



ANDHRA PRADESH STATE ADMINISTRATION REPORT

1969 - 70

*Compiled and edited
by*

Mrs. D. M. de REBELLO I. A. S.
State Administration Report Officer
CHIEF SECRETARIAT, HYDERABAD

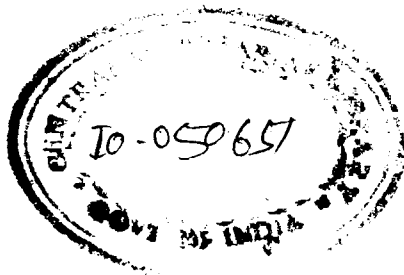
IOD-61
AR
354-5484
GEN-A, 1969

| | |
|--------------|---------|
| Division | IOD |
| Acc. No. | 5506 |
| Date of Accn | 29.5.73 |
| Checked | Checked |
| By | |
| Date | |

Published by

**THE GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT
AND ON THE SALE THROUGH
THE PUBLICATION BUREAU
OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH.**

IOD/61
AR
1969-70



CONTENTS

| INTRODUCTION | PAGES |
|---|-------|
| CHAPTER | |
| <p>I. <i>Chief Events of the Year</i>—THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—IMPORTANT ENACTMENTS—THE STATE BUDGET—INAUGURATION AND LAYING FOUNDATION STONES—LEGISLATION AND ANNOUNCEMENTS—CONFERENCES, SEMINARS AND MISCELLANEOUS—APPOINTMENTS—V.I.Ps VISITS</p> | 1-4 |
| <p>II. <i>The State and the Executive</i>—GOVERNOR AND HIS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS—GOVERNOR'S TOURS IN ANDHRA PRADESH STATE—PRESIDING OVER THE UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION</p> | 5-12 |
| <p>III. <i>The Legislature</i>—ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—ASSEMBLY SESSION—QUESTIONS—ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL—COUNCIL SESSION—QUESTIONS—COURSE OF LEGISLATION—MUNICIPAL CORPORATION-PANCHAYAT SAMITHIS AND ZILLA PARISHADS—PREVENTIVE DETENTION—REVENUE ADMINISTRATION—SUGARCANE—ORDINANCES—REGULATIONS</p> | 13-17 |
| <p>IV. <i>Administration of Justice</i>—CIVIL JUSTICE—THE STATE OF FILES IN THE HIGH COURTS—SUBORDINATE CIVIL COURTS—STATE OF FILES IN SUBORDINATE CIVIL COURTS—CRIMINAL JUSTICE—SUBORDINATE CRIMINAL COURTS—STATE OF FILES IN THE SUBORDINATE CRIMINAL COURTS—STATE OF CRIME</p> | 18-24 |
| <p>V. <i>Services</i>—PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION—COMMUTATION OF PENSION—THE ANDHRA PRADESH CIVIL SERVICES—JOINT STAFF COUNCIL</p> | 25-33 |
| <p>VI. <i>Finance</i>—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE—LOANS AND ADVANCES—CASH BALANCES—PUBLIC DEBT—INVESTMENTS—TREASURIES AND ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—NATIONAL SAVINGS—LIFE INSURANCE DEPT</p> | 34-56 |
| <p>VII. <i>Revenue Administration</i>—BOARD OF REVENUE—LAND REVENUE—MINOR IRRIGATION—LAND REFORMS—SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT—COMMERCIAL TAX—EXCISE AND PROHIBITION—REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT—REGISTRATION OF FIRMS—BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGE ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1969-70—BIRTHS AND DEATHS—MARRIAGES—NON-TRADING COMPANIES—AUDIT OF PUBLIC OFFICES UNDER SECTION 73 OF THE INDIAN STAMP ACT 1899—INDIAN PARTNERSHIP ACT—JAGIR ADMINISTRATION—MIXED JAGIR—COMMUTATION PAYMENTS—ACCOUNTS—PENSIONS—</p> | |

COMMUTATION GRANTS—CLAIMS—LEGAL SECTION—
GAZETTEERS DEPARTMENT 57—88

- VIII. *Law and Order*—ADMINISTRATION OF POLICE—COMMUNAL TENSION—LABOUR—TELANGANA AGITATION—COMMUNIST REVOLUTIONARIES—TEACHERS—NON-GAZETTED GOVERNMENT OFFICERS—TELANGANA N.G.Os.—HOME GUARDS—POLICE FIRING—CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT—FIRE SERVICES—PRISON—OPEN AIR CAMPS—PROBATION WING OF JAIL DEPARTMENT—ORIENTAL EXAMINATION REPORTS—CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT—ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL AND OFFICIAL TRUSTEE—ARMS AND EXPLOSIVES 89—110
- IX. *Planning*—STATE DEVELOPMENT BOARD—SPECIAL MINOR IRRIGATION PROGRAMMES — PRODUCTIVE PROGRAMMES BY PANCHAYATS—MAN POWER PLANNING IN ANDHRA PRADESH—TELANGANA DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE AND PLAN IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE—PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD FOR RAYALASEEMA FOR 1969-70—REVIEW OF PROGRESS OF STATE PLAN FOR 1969-70—SEED FARMS AND SEED MULTIPLICATION—POWER—LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES—MINERAL DEVELOPMENT—VILLAGE AND SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES—SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES—HANDICRAFTS—HANDLOOMS—ROADS AND TRANSPORT—TOURISM—GENERAL EDUCATION—STATE ARCHIVES—TECHNICAL EDUCATION—CULTURAL PROGRAMMES—MEDICAL—INDIAN MEDICINE—PUBLIC HEALTH—URBAN WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE—RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION—WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES—WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES IRRIGATION—BUILDINGS—BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS 111—133
- X. *Panchayati Raj*—RE-ORGANISATION OF PANCHAYATI RAJ DEPARTMENT AT STATE LEVEL—CONSTITUTION OF A NEW ZILLA PARISHAD AND A PANCHAYAT SAMITHI—STUDY OF MAHARASHTRA PATTERN—VENGALA RAO (COMMITTEE) REPORT—TRAINING CENTRES—PANCHAYATI RAJ ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT—PLAN SCHEMES—NON-PLAN—CENTRAL ROAD FUND—MINOR IRRIGATION—FEEDING PROGRAMME—ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP GRAM PANCHAYAT—REMUNERATIVE ENTREPRENEURS 134—145
- XI. *Agriculture*—SEASON AND CROP PROSPECTS—AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING—INSTITUTIONAL TRAINING—FERTILISERS—PLAN PROTECTION—HIGH YIELDING VARIETIES PROGRAMME—OIL SEEDS DEVELOPMENT—ACHIEVEMENT MADE UNDER THE VARIOUS OILSEEDS PROGRESS DURING 1969-70—DEVELOPMENT OF FIBRE CROP—JUTE AND MESTA DEVELOPMENT—

TOBACCO DEVELOPMENT—STATE SCHEMES (NON-PLAN)
 —SUGARCANE DEVELOPMENT—REGULATION OF CANE
 SUPPLIES TO THE SUGAR FACTORIES—HORTICULTURE
 LOCAL MANURING RESOURCES—LOANS UNDER
 INTENSIVE MANURING SCHEME—INTENSIVE AGRICUL-
 TURAL DIST. PROGRAMME—PLANT PROTECTION—
 AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKSHOP—AGRICUL-
 TURAL INFORMATION UNIT—PADDY PRODUCTION
 TRAINING PROGRAMME—I.A.A.P. PROGRAMME—IRRI-
 GATION PROJECTS IN THE STATE—DEMONSTRATION
 PLOTS—MISCELLANEOUS—REHABILITATION—AGENCY
 DEVELOPMENT—DEMONSTRATION UNITS—INDO-
 FRENCH PROJECT FOR DRY FARMING—AGRICULTURAL
 ENGINEERING—MARKETING DEPARTMENT—MARK-
 ETING ARRIVALS—CIVIL SUPPLIES—ANIMAL HUSBAN-
 DRY DEPARTMENT—VETERINARY ACTIVITIES—
 CLINICAL LABORATORIES—FISHERIES DEPARTMENT—
 FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT AND EXPLOITATION—FISHE-
 RIES TRAINING INSTITUTE—FISH PRESERVATION,
 PROCESSING AND TRANSPORT—SOCIO-ECONOMICS OF
 FISHERIES—STRENGTHENING THE MARKETING STA-
 TISTICS—INTEGRATED MILK PROJECT—MILK PRO-
 CUREMENT—MILK TRANSPORT WING—DAIRY DEVE-
 LOPMENT WING—INTENSIVE MILK SUPPLY SCHEME.. 146-210

XII. *Co-operation.*—GENERAL—GOVERNMENT GUARANTEES
 FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO WEAKER CO-OPERATIVE
 CENTRAL BANKS —PRIMARY CREDIT SOCIETIES—
 LONG TERM LOANS—CO-OPERATIVE FARMING—CO-
 OPERATIVE MARKETING—SCHEME OF DISTRIBUTION OF
 CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS—ANDHRA PRADESH CO-
 OPERATIVE MARKETING FEDERATION—PROCUREMENT
 OF PADDY AND RICE —CO-OPERATIVE SUGAR FACTO-
 RIES EXPANSION PROPOSALS —CONSUMER'S CO-
 OPERATIVES—PRIMARY CONSUMER'S CO-OPERATIVE
 STORES—CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING—CO-OPERATIVE
 TRAINING EDUCATION AND AUDIT—MEMBER EDU-
 CATION SCHEME 211-221

XIII. *Public Instruction.*—ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP—PAYMENT
 OF COMPENSATION TO SECONDARY SCHOOLS—SCHOL-
 ARSHIPS—COLLEGES PLAN—TECHNICAL EDUCATION
 —EDUCATIONAL CONCESSIONS TO THE STUDENTS
 STUDYING VARIOUS COURSES—GOVERNMENT EXAMI-
 NATIONS—ANDHRA PRADESH TEXT BOOK PRESS—
 NATIONAL CADET CORPS—DIRECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT
 AND TRAINING—PUBLIC LIBRARIES—LIBRARY ORGA-
 NISATION—FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS. .. 222-239

XIV. *Health.*—MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES ORGANISA-
 TION—VITAL STATISTICS—MEDICAL EDUCATION—
 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES—HEALTH EDUCATION—
 STATE HEALTH TRANSPORT ORGANISATION—CENTRA-
 LLY SPONSORED SCHEMES UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH—
 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PRIMARY HEALTH

