount of Rs. 38,615.04 (Rupees thirty-eight thousand six hundred and fifteen and paise four only) was provided under the scheme through supplemental grant *vide* G.O. Ms. No. 115, Revenue, dated 4-2-1972, to the following districts towards payments already due to the contractors and for meeting the expenditure for execution of repairs to incomplete works subject to the condition that the expenditure is met from the savings under the Major Head "44-I.N.E.D. Works (Non-Commercial)".

The Board re-allotted this amount among the Collectors to the extent noted against each.

		Rs.
Collector, Chittoor	..	1,503.00
Collector, Visakhapatnam	..	27,112.04
Collector, Srikakulam	..	10,000.00

The Collectors could spend an amount of Rs. 17,586.01 leaving a balance of Rs. 21,035.00.

The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Estates Abolition Act, 1948

Out of the net collection of Rs. 71,98,248 under section 55 (1) of the Estates Abolition Act, 1948 an amount of Rs. 37,99,070 was paid to the land-holders. An amount of Rs. 25,00,285 was adjusted towards Government dues and an amount of Rs. 6,51,763 was deducted towards

collection charges upto the end of March, 1972 leaving a balance of Rs. 2,47,130 yet to be disposed of under section 55 (1) of the Act. The percentage of disposal works out approximately to 96.1%. Action is being taken for the early disposal of the balance of Rs. 2,47,130.

The Andhra Pradesh (A.A.) E.L. (R.R.) Act, 1947

Out of the net collection of Rs. 25,72,942 made under section 3 (4) of the R.R. Act, 1947 pending disposal on the notified date in respect of the estates taken over, an amount of Rs. 13,56,650 was paid to the land-holders. An amount of Rs. 9,40,328 was adjusted towards Government dues and an amount of Rs. 2,38,161 was deducted towards collection charges upto the end of March, 1972, leaving a balance of Rs. 37,803. The percentage of disposal works out to 98.5%.

Out of the total net collection of Rs. 32,19,984 made in respect of estates not taken over, an amount of Rs. 15,64,613 was paid to the land-holders. An amount of Rs. 12,41,351 was adjusted towards Government dues and an amount of Rs. 2,88,913, was deducted towards collection charges leaving a balance of Rs. 2,88,913 was deducted towards collection charges leaving a balance of Rs. 1,25,107. The percentage of disposal works out to 96.1%. Action is being taken for the early disposal of the balance.

Land Reforms—The Andhra Pradesh Telangana Area Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950

Section 38-E of the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950 provides for compulsory transfer of ownership of lands held by the protected tenants and which they are entitled to purchases from their land-holders. These provisions were implemented in Khammam district and Mulug taluk of Warangal district in the year 1955 and 1956 respectively. This had resulted in the declaration of 10,898 and 1,850 protected tenants in Khammam and Mulug taluks respectively as owners.

The provisions in section 38-E were extended to the remaining areas of Telangana through a notification issued in G.O. Ms. No. 1081 Revenue, dated 30-10-1967 with effect from 15-8-1968. While the follow-up action was in progress, the High Court of Andhra Pradesh passed a judgment on 25-4-1969 striking down the provisions of this section. After removing the infirmities pointed out in the judgment of the High Court, a new section 38-E was substituted in lieu of the existing section 38-E by Act No. 15 of 1971. The provisions under this section will be implemented shortly.

The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Act, 1961

The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Act, 1961 is in force since 1st June, 1961. Under section 5 of the Act, 25,656 persons filed declarations of their holdings. As a result of disposal of the declarations, so far a total extent of 3,993.55 and 19,775.00 acres of lands in the Andhra and Telangana regions, respectively have been declared as surplus. Out of this, an extent of 2,113.49 and 3,519.07 acres of land have been taken over by the Government on payment

of compensation of Rs. 12,69,016.34 and 10,76,445.26 respectively by the end of the year under report. Also action to be taken for distribution of the surplus lands among the landless poor persons was in progress.

Andhra Pradesh Record of Rights in Land Act, 1971

The Andhra Pradesh Record of Rights in Land Act, 1971 has been passed repealing Hyderabad Record of Rights in Land Regulations 1358 F. which was applicable to Telangana area only. The provisions of the Act will be implemented shortly.

The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Abolition of Inams Act, 1967

This Act was brought into force on 6-10-1967. Under this Act all the inams including the service inams and the inams held by Religious and Charitable Institutions were abolished. While the work of implementation of the Act was in progress, some of the inamdars filed Writ Petitions in the Andhra Pradesh High Court challenging the validity of the Act. The High Court in its judgment, dated 31-3-1970 has struck down the Act. Consequently further proceedings under the Act have been suspended and the Government have decided to go in appeal to the Supreme Court, against the judgment of the High Court.

Seasonal Conditions

The prevalence of adverse seasonal conditions in some parts of the State or the other has been a recurring phenomena in Andhra Pradesh since 1965-66. In 1965-66 as a result of inadequate and untimely rains, 16 out of the 20 districts were affected by drought. Relief measures were undertaken at a cost of Rs. 3.00 crores and land revenue amounting to Rs. 3.00 crores was remitted. In 1966-67 drought conditions continued to prevail in 6 out of 16 districts which were affected during the previous year necessitating the continuance of the relief measures. In 1967-68 eleven districts were affected by drought and the State Government had to undertake relief measures on a large scale besides ordering remission of land revenue amounting to approximately Rs. 1.5 crores. In 1968-69 which was the worst year, drought conditions prevailed in all the 20 districts of the State affecting over 17,000 villages and a rural population of over 1,25,00,000. Relief measures were undertaken at a cost of Rs. 17.05 crores besides granting remission of land revenue on a liberalised scale. In 1969-70 though drought conditions in general did not prevail, there was inadequate rainfall and consequent loss of crops in Kurnool, Anantapur and Nalgonda districts and scarcity of drinking water in some villages of Cuddapah, Kurnool and Anantapur was experienced entailing transport of drinking water. During the year two cyclones of severe intensity struck Coastal Andhra Pradesh including Khammam district in Telangana region affecting over 2,000 villages and 50 lakhs of population. There were heavy casualties of both human beings and cattle and relief measures were undertaken to a tune of Rs. 33.97 crores. These relief measures were continued in 1970-71 also and an amount of Rs. 7.06 crores was spent on relief measures during the year, out of the funds sanctioned in the previous year.

During the year 1970-71 the drinking water scarcity felt in 1969-70 continued and an amount of Rs. 9.81 lakhs was sanctioned for transport of drinking water and for deepening and sinking of drinking water wells.

In August and September, 1970, there were heavy rains and floods in the districts of Nizamabad, Medak, Adilabad, Khammam, West Godavari, East Godavari and Kurnool and in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. In the districts the damage was estimated at Rs. 11.95 crores and in the twin cities it was estimated at Rs. 10.15 crores. In the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad due to the deluge, 57 persons lost their lives and 20 persons were reported missing and in certain localities rescue operations were undertaken by the army.

A Central Team of Officers visited the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and Nizamabad districts and assessed the damage. Based on its recommendations, the Central Government sanctioned an assistance of Rs. 4.35 crores for the twin cities and Rs. 2.52 crores for the affected districts for taking up repairs to damaged irrigation sources, roads, etc., and for relief measures. The relief works were continued during 1971-72 also.

From the midst of October, 1970, there were no rains and drought conditions prevailed in about 51 taluks in 11 districts, Srikakulam, Krishna, Guntur, Ongole, Nellore, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nizamabad, Adilabad, Karimnagar and Nalgonda. An amount of Rs. 20.34 lakhs for relief works, Rs. 7.00 lakhs under Distress Taccavi and Rs. 3.00 lakhs for deepening of drinking water wells and transportation of drinking water was released by the Government for taking up drought relief measures in the above districts.

The State again experienced unprecedented drought during 1971-72 and all the 21 districts in the State were affected involving about 17,363 villages covering a population of 2.31 crores.

Central Team of Officers visited the State on 3 occasions to assess the drought situation. Based on their reports, the Government of India fixed a ceiling expenditure for Rs. 19.25 crores (for relief works) Rs. 14.60 crores for drinking water facilities Rs. 0.65 crore and for Distress Taccavi 4.00 crores) upto 31-3-1972.

As drought conditions continued to prevail even after March, 1972 the Government of India fixed a further ceiling of Rs. 6.39 crores to be spent before 30-6-1972 (for relief works 5.50 crores for drinking water facilities Rs. 0.50 crore and for Distress Taccavi Rs. 0.39 crore). The above amount was also sanctioned by the Government. The entire allotment sanctioned above was distributed to the Collectors for undertaking drought relief measures.

No cyclones or large scale floods occurred in the State during the year. However in a few villages of Guntur, Ongole, Nellore, Nalgonda and Hyderabad districts, there were heavy rains in October, 1971 resulting in some damages to the irrigation sources and communications. The work of repairs to the damaged irrigation sources and communications was taken up from the drought relief funds.