- CENTRES—CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASE—LABORATORY SERVICES—FAMILY PLANNING—MATERNITY AND CHILD HEALTH—UNICEF SKIM MILK FEEDING PROGRAMME—NUTRITION AND SCHOOL HEALTH—APPLIED NUTRITION PROGRAMME—HEALTH EDUCATION & PUBLICITY—INDIAN MEDICINES AND HOMOEOPATHY DEPARTMENT—MEDICAL EDUCATION—BOARD OF INDIAN MEDICINE—GRANT-IN-AID DISPENSARIES AND INSTITUTIONS—PUBLIC HEALTH AND MUNICIPAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT—ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT—ANDHRA PRADESH HOUSING BOARD—CITY IMPROVEMENT BOARD HOUSES .. 240-260
- XV. *Industries and Commerce.*—THE SECTOR-WISE BREAK UP OF THE PLAN PROVISION DURING THE YEAR—SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES—INDUSTRIAL ESTATES—HANDICRAFTS—OPENING OF SALES EMPORIA UNDER THE AUSPICES OF ZILLA PARISHADS—NON-PLAN SCHEMES—INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES—RURAL INDUSTRIES PROJECT—THE ANDHRA PRADESH INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED—ANDHRA PRADESH STATE FINANCIAL CORPORATION—DIRECTOR OF COMMERCE AND EXPORT PROMOTION—LABOUR DEPARTMENT—CHIEF INSPECTOR OF ESTABLISHMENTS—THE ANDHRA PRADESH SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD—TECHNOCRAT ASSISTANCE SCHEMES—LOANS TO SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES—THE ANDHRA PRADESH MINING CORPORATION LTD.—WEIGHT AND MEASURE DEPARTMENT—AIMS AND OBJECTS OF THE DEPARTMENT—THE AZAM JAHI MILLS LIMITED—THE SINGARENI COLLIERIES COMPANY LIMITED—INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL—MINES AND GEOLOGY—ACTIVITIES OF THE MICA MINES LABOUR WELFARE FUND—SINGARENI COLLIERIES COMPANY LIMITED—MINERAL INVESTIGATIONS—PORT DEPARTMENT—DREDGING OPERATIONS—PORTS AND LOCAL LIGHTS—PLAN INFORMATION .. 261-307
- XVI. *Public Works Department.*—A BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF IRRIGATION IN ANDHRA PRADESH—BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS—MINOR IRRIGATION PROGRAMME—POCHAMPAD PROJECT—PROGRESS OF WORK..CANALS—NAGARJUNASAGAR (PROJECT) DAM—PROGRESS OF WORK—RIGHT CANAL UNIT—LEFT CANAL UNIT—SRISAILAM HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT—ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT—GENERATING STATIONS—NEW SCHEMES UNDER EXECUTION—THE ELECTRICAL INSPECTORATE—THE ANDHRA PRADESH ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT—ROADS AND BUILDINGS—WORK LOAD OF THE DEPARTMENT—WORKS—STATE ROADS—WORKS BUILDINGS—CONSULTING ARCHITECT .. 308-350
- XVII. *Social Welfare.*—ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP—SOCIAL WELFARE ADVISORY COMMITTEE—SCHEMES AND ACTIVI-

- TIES OF THE DEPARTMENT—EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES
—STATE RESIDENTIAL SCHOLARSHIPS—HEALTH AND
HOUSING—NEW AND SPECIAL SCHEMES—EVALUATION
AND STATISTICAL CELL IN THE DIRECTORATE—
WOMEN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT—ADMINISTRATIVE
SET UP—PREVENTIVE INSTITUTIONS—WOMEN WEL-
FARE BRANCHES—CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS—
DISTRICT WOMEN WELFARE OFFICER FOR TWIN
CITIES—TRIBAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT—ADMINIS-
TRATIVE SET UP—AGRICULTURE—EMPLOYMENT AND
TRAINING (EMPLOYMENT WING)—ORGANISATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT—SOLDIERS' SAILORS' AND AIRMEN'S
BOARD—SPECIAL FUND. 351-370
- XVIII. *Transport* :—STATE ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION—
STATE TRANSPORT AUTHORITY—DEPARTMENTAL
TRIBUNALS—INTER STATE SERVICES—SINGLE POINT
TAX—MULTI STATE OPERATION OF VEHICLES ... 371-378
- XIX. *Miscellaneous Govt. Depts.*—FOREST ACCOMMODATION—
ELECTION—GOVERNMENT GARDEN DEPARTMENT—
PRINTING DEPARTMENT—DIRECTORATE OF PRINTING,
STATIONERY AND STORE PURCHASE (STORE PUR-
CHASE WING)—TOWN PLANNING DEPARTMENT—
ARCHEOLOGY AND MUSEUM—MUSEUMS—ADMI-
NISTRATIVE REFORMS—INFORMATION AND PUBLIC
RELATION AND TOURISM DEPARTMENT.. .. 379-407
- XX. *Miscellaneous Special Posts and Institutions.*—COM-
MISSIONER OF WAKFS—VIGILANCE COMMISSION—
STATE ARCHIVES—CIVIL DEFENCE AND EMERGENCY
RELIEF TRAINING INSTITUTE—JAWAHAR BAL BHAVAN
—TRIBUNAL FOR DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS—
SALAR JUNG MUSEUM—CENTRAL SECTOR PROJECTS/
REVIEW AND PROSPECTS—MUNICIPAL CORPORATION,
HYDERABAD—TOWN PLANNING TRUST, VISAKHA-
PATNAM—OFFICIAL LANGUAGE—ENDOWMENTS DE-
PARTMENT—THE INDO DUTCH PROJECT FOR CHILD
WELFARE 408-441

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Front Cover : **TEMPLE AT DITCHPALLY**

The fine temple at Ditchpally, 10 miles south-east of Nizamabad has a picturesque situation, as it is built on an eminence at the foot of which splash the waters of a large tank. The temple is enclosed by a strong masonry wall which has bastions at the 4 corners and a gate-way facing the north. The plan of the building comprises a porch with doors towards north, east and west, a mandapa and a sanctuary. An open pradakshina patha is arranged around the sanctuary somewhat in an unusual manner. The temple is dedicated to Vishnuvite worship and images of different Gods of this cult are depicted. This temple on stylistic grounds belongs to Kakatiya period and is assignable to Circa 13th Century A. D.

| | FACING PAGE |
|---|----------------|
| 1. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH | 1 |
| 2. SWEARING-IN-CEREMONY OF THE MINISTERS OF THE ANDHRA PRADESH CABINET AT 2-45 P. M. ON SATURDAY THE 19TH JULY 1969 AT RAJ BHAVAN | 5 |
| 3. SWEARING IN OF SHRI JUSTICE N. KUMARAYYA AS CHIEF JUSTICE OF ANDHRA PRADESH HIGH COURT ON 1-8-1969 ... | 18 |
| 4. LOANS AND ADVANCES DISBURSED BY GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH | 34 |
| 5. PUBLIC DEBT OF GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH (IN- CLUDING THE LOANS FROM GOVT. OF INDIA ETC.) ... | 36 |
| 5. THE MINISTER FOR REVENUE, SHRI P. THIMMA REDDY ADDRESSING LEGISLATORS, COLLECTORS AND Z. P. CHAIRMEN ON SEPT. 18TH ON CYCLONE RELI ^{ta} WORK ... | 57 |

| | | | |
|-----|--|-----------|-----|
| 7. | “THE DESTRUCTIVE FORCES OF NATURE AT WORK” BATTERED KAKINADA PORT RAILWAY STATION | ... | 62 |
| 8. | THE GOVERNOR DELIVERED A VALEDICTORY ADDRESS AT THE VALEDICTORY FUNCTION OF THE STUDENTS UNION AT LAW COLLEGE (EVENING SESSION) | ... .. | 225 |
| 9. | “MILK FINISHES TOO SOON!” CARE SPONSORED MILK PROJECT | .. ... .. | 249 |
| 10. | INTRICATE WORKMANSHIP OF OUR STATE INDUSTRIES | ... | 261 |
| 11. | PRODUCTION OF SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN ANDHRA PRADESH | | 280 |
| 12. | KOTHAGUDEM SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION—“FROM POWER TO POWER” | ... .. | 295 |
| 13. | LAYING OF FOUNDATION STONE FOR THE SIR ARTHUR COTTON BARRAGE BY THE HON'BLE CHIEF MINISTER OF ANDHRA PRADESH ON 11-4-70. | ... .. | 308 |
| 14. | KOTEPALLIVAGU PROJECT | ... .. | 314 |
| 15. | MUSI DAM, KADDAM DAM | ... .. | 320 |
| 16. | “A HALL MARK OF INDIAN INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS”—A VIEW OF THE BHARAT HEAVY ELECTRICALS PLANT, HYDERABAD. | .. ... .. | 337 |
| 17. | HIS EXCELLENCY MR JEAN DARIDOR, AMBASSADOR OF FRANCE COVERING WITH THE MINISTER FOR WOMEN'S WELFARE AND TOURISM, SMT RODA MISTRY | ... | 351 |
| 18. | A GENERAL VIEW OF SUMMER HOUSE AND A PALACE EXCAVATED AT GOLCONDA NEAR QUTUB SHAHI TOMBS | | 400 |
| 19. | THE MEDAK CATHEDRAL—AN INSPIRING WORK OF ARCHI- TECTURE | ... .. | 405 |
| 20. | “FITTING TRIBUTE TO THE EFFORTS OF A SINGLE MAN”— SALAR JUNG MUSEUM | ... .. | 418 |
| 21. | BATHING GHAT AT TIRUPATHI TEMPLE | ... .. | 432 |
| 22. | MATERNAL & CHILD CARE | ... .. | 439 |
| 23. | MAP OF SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY | ... .. |  |

INTRODUCTION.

This is the Seventeenth Administration Report of the State of Andhra, and the 14th since the formation of Andhra Pradesh on 1-11-1956. In a report such as this, it is virtually impossible to do justice to every facet of administration, but we have made efforts to make the report as comprehensive as possible, and to this end a number of new items have been included which will show the activities in a clearer perspective. As far as possible, statistical data have been presented in the form of diagrams and tables which are generally more effective. For the first time a map of the South Central Railway has been included. It is hoped that these alterations and additions will enhance the value of the report as a true chronicle of Andhra Pradesh.

The year 1969-70 was one of national significance because it witnessed the birth centenary of Mahatma Gandhi which was celebrated with appropriate enthusiasm in Andhra Pradesh as in other parts of the country. Through his dedication to humanity as a whole and India in particular, Gandhiji has made himself an unforgettable and gigantic figure, loved by his friends and respected by all, even his enemies. His laudable motto was "Let us not forget that humanism is the highest form of religion and the best way to worship God is to serve mankind," and as our President Sri V. V. Giri, said : "He preached what he practised and practised what he preached, and there was no contradiction or conflict." During his visits to Andhra, Mahatma Gandhi was very impressed with our State. He said, "Andhra Desh is full of vigour. I could see no fleshless bones. The people are strong, powerful, insistent, generous and loving. They have faith in the future of their own Province and India." Would that we could live upto his expectations of us.

The keystone of progress is education. During the year 1969-70 a number of significant changes took place in the field of Education. The 2 year Intermediate Course was introduced as existed in the past. The existing one year P.U.C. and the 2 year Intermediate Course were run concurrently, with no one-year P.U.C. course from 1970-71. All the existing Higher Secondary and Multi-Purpose Schools in the State which were not approved for conversion into Junior Colleges, were converted into High Schools. Government have issued orders introducing the Telugu medium in the Junior College course commencing from 1969-70.

In view of the recurring droughts in parts of Andhra Pradesh it is small wonder that the Budget for the year under report placed great emphasis on irrigation. The total outlay proposed for 1969-70 for major and medium irrigation schemes was Rs. 947 lakhs, and for minor irrigation a sum of Rs. 241 lakhs was allotted to create an additional irrigation potential of 61,000 acres. This includes Rs. 31 lakhs for Minor Irrigation Works under the Special Telangana Development Schemes. The efficacy of these irrigation schemes is vital, affecting as they do the agricultural progress of the State. During 1968-69 there were several set backs on the agricultural front. The failure of the monsoon in the first three months of the Agricultural Year (1968-69) affected the Kharif sowings and transplantation of paddy in large parts of the State. Then came the

cyclones in October/November 1968 and May, 1969. In the context of these disasters, additional efforts were made during the year to restore our agricultural stability and economy.

To facilitate rapid industrialisation in Andhra Pradesh, the Government have offered several facilities to entrepreneurs, and are trying to enlist the co-operation of the centre by establishing Central sector projects. The most notable of these during the year under report is the Indo-Nippon Precision Bearing Project.