7 persons died due to fall of thunder bolts in the districts of Mahaboobnagar, Chittoor and Srikakulam during the year and an ex-gratia amount of Rs. 1,050 were sanctioned for payment to the next kin of the deceased.

Statement showing the Particulars of District-wise Land Revenue, Demand, Collection and Balance under Current for the Financial Year 1971-72

Name of the District		Demands	Collections	Balance
1. Srikakulam	.. ..	1,14,44,516	82,91,911	31,52,605
2. Visakhapatnam	.. ..	84,00,000	42,29,744	41,70,256
3. East Godavari	.. ..	1,91,47,692	1,24,80,197	66,67,495
4. West Godavari	.. ..	1,69,96,602	87,71,082	82,25,520
5. Krishna	.. ..	1,85,88,460	1,28,99,911	56,88,545
6. Guntur	.. ..	2,06,00,000	76,59,354	1,29,40,646
7. Nellore	.. ..	1,31,94,761	61,75,180	70,19,581
8. Chittoor	.. ..	77,92,539	50,06,933	27,85,606
9. Cuddapah	.. ..	58,26,285	13,07,740	45,18,545
10. Anantapur	.. ..	76,15,313	29,13,193	47,02,120
11. Kurnool	.. ..	1,22,41,750	68,15,244	54,26,506
12. Ongole	.. ..	91,83,325	33,20,690	58,62,635
Andhra Area Total :		15,10,31,243	7,98,71,179	7,11,60,064
13. Adilabad	.. ..	23,76,821	21,43,944	2,32,877
14. Hyderabad	.. ..	36,25,732	21,44,709	14,81,023
15. Karimnagar	.. ..	27,69,250	1,59,246	26,10,004
16. Khammam	.. ..	18,96,000	15,60,493	3,35,507
15. Mahaboobnagar	.. ..	55,66,976	19,93,992	35,72,894
18. Medak	.. ..	33,65,933	33,65,933	..
19. Nalgonda	.. ..	64,69,288	35,66,059	29,03,229
20. Nizamabad	.. ..	2,85,14,789	1,29,85,111	1,55,29,678
21. Warangal	.. ..	67,33,357	47,79,866	19,53,491
Telangana Area Total:		6,13,18,146	3,26,99,353	2,86,18,793
Grand Total :		21,23,49,389	11,25,70,532	9,97,78,857

The Particulars of Allotment and Surrender for 1971-72 under Minor Irrigation

Name of the District	Allotment sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 115 (Revenue) dated 4-2-1972	Amount spent by the Collector before 31-3-1972	Balance
1. Chittoor	1,503.00	269.00	1,234.00
2. Visakhapatnam	27,112.04	7,695.04	19,417.00
3. Srikakulam	10,000.00	9,616.00	384.00
Total:	<u>38,615.04</u>	<u>17,580.04</u>	<u>21,035.00</u>

JAGIR ADMINISTRATION**Set-up**

The set-up of this office during the period under report remained the same as in the preceding year.

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 15 cases pending as on 31-3-1971 6 more cases were received making the total to 21. Out of these 3 cases were settled during the year, leaving a balance of 18.

During the year, 2 revised awards and 10 supplementary awards were issued.

Final Commutation Awards

The total number of final commutation awards issued upto 31-3-1971 was 955 which also included 64 cases closed for want of title deeds like Muntakhab and Takhta Virasat, etc. During the period under report final commutation awards were issued in another 2 cases, thus the total number of cases finally disposed of upto 31-3-1971 was 957. There are still 18 cases on hand for the issue of final awards.

Appeals in the Board of Revenue

There were 5 appeal cases pending disposal before the Board of Revenue at the end of previous year. One fresh appeal was filed against the final award passed by the Jagir Administration during the year under report, bringing the total number of appeals to six out of which one case has been disposed of leaving five cases pending disposal

Mixed Jagirs

There were altogether 94 mixed jagirs *i.e.*, whose villages were spread over in more than one or all the three regions, *i.e.*, Telangana

(Andhra Pradesh), Marathwada (Maharashtra) and Karnataka (Mysore) of former Hyderabad State. Provisional apportionment of liability has been made in all the cases. Final apportionment of liability has also been completed in 78 cases. In the remaining 16 cases final apportionment could be made on receipt of Muntakhab and issue of final commutation awards. The Government of Maharashtra have reimbursed the full amount of Rs. 88.04 lakhs towards their part of liability on account of Mixed Jagirs. Similarly the Government of Mysore have also reimbursed the full amount of Rs. 96.18 lakhs towards their liabilities subject to final apportionment to be made in 16 cases.

Commutation Payments

During the year two account-sheets were forwarded to the Accountant-General as per revised awards and 10 account-sheets were sent in respect of supplementary awards, totalling 12 account-sheets Photo forms, etc., submitted by various parties were sent to the Accountant-General in 13 cases for issue of Jagir Commutation Payment Orders.

The total anticipated incidence of commutation being Rs. 1,248.63 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 1,064.37 lakhs was paid upto March, 1971. During the period under report, further a sum of Rs. 6.36 lakhs was paid on this account bringing the total amount paid to Rs. 1,070.73 lakhs leaving a balance of Rs. 177.90 lakhs.

Accounts

There were 24 cases pending disposal on account of excise arrears, salary bills, cash grants and refund cases at the beginning of the year. 47 fresh cases were received during the year taking the total to 71 cases. Of these 46 cases were disposed of leaving 25 cases yet to be decided.

Pensions

In addition to 10,026 cases previously sanctioned, pension was sanctioned to one more retired Jagir Employee and Compassionate Pension was granted to the survivors of the deceased jagir employees in 25 cases aggregating to 26 cases bringing the total number of cases so far disposed of to 10,052 leaving a balance of 107 cases.

Commutation Grants

According to the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Jagirs (Commutation) Regulation, 1359 F. as amended in 1961 a sum equivalent to the actual commutation amount drawn by certain category of persons, *i.e.*, persons over 60 years, widows, minors and disabled etc., is payable subject to a maximum of Rs. 25.00 per month or Rs. 75.00 per quarter. There were 11 applications pending disposal as on 31-3-1971, 2 more applications were received for the grant during the year under report bringing the total to 13. Of these 5 cases were disposed of leaving 8 cases still to be dealt with. The total number of cases sanctioned so far is 261.

Claims

The section deals with disputes regarding the nature of maqtas interpretation of documents like Muntakhabs and Succession Certificates and Settlement of Claims of Jagirdars and Guzaradars. There were 16 such cases pending as on 31-3-1971 and 9 more cases were opened during the period under report making the total as 25 cases, of which 7 were disposed of leaving a balance of 18 cases.

Legal Section

To 38 cases pending at the beginning of the year, 21 cases were added bringing the total to 59. Of these 17 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 42 cases out of which 7 cases relate to notices issued under section 80, C.P.C. by the parties 27 cases to declaratory suits and 8 writ cases.

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENTS

The Government with a view to achieve greater utility and more flexibility during the year under report have reorganised the set up of the department, the salient features of which are indicated below :

- (i) The district based maintenance staff was strengthened with the aim of improving the maintenance of land records in all the districts of the State.
- (ii) In addition to the existing 4 agency survey units one more survey unit with headquarters at Peddapuram, East Godavari district was sanctioned for expediting the survey of unsurveyed agency villages in Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari and Khammam districts.
- (iii) 2 Survey parties were formed one at Vizianagaram and another at Bobbili to expedite the Supplementary Survey of Vizianagaram, Bheemili and S. Kota taluk of Visakhapatnam district and Bobbili and Cheepurupalli taluks of Srikakulam district.
- (iv) One additional post of Deputy Director of Survey and Land Records was sanctioned with necessary ministerial staff with headquarters at Rajahmundry for close supervision of all the Agency Survey Parties, Supplementary Survey Parties and the District Maintenance Units of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur districts.
- (v) A Traverse Survey Party with headquarters at Hyderabad was sanctioned to undertake traverse survey in respect of all villages in Telangana area of the State which have not so far been brought within the traverse framework.
- (vi) Residuary work relating to Detailed Town Survey of the Twin Cities to be completed under the supervision of Assistant Director, Traverse Survey Party, Hyderabad.
- (vii) Resurvey of the villages in Telangana region under D. & O. system is to be suspended and action to be taken expeditiously to complete re-assessment and mapping operations in respect of the villages already surveyed and balance mapping work is to be entrusted to the respective district maintenance units

Survey of Agency Tract

The five Agency Survey Units including the one formed as per G.O. Ms. No. 473, Revenue, dated 29-5-1971 with headquarters at (1) Peddapuram, (2) Anakapalli, (3) Rajahmundry, (4) Bhadrachalam and (5) Vizianagaram continued to attend to the survey of agency areas and have realised an area of 600.52 sq. kms. under measurement work during the year. Survey records for an area of 730.88 sq. kms. were transmitted to the Revenue Authorities for issue of Certificates of Possession. Records for 340.60 sq. kms. were supplied to the special staff appointed under Regulation for Matadari and Malguzari Abolition for implementing the Regulation.

Supplemental Survey in Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam Districts

The supplemental survey in Bobbili and Cheepurupalli taluks of Srikakulam district and Srungavarapukota, Bheemunipatnam and Vizianagaram taluks of Visakhapatnam district was entrusted to No. 1 Survey Party stationed at Vizianagaram. During the reorganisation of this department the above survey party was abolished with effect from 20-7-1971 and split up into two survey units and the work in Bobbili and Cheepurupalli taluks was allotted to one unit stationed at Bobbili and the work in the 3 taluks of Visakhapatnam district was allotted to the unit stationed at Vizianagaram.

Both the units have completed 237.92 sq. kms. under measurement and records for 68 villages covering 173.18 sq kms. were handed over to the Revenue Authorities for final check operations.

Maintenance of Land Records

During the year 4,18,495 survey marks were inspected or over-checked by survey staff. 30,17,081 survey marks were inspected by Karnams and 1,012 and 7,805 missing survey stones were renewed by ryots and survey staff respectively.

Sub-Division of Joint Pattas

During the year 1,51,999 sub-divisions were measured by survey staff and 1,49,477 individual pattas were issued in Form II. 348 villages were completed under incorporation of these changes in Revenue Accounts.

Assignment Sub-Division Work

During the year 1,15,638 sub-divisions covering an area of 1,01,822.41 acres were measured consequent on assignment of Government lands to landless poor. 18,053 sub-division files were scrutinised and sent to Revenue Officers. 4,678 cases were incorporated in the Revenue Accounts.

Normal Patta Sub-Division

Sub-division work on applications was done in 2,046 cases and 3,308 sub-divisions were measured. Incorporation of Revenue Accounts was done in respect of 1,355 cases.

Land Acquisition Work

13,644 new sub-divisions were measured due to land sub-division. 772 sub-division files were scrutinised and sent to Revenue Officers and incorporation in the Revenue Accounts was done in 975 ca ses.

Pointing out 'F' Lines (Boundaries)

1,571 applications covering 2,023 S. Nos. were received during the year. Including previous year's balance cases, work was completed in 2,573 cases and a sum of Rs. 1,61,743 was collected towards fees.

Sub-Division Fees

A sum of Rs. 1,32,461 was collected towards sub-division fees for the sub-divisions measured under splitting up of joint patta scheme, during the year. In addition a sum of Rs. 21,006 was collected towards sub-division fees for the cases measured on the request of pattadars other than splitting up of joint pattas and assignment.

Survey Training to Revenue Subordinates

14 Survey Training Classes were conducted for training Karnams and 308 Karnams were trained. Similarly 2 classes were conducted to train 36 Revenue Subordinates. 6 Probationary I.A.S. Officers were also trained in survey.

Task Force Particulars of work

For the year under report the particulars of Street Survey in Panchayats or Towns, Town Survey, Cadastral Survey (under E.A. Act 1948 and under Inams Abolition Act, 1956) are shown hereunder :

(i) Street Survey in Panchayats/Towns:

Street survey was completed in 13 Panchayats/Towns covering 6,267.40 linear kms. and mapping completed in 11 panchayats /towns.

(ii) Cadastral Survey under E. A. Act :

There were a few scattered inams estate villages whose survey was not done previously since the nature of tenure was not decided.

5 villages of this nature which were subsequently taken over have been surveyed during the year covering an area of 708 sq. kms. and records were handed over to Settlement Officer for further processes. There are still 69 villages of this type and they will be surveyed as and when they are taken over.

(iii) Progress of Conversion of Records into Metric Units:

The particulars of conversion of Land Records into Metric Units in Andhra region during the year are :

(a) Conversion of areas from F. P. Units to Metric Units in the Land Records was completed in taluk copies/village copies as shown below:

- (1) Taluk copy of field measurement books for 85 villages and village copies of F.M.B. for 974 villages.

(2) Taluk copies of diglots for 67 villages and village copies of diglots for 2,302 villages.

(b) Conversion of measurements in Field Measurement Books from F.P. Units to Metric Units was done for 158 villages in taluk copies and for 39 villages in village copies.

Maintenance of Land Records (Telangana Region)

The Land Record Offices are functioning in nine Telangana districts. The post of Land Record Assistants in all the nine Telangana districts which were kept in abeyance since 1967 were filled up during the year under report.

The following are the details of work attended to by the staff :

Assignment Sub-Division (Phodi Work)

51,950 cases covering an area of 1,23,945 acres were phodied consequent on assignment of lands to landless poor and Supplemental Sethwars were issued in respect of 42,869 cases covering an area of 63,205 acres.

Land Acquisition Work

4,496 cases of sub-division work covering an area of 5,175 acres were attended.

Demarcation (Pointing out Boundaries)

5,570 cases were attended during the year and Rs. 30,526.60 were collected from the concerned pattadars as fees field work according to the prescribed standard.

Conversion of Records into Metric Units

There is only one copy of Tippan (field sketches) for each village preserved in the Land Record Offices in Telangana region. In order to have effective maintenance of land records by periodical inspection of survey stones and measurement of new sub-divisions it was decided to prepare 2 copies of Tippanas (field sketches) for the supply to Village Officers and Taluk Offices. Simultaneously it was decided to convert the records into metric system while doing this copying work. This work was commenced after re-organisation of the department, *i.e.*, with effect from 20-7-1971. Out of 10,714 villages the work of copying of Tipples in respect of 222 villages covering 33,289 Survey Nos. was completed during the year.

Survey Training to Revenue Subordinates

9 Training classes were conducted to train 349 Revenue Subordinates.

Traverse Survey Party, Hyderabad

This party was raised from 20-7-1971 with a view of taking up traverse work for the villages in Telangana region which have not been brought under traverse framework previously.

This party was entrusted with the residuary work of re-survey under D. & O. system in Hyderabad and Nalgonda districts dealt with by No. VIII Survey Party (Defunct) and with the residuary work of the Detailed Town Survey of Twin Cities. To attend to this work additional draftsmen required were provided by deputation from the district units. The work done by this unit during the year is shown below :

(a) *Traverse Work :*

This party had only 7 Surveyors who were trained in traverse to start with and 20 probationers were recruited and given training for 4 months.

The few experienced surveyors *i.e.*, 7 completed 26 villages during the year (August 1971 to March, 1972) under boundary demarcation as well as traverse survey. The probationers after their training have completed only boundary demarcation in 41 villages.

(b) *Residuary Work of VIII Survey Party (Defunct) :*

The mapping process was pending in respect of the taluks in Telangana region and as against a target of 600 sq. kms. the party realised 218.48 sq. kms. under mapping process.

(c) *Town Survey of Twin Cities :*

The detailed town survey in twin cities was sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 2675, Revenue, dated 13-12-1959. Field measurement was completed and the residuary work is attached to the Traverse Survey Party under the supervision of the Assistant Director (S. & L.Rs.) in charge of Traverse Survey Party. There are 70 villages within the twin cities with an area of 170.23 sq kms. The field work was completed during previous year and only the office processing of the records was attended to, during the year. Records for 2,540 blocks covering an area of 164.27 sq. kms. were supplied to Final Check Officer upto end of last year.

Records for an area of 5.16 sq. kms. covering 310 blocks were supplied to the Special Deputy Collector for final check operations, in batches. The records for an area of 8.50 sq. kms. covering an area of 140 blocks have been received back after completing the final check operations and further formalities are in progress.

Out of the total area of 170.23 sq. kms. map plotting work was completed for 169.22 sq. kms. by the end of 1970-71 and the balance area of 1 sq. kms. was done during this year. Maps for an area of 32.73 sq kms. were finalised upto the end of the year.

Central Survey Office

The Central Survey Office continued to work with headquarters at Hyderabad. It is managed by an Assistant Director of Survey and Land Records. There are four main branches, *i.e.*, (1) Ministerial, (2) Drawing, (3) Map Printing Press and (4) Record Office at Musheerabad.

An expenditure of Rs. 7,08,653 was incurred during the year. It includes pay of officers, pay of establishment, allowances and contingencies.

The Central Survey Office undertakes drawing and printing of departmental maps such as village, taluk and district maps besides extra departmental and confidential work such as maps for Police Department etc. Departments and printing matter of the maps and material, etc. of the material required by the Public Service Commission for Departmental Examinations, are being supplied by this department. It also procures survey and drawing instruments needed for the Collectors and Survey Units of the State.

Scrutiny of village maps received for printing covering an area of 3,892.90 sq. kms. was done and original copies of maps fit for being printed have been prepared for 1,610.59 sq. kms. Final printing of village maps has been completed in respect of 1,274.67 sq. kms.

The tracings for blue-prints in respect of the following districts have been completed for sending to Collectors and other concerned departments for verifications and return.

- (1) Nellore, (2) Kurnool, (3) Guntur, (4) Warangal,
- (5) Khammam, and (6) Nalgonda.