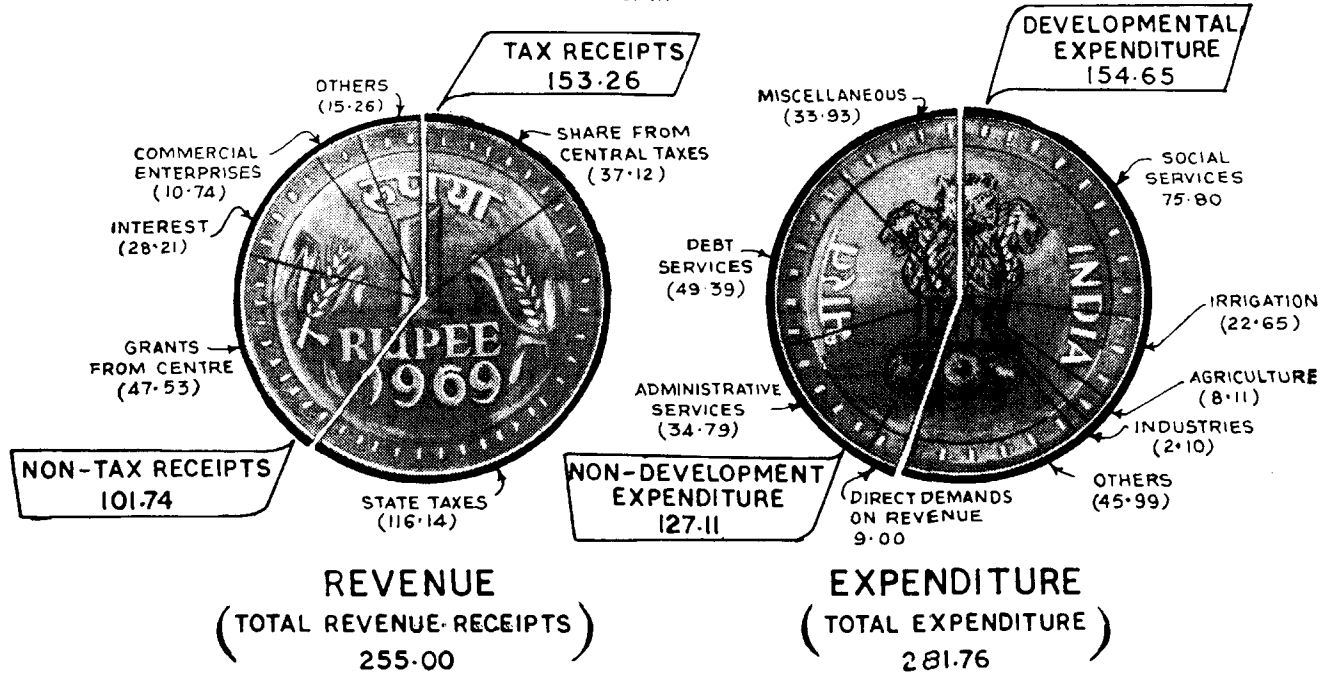
In the field of social welfare, in addition to the routine activities, a pioneer project in India was started in Andhra Pradesh. This was the Indo-Dutch Project for Child Welfare. A highly scientific oriented scheme if this is successful in our State. it will be emulated in other parts of the country as well.

These are just a few of the outstanding achievements in Andhra Pradesh during the year under report. Others, no less important, are given in the course of the volume and are not referred to here for the sake of brevity.

V. K. RAO,
Chief Secretary to Government.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

1969-70
(REVISED ESTIMATES)
RS. IN CRORES



CHAPTER I.

CHIEF EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

As stated in the last report, the year 1968-1969 was a trying period for Andhra Pradesh. Just as normalcy had almost been restored, nature once again upset the equilibrium of things in the shape of the disastrous cyclones in May, 1969 and November 1969 and urgent rescue and relief operations had to be organised to help the victims. Several individuals displayed conspicuous gallantry, among them a police official who was awarded a medal for his services on Republic Day, 1971. After the cyclone till the end of the year under report, except for some horrible crimes perpetrated by the Naxalites, there were no untoward incidents important enough to merit mention. The administrative machinery functioned normally. The following are some of the outstanding events during the year under report.

The Legislative Assembly : Important Enactments :

Among the more important enactments were the following :

The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation Act, 1970 (Act 4 of 1970) ; The Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1969 (Act 17 of 1969) ; The Gajapathinagaram Taluk and Ongole District (Formation) Act, 1970 (Act 2 of 1970) ; The Andhra Pradesh Sugarcane (Regulation of Supply and Purchase) Amendment Act, 1970 (Act 3 of 1970) ; The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Tenants and Ryots Protection (Amendment) Act, 1969 (Act 20 of 1969).

The State Budget for 1969-70 :

The final budget for 1969-70 was presented to the Andhra Pradesh Legislature on the 23rd August, 1969 and it was a deficit one. It provided a total revenue of Rs. 254.79 crores and an expenditure of Rs. 267.36 crores. Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 267.36 crores the State Plan expenditure was Rs. 15.97 crores, and on centrally sponsored schemes was Rs. 10.73 crores. The balance of Rs. 240.66 crores represents non-plan expenditure which included Rs. 13.83 crores towards relief measures on account of cyclones. No schemes of new expenditure outside the plan were included in the Budget Estimation.

The capital outlay on the Plan and Non-Plan Schemes was Rs. 39.74 crores. Some of the principal items of outlay were :

| | Rs. in Crores. |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Nagarjunasagar Project .. | 10.40 |
| Pochampad Project .. | 6.00 |
| Minor Irrigation Programme .. | 1.91 |
| Agro-Industries Corporation .. | 1.00 |

Inaugurations and laying foundation stones :

May 11, 1969 : Chief Minister inaugurated the Harijan Students' Convention at Hyderabad.

- September* 18, 1969 : Education Minister Sri P.V. Narasimha Rao, inaugurated the National Family Planning Fortnight at Hyderabad.
- 26, 1969 : The President Sri V.V. Giri inaugurated the " Gandhi Saptah " at Hyderabad.
- October* 29, 1969 : The Chief Minister laid the foundation stone for " Gaganvihar," a 14-storey building at Hyderabad.
- November* 7, 1969 : Vice-President G. S. Pathak laid the foundation stone for a college building at Anantapur.
- December* 2, 1969 : The Chief Minister inaugurated the Bakelite Hylam Limited at Sanatnagar, Hyderabad.
- January* 16, 1970 ; Sagar Waters were released in the Muktyala Branch Canal, Nalgonda District.
- February* 4, 1970 : Union Minister for Mines and Metals Sri R. Jagannatha Rao, inaugurated the Agnigundala Lead-Copper Deposits.

Legislations and Announcements :

- April* 3, 1959 : Government have issued orders withdrawing from the purview of the Public Service Commission the recruitment to Group IV Services and entrusting the same to District Collectors.
- April* 11, 1969 : Prime Minister announced effective steps for implementation of Telangana safeguards in the Lok Sabha.
- 19, 1969 : Government of India announced the appointment of a Committee of Jurists to consider the implications of the invalidation of the Mulki Rules by the Supreme Court.
- 25, 1969 : State Government announced the constitution of the high-powered Telangana Development Committee in pursuance of the Prime Minister's Statement.
- January* 19, 1969 : Cabinet sanctioned revised pay scales involving an additional expenditure of Rs. 5.50 crores.
- August* 14, 1969 : Governor addressed a joint session of the State Legislature.
- 23, 1969 : Finance Minister Sri K. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddi presented the 1969-70 Budget to the Assembly.
- November* 17, 1969 : Union Minister for Irrigation and Power chalked out cyclone relief measures in a statement to Parliament.
- February* 17, 1970 : Governor addressed a joint session of the Legislature.
- 14, 1970 : The President promulgated an ordinance re-nationalising the 14 top commercial banks.

- 19, 1970 : Finance Minister Sri K. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddi, presented the 1970-71 Budget to the Legislature.
- 23, 1970 : The Rs. 22.38 crores surplus Railway Budget for 1970-1971 was presented.
- 28, 1970 : A deficit Union Government Budget of Rs. 225 Crores for 1970-71 was presented to Parliament by the Prime Minister.

March 24, 1970 : The Lok Sabha passed the Bill to renationalise the 14 Major Banks.

Conferences, Seminars and Miscellaneous :

- June* 26, 1969 : The High Power Telangana Development Committee held its first meeting at Hyderabad.
- September* 18, 1969 : Revenue Minister Sri P. Thimma Reddy, addressed Legislators, Collectors and Zilla Parishad Chairman, at a Conference at Hyderabad to review cyclone relief work.
- October* 17, 1969 : A high-level review meeting on the implementation of Telangana 8-Point Plan was held at New Delhi, presided over by the Prime Minister.
- November* 29, 1969 : The first meeting of the Andhra Pradesh Tourist Development Committee was held at Hyderabad.
- February* 2, 1970 : Ongole district came into existence.

Appointments :

- July* 19, 1969 : A re-constituted Council of Ministers was sworn-in to-day with Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy as Chief Minister.
- August* 1, 1969 : Sri Justice N. Kumarayya was sworn in as Chief Justice by the Governor.
- 24, 1969 : President V.V. Giri assumed office of the President of India.

Deaths :

- May* 3, 1969 : President Dr. Zakir Hussain passed away at New Delhi.

V.I.Ps. Visits

- April* 27, 1969 : Central Advisory Committee headed by Sri Damle, Chairman, Union Public Service Commission, arrived at Hyderabad.
- May* 6, 1969 : The Bhargava Committee on Telangana surpluses arrived at Hyderabad.

- June 4, 1969* : The Prime Minister made an unscheduled air-dash to Hyderabad to study the Telangana question.
- 7, 1969 : Union Home Minister visited Hyderabad to study the Telangana problem.
- August 1, 1969* : Sri Justice N. Kumarayya was sworn in as Chief Justice by the Governor.
- September 6, 1969* : His Excellency Mr. Jean Dariden, Ambassador of France visited Hyderabad.
- 22, 1969 : The Union President arrived at Secunderabad for a short sojourn in Rashtrapathi Nilayam.
- November 2, 1969* : A party of 24 archaeologists headed by Sir Mortimer Wheeler arrived at Hyderabad. They visited historic monuments and Nagarjunasagar.
- 9, 1969 : The Consul General of Japan called on Chief Minister.
- February 3, 1970* : Mrs. Mehry Ahry, a poet and writer of Iran paid a visit to Hyderabad.



SWEARING-IN-CEREMONY OF MINISTERS OF THE ANDHRA PRADESH CABINET AT
2.45 P. M. ON SATURDAY THE 19TH JULY 1969 AT RAI BHAVAN.

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 16 Cabinet Ministers with Sri K. Brahmananda Reddi as the Chief Minister.

The business of the Government among the Ministers was allocated as shown below till 14-7-1969 :

1. SRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY :

Chief Minister in-charge of General Administration, Services, Elections, Planning, Bureau of Economics, Power, Transport, Home, Police, Arms Act, Passports, Finance and Commercial Taxes.

2. SRI P. THIMMA REDDY :

Minister in-charge of Agriculture, Food Production, Marketing, Rural Indebtedness, Debt Relief, Money lending and money-lenders, Animal Husbandry, Integrated Milk Project, and Dairy Development and State Warehousing Corporation.

3. SRI V. B. RAJU :

Minister in-charge of Land Revenue, Land Reforms, Registration and Stamps, Evacuee Property, Atiyat, Jagir Administration, Debt Settlement Board, Civil Supplies and Rationing.

4. SRI THOTA RAMASWAMY :

Minister in-charge of Panchayati Raj, Panchayats, Forests and Small Savings.

5. SRI J. V. NARSING RAO :

Minister in-charge of Buildings, Roads and Highways, Ports, Public Gardens, City Water Works, P.W.D. Workshops and concurrent subjects relating to Railways and Telegraphs.