The original drawing work was completed for Pakhal (Narsampet), Mahaboobabad and Nagarkurnool taluks.

The light blue-print was completed in respect of Narasaraopet Bapatla, Addanki and Chirala taluks for sending to Collectors for verification and return.

The yellow copies of the following taluks maps have been completed.

- (1) Bansvada, (2) Boath, (3) Medak, (4) Andhole,
- (5) Mahaboobnagar and (6) Manthani taluks.

The final printing of the following taluk maps has been completed during the year

- (1) Madhira, (2) Chinnur, (3) Pargi, (4) Khammam,
- (5) Karinnagar, (6) Nirmal, (7) Sultanabad, (8) Asifabad,
- (9) Warangal, (10) Narasapur taluks.

Maps worth Rs. 17,514.72 have been sent to various Government Departments and Members of the Public during 1971-72.

Cost of Survey Recovery—Temporary Advances

The cost of hired labour and stones used for the survey operations is recoverable from the landholders under section 8 of the Survey and Boundaries Act 1923. To meet the expenditure an *ad hoc* advance in terms of 'overdraft limit' is sanctioned by the Government from time to time in the name of the Collector of the district where the survey party has its headquarters, which in turn, is placed at the disposal of the Survey Officers for incurring the expenditure. A sum of Rs. 2,45,538.69 was

in all sanctioned towards overdraft limit to various Collectors upto 31-3-1972 for drawal of the bills by all survey units. The rates per acre payable under section 8 of the S. & B. Act, by ryots of different taluks were worked out and demands were sent to the Collectors for Rs. 204,49,712.07 for collection from ryots. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 86,81,966.81 paise was collected upto 31-3-1972.

ENDOWMENTS DEPARTMENT

Set-up

The Commissioner of Endowments Department continued to exercise control and supervision over all the Hindu Religious and Charitable Institutions and Endowments, *i.e.*, Maceca Masjid and Public Gardens Mosque in the twin cities. He is assisted by two Joint Commissioners and two Personal Assistants in the Head Office and 9 Deputy Commissioners in the State.

Income and Expenditure

The annual income of the department during the period under report was Rs. 43,04,000 while the expenditure incurred in respect of the public services during the period was Rs. 23,72,037.78 paise.

Particulars of Institutions

(a) Religious Institutions ..	27,111
(b) Charitable Institutions ..	2,140
(c) Maths	179

Institutions under the direct Control of Commissioner

The administration of the following institutions and endowments whose annual income is more than Rs. one lakh and which were published under section 6 (a) of the Act of 1966 vested with the Commissioner.

1. Sri Varaha Lakshminarasimha Swamy Devasthanam, Simhachalam.
2. Sri Veera Venkata Satyanarayana Swamy Devasthanam, Annavaram.
3. Sri Venkateswara Swamy Temple, Dwaraka Thirumala, West Godavari district.
4. Sri Durga Malleswara Swamy Temple, Vijayawada.
5. Sri Bhavanarayana Swamy Temple, Ponnur, Guntur district.
6. Sri Mallikarjuna Swamy Devasthanam, Srisailam.
7. Sri Malleswara Swamy Temple, Peddakakani, Guntur district.
8. Sri Venkateswara Swamy Temple, Tirumala Tirupathi Devasthanam.
9. Sri Kalahastiswara Swamy Temple, Sri Kalahastee, Chittoor district.

10. Sri Raja Rajeswara Swamy Temple, Vemulawada.
11. Sri Lakshminarasimha Swami Temple, Yadagirigutta.
12. Sri Seetharama Chandra Swamy Devasthanam, Bhadrachalam.
13. Sri Venkateswara Swamy Temple, Palem, Mahaboobnagar district.
14. Sri H.E.H. The Nizam Charitable Trust, Hyderabad.
15. Sri M.S.N. Charities, Kakinada.
16. Sri Maharaja Alakanarayana Society, Arts and Science Trust, Vijayanagaram.

Dharmadayams

There are Dharmadayams which were brought under sub-section 4 (b) of section 49 of the Act, 1966. During the period under report no fresh Dharmadayam was brought under the control of the department.

Endowments created by Philanthropic Public

Donations to the tune of Rs. 73,726 have been received in respect of Srisailam Devasthanam during the period under report.

The following persons gave donations for the allotment of suites in their names in the 36 Rooms Chavaltry at Vemulawada Devasthanam.

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1. Sri M. Rajeswara Veerasham, Secunderabad | 1,000 |
| 2. Sri Rama Venkatarajam & Sons, Warangal .. | 4,500 |
| 3. Sri Ammanabrolu Rajaiah, Secunderabad .. | 5,500 |
| 4. Sri Rameswara & A. Anjaiah, Hyderabad .. | 1,500 |
| 5. Sri V. D. Rajaratnam, Bollaram .. | 1,000 |
| 6. Sri Padma Sathiah & Brother, Nizamabad .. | 500 |

A sum of Rs. 24,496 was received as donations for the improvement of works at Sri Durga Malleswara Swamy Temple, Vijayawada. An amount of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 3,500 was donated by Smt. A. Pitchamma of Guntur and by Smt. Kommineni Sitha Mahalakshmi, wife of K. Anjaiah of Duggirala respectively for construction of pilgrims' quarters in the temple at Sri Malleswara Swamy Temple, Peddakakani. A sum of Rs. 36,000 was donated by Sri Swamiji of Rushikesh to Sri Kaleswara Swamy Temple, Avidi, East Godavari district.

Sri Lakshminarasimha Swamy Temple, Kadiri, Ananthapur district, received the donations from the following public for its renovation works;

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|
| 1. Sri Jonna Veeraseshaiah | 6,500 |
| 2. Sri Nama Ramachandraiah | 5,500 |
| 3. Sr. Dussa Narayanappa | 4,250 |
| 4. Sri N. Sreerama Rao, Sub-Judge .. | 3,515 |

Amenities to Pilgrims

Medical, accommodation, drinking water, electrification and transport facilities, etc., were provided in all the important temples where pilgrims visit in large numbers.

In general in all the big temples sanitary arrangements like sweeping, drinking water, lavatory facilities and disinfectious ingredients were made available.

Transport

Regular transport wings are working in some important temples. The following temples are operating buses regularly to meet the needs of pilgrims.

Bhadrachalam, Tirumala Tirupathi Devasthanams, Kalahasti, Simhachalam, Annavaram, Srisailam and Ahobilam.

Revenue

Demand, collections and balance of contribution is given in a statement below :

Demand	Collection from 1-4-1971 to 31-3-1972	Balance
	Rs.	Rs.
Arrear demand	22,69,712.71 .. 6,49,925.69	16,19,787.02
Current Demand	88,33,745.75 .. 36,94,729.60	51,39,016.16

Humanitarian Services

Sri V. N. Swamy Devasthanams, Simhachalam has diverted a sum of Rs. 19,100 for the maintenances of the Leper Asylum at Visakhapatnam under the management of Prema Samajam.

The following institutions are maintained with the aid of Sri V.V.S.S. Devasthanam, Annavaram.

1. Leprosy Home, Chandurthi.
2. S.E.T. Leprosy Survey and Domiciliary treatment work, feeding to poor and others in temples on festive occasions in all the important institutions is being done.

Kumara Adhyapaka Scheme

In order to encourage the recitation of Vedas, a scheme known as "Kumara Adhyapaka Scheme" has been drawn and it was placed before the C.G.F. Committee. The scheme was approved by the Committee on 16-6-1971 sanctioning an amount of rupees one lakh for the

implementation of the scheme authorising the Commissioner, Endowments to operate it. The C.G.F. Committee was also pleased to sanction on 22-4-1972 an additional sum of Rs. 10,000 towards this scheme. The amount sanctioned under the scheme is only for one year. According to this scheme each Kumara Adhyapaka will be paid a sum of Rs. 100 per month and each Vidhyardhi will be paid a sum of Rs. 40 for their maintenance. Under this scheme 48 Veda Adhyapakas and 59 Veda Vidhyardhies were selected in the entire State of Andhra Pradesh. The Sambhavanams to Adhyapakas, Vidhyardhies were paid for a period of 3 months with effect from 1-1-1972. The Veda Pandits who are proficient in Vedas were appointed to supervise the learning in Vedas under the scheme. A sum of Rs. 4,44,399.49 is the opening balance as on 1-4-1971 and a sum of Rs. 1,14,706.00, was received towards C.G.F. during the year under report. The total comes to Rs. 5,51,105.49 paise. A sum of Rs. 2,83,675.00 was sanctioned by the Committee from C.G.F. for renovation work of institutions which are in need of repairs and development during the period under report.

Diversion of Funds under Section 67 of the Act

A total sum of Rs. 15,48,509 was sanctioned by the Commissioner during the year under report form 6 (a) institution for maintenance of poor temples and those in needy circumstances and to other humanitarian purposes. Besides the above amount an amount of Rs. 10 lakhs was also contributed by Tirumala Tirupathi Devasthanams Tirupathi towards National Defence. The Deputy Commissioners also sanctioned the following amounts during the year under report for the above said purposes.

	Rs.
Deputy Commissioner, Endowments, Vijayawada ..	25,837.00
Deputy Commissioner, Endowments, Kakinada ..	52,550.00
Deputy Commissioner, Endowments, Kurnool ..	3,100.00
Deputy Commissioner, Endowments, Hyderabad ..	4,510.00
Total :	<u>85,487.00</u>

Renovation

Renovation and improvement works were undertaken in respect of 629 cases in the State after obtaining necessary administrative sanction. Some of the works were completed and some are under execution. Besides the above 629 cases all the 6 (a) Institutions have taken up large scale renovation works.

The Harihararaya Gopuram at Srisailam which is in dilapidated condition was to be taken up for renovation. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 3,18,000. The Honourable Chief Minister of Mysore State had laid foundation-stone for this Gopuram. The stone work is nearing completion.

The renovation work at Sri Venkateswara Swamy Temple, Jamalapuram, Khammam district was taken up at a large scale and the works are in progress.

Religious Advisory Council

Under section 106 of the Act No. 7 of 1966 the Religious Advisory Council was constituted by Government in G.O. Ms. No. 3, dated 2-1-1970 with nine members possessing special knowledge in Agama Sastras to advise the Government and department in religious matters.

Religious Magazine

The department is running a monthly religious magazine known as "Aradhana" which is really serving as the eyes and ears of this department. The main aims of the magazine are : (1) to spread knowledge of various Agamas and the rituals to be followed, (2) to circulate knowledge of the several ancient holy places in this country, their holy traditions, historical importance connected with the shrines, (3) to keep the public in touch with the activities of the department and to educate the temple authorities regarding the Act and Rules dealing with those Endowments to meet them efficient administrators thereof and in general to be a medium of exchange of necessary knowledge regarding temples throughout the land and to serve as medium for religious propaganda.

Hundial Collections

A total sum of Rs. 13,46,918.72 was received by way of Hundial collections in the State during the year under report. This excluded the hundial collections of Tirumala Tirupathi Devasthanams, Tirupathi.

General Remarks

Providing increased travel, sanitation and accommodation facilities has resulted in attracting more pilgrims to several institutions, thus showing more income to almost all the institutions in the State.

COMMERCIAL TAXES DEPARTMENT

Functions

The provisions relating to the levy of tax under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, came into force with effect from 1-7-1957. The Commercial Tax Officers, Deputy Commercial Tax Officers and Assistant Commercial Tax Officers are the assessing authorities under the Act with the same turnover limits as prescribed under the State Sales Tax Act. The registering authority under the Act is the Assistant Commercial Tax Officer.

The more important goods involved in exports outside the State are rice, jute, Jaggery, coconuts, copra, butter, ghee, groundnut, groundnut oil, cotton, cashewnut, dry chillies, hides and skins, turmeric, manganese, mica, iron ore and coal.

Demand, Collection and Balance

The total demand during the year was Rs. 11,97,73,052 comprising of arrear demand of Rs. 6,00,93,096 and current demand of Rs. 5,96,79,956 as against Rs. 12,07,87,304 comprising of arrear demand of Rs. 6,24,00,250 and current demand of Rs. 5,83,87,054 in the previous year. Thus

there is an increase in the current demand to the extent of Rs. 12,92,902 when compared with the previous year.

An amount of Rs. 5,30,69,507 in all (arrear collection of Rs. 1,14,88,749 and current collection of Rs. 4,15,80,758) was collected during the year out of the total demand of Rs. 11,97,73,052 as against Rs. 5,52,85,427 in all (arrear collections of Rs. 77,87,584 and current collection of Rs. 4,74,97,843) collected in the previous year out of the total demand of Rs. 12,07,87,304 referred to above. Even though there was a fall in the total collection to the extent of Rs. 22,15,920 there was an increase in the old arrear collections to the extent of Rs. 37,01,165 when compared with the collections of the previous year.

A sum of Rs. 6,67,03,545 remained as balance at the end of the year 1971-72 as against Rs. 6,55,01,877 left at the end of the previous year. A large portion of the arrears is due from the Joint Director of Food, Visakhapatnam, which is covered by negotiations with the State Government. The percentage of balance in relation to the Demand is 55.8. The balance is covered by the following items.

	Rs.
(a) Amounts since collected	6,72,203
(b) Amounts included in the Write-off proposals ..	2,22,983
(c) Disputed tax in appeals awaiting disposal by Assistant Commissioner and Commercial Tax Officers	2,51,600
(d) Appeals before Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal in which collection is specifically stayed	4,48,968
(e) Cases where Stay Orders issued by Government or Board or Deputy Commissioner (J.D.F.) ..	4,72,01,408
(f) Cases where Stay Orders issued by Civil Courts ..	6,17,300
(g) Amounts involved in Insolvency Proceedings or Liquidation Proceedings in the case of Co-operative Institutions	2,95,486
(h) Amounts referred to the Revenue Authorities for collection under section 10 of the R.R. Act ..	8,96,486
(i) Non-expiry of demand notice time	4,23,155
(j) Arrears due from Co-operative Institutions under intimation to Deputy Registrar	7,40,440
(k) Other Miscellaneous items	1,46,62,828
	+2,71,050

Miscellaneous Receipts

An amount of Rs. 50,422 was collected towards miscellaneous receipts under the C.S.T. Act for the year 1971-72.

Registered Dealers

The number of registered dealers at the beginning of the year was 66,310. Dealers registered during the year were 6,054. The number of registrations cancelled in the year 1971-72 was 3,972. The number of registrations in force at the end of the year was 68,392.

The total number of registered dealers liable to pay C.S.T. in the year was 5,466 against 5,262 in the previous year. Out of a total number of 6,357 assessments to be made in the year 5,383 cases were completed in the year leaving a balance of 974 at the end of the year 1971-72.

Appeals, Revisions and Reviews

Out of 866 appeals, 527 cases were disposed of in the year under report leaving a balance of 339 at the end of the year.

Evasion of Tax, Penalties and Prosecutions

26 offences were booked and disposed of during the year. 2 prosecutions were launched and were also disposed of in the year.

General

There was no change in the rate of tax under the Act during the year.

The working of the Act was generally smooth during the year and no administrative or legal difficulties were experienced by the department.

Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Act

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

Assessing Authorities

The Commercial Tax Officers are Assessing Authorities for dealers whose total turnover in a year is Rs. 3 lakhs or more. They are also the first Appellate Authorities for dealers whose total turnover in a year is not more than Rs. 50,000. Where the number of assessments in a circle is heavy and cannot be dealt with by a single Commercial Tax Officer relief is provided by appointment of an Additional Commercial Tax Officer, or by appointing an officer called Commercial Tax Officer, for "Overflow of Assessments" who deals with such assessments as are transferred to him. Deputy Commercial Tax Officers are Assessing Authorities for dealers whose total turnover in a year is below Rs. 3 lakhs.

Assistant Commercial Tax Officers exercise the powers of assessment in respect of dealers whose assessments are transferred to them by the Deputy Commercial Tax Officers concerned. Each division except Warangal and Visakhapatnam has an Assistant Commissioner (Commercial Taxes) for disposal of appeals against assessments of the dealers with a total turnover of more than Rs. 50,000 per year.

Each division has special staff for detection of evasion headed by a Commercial Tax Officer. Each territorial Commercial Tax Officer is given a special staff of one Assistant Commercial Tax Officer and two Commercial Tax Inspectors for detection of evasions. Each division is also given a mobile squad for check of vehicular traffic. The mobile squad in each division (except Hyderabad) consists of Assistant Commercial Tax Officers and Commercial Tax Inspectors, working under the supervision of Special Commercial Tax Officers for evasions. In Hyderabad division the mobile squad is headed by a Commercial Tax Officer, appointed exclusively for that purpose. A post of Assistant Commissioner (C.T.) was created in G.O. Ms. No. 584 Revenue, dated 19-6-1967 in the Office of the Board of Revenue (Commercial Taxes) Hyderabad for making case studies to assess the extent of evasion in commodities liable to tax, study the modes of evasion, devise methods for control of evasion and to conduct raids on a large-scale whenever necessity arises. The post continued during the period under report.

Assesseees

The total number of dealers during the year under report was 1,00,518 as against 99,756 for the previous year. There were 124 assesseees paying tax on slab-rate system. There were 56,076 dealers with turnovers below Rs. 40,000 and 33,581 dealers with turnovers of 40,000 and above but below Rs. 3 lakhs and 10,737 dealers with turnover of Rs. 3 lakhs and above.

The number of assesseees paying tax under the proviso to section 5(1) of the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Act, *i.e.*, assesseees dealing in articles of food and drink was 5,825 during the year as against 6,018 in the previous year.

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

Registration of Dealers

1,51,504 dealers were registered under section 12 of the Act as against 1,57,168 dealers registered during the year 1970-71.