6. SRI T. V. RAGHAVULU :

Minister in-charge of Law, Courts, Law Offices and Prisons.

7. SRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO :

Minister in-charge of Education, Archaeology, History of Freedom Movement, Literary and Scientific Associations including Academies, Museums, Music Colleges and Schools, Preservation and Translation of Ancient Manuscripts, Financial Assistance to Men of Letters, Development of Modern Indian Languages, State Archives, Regional Historical and Research and Records Committee, College of Fine Arts and Architecture, Physical Education, Official Language and Legislature.

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

8. SRI B. V. GURUMURTHY :

Minister in-charge of Industries including Major Industries, Industrial Co-operatives, Stationery and Printing, Small Scale Industries Corporation and Controlled Commodities.

9. SRI N. CHENCHURAMA NAIDU :

Minister in-charge of Municipal Administration, Town Planning, Housing and Accommodation Control.

10. SRI K. VIJAYABHASKARA REDDY :

Minister in-charge of Co-operation, Co-operative Sugar Factories, Tungabhadra Project and Nagarjunasagar Project and their Ayacut Development.

11. SRI R. RAMALINGA RAJU :

Minister in charge of Religious and Charitable Endowments.

12. SRI S. SUBBA REDDY :

Minister in-charge of Irrigation except Nagarjunasagar Project and Tungabhadra Projects and Tribal Welfare.

13. SRI K. V. NARAYANA REDDY :

Minister in-charge of Labour, Commerce, Export Promotion, Mines and Mining Corporation.

14. SRI MOHD. IBRAHIM ALI ANSARI :

Minister in charge of Health and Medical, Wakf, Wakf Board and Salar Jung State.

15. SRI ARIGAY RAMASWAMY :

Minister in-charge of Social Welfare including Women's Welfare.

16. SRI V. SATYANARAYANA RAO :

Minister in-charge of Excise, Prohibition and Fisheries.

Consequent on the acceptance of the resignation tendered by Sarvasri V.B. Raju, J. V. Narsing Rao, P.V. Narasimha Rao, B. V. Gurumurthy, S. Sidha Reddy, K. V. Narayana Reddi, Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari and Arigey Ramaswamy of their membership of the Council of Ministers with effect from the afternoon of 14th July, 1969, the Governor of Andhra Pradesh re-allocated under clause (3) of Article 166 of the Constitution of India, the following subjects, hitherto in their portfolios to Shri K. Brahmanandi Reddi, Chief Minister :—

Land Revenue, Land Reforms, Registration and Stamps, Evacuee Property, Atiyat, Jagir Administration, Debt Settlement Board, Civil Supplies and Rationing—in the portfolio of Shri V. B. Raju.

Buildings, Roads, Highways, Ports, Public Gardens, City Water Works, Public Works Department, Workshops and concurrent subjects relating to Railways and Telegraphs—in the portfolio of Shri J.V. Narasing Rao.

Education, Archaeology, History of Freedom Movement, Literary and Scientific Associations including Academies, Museums, Music Colleges and Schools, Preservation and translation of Ancient Manuscripts, Financial Assistance to Men of Letters, Development of Modern Indian Languages, State Archives, Regional Historical and Research and Records Committee, College of Fine Arts and Architecture, Physical Education, Official Language and Legislature—Janasambandha Sakha (Information and Public Relations) Cinematograph, Tourism, Relief and Rehabilitation, Ravindra Bharathi, Sports Council and Games, Stadium and Cultural Delegations visiting the State—in the portfolio of Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao.

Industries, including Major Industries, Industrial Co-operatives, Stationery and Printing, Small Scale Industries Corporation and Controlled Commodities—in the portfolio of Shri B.V. Gurumurthy.

Irrigation except Nagarjunasagar Project and Tungabhadra Projects and Tribal Welfare—in the portfolio of Shri S. Sidha Reddy.

Labour, Commerce, Export Promotion, Mines and Mining Corporation—in the portfolio of Shri K. V. Narayana Reddy.

Health and Medical, Waqfs, Waqf Board and Salar Jung Estate—in the portfolio of Shri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari.

Social Welfare including Women's Welfare—in the portfolio of Sri Anigay Ramaswamy.

On 19-7-1969 the Governor of Andhra Pradesh had sworn in the following persons to be the other Ministers of his Council of Ministers with effect from the afternoon of 19-7-1969 :

CABINET MINISTERS :

1. Shri J. V. Narsing Rao, Deputy Chief Minister.
2. Shri Pamulaparthi Venkata Narasimha Rao.
3. Shri Kakani Venkataratnam.
4. Dr. Manne Narayana Lakshminarasiah.
5. Shri Seelam Siddha Reddy.
6. Shri Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari.
7. Shri Jalagam Vengal Rao.
8. Shri Anagani Bhagavantha Rao.
9. Shri Vasireddi Krishnamurthi Naidu.
10. Shri G. Sanjiva Reddy.
11. Shri Dasari Perumallu.

MINISTERS OF STATE :

1. Shri Sagi Suryanarayana Raju.
2. Shri Akkiraju Vasudeva Rao.
3. Shri Anam Sanjeeva Reddy.
4. Shri Ramachandra Rao Kalyani.
5. Shri Ronda Narapa Reddy.
6. Shrimathi Roda Mistry.
7. Shri Gurram Chinna Venkanna.
8. Shri V. Purushotham Reddy.
9. Shri C. Rajanarsimha.
10. Shri Pamulapati Ankineedu Prasadarao.
11. Shri S. R. A. S. Appalanaidu.

Consequent on the expansion of the Council of Ministers, the Governor of Andhra Pradesh had re-allocated the business of the Government among his Ministers as follows :—

1. Shri K. BRAHMANANDA REDDI,
Chief Minister. to be in-charge of General Administration, Services, Co-operation, Major Industries, Excise and Prohibition, Tribal Welfare, Law, Courts and Prisons and Legislature.
2. SHRI J. V. NARSING RAO,
Deputy Chief Minister. to be in-charge of Planning, Bureau of Economics, Buildings, Roads and Highways, Public Gardens, City Water Works, P.W.D., Workshops and concurrent subjects relating to Railways and Telegraphs.
3. Shri P. THIMMA REDDY to be in-charge of Land Revenue, Registration and Stamps, Evacuee Property, Atiyat, Jagir Administration and Debt Settlement Board
4. Shri THOTA RAMASWAMY to be in-charge of Panchayati Raj, Panchayats and Small Savings.
5. Shri P.V. NARASIMHA RAO to be in-charge of Education, Archaeology, History of Freedom Movement, Literary and Scientific Associations including Academies, Museums, Music Colleges and Schools, Preservation and Translation of Ancient Manuscripts, Financial Assistance to Men of Letters, Development of Modern Indian Languages, State Archives, Regional Historical and Research and Records Committee,

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| | College of Fine Arts and Architecture and Official Language. |
| 6. Shri KAKANI VENKATARATNAM | to be in-charge of Agriculture, Food Production, Animal Husbandry, Integrated Milk Project and Dairy Development. |
| 7. Dr. M.N. LAKSHMINARASIAH | to be in-charge of Transport. |
| 8. Shri N. CHENCHURAMA NAIDU. | to be in-charge of Municipal Administration and Town Planning. |
| 9. Shri K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY. | to be in-charge of Finance and Commercial Taxes. |
| 10. Shri R. RAMALINGA RAJU | to be in-charge of Religious and Charitable Endowments. |
| 11. Shri S. SIDDHA REDDY | to be in-charge of Irrigation (excluding Minor and Medium Irrigation Drainage and Flood Control). |
| 12. Shri MOHID. IBRAHIM ALI ANSARI. | to be in-charge of Health and Medical, Waqfs, Waqfs Board and Salar Jung Museum. |
| 13. Shri J. VENGAL RAO. | to be in-charge of Home, Police, Arms Act, Passports, Cinematograph and Elections. |
| 14. Shri A. BHAGVANTHA RAO | to be in-charge of Handlooms, Co-operative Textile Mills and Co-operative Sugar Factories. |
| 15. Shri V. KRISHNAMURTHY NAIDU. | to be in-charge of Power, Stationery and Printing. |
| 16. Shri G. SANJEEVA REDDY | to be in-charge of Labour, Relief and Rehabilitation. |
| 17. Shri D. PERUMALLU | to be in-charge of Social Welfare excluding Women's Welfare. |

Governor's Tours in Andhra Pradesh State :

The Governor toured in Chittoor, Visakhapatnam, Kurnool, Anantapur, Krishna and Khammam districts.

In the course of his tours, the Governor visited—

Educational Institutions : Such as the Andhra University, Waltair,

Local Government Institutions : Such as the Zilla Parishad Offices at Kurnool, Anantapur and Machilipatnam,

Social Service Organisations, Medical Institutions and Religious Institutions : Such as the Sankara Matam at Visakhapatnam, and

Laying of Foundation Stones at Handi-Crafts Emporium Buildings Vijayawada ; Family Planning Clinic, Gudivada and Sterilisation Ward at the Government Headquarters Hospital, Machilipatnam.

He also visited

Industrial Concerns : Such as the Cement Factory at Cementnagar, Kurnool District ; and opened Institutions, such as the newly constructed Junior Colleges, Dharmavaram.

During the above tours, the Governor received welcome addresses, representations and memoranda from various individuals, local bodies and other Social Welfare Organisations. The Governor utilised his tours to make an appeal to the public, the local bodies and other Social Welfare Organisations to work in a spirit of self help and mutual co-operation and thus improve the living conditions of the people, particularly those in villages.

Tours outside the State : On his way to Tirupati on the 22nd April, the Governor attended a reception organised by the Gujarati Mandal at Madras and also met Sardar Ujjal Singh, Governor of Madras and discussed with him matters of common interest.

The Governor left for Delhi on the afternoon of the 3rd May, 1969 to pay his last respects to the late President Dr. Zakir Hussain.

During his visit to Ahmedabad, on the 5th September, 1969, the Governor declared open the new buildings of the Textile Technicians Supervisors' and Officers' Union at Ahmedabad.

On the 11th December, the Governor attended an informal conference of the Governors at the Rashtrapathi Bhavan, New Delhi, and the regular conference on the 12th and 13th December.

On the 4th March, 1970 he laid the foundation stone for the construction of 150 hutments at Surat intended for the poor people of the area whose houses had been washed away during the Floods in 1968.

Engagements of the Governor at Hyderabad : The Governor inaugurated the 50th Anniversary celebrations of the International Labour Organisation at the Ravindra Bharati, Hyderabad, and the 14th Annual Session of the Andhra Pradesh Government Electrical Engineers' Association at Vidyut Soudha, Khairatabad. He presided over a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Indian Red Cross Society, Andhra Pradesh State Branch, at Raj Bhavan, and visited the All India Radio Station, Hyderabad to record a Broadcast Message. On the 25th, he witnessed the screening of the Documentary Film on late Dr. Zakir Hussain and late Sri Jawaharlal Nehru organised by Films Division Branch of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry, Government of India. In July, 1970 the Governor presided over the Graduation Ceremony of the Military College of Electronics and Mathematical Engineering, Secunderabad. On 19th July, some new Ministers of the Andhra Pradesh Cabinet were sworn-in by the Governor, at Raj Bhavan.

On 1st August, the Governor administered the oath of Office to Justice Shri N. Kumarayya as Chief Justice of the Andhra Pradesh High Court at Raj Bhavan. Later in the month, he addressed the Joint

Session of the Andhra Pradesh State Legislature in the Assembly Hall, Public Gardens, Hyderabad.

The Governor attended a Civic Reception given to the President of India by the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad at Ravindra Bharati, and called on the President of India at Rashtrapati Nilayam, Bolaram. He attended the inauguration of the Gandhi Saptah and exhibition by the President of India at Ravindra Bharati, Hyderabad.