Demand, Collection and Balance

The Old Arrear Demand was Rs. 4,33,79,248. Of this an amount of Rs. 1,19,96,214 was collected during the year under report leaving a balance of Rs. 3,13,83,034. A large portion of the old arrears is covered

by Stay Orders granted by various authorities and amounts referred to the Revenue Authorities for realisation under the provisions of the Revenue Recovery Act.

The current demand for the year was Rs. 49,06,95,708 as against Rs. 47,92,95,953 during the previous year. Of this, an amount of Rs. 44,20,12,477 was collected during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 4,86,83,231. There was an increase of Rs. 1,03,99,755 in the demand during the year under report when compared with the demand of the previous year and it is due to general rise in prices and more effective check of evasions.

Appeals

Out of 2,124 appeals pending and filed during the year, 1,080 appeals were disposed of leaving a balance of 1,044.

Offences

In all 17,604 offences were booked and compounded during the year under report, resulting in a revenue of Rs. 30.38 lakhs through composition.

Out of 165 cases, 6 cases were disposed of in favour of Government and 75 cases are pending disposal. Cases involving suppressed turnover of Rs. 6,82,93,808.61 and tax of Rs. 21,21,676.43 were detected in the year as against a turnover of Rs. 4,32,37,902 and tax of Rs. 17,56,451 in the previous year.

Single-Point Taxation

With the increase in the number of single-point tax goods, the work of verification of claims for exemption made on the ground that the goods had suffered tax at an earlier stage has increased considerably. The staff sanctioned for attending to verification work was found to be inadequate. In the light of the recommendations of Dr. P.S. Lokanathan, in his "Review on the Sales Tax System in the State" cross-check verification is being confined to major revenue fetching commodities.

The Hyderabad Horse Racing & Betting Tax

The Hyderabad Horse Racing and Betting Tax Regulation 1353 Fasli is in operation in the Telangana region of the State. There were no changes in the rates of taxes payable under the Regulation during the year under report. The Hyderabad Race Club, Malakpet and Andhra Pradesh Riding Club, Hyderabad, conducted races during the year 1971-72 for a period of 22 days and 9 days respectively as against 20 days and 8 days respectively in the previous year.

There was no change in the rates of tax *i.e.*, 25% on admission. Therefore rates which were in force in the previous year continued.

Demand

The Demand of tax under the several heads for the year 1971-72 is as follows :

		Monsoon Meetings	Gymkhana Meetings
		Rs.	Rs.
1. Admission Tax	..	2,64,342.00	21,870.00
2. Totalisator Tax	..	7,00,993.65	93,206.75
3. Betting Tax	..	19,70,992.00	2,01,188.25
	Total :	<u>29,36,332.65</u>	<u>3,16,265.00</u>
Grand Total of Demand	..	29,36,332.65	
		+ 3,16,265.00	
		<u>32,52,597.65</u>	

The total demand for the previous year *i.e.*, 1970-71 was Rs. 23,71,915.15. There was an increase of Rs. 8,80,682.50 in the demand during the year when compared with the demand of the previous year. The increase of the demand is due to increased interest of the public in betting on account of an extra meeting in each category of races.

The entire demand under both the categories of races was collected in the year without leaving any balance. The Race Club did not pay the tax on admissions and betting tax collected for the years 1961 to 1967 under the orders of the Government in —

1. G.O. Ms. No. 840, Revenue, dated 12-6-1961.
2. G.O. Ms. No. 923, Revenue, dated 6-9-1967.
3. G.O. Ms. No. 906, Revenue, dated 21-8-1968.

The said arrears have been converted into loans repayable to the Government along with interest at 8% p.a. Similarly the tax due for the year 1970-71 was converted into loans under the orders issued by the Government in G.O. Ms. No. 762, Revenue, dated 9-8-1971 along with interest at 10% p.a.

The Race Club has paid to the end of the year under report an amount of Rs. 8,44,461-00 towards principal and an amount of Rs. 5,50,706-66 towards interest.

Show Tax

In the case of cinematographic exhibitions show tax is levied on the following rates:

	Rates of Tax
1. Exhibitions held within the jurisdiction of any local authority whose population is 50,000.	Three rupees for every show.
2. Exhibitions held within the jurisdiction of any local authority whose population exceeds 25,000 but is below 50,000	Two rupees for every show.
3. Exhibition held in other places and touring cinemas in all places	One rupee for every show.

As it is not possible to pass on this tax to the audience the Proprietor himself has to pay this tax. 95% of the net proceeds of Entertainment Tax is being assigned to the Local Bodies with effect from 24-1-1969. Out of the remaining 5% of the proceeds 3% has to be apportioned for the promotion of cinematographic films and arts and the balance of 2% has to be retained by the State Government towards administrative charges. Show tax is collected from the proprietors of the theatres. The entire proceeds of the show tax will be retained by the State Government.

Under section 8 (1) and 8 (2) of the said Act, the State Government is competent to exempt any entertainment from payment of Entertainment Tax, subject to the conditions specified therein. Power to grant exemption under section 8 (2) is delegated to the Board of Revenue

In order to encourage fine arts, Government have exempted on a permanent basis under notification No. G.O. Ms. No. 1434, Rev., dated 22-10-1970 all dramatic performances, including dance dramas, all music and dance performances and variety entertainments comprising dance and music and other similar items. Sports events and circus performances are also exempt from tax.

Demand, Collection and Balance

The total demand (both arrears and current) in the year 1971-72 was Rs. 4,87,34,804 as against Rs. 4,55,64,485 in the corresponding period of the previous year. Thus there was an increase in demand to an extent of Rs. 31,70,319 when compared with the previous year. A sum of Rs. 4,55,33,350 was collected during the year 1971-72 towards the arrears and current demand as against Rs. 4,43,55,136 collected in the corresponding period of the previous year *i.e.*, 1970-71. Thus there was an increase in collections to an extent of Rs. 11,78,214 when compared with the collection of the previous year.

A sum of Rs. 32,01,454 remained as balance at the end of the year 1971-72 as against the balance of Rs. 12,09,349 left at end of the previous year. The percentage of balance to demand is 6.5. An amount of Rs. 12.35 lakhs was covered by cheques relating to entertain-

ment tax in respect of Hyderabad division alone which could not be adjusted in March, 1972 due to the Strike of the Bank Employees during March and April, 1972. If this is taken into account the percentage of balance to demand works to 4.1 only. Out of the balance of Rs. 32,01,454 referred to above an amount of Rs. 16,72,477 was collected by end of June, 1972 leaving a balance of Rs. 15,28,102.

Offences

In all 5,697 offences were booked during the year under the following categories which were compounded resulting in the collection of a sum of Rs. 63,367 towards compounding fee :

(a) Admission of persons for payment to any place of entertainment in contravention of the provisions of section ..	688
(b) Failure to pay the tax due from him within the time prescribed ..	213
(c) Fraudulently evading the payment of any tax due under this Act ..	27
(d) Contravention of the provisions of the Act ..	675
Rule 53 Breach of Rules ..	2,765
Contravention of conditions in the Permit Certificates ..	1,329

When compared to the previous year the offences booked registered an increase by 3,546. There was however fall of Rs. 14,873 in the collection of 'C' fee during the year when compared to the collection made in the previous year.

Prosecutions

In all 17 prosecutions were launched during the year for contravention of Rule 54, as against 12 prosecutions launched in the corresponding period of the previous year. All cases were disposed of by the courts.

Demand, Collection and Balance of Show Tax

The total demand of show tax (both arrears and current) in the year 1971-72 was Rs. 16,38,287 as against Rs. 15,15,188 in the corresponding period of the previous year. Of this the current demand was Rs. 15,50,426 as against Rs. 14,48,103 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 15,00,238 was collected out of the total demand of Rs. 15,50,426 leaving a balance of Rs. 1,30,049 at the end of the year as against the collection of Rs. 14,62,147 made against the demand of Rs. 15,50,188 leaving a balance of Rs. 88,041 during the corresponding period of the previous year.

The percentage of balance of show tax to demand is 8.9%. An amount of Rs. 0.24 lakh is covered by cheques relating to show tax in

respect of Hyderabad division alone which could not be adjusted in March, 1972 due to the Strike by Bank Employees during March and April, 1972. If this is taken into account the percentage of balance to demand works to 6.3 only.

Number of Entertainments

In all 8,42,304 cinematographic exhibitions were held during the year 1971-72 as against, 7,98,957 exhibitions held in the corresponding period of the previous year. There was an increase in the cinematographic exhibitions in the year by 43,347.

Exemptions

In all 406 entertainments were exempted in the year under report under section 8 of the Act as against 546 entertainments exempted in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Appeals

2 appeals were filed during the year. 3 appeals, inclusive of one, pending at the beginning of the year are yet to be disposed of.

Number of Theatres and Cinegoers

	<u>1971-72</u>
1. No. of permanent theatres ..	684
2. No. of perons who saw the pictures ..	<u>24,32,78,692</u>
3. No. of touring cinemas ..	485
4. No. of persons who saw the pictures ..	<u>2,51,56,223</u>

Tax on Complimentary Passes

An amount of Rs. 56,567.81 was collected towards tax on complimentary passes issued in the year 1971-72.

General

In order to meet the additional expenditure incurred on the Bangla Desh Refugees by the Union Government an amendment was brought to the Act and a new section was introduced as Section 4-AA. This section authorises the State Government to levy and collect an uniformly additional tax of 10 paise on each admission with effect from 10-12-1971. About Rs. 50 lakhs were collected under this provision in the year. The amount actually realised, however, is under verification. There was no other enhancement in the rates of tax on entertainments in the year.

REGISTRATION AND STAMPS DEPARTMENT

Set-up

The Inspector General of Registration and Stamps continued to be the Ex-Officio Registrar of Firms, Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, Inspector of Notarial Registers, Registrar of Societies, Registrar of Non-Trading Companies, Director of Chits and Registrar-General of Hindu Marriages for the whole State. In addition, he was "Collector" under Section 73 of the Indian Stamp Act for the entire State of Andhra Pradesh and "Collector" under the Stamp Act for the area covered by the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

There were no changes in the jurisdiction of 15 Registration Districts. There are 12 Registration Districts in Andhra area and 3 in the Telangana area. The above-mentioned 15 Registration Districts have been divided into 5 ranges each consisting of 3 Registration Districts.

Sub-Districts

One new Sub-Registry Office, that is, 'Pamidi' was opened in the Registration District of Anantapur with effect from 24-12-1971. The total number of Registration Offices in the State at the close of the year under report was 262 out of which 8 are temporary offices.

There were 38 Itinerating Centres upto the end of previous official year. One Itinerating Centre at Pamidi was converted into Sub-Registry Office, with effect from 24-12-1971 and consequently one Itinerating Centre at Vallur was abolished. Apart from this the itinerating Centre at Tangutur was abolished as there was no justification of work. But one new Itinerating Centre was opened at Kamavaram Kothapeta in Chittoor Registration District. Thus, there were 36 Itinerating Centres working at the close of the year under report.

Registrations

The number of documents registered during the year was 6,16,643 as against 6,07,020 in the previous year showing an increase of 9,623 documents. The increase was 1.4% over the total registrations during the previous year. The reason for increase may be attributed mainly to the credit facilities afforded to the farmers by the Banks, etc.

Documents

The number of documents compulsorily registerable relating to immovable properties increased from 5,86,256 in the previous year to 5,97,290 in the year under report while number of such documents optionally registerable decreased slightly from 4,152 to 3,740. Compulsory classes of documents relating to movable properties increased from 8 in the previous year to 11 during the year under report. The optional classes of such documents decreased from 7,907 to 7,540 in the year under report.

One testamentary document of compulsory class was registered during the year as against 2 in the last year while the optional class testamentary documents *i.e.*, "Wills" decreased from 8,695 for the last year to 8061 in the year under report.

Registry Transaction

The aggregate value of non-testamentary documents increased from Rs. 170.48 crores in the last year to Rs. 195.37 crores during the year under report. The value of such documents relating to immovable and movable properties rose by Rs. 24.80 crores and Rs. 8.30 lakhs respectively in the year. The average value per document increased from Rs. 2,849 to Rs. 3,168 in the year and the average registration fee per documents increased from Rs. 24.42 to Rs. 26.44 .

Sealed Covers Wills

107 Sealed Covers contenting wills were deposited during the year as against 95 in the previous year. 29 of such covers were withdrawn as against 29 in the previous year. 33 sealed covers were opened and copied in Book 3 in the year as against 29 during the previous year.

Searches

The applications for fair copies on properties decreased from 2,72,806 in previous year to 2,54,806 during the year. The number of applications for single searches also decreased from 32,013 to 29,119 and likewise, the number of certified copies granted also decreased from 42,690 to 38,349.

Receipts and Expenditure

The total receipts under the Registration Act during the year under report were 3,32.43 lakhs as against 207.93 lakhs during the last year. The expenditure during the year increased from Rs. 59.61 lakhs to Rs. 60.97 in the year under report.

SALES-TAX APPELLATE TRIBUNAL

Appeals

The year under report opened with a pendency of 900 unregistered appeals as on 1-4-1971 and 510 appeals were filed during the year as against 1,045 appeals filed during 1970-71 making a total of 1,410. Of these 803 appeals were registered and 26 were rejected under the Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal Regulations 1957 leaving a balance of 582 unregistered Appeals as on 1-4-1972 (as against 900 unregistered appeals pending as on 1-4-1971) left unregistered for want of response from the appellants to the notices issued by the Office of the Tribunal to rectify the defects or answer the objections.

Disposal of Appeals

1,406 registered appeals were pending as on 1-4-1971 and 803 appeals have been registered besides 21 appeals restored to file on demand by the High Court making the number of the total pending appeals, 2,230. Out of these, 1,245 appeals have been disposed of leaving a balance of 985 appeals as against 1,406 appeals pending at the end of the previous year. Out of 985 appeals, 51 appeals were stayed under Section 21 (4) (a) of the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Act 1957 as similar issues were pending in the High Court of Supreme Court. The net number of appeals pending or under disposal comes to 934 on 1-4-1972 as against 1,144 on 1-4-1971.

EXCISE DEPARTMENT

Set-up

The Andhra Pradesh Excise Act 1968 was in force throughout the year in the whole of Andhra Pradesh. There is no change in the set-up of the staff and the scales of pay sanctioned for the enforcement of Excise Act in whole of Andhra Pradesh.

Arrack

During the year 9,294 arrack shops were auctioned and sold in the entire State. Out of which 3,235 pertain to Telangana area and 6,059 pertain to Andhra area. For these 9,294 shops 1,66,78,787 L.P. litres were supplied during the year.

The Government Distilleries Narayanguda and Kamareddy supplied arrack to the shops situated in Telangana region through Government Depots established at the rate of one each in every taluk. In case of shops existing in Hyderabad and Secunderabad supplies were made through Government Distilleries, Narayanguda.

In Andhra area there are no Government Distilleries for manufacture and supply of arrack. Hence the following 8 private distilleries existing in Andhra area which are permitted to manufacture and supply arrack to the districts or parts of districts allotted to each distillery as was done during the previous year.

1. M/s Sri Rama Sugars Bobbili.
2. M/s Andhra Sugars Tanuku.
3. M/s Srinivasa Distilleries, Chittoor.
4. M/s K. C. P. Ltd., Vuyyur.
5. M/s Deccan Sugars Akbari Co. Ltd., Samalkot.
6. M/s Anakapalli Co. op. Agril. & Industrial Society, Ltd. Tummapala.
7. M/s Sarvaraya Sugars, Chelluru.
8. M/s Hindustan Polymars Ltd., Visakhapatnam.

In Andhra region also, Government depots have been opened in most of taluk headquarters to supply arrack to the arrack shops. Wherever the depots have not been opened the supplies are made from the neighbouring taluk depots.

Transport of Arrack

The arrack is being transported by the Government Distilleries, Narayanguda and Kamareddy to the depots situated in Telangana region. Similarly in Andhra area also the arrack was transported by Government lorries from the private distilleries to the depots.

Revenue

The revenue derived from the sale of arrack and also Duty in Telangana and Andhra regions are shown below :

Sl. No.	Region	Amount fetched
		Rs.
1.	Telangana	.. 4,42,60,662.03
2.	Andhra	.. 11,21,81,421.18

Indian Liquor

During the year under report 394 licences were issued for sale of Indian liquor in Telangana area and 427 licences were issued in the Andhra area. The total Government revenue realised was Rs. 17,42,270 and Rs. 17,96,470 respectively.

Gallonage Fee

The rates of gallonage fee on different kinds of liquor is given below :

		Rs.
1.	Spirits Liquor	.. 3.96 per bulk litre.
2.	Wines	.. 0.99 per bulk litre.
3.	Beers	.. 0.50 per bottle of 650 ml.

Denatured Spirit

In Telangana area 41 wholesale licences were issued and in Andhra area 240 wholesale licences were issued during the year under report.

Toddy

11,969 shops were auctioned and sold throughout the State. Out of them 6,944 shops pertain to Telangana region and 5,025 shops pertain to Andhra area.

The income derived towards the sale of toddy shops and payment of Tree Tax in both the regions is as noted below :

		Rs.
1.	Telangana	.. 10,79,81,947.59
2.	Andhra	.. 1,89,81,473.20

During the year under report the rates at which Tree Tax was collected is as follows :

Sl. No.	Name of the Tree	Tax per tree	T.O.R. per tree
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		Rs.	Rs.
1.	Sendhi (Date) ..	8.00	2.00
2.	Palmyrah (Toddy) ..	10.00	2.50
3.	Datepalm (Khajoor) ..	15.00	3.75
4.	Sago ..	18.00	4.50
5.	Coconut ..	15.00	3.75

Agencies Area

The Andhra Pradesh Excise Act was enforced in this area and private possession of toddy was allowed upto a certain limit. The tribes were permitted to tap trees for *bona fide* domestic consumption without payment of licence fees.