During October, 1969, he inaugurated the Fourth Andhra Pradesh T.B. and Chest Diseases Workers' Conference and the T.B. Seal Sale Campaign at the Niloufer Hospital, Hyderabad, presided over the Gandhi Centenary Celebrations at the Andhra Mahila Sabha, Hyderabad, attended the laying of the foundation stone for Children's Ward by the President of India at Sarojini Devi Eye Hospital, Hyderabad, presided over the Annual State Council Meeting of the Bharat Scouts and Guides, Andhra Pradesh State Branch, at Raj Bhavan, attended the inauguration by the President of India of the "Fifteen Years of Natya Sangam in Andhra Pradesh" at the Ravindra Bharati, inaugurated the Cricket Test Match between India and New Zealand at Lal Bahadur Stadium, Hyderabad, inaugurated the exhibition of the Japanese Colour Prints at Kala Bhavan, Hyderabad, took a test flight of Fokker Fellowship at Begumpet, and presided over a meeting of the Salar Jung Museum Board at Raj Bhavan.

During November, 1969, the Governor addressed the participants of the Second Session of the programme for Young Managers at the Administrative Staff College of India, Bella Vista, Hyderabad, and presided over a meeting of the Special Fund for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen at Raj Bhavan.

December 1969 : The Governor presided over a meeting of the Committee of Administration, Post-War Services Re-construction Fund at Raj Bhavan and a seminar on National Integration at Gandhi Bhavan, Hyderabad. He inaugurated the Biennial All India Identification, Police Officers' Conference at the Jubilee Hall, Public Gardens, Hyderabad and the Open Air Theatre and Fine Arts Building at the College of Home Science, Saifabad, Hyderabad.

During January, 1970, the Governor presided over the inaugural function of the Tourism Week celebrations at the Secunderabad Race Course, Secunderabad, inaugurated the Exhibition of "Pageant from Past" at the Jawahar Bal Bhavan Public Gardens, Hyderabad, inaugurated the Regional Conferences of All India Khadi and Village Industries Workers at Andhra Saraswath Parishad Hall, Ramkote, Hyderabad, and on the 26th took the Salute at the Republic Day Ceremonial Parade at the Parade Ground Secunderabad. In the evening, he gave an "At Home" at Raj Bhavan in connection with the Republic Day Celebrations.

During February, the Governor inaugurated the Annual Conference of the Indian Psychiatric Society at the Jubilee Hall, Public Gardens, Hyderabad, addressed the Joint Session of the Andhra Pradesh State Legislature at the Assembly Hall, Public Gardens, Hyderabad, and inaugurated the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the Institution of Engineers, Andhra Pradesh Centre, Khairatabad, Hyderabad.

Finally, in March, 1970, he was the Chief Guest at the All India Industrial Exhibition, Hyderabad, inaugurated the All India Session of the Aeronautical Society of India at the Institution of Engineers (India), Andhra Pradesh Centre, Hyderabad, and was the Chief Guest at the Film Stars Nite Programme sponsored by the Andhra Pradesh Welfare Fund at the Lal Bahadur Stadium, Hyderabad.

Presiding over the University Convocations :

The Governor presided over the Annual Convocation of the Osmania University at Hyderabad on the 15th November, 1969. On the 26th December, he presided over the Forty-third Annual Convocation of the Andhra University at Waltair. On the 15th March, 1970, he presided over the Annual Convocation of the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University at the University Campus, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad.

CHAPTER III
THE LEGISLATURE

Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly

Party Position.—The party position in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly as on 31-3-1970 excluding the Hon'ble Speaker is as follows :

| | |
|---|-----|
| Congress | 175 |
| Telangana Unity Front | 28 |
| Swatantra Party | 19 |
| Congress (Organisation) | 14 |
| Communist Party of India | 10 |
| Community Party of India (Marxists) | 8 |
| People's Democratic Group | 4 |
| Jana Congress | 7 |
| Bharatiya Jan Sangh | 3 |
| Republican Party | 2 |
| Samyuktha Socialist Party | 1 |
| Independents | 12 |
| Nominated | 1 |
| Vacant | 3 |
| Total | 287 |

Assembly Session

During the period under review, the Assembly sat for 70 days.

Questions

Particulars regarding Questions during the said period are given below :—

| | Starred | Unstarred | Short Notice | Total. |
|---|---------|-----------|-----------------|--------|
| 1. Number of Questions received | 2,140 | .. | 681 | 2,821 |
| 2. Number of Questions admitted | 895 | †142 | *122 | 1,435 |
| 3. Number of Questions disallowed | 1,103 | .. | 283 | 1,386 |
| 4. Number of Questions answered | 1,529 | 194 | 115 | 1,838 |

† Starred questions admitted as unstarred questions.

* Short Notice questions admitted as Ordinary starred questions.

Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council

Party Position :

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| Congress | 53 |
| Congress (O) | 84 |
| Telangana United Front | 7 |
| Bharateeya Jan Sangh | 4 |
| Communist (Marxist) | 2 |
| Communist Party of India | 2 |
| Swatantra | 3 |
| Nationalist Teachers Front | 3 |
| National Democrats | 3 |
| Independents | 5 |
| Total | 90 |

Council Session

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

Questions

Particulars regarding Questions during the said period are given below :—

| | Starred | Unstarred | Short Notice | Total |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-----------|--------------|-------|
| 1. Number of Questions Received .. | 744 | Nil | 89 | 833* |
| 2. Number of Questions admitted .. | 627 | .. | 51 | 678 |
| 3. Number of Questions disallowed .. | 117 | .. | 38 | 155 |
| 4. Number of Questions answered .. | 517 | 23 | 14 | 554 |

* Questions starred were treated as unstarred questions.

Course of Legislation

During the period under review, 15 Bills were passed by the Assembly, and 11 Bills by the Council, a short summary of which follows : under the heading 'Acts'.

Appropriation.—The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1969 (Act 19 of 1969) was enacted to provide for the appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh for the service of the financial year commencing on the 1st April, 1969.

The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation Act, 1970 (Act 4 of 1970) was enacted to provide for the authorisation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the year which commenced on the 1st April, 1964, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1970 (Act 5 of 1970) was enacted to provide for the appropriation of the moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh for the service of the financial year commencing on the 1st April 1970.

The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 1970 (Act 6 of 1970) was enacted to provide for the appropriation of certain further moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh for the service of the financial year which commenced on the 1st April, 1969.

Municipal Corporations

The Hyderabad Municipal Corporations (Amendment) Act, 1969 (Act 17 of 1969) was enacted to fix the initial term of office of councillors at five years instead of four years and to extend the term of the existing Councillors for one year beyond the 2nd August, 1969 by amending section 6 of the Hyderabad Municipal Corporations Act, 1955. The Act repeals the Hyderabad Municipal Corporations (Amendment) Ordinance, 1969.

Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads

The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads (Amendment) Act, 1969 (Act 18 of 1969) was enacted so as to replace the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads (Amendment) Ordinance, 1969 (Ordinance 3 of 1969).

Preventive Detention

The Andhra Pradesh Preventive Detention Act, 1970 (Act 1 of 1970) was enacted to replace the Andhra Pradesh Preventive Detention Ordinance, 1969.

Revenue Administration

The Gajapathinagaram Taluk and Ongole District (Formation) Act, 1970 (Act 2 of 1970) was enacted providing for the formation of a new taluk known as Gajapathinagaram taluk and a new district known as Ongole District with a view to facilitating better administration and development of the areas concerned and for matters connected therewith. The Act repeals the Gajapathinagaram taluk and Ongole District (Formation) Ordinance, 1970.

Sugarcane

The Andhra Pradesh Sugarcane (Regulation of Supply and Purchase) Amendment Act, 1970 (Act 3 of 1970) amends section 16 of, and the schedule to, the Andhra Pradesh Sugarcane (Regulation of Supply and Purchase) Act, 1961 so as to enable the occupier of a co-operative factory,

notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the schedule and notwithstanding that an area has been declared as a factory zone for the said factory, to purchase in accordance with the bye-laws of the factory, the quantity of the cane required by the factory from the members of the said factory, whether they grow cane within or without the factory zone.

Tenancy

The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Tenants and Ryots Protection (Amendment) Act, 1969 (Act 20 of 1969) provides for the continuance of the life of the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Tenants and Ryots Protection Act, 1949 for a further period of three years beyond the 7th October, 1969.

Village Service

The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Proprietary Estates' Village Service and the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Hereditary Village Officers Laws (Repeal) Act, 1969 (Act 16 of 1969) was enacted,—

(i) to repeal the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Proprietary Estates' Village Service Act, 1894 and the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Hereditary Village Offices Act, 1895 and Chapter XI of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1881, in its application to the area to which this Act extends and certain other enactments in force in the Andhra Area, as they contain provisions for appointment of village officers on the basis of hereditary principle which offends article 16 (1) and 16 (2) ; and

(ii) to make rules under the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution regulating the recruitment and the conditions of service of village officers in the Andhra Area.

The Act repeals the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Proprietary Estates' Village Service and the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Hereditary Village Offices Laws (Repeal) Ordinance 1969 (Ordinance 1 of 1969).

Ordinances

The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Proprietary Estates' Village Service and the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Hereditary Village Officers Laws (Repeal) Ordinance, 1969 (Ordinance 1 of 1969) repeals the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Proprietary Estates' Village Services Act, 1894 and the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Hereditary Village Offices Act, 1895 and certain other enactments in force in the Andhra Area.

The Hyderabad Municipal Corporations (Amendment) Ordinance, 1969 (Ordinance 2 of 1969) amends section 6 of the Hyderabad Municipal Corporations Act, 1955, so as to fix the initial term of office of the Councillors at five years instead of four years, and to empower the Government to extend the said term of office of the councillors beyond five years by such period not exceeding six years in the aggregate.

The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads (Amendment) Ordinance, 1969 (Ordinance 3 of 1969) amends sections 7, 8, 8-A, 14, 37, 39 and 43 of the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Act, 1959 for extending the term of office of the President and

Vice-President of Panchayat Samithis under certain circumstances specified therein.

The Andhra Pradesh Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance, 1969 (Ordinance 4 of 1969) was promulgated to provide for the maintenance of certain essential services and the normal life of the community in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

The Andhra Pradesh Sugarcane (Regulation of Supply and Purchase) Amendment Ordinance, 1969 (Ordinance 5 of 1969) amends section 16, of, and the schedule to, the Andhra Pradesh Sugarcane (Regulation of Supply and Purchase) Act, 1961.

The Andhra Pradesh Preventive Detention Ordinance, 1969 (Ordinance 6 of 1969) was promulgated generally on the lines of the Preventive Detention Act, 1959 (Central Act IV of 1950) with a few additional provisions relating to validity and operation of certain detention orders and continuance of detention orders made under the Central Act beyond the 31st December 1969.,

The Gajapathinagaram Taluk and Ongole District (Formation) Ordinance, 1970 (Ordinance 1 of 1970) provides for the formation of the new taluk of Gajapathinagaram in the Visakhapatnam District and the new district of Ongole in the State of Andhra Pradesh and for matters connected therewith.

Regulations

The Andhra Pradesh Mahals (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Regulation, 1969 (Regulation 1 of 1969) provides for the abolition of mahals in the Scheduled Areas of Nugur, Alabaka and Charla in the Khammam district of the State of Andhra Pradesh.

The Andhra Pradesh Muttas (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Regulation, 1969, (Regulation 2 of 1969) provides for the abolition of muttas in certain scheduled areas of the State of Andhra Pradesh and conversion thereof into ryotwari lands.

The Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Land Transfer (Amendment) Regulation, 1970 (Regulation 1 of 1970) seeks to amend the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Land Transfer Regulation, 1959 (Regulation 1 of 1959) providing that notwithstanding anything contained in any enactment, rule or law in force, in the Agency tracts, any transfer of immovable property situated in the Agency tracts by a person, whether or not such person is a member of a Scheduled Tribe, shall be absolutely null and void, unless such transfer is made in favour of a person, who is a member of a Scheduled Tribe or a Society registered or deemed to be registered under the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Societies Act, 1964, which is composed solely of members of the Scheduled Tribes.

The Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Ryotwari Settlement Regulation, 1970 (Regulation 2 of 1970) provides for the ryotwari settlement of certain lands in the Scheduled Areas in the Andhra Area of the State of Andhra Pradesh in respect of which no settlement has been effected.

CHAPTER IV
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Civil Justice

High Court Judges Strength.—At the commencement of the year under report i.e., on 1-4-1969 the number of Judges working in the High Court was 20, viz., 18 permanent, 2 additional. During the course of the year two permanent judges retired, one permanent judge was transferred to the Supreme Court of India, two additional judges were made permanent and two Additional Judges were appointed. Thus at the close of the period under report, i.e., as on 31-3-1970, 19 Judges, 17 permanent and 2 additional were actually working in the High Court.

State of File in the High Courts

The following statement will disclose the several categories of Civil cases filed, disposed of and pending in the High Court during the financial year 1969-70.

(The figures shown in the brackets alongside the figures furnished in the table for the year under report are those of the previous financial year 1968-69).

| Sl. No. | Nature of the case | Cases pending as on 1-4-1969. | No. of cases instituted during the year 1969-70 | No. of cases disposed of during the year 1969-70 | No. of cases pending as on 31-3-1970 |
|---------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. | First Appeals | 2508 (2433) | 649 (836) | 767 (761) | 2390 (2508) |
| 2. | Second Appeals | 1962 (2664) | 934 (904) | 1249 (1606) | 1647 (1962) |
| 3. | Civil Miscellaneous Appeals | 812 (1158) | 464 (485) | 707 (871) | 569 (812) |
| 4. | Civil Miscellaneous Second Appeals | 133 (311) | 111 (100) | 102 (278) | 142 (133) |
| 5. | Letter Patent Appeals | 321 (258) | 173 (247) | 227 (224) | 267 (321) |
| 6. | Writ Appeals | 630 (218) | 602 (849) | 682 (437) | 550 (630) |
| 7. | Writ Petitions | 5733 (6037) | 4696 (5095) | 5412 (5399) | 5017 (5733) |
| 8. | Civil Suits | Nil (Nil) | 2 (Nil) | — (Nil) | 2 (Nil) |
| 9. | Special Tribunal Appeals | 51 (47) | 29 (17) | 48 (13) | 32 (51) |
| 10. | City Civil Court Appeals | 535 (528) | 102 (175) | 100 (168) | 537 (535) |
| 11. | Civil Miscellaneous Petitions | 5750 (4876) | 18159 (20202) | 19433 (19322) | 4476 (5750) |
| 12. | Civil Revision Petitions | 1553 (2211) | 2335 (2462) | 2736 (3120) | 1152 (1553) |
| 13. | Tax Revision Cases | 231 (206) | 67 (46) | 174 (21) | 124 (231) |
| 14. | Referred Cases | 186 (149) | 61 (88) | 78 (51) | 169 (186) |



SWEARING IN OF SRI JUSTICE N. KUMARAYYA, AS CHIEF JUSTICE
OF ANDHRA PRADESH HIGH COURT ON 1-8-1969,

As seen from the above figures there was a slight increase in the institutions in respect of the following cases :

- Second Appeals.
- Civil Miscellaneous Second Appeals.
- Special Tribunal Appeals.
- Tax Revision Cases.

The disposals in respect of Writ Appeals, Writ Petitions, Special Tribunal Appeals, Civil Miscellaneous Petitions, Tax Revision Cases and Referred Cases have also considerably increased.

The pendency at the end of the year has decreased in all categories except in Civil Miscellaneous Second Appeals, Civil Suits and City Civil Court Appeals. The total pendency at the end of the year has come down to 17,074 cases as against the total pendency of 20,405 cases at the beginning of the year.

Appeals to the Supreme Court.—At the commencement of the year under report 14 (40) Applications for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court of India were pending in the High Court. As many as 387 (324) applications were filed in the High Court during the year, thus making available a total of 401 (364) applications for disposal. Out of these, 360 (350) applications were disposed of, leaving a pendency of 41 (14) applications at the end of the year.

Contempt Applications.—The number of Contempt Applications pending in the High Court at the commencement of the year was (9). During the year 59 (42) applications were received making a total of 66 (51) applications available for disposal. Out of these 58 (44) applications were disposed of leaving a balance of 8 (7) Contempt applications pending at the end of the year.

Subordinate Civil Courts

The number of Judicial Officers who presided over the Civil Courts during the year 1969-70 is given below :

| Sl.No. | Designation. | Number of Officers |
|--------|--|--------------------|
| 1. | District Judges | 19 |
| | Chief Judge, City Civil Court, Hyderabad .. | 1 |
| | Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Hyderabad .. | 1 |
| | Total .. | 21 |
| 2. | District Judges working as the presiding Officers in the Tribunals and Labour Court | 4 |
| 3. | Two Additional Chief Judges, City Civil Court, Hyderabad, and one Additional Chief Judge, City Small Causes Court, Hyderabad | 3 |
| 4. | Additional District Judges in the Mofussil | 13 |
| 5. | Subordinate Judges | 51 |
| 6. | District Munsifs including 3 temporary District Munsifs working as presiding officers of the 3 Rent Controller Courts in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad | 204 |
| | Total .. | 275 |

State of File in the Subordinate Civil Courts

Original Suits.—The total number of original suits pending at the commencement of the year under report in all the Civil Courts in the State was 34,141 (31,576). During the year as many as 33,387 (34,738) original suits were instituted and 43,777 (4,334) were revived or otherwise received. Thus, the total number of suits available for disposal was 71,905 (70,648). Out of these, 35,771 (36,507) suits were disposed of leaving a pendency of 36,134 (34,141) suits at the end of the year. Of the pendency of 36,134 (34,141) suits 17,160 (15,100) suits were pending for more than one year. There was an increase in the total pendency of original suits by 1,993 (2,565) at the end of the year.

Nature and value of Original Suits.—Out of the 33,387 (34,738) Original Suits instituted during the year 18,386 (17,720) relate to money or movable property, 8,956 (10,145) pertain to immovable property (Title) and 6,045 (6,873) to other categories. The aggregate money value of the 33,387 (34,738) Original suits was approximately Rs. 34,52,59,932.59 (Rs. 12,84,95,061.01).

Small Cause Suits.—The number of Small Cause Suits pending at the commencement of the year was 14,532 (13,694). The total number of Small Cause Suits instituted during the year was 41,180 (42,245) while 5,688 (824) were revived or received otherwise. Thus the total number of Small Cause Suits available for disposal was 55,526 (56,763). Out of these 40,656 (42,231) S.C. Suits were disposed of leaving a balance of 14,870 (14,532) at the close of the year. 3,316 (6,028) Small Cause Suits were pending for over six months. Thus there was a substantial reduction in the pendency of over six months old Small Cause Suits.

The total value of the 41,180 (42,245) Small Cause Suits instituted during the year was about Rs. 1,71,72,455.80 (Rs. 1,75,02,386).

Civil Miscellaneous Cases.—The pendency at the commencement of the year was 52,241 (58,563). The total number of Civil Miscellaneous Cases instituted in all the Subordinate Civil Courts during the year was 2,82,510 (2,75,618). Out of the 3,34,751 (3,34,181) Civil Miscellaneous Cases available for disposal 2,79,288 (2,81,940) Civil Miscellaneous Cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 55,463 (52,241) pending at the close of the year.

Civil Appeals.—The pendency of Civil Appeal in all the District Courts in the State and the Subordinate Judge's Courts in Andhra area was 7,745 (7,347). The number of Civil Appeals instituted during the year was 4,421 (4,505) whereas 311 (362) Civil Appeals were received otherwise or remanded or re-admitted. Thus, the total number of appeals available for disposal was 12,477 (12,214). Out of these 4,083 (4,469) were disposed of leaving a balance of 8,394 (7,745) Appeals pending at the end of the year. Of these 3,767 (2,309) Civil Appeals were pending for more than one year.

Civil Miscellaneous Appeals.—There were 1,460 (1,332) Civil Miscellaneous Appeals pending at the commencement of the year. 1692 (1,576) Civil Miscellaneous Appeals were preferred whereas 44 (66) were revived, remanded or otherwise received. Thus the total number of Civil Miscellaneous Appeals available for disposal during the year was 3,196 (2,964).

Out of them 1,526 (1,504) Civil Miscellaneous Appeals were disposed of leaving a pendency of 1,670 (1,460) at the end of the year. Out of them 262 (246) Civil Miscellaneous Appeals were pending for more than one year.

Execution Petitions.—The number of E.Ps., pending at the commencement of the year was 22,837 (22,453). The number of E.Ps., filed during the year was 39,989 (42,047) whereas 1,162 (675) E.Ps. were received either by transfer or by way of being readmitted. Thus a total of 63,988 (65,175) E.Ps., was available for disposal during the year. In all 40,099 (42,338) E.Ps. were disposed of leaving a pendency of 23,889 (22,837) at the end of the year including 9,544 (9,059) E.Ps., pending for more than six months.

Value of the Execution Petitions.—The approximate aggregate amount involved in the Execution Petitions disposed of was Rs. 4,57,51,057.17 (Rs. 4,27,461,595.69) and the total approximate amount realised was Rs. 1,68,44,827.53 (Rs. 1,27,40,131.16) during the year 1969-70.

Insolvency Petitions.—There was a pendency of 963 (808) I.Ps., at the commencement of the year. The total-number of I.Ps., registered during the year was 730 (776) while 93 (92) I.Ps., were otherwise received. Thus the total number of I.Ps., available for disposal was 1,786 (1,676). Out of these 279 (304) I.Ps., were withdrawn or not prosecuted and 462 (409) were actually disposed of leaving a pendency of 1,045 (963) I.Ps., at the close of the year.

Criminal Justice

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 case | Pendency as on 1-4-69 | No. of cases filed during the year 1969-70 | No. of cases disposed of during the year 69-70 | Pendency as on 31-3-70 |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|------------------------|
| Referred Trials | (4) | 25 (24) | 22 (27) | 4 () |
| Criminal Appeals | 895 (1461) | 921 (954) | 1046 (1520) | 770 (895) |
| Criminal Revision Cases. | 350(643) | 893 (858) | 796 (1148) | 474 (350) |

(The figures shown in the brackets alongside the figures for the year under report are those of the previous financial year 1968-69).

In the 22 (27) Referred Trials disposed of 25 (44) persons were involved. Death sentence was confirmed on 9 (8) persons during the year. In respect of 12 (19) persons sentence of death was modified while 4 (11) 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 the Criminal Justice during the year under report is as follows :—

| | | | |
|--|----|----|-----|
| (1) Sessions Judges including the Principal Sessions Judge, Session division of Hyderabad. | | | 20 |
| (2) Additional Sessions Judges | .. | .. | 15 |
| (3) Assistant Sessions Judges | .. | .. | 50 |
| (4) Judicial First Class Magistrates | .. | .. | 204 |
| (5) Judicial II Class Magistrates | .. | .. | 32 |

State of file in the Subordinate Criminal Courts

Sessions Cases.—The number of Sessions Cases pending at the commencement of the year was 213 (318). In all 1,293 (1,295) preliminary Register Cases were committed to the various Sessions Divisions during the year, thus making the total of 1,506 (1,613) cases available for disposal. During the year 1,250 (14,00) Sessions Cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 256 (213) cases pending at the close of the year.