Indian Liquors

During the year 1971-72 the following Firms are granted licences for the manufacture of Indian Liquors & Beers.

Distilleries ;

1. M/s Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd., Secunderabad.
2. M/s Siri Cellers Pvt. Ltd., Saroonagar, Hyderabad.
3. M/s Karol Distilleries Berban, Hyderabad.
4. M/s Omar Khayyam Wineries Ltd., Shamshabad.
5. M/s Mc. Dowell Co. Nacharam.
6. M/s Anabshahi Wineries & Distilleries, Kothapet.
7. M/s Sri Satya Wineries & Distilleries, Kothapet.
8. M/s Kapitan Chemicals, Balanagar.
9. M/s Rayalaseema Enterprises, Anantapur District.
10. M/s R. K. Distilleries Pvt. Ltd. Hyderabad.
11. M/s Venedale Distilleries Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad.
12. M/s International Wines and Liquors, Anakapalli.
13. M/s Continental Wines Pvt. Ltd., Vijayawada.
14. M/s Kamal Wines, Asmat Manzil, Saroonagar, Hyderabad.
15. M/s Kamal Wineries, Bakaram, Hyderabad.
16. M/s East Coast Distilleries, Visakhapatnam.

Breweries :

1. M/s United Breweries Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad
2. M/s Artios Breweries Pvt. Ltd., Ramachandrapuram, East Godavari district.
3. M/s Chittoor Breweries, Chittoor.

Alcohol for Industrial Purposes

During the year under report 38 licences were granted under R.S. III with a quota of 1,15,21,590 B.L. per annum for preparation of various Industrial Chemicals. Excise levy was collected to a tune of Rs. 2,30,431 at 0.02 per litre.

Arrack Collections

During the year under report the following amounts of Excise revenue were collected towards current and arrears of rentals, etc., in both the regions. .

		<u>Telangana</u>	<u>Andhra</u>
		Rs.	Rs.
1. Current	..	10,89,45,214.00	9,34,01,160.26
2. Arrears	..	1,27,29,299.03	35,87,372.64
		<u>12,16,74,513.03</u>	<u>9,69,88,532.90</u>

Offences

During the year under report 31,633 cases were detected under various heads of offences in both the regions. 16,979 cases were detected and dealt with departmentally. 9,062 cases were prosecuted in both the regions during the year under report. Out of them 2,179 cases ended in conviction and 2,127 cases were dismissed.

Special Squad

During the year under report the Special Squad has detected the following cases :

1. No. of I.D. Cases (Illicit Manufacture of Liquor)	..	695
2. Illicit Tapping Cases (involving 950 Sendhi and 9090 toddy trees)	..	47
3. No. of Cases under D. D. Act	..	64
4. No. of Cases under M & T. P. Act	..	1
5. Miscellaneous Cases	..	23
Total :		<u>830</u>

Distilleries

There are two Government distilleries in Telangana area one at Hyderabad another at Kamareddy and 8 private distilleries in Andhra area. The distilleries are under the general control of Deputy Commissioner for Distilleries. He is assisted by one Superintendent for Distilleries and two Assistant Superintendents for Distilleries on the Executive side. The Excise Officers are posted to supervise the manufacture and transport of arrack.

Government Distilleries Narayanguda, Hyderabad

There is one General Manager in the category of the Excise Superintendent in charge of the distillery assisted by an Assistant Manager of the cadre of Assistant Excise Superintendent. The sales effected from this distillery are to the tune of Rs. 20,00,000 during the year under report.

Government Distillery, Kamareddy

This distillery manufactures E.S. from molasses and then this R.S. is converted into 30 U.P. and 60 U.P. of arrack and supplied to the auctioned arrack shops. This distillery is also under the general control of the General Manager of Government Distilleries, Narayanguda. He is assisted by an Assistant Manager of the cadre of Assistant Excise Superintendent with his headquarters at Kamareddy.

There are 9 Pharmaceutical Laboratories with L-1 licences in Andhra area, whereas in Telangana area there are 43 such laboratories. The laboratories situated in Telangana area are under the direct supervision of Assistant Superintendent for Distilleries, Hyderabad. Similarly the laboratories in Andhra area are under the direct supervision of Assistant Superintendent for Distilleries, Guntur. The Superintendent of Distilleries, Hyderabad will supervise the work of Assistant Superintendents for Distilleries of both the regions in addition to conducting some independent inspections assigned to him by the Deputy Commissioner for Distilleries.

Laboratories

There are three laboratories one attached to the Board of Revenue (Excise) and 2 Regional Laboratories attached to the Deputy Commissioner of Excise, Guntur and Kurnool at one each. These laboratories will analyse the samples received under Andhra Pradesh Excise Act/D.D. Act, M. & T.R. Act and Distillery Manual. During the year under report 10,336 samples have been analysed by all the three laboratories. Each laboratory is under the control of one Chemical Examiner. He is assisted by 2 to 4 Laboratory Assistants to analyse the samples. For quickening the disposal of samples the Government have sanctioned another laboratory at Visakhapatnam.

General

During the year under review an amount of Rs. 35,27,99,853 was realised under various categories of Excise income in the whole State as against Rs. 35,93,22,600 realised during the last year. There is a slight decrease in revenue during the year under report compared to last

year. The decrease is due to adverse seasonal conditions prevailed in the State

COMMISSIONER OF WAKFS

Set-up

The office of the Commissioner of Wakfs continued to function during the year under report.

Sri Mahboob Mian, I.A.S. (Retd.) retired on 29-2-1972 (a.n.) and Sri M.A. Haleem, I.A.S., Joint Secretary to Government, Revenue Department was given additional charge of the post of the Commissioner of Wakfs and he held the additional charge of the post upto 30-4-1972. Sri M.A. Haleem, I.A.S., handed over additional charge of the post on 1-5-1972 (forenoon) to Sri Ghulam Ahmed, Deputy Secretary to Government, Food and Agriculture Department.

The office continued with a minimum skeleton staff totalling to 20 including Class IV employees upto end of February, 1972. With a view to effect economy the staff drafted from other departments on deputation, was reverted to their parent departments on 1-3-1972 (forenoon). The remaining minimum skeleton staff totalling 13 including Class IV employees are continued during the year under report.

Writ Appeals and Writ Petitions

There were 4 Writ Appeals filed by the Government and 13 Writ Petitions filed against the Government. All these cases in Bench were disposed of by the Andhra Pradesh High Court clubbing with the main W.A. No. 506/68 in February, 1971. The main Writ Appeal No. 506/68 was allowed by the Division Bench of the High Court.

Setting aside the judgment in Writ Petition No. 427/66 it was held that the Commissioner of Wakfs can make survey of wakfs properties under Chapter II of the Wakfs Act and the section of the Act in that Chapter will not come into play. But for this judgment the entire survey work done by the Commissioner of Wakfs during the last 8 years would have ceased to be of any value. The Commissioner of Wakfs maintained close liaison with the Advocate-General and the Principal Government Pleader and assisted him in the preparation of Counter Affidavits and was presented in the High Court throughout the hearing of these cases. The receipt of the copies of the judgments in the Writ Appeal No. 506/68 and other linked cases, was awaited for taking further action in all these Writ Petitions and Writ Appeals.

List of Wakfs

The list of wakfs was modified now and then with reference to the further information collected through other sources. This involved rectification of areas of wakf properties, income and other details in the pro-forma of surveyed wakfs.

The skeleton field staff prepared plotted sketches of wakf properties in Mahaboobnagar, Nalgonda and Nizamabad towns and the other districts of Karimnagar, Khammam and Adilabad. It also took up the

work of cross-checking of the plotted sketches relating to the twin cities already prepared and corrected the areas wherever necessary in the relevant survey forms.

ARMS, EXPLOSIVES AND POISONS ACT

Arms Act, 1959

The old Arms Act 1878 was repealed and the new Arms Act of 1959 was passed to liberalise the issue of licences to the public and to reduce avoidable inconveniences to the barest minimum. The new Arms Act, 1959 and the rules framed thereunder have been brought into force with effect from 1-10-1962. Licences for pistols, revolvers and rifles are being issued by the District Magistrates, without the prior permission of the Government. The Sub-Divisional Magistrates and the Taluk Magistrates are also empowered to issue licences for guns for crop protection.

The Indian Explosives Act, 1884

The Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884) and the Explosives Rules 1940 framed thereunder were published by the Government of India, Department of Labour in Notification No. 1217 (1) dated 30-11-1940.

Licences under the Indian Explosives Act and the Rules framed thereunder are being issued by the District Magistrates or the Commissioner of Police or the Chief Inspector of Explosives as the case may be.

The Poisons Act of 1958

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

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