The total number of persons involved in all the Sessions cases was 9,198 (8,716). Out of them 4,054 (4,722) persons were either discharged or acquitted and 1,582 (693) persons were either transferred had escaped or died. 1,726 (1,806) male-adults were convicted while the number of females convicted was, 31 (35).

The number of persons remaining under trial at the end of the year was 1,805 (1,446).

Criminal Appeals.—The number of Criminal Appeals pending at the commencement of the year was 823 (919) while 3,693 (3,507) Criminal Appeals were registered during the year, thus making a total of 4,516 (4,426) Criminal Appeals available for disposal. Of them 3,828 (3,603) Criminal Appeals were disposed of leaving a balance of 688 (823) Appeals at the close of the year.

The number of appellants concerned in the Criminal Appeals at the commencement of the year was 1,995 (1,951). The number of appellants relating to the Criminal Appeals registered during the year was 8,664 (7,011). The number of appellants concerned in the Criminal Appeals disposed of was 8,848 (7,011). The number of appellants in all the Criminal Appeals pending at the close of the year was 1,811 (1,995).

Criminal Revision Petitions.—The number of Criminal Revision Petitions pending at the commencement of the year was 339 (363). The number of Criminal Revision Petitions registered during the year was 995 (985) thus making a total of 1,334 (1,348) Criminal Revision Petitions available for disposal. Out of these 1,334 Criminal Revision Petitions, 1,093 (1,009) Criminal Revision Petitions were disposed of leaving a pendency of 241 (339) Criminal Revision Petitions at the close of year.

The number of petitions in Criminal Revision Petitions pending at the commencement of the year was 1,238 (1,124). The number of petitioners involved in 995 (985) Criminal Revision Petitions registered during the year was 3,714 (3,764). The number of Petitioners involved in the 1,093 Criminal Revision Petitions disposed of was 3,978 (3,650), leaving 974 (1,238) Petitioners relating to the balance of 241 (339) Criminal Revision Petitions pending at the close of the year.

State of Crime

Cases under I. P. C.—The number of cases under the Indian Penal Code pending in all the Criminal Courts excluding the Sessions Courts at the commence of the year under report was 9,296 (8,972). As many as 52,784 (59,385) cases were instituted during the year thus making available a total of 62,080 (68,357) Cases. Out of these 51,322 (59,061) cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 10,758 (9,296) cases at the close of the financial year.

Cases under other Acts including Special and Local Laws.—12,210 (13,343) Cases under other Acts including Special and Local Laws were pending at the beginning of the year. As many as 3,05,825 (3,37,273) cases were filed in all the Subordinate Criminal Courts in the State, thus making a total of 3,18,035 (3,50,616) cases available for disposal. Out of these 3,18,035 cases available for disposal 3,02,732 (3,38,406) were disposed of leaving a pendency of 15,303 (12,210).

Security Cases under Criminal Procedure Code.—The number of Security Cases under Criminal Procedure Code pending at the commence of the year was 600 (621). During the year 8,980 (9,205) cases were filed making a total of 9,580 (9,826) cases available for disposal. Out of these 9,580 cases available for disposal 8,951 (9,226) cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 629 (600) pending at the close of the year.

Punishments in the Criminal Courts.—(other than sessions Courts)—During the year under report 13,428 (13,725) persons were ordered to give security for good behaviour or to keep the peace. The total number of persons convicted during the year was 3,55,945 (4,23,924). The total number of persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment was 25,561 (29,247) and simple imprisonment was 32,211 (18,737).

The number of persons released on probation was 10,861 (6,840). An amount of Rs. 37,95,799.89 (Rs. 52,94,244.65) was imposed as fine and a sum of Rs. 37,71,766.06 (Rs. 44,23,390.30) was realised out of the fine amount imposed during the year under report and an amount of Rs. 1,12,226.61 (Rs. 1,10,774.36) was realised during the year out of the fine amount imposed in the previous year.

Punishments in the Sessions Courts.—The total number of persons convicted in all the Sessions Courts in the State during the year under report was 1,457 (1,869). Of these 1,457 persons 27 (26) persons were convicted under section 302, I.P.C., and sentenced to death and 361 (361) persons were sentenced to undergo imprisonment for life. The total number of persons sentenced to undergo R.I. and S.I. was 1,015 (1,211) and 16 (48) respectively. 38 (162) persons were sentenced to fine without imprisonment. The total amount of fine imposed in Sessions Cases was Rs. 56,210.00 (Rs. 89,390.00) of which a sum of Rs. 22,380.00 (46,380.00) was realised during the year.

The cost of Public Services or the expenditure incurred during the year 1969-70 on "the Administration of Justice" in the State was approximately Rs. 2,47,24,397.00 (2,24,75,616.00).

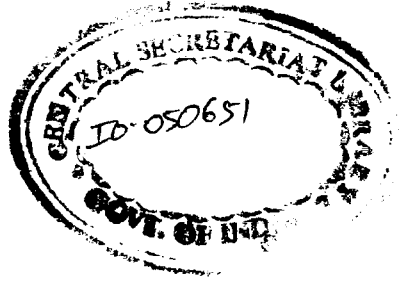
**CIVIL STATISTICS STATEMENT NO VII SHOWING THE NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF SUITS INSTITUTED IN ALL THE SUBORATE
CIVIL COURTS IN THE STATE OF ANDHRA PRADESH FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1969-70**

ORIGINAL SUITS

SMALL CAUSE SUITS

| Districts | Suits for money or movable property | Suits for immovable property | Suits relating to other categories | Total No. of suits excluding money or movables | Grand Total | Suits for money or movable property | Title and other suits | Grand Total |
|----------------|---|------------------------------------|---|---|----------------|--|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Anantapur | 1382 | 398 | 320 | 718 | 2100 | 2415 | — | 2415 |
| Chittoor | 1031 | 738 | 227 | 965 | 1996 | 3121 | 6 | 3127 |
| Cuddapah | 787 | 406 | 244 | 650 | 1437 | 1051 | — | 1051 |
| East Godavari | 1265 | 571 | 737 | 1308 * | 2573 | 6155 | — | 6155 |
| West Godavari | 1952 | 415 | 655 | 1070 | 3022 | 4462 | — | 4462 |
| Guntur | 2776 | 1215 | 1112 | 2327 | 5103 | 8529 | — | 8529 |
| Krishna | 1252 | 435 | 524 | 959 | 2211 | 4570 | 19 | 4889 |
| Kurnool | 1339 | 234 | 332 | 566 | 1905 | 2192 | 130 | 2322 |
| Nellore | 517 | 277 | 307 | 584 | 1101 | 2854 | — | 2854 |
| Srikakulam | 1083 | 293 | 367 | 660 | 1743 | 1898 | 155 | 2053 |
| Visakhapatnam | 1932 | 395 | 293 | 688 | 2620 | 2798 | — | 2798 |
| Adilabad | 134 | 349 | 208 | 557 | 691 | — | — | — |
| Hyderabad | 980 | 689 | 399 | 1088 | 2068 | 217 | — | 217 |
| Karimnagar | 421 | 437 | 22 | 459 | 880 | 2 | — | 2 |
| Khammam | 288 | 266 | 7 | 273 | 561 | 34 | — | 34 |
| Medak | 76 | 238 | 29 | 267 | 343 | — | — | — |
| Mahboobnager | 244 | 245 | 9 | 254 | 498 | 4 | — | 4 |
| Nalgonda | 237 | 1056 | 30 | 1086 | 1323 | 27 | — | 27 |
| Nizamabad | 385 | 190 | 121 | 311 | 696 | 186 | — | 186 |
| Warangal | 305 | 109 | 102 | 111 | 516 | 55 | — | 55 |
| Total ; | 18386 | 8956 | 6045 | 15001 | 33387 | 40870 | 310 | 41180 |

CHAPTER V
SERVICES



Public Service Commission

In the months of May and November, 1969 the Commission as usual conducted the Departmental tests at 22 Centres in the State in accordance with the programme as scheduled in the Andhra Pradesh Departmental Tests Rules 1965. For the May 1969 examinations there were 14159 candidates and for the November 1969 examinations there were 15295 candidates for the several tests put together.

A Special Qualifying Test of the S.S.L.C. Standard was conducted by the Commission in May 1968 to enable the temporary Clerks and Typists who had put in more than two years of service as on 1-7-1967 to be absorbed in the vacancies in which they were working or elsewhere, according to circumstances. Of the 3,851 candidates who applied for the test, 2,899 eligible candidates were admitted to the examination, but only 1,842 candidates secured the qualifying marks. Of these, 1,366 candidates were absorbed as L.D. Clerks while 260 were absorbed as Typists including Steno-typists during the last year. Subsequently all the remaining qualified candidates have been absorbed.

Group IV Services Examination.—During the period under report, no competitive examination for Group IV Services (S.S.L.C.) Standard for the year 1969-70 was conducted as Government in their G.O. Ms. No. 197, General Administration (Services-A) Department, dated 3-4-1969 took away these posts at the district level from the purview of the Commission and empowered the Collectors of Districts to recruit the candidates for appointment of Clerks and Typists in the Ministerial services for the offices other than the Heads of Departments and Secretariat and Judicial Ministerial Services units in the State.

The allotment of qualified candidates for appointment as Lower Division Clerks from the list drawn up on the results of the Competitive Examination held for Group IV Services in May 1967 had to be stopped. In June, 1969 the Commission suggested to Government that the names of the qualified candidates arranged in order of merit might be furnished to the Collectors concerned for consideration for absorption against the vacancies existing in the districts for which they themselves have newly become the selecting authorities. In reply, Government, in December, 1969, stated that the candidate who appeared for Group IV Services Examination held in the year 1967 had not acquired any right for appointment to service as they had not been allotted to any Departmental Unit. Government, however, enquired of the Commission whether some of the candidates who were successful at the 1967 examination might be allotted to the Andhra Pradesh Judicial Ministerial Services, which continued to be within the purview of the Commission. In January, 1970, the Commission replied that such allotment would not be possible since there were no vacancies at that time in the Andhra Pradesh Judicial Ministerial Service, and accordingly pressed the Government to accept its earlier proposals. Reply of the Government is awaited.

Subsequently, with a view to examining the practicability of the Government's suggestion mentioned above, the Commission called for estimates of vacancies in the Andhra Pradesh Judicial Ministerial Service. In response, 46 vacancies in the Lower Division Clerks Cadre were reported to the Commission. The proposal of Government to use the above list for allotment of candidates to the posts of Clerks in the Andhra Pradesh Judicial Ministerial Service will be implemented to the extent vacancies within the Commission's purview will be available till the next approved list or Group IV Services examination becomes ready for allotment.

During the period under report the Commission considered 9 cases of G.E.T. of S.S.L.C. Standard.

In its notification dated 21-8-1968 the Commission invited applications for appointment as Junior Inspector of Co-operative Societies in the A. P. Co-operative Subordinate Service from all Communities and as Reserve Sub-Registrars in the A. P. Registration Subordinate Service from candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes only, included in Group III Services (P.U.C. or H.S.C. (Multi-purpose) Standard. Meanwhile Government issued orders in G.O. Ms. No. 653, General Administration (Services-A) Department dated 29-10-1968, declaring persons who are in the service of the Government of India or the Government of a State as also eligible to apply for such direct recruitments subject to the condition that if they are selected and appointed they will retain all the benefits accrued to them in the previous post (s) except that the lien (including probationary rights) which they have held over it (them) will come to an end as soon as they accept the new appointment(s). In response to these notifications, 2,112 applications were received for recruitment to the said services. 1,768 eligible applicants were admitted to the written test which was held in September, 1969, but on receipt of representations from certain candidates and as a result of a walk-out from the examination from the General Mathematics Test in certain centres stating that the Question paper was out of syllabus, the Commission held a re-examination in that subject on 7th February, 1970. The results of the written tests are under tabulation.

Group I Services Examination.—In response to the notification for admission to a competitive examination for recruitment to Group I Services for a number of posts, 738 applications were received, of which 625 candidates were eligible for admission to the written examination. Of these, 303 candidates appeared for the written examination held from 3-3-1969 to 12-3-1969. The oral tests were conducted in the 3rd week of June, 1969. On the basis of the results of both the written and the oral tests, 12 candidates for the post of Deputy Superintendents of Police (Category 2) and one candidate for the post of Deputy Superintendent of Police (Category 3), one candidate for appointment to the post of Commercial Tax Officer, two candidates for appointment to the post of Regional Transport Officer and one candidate for appointment to the post of District Registrar were recommended to Government by the Commission and they have also been approved by Government. The selection for the post of District Fire Officer is pending with the Government and final orders are awaited.

In November, 1963 a Notification was issued for appointment to 5 posts of Assistant Engineers in the Andhra Pradesh Engineering Service

and 4 posts of Assistant Engineers in the Andhra Pradesh (Roads and Buildings) Engineering Service. The last date for receipt of applications was 19-12-1968. Subsequently on 31-3-1969 a supplemental Notification was issued at the instance of Government making reservation of certain posts to the Released Graduate Engineers of the Armed Forces. The last date for the receipt of applications was 28-4-1969. In response to the notifications referred to above, 298 applications were received. Out of the 298 applications, the applications of 253 qualified candidates were admitted. The written examination was held in the month of October, 1969. Of the 253 candidates admitted for the written test, only 99 appeared. Out of these 99, 44 were called for oral test based on their performance in the written tests, besides one Emergency Commissioned Officer and 4 Released Graduate-Engineers from the Armed Forces who were exempt from the Written Test. The Oral Tests for these 49 candidates were held from 2-2-1970 to 4-2-1970. The Commission eventually selected 9 candidates for appointment to the posts of Assistant Engineers and also one more candidate on a supplemental estimate from the Government for appointment in the Andhra Pradesh Engineering Service.

Recruitment to Subordinate Services.—In the previous year selection for various posts coming under Group II Services was held up for want of a clarification from Government consequent on the striking down of section 3 of the Andhra Pradesh Public Employment Requirement as to Residence) Act, 1959 and the rules made thereunder. Subsequently, Government clarified in May 1969 that a supplemental Notification should be issued calling for applications from all candidates irrespective of residential qualifications. On further reference made by the Commission in regard to the recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee, Government subsequently directed the holding up of all recruitments till a decision is taken by them on the recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee in regard to decentralisation of recruitment to non-gazetted posts. The requirements is therefore pending.

1,236 applications were received against 192 vacancies notified by the Commission in November, 1968 for appointment as School Assistants and Deputy Inspectors of Schools, Grade II, in the Andhra Pradesh Educational Subordinate Service. The Commission could not proceed with the selection as the rule relating to physically handicapped persons had to be amended by Government. While the matter stood thus, Government requested the Commission in December, 1968 to accord its concurrence under regulation 15 (c) of the Commission's regulations to regularise the services of 150 candidates, who were temporarily appointed by the Department as School Assistants between 1-11-1956 and 14-9-1965. If for any reason the Commission was unable to accept their suggestion, Government requested the Commission to conduct a Special Recruitment restricting it to those temporary employees. After a prolonged correspondence, the Commission after a careful examination conducted an oral Test for those temporary employees from 5-1-1970 to 8-1-1970 as a special case and furnished the list of the selected candidates to Government during February, 1970.

As regards the Original Notification published in November, 1968, Government have not so far amended the rules relating to physically handicapped persons and in the meanwhile, the Supreme Court has struck down section 3 of the Andhra Pradesh Public Employment (Require-

ment as to Residence) Act, 1959 and the rules made thereunder in March, 1969. On a further clarification sought by the Commission, Government have recently issued instructions to hold up the selections till a decision is taken by them on the recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee in regard to the decentralisation of recruitments to the Non-Gazetted posts. The recruitment is, therefore, pending.

In its last report, the Commission mentioned that the selection for 14 posts of Upper Divisions stenographers in the Andhra Pradesh Ministerial Service and Andhra Pradesh Secretariat Service was in progress. Subsequently, while the Commission was preparing for holding the written test, the Supreme Court struck down section 3 of the Andhra Pradesh Public Employment (Requirement as to residence) Act, 1959 and the rules made thereunder. Since complete clarification has not been offered on what has to be done, the recruitment is still pending at the close of the year under report.

In the last year's report it was mentioned that the selection for 723 appointments of Agricultural Assistants would be finalised after interviewing the qualified candidates who had applied in response to the Commission's Original and Supplemental Notifications dated 7-8-1968 and 1-3-1969 respectively. Even though the oral tests for the qualified candidates were completed on 22-4-1969 the Commission could not finalise the selection in view of the Government's instructions to hold up the selections till a decision is taken by them on the recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee in regard to the decentralisation of recruitments to Non-gazetted posts. The recruitment is therefore still pending.

Selection for Specialised Posts.—In its notification dated 8-11-1968, the Commission invited applications for 5 appointments of Inspectors of Weights and Measures in the Andhra Pradesh General Subordinate Service. It was notified with reference to the rules then in force that 4 out of the 5 appointments were reserved to be filled by candidates having residence for 15 years or more in the territories of the former Hyderabad State merged with Andhra Pradesh who produce certificates of Eligibility granted under the Andhra Pradesh Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Rules, 1959. In response to the said notification, applications were received from 46 candidates from both regions. In the meanwhile, the Controller of Weights and Measures Department requested the Commission to drop further action in regard to the selection of candidates as his department was drafting candidates from among the retrenched Extension Officers (Industries) for appointments to the said posts. But the Commission did not agree and took up the matter with the Government. While the matter stood thus, the Supreme Court struck down section 3 of the Andhra Pradesh Public Employment (Requirement as to residence) Act, 1959 and the rules made thereunder. On this, the Commission sought certain clarifications from Government and they finally informed the Commission that the finalisation of the selection might be held up till a decision is taken by them on the recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee in regard to the decentralisation of recruitments to Non-Gazetted posts. The recruitment rests at this stage now.

In its notification dated 24-2-1967, the Commission invited applications for 50 appointments of Senior Investigators, Junior Investigators

and Junior Computers in the Andhra Pradesh Economic and Statistical Subordinate Service. Subsequent on consequent changes, a supplemental notification was issued on 23-1-1969, inviting applications from regular Government servants and also from overaged candidates fixing 10-3-1969 as the last date for receipt of applications in the Commission's Office. While the matter stood thus, the Supreme Court struck down section 3 of the Andhra Pradesh Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, 1959 and the rules made thereunder. On this the Commission sought certain clarification from Government and they finally informed the Commission that the selections by the Commission to Subordinate Services might be held up till a decision is taken by them on the recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee in regard to the decentralisation of recruitments to Non-Gazetted Posts.

It was mentioned in the last report that the selection to 150 posts of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons in the Andhra Pradesh Animal Husbandry Subordinate Service could not be proceeded with, since a supplemental Notification had to be issued with reference to the orders issued in G.O. Ms. No. 653-G.A. (Services-A) Department, dated 29-10-1968 amending Rule 3 (14) of the General Rules for State and Subordinate Services. Subsequently, the Commission issued a supplemental Notification on 13-3-1969 inviting applications from regular Government servants who possess the qualifications as notified by the Commission in its original notification dated 5-8-1968 and also from overaged candidates. The qualified candidates among them were interviewed on 14-11-1969 and 15-11-1969, but the Commission could not finalise its selection in view of the Supreme Court's Judgment striking down in March, 1969 section 3 of the Andhra Pradesh Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, 1959, and the rules made thereunder. The Commission thereupon sought certain clarification from Government, and they eventually informed the Commission that finalisation of the selections to Subordinate Services by the Commission might be held up till a decision is taken by them on the recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee in regard to the decentralisation of recruitment to Non-Gazetted Posts.

Selection for Technical Posts.—In the last report it was stated that recruitment to 400 vacancies of Junior Engineers (Electrical, Mechanical and Tele-Communication) in the Andhra Pradesh Electrical Subordinate Service notified on 16-3-1967 was pending for want of a revised estimate of vacancies and also a clarification regarding equivalence of certain qualifications. On further correspondence Government in the Public Works Department have informed the Commission that the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission could not recruit candidates for services under the State Electricity Board unless suitable legislation was passed authorising the Public Service Commission to undertake the functions of recruitments, etc., in respect of services under the Electricity Board, as it is an autonomous body. In the circumstances the Commission requested Government to clarify (a) whether all the posts of Junior Engineers in the Electricity Department are under the control of the Electricity Board and whether such Junior Engineers are all employees of Board, (b) whether in case the Commission is not to proceed with the selection of candidates for appointment as Junior Engineers the application fee paid by the candidates may be refunded to them, (c) whether an legislation to entrust to the Commission the recruitment of candidates

for appointment to the posts in the Electricity Board is under contemplation, (d) whether the posts of Assistant Engineers (Electrical) are also under the control of the Electricity Board, and, if so, how Government recently furnished an estimate of 3 vacancies of Assistant Engineers to the Commission for direct recruitment. Reply from Government is awaited.

Selection of Teaching Posts:—In pursuance of the Commission's notification dated 8-11-1968 for selection to 192 appointments of School Assistants and Deputy Inspectors of School Grade II in the Andhra Pradesh Educational Subordinate Service, 1,256 applications have been received. While notifying the vacancies a provision was made in the notification for reservation of certain percentage of posts for physically handicapped persons as per rules. Subsequently Government have stated that the appointment of physically handicapped persons to the posts of School Assistants and Deputy Inspectors of Schools Grade II may not be conducive to the efficiency of instructions in the institutions or of the supervision of the Schools. Government have therefore been addressed suggesting that an amendment may be issued to the relevant rule so as to cover the Commission's selection. The matter is still pending with the Government.

Apart from that, the Supreme Court has struck down section 3 of Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, 1959 and the rules made thereunder. In view of the above judgment, the Commission has addressed Government seeking certain clarifications as to how the selections for the subordinate service are to be made and Government's clarification is also awaited.

During the period under report the Government and Director of Public Instruction have recommended 174 temporary appointments of School Assistants for regularisation of services, who were appointed between 1-11-1956 and 14-9-1965. Oral tests were conducted by the Commission from 5-1-1970 to 8-1-1970 and as a result, the Commission selected 135 candidates for regularisation of services.

In March, 1970 applications were invited for direct recruitment to the posts of Lecturers in Mining and Surveying in the Andhra Pradesh Technical Education Service. 21 applications have been received upto 31-3-1970. Applications are still being received as the last date for receipt of applications from persons already in Government service is 23-4-1970.

The Commission also selected 497 candidates for the following 14 categories of Technical posts out of a total number of 1,341 candidates interviewed by the Commission for this purpose.

| Post. | No. selected. |
|---|---------------|
| 1 | 2 |
| 1. Lecturer in Metallurgy in the Andhra Pradesh Technical Education Service | 1 |
| 2. Assistant Geologist in the Andhra Pradesh Mining Service | 4 |

| 1 | 2 |
|--|-----|
| 3. Assistant Director (Mines) in the Andhra Pradesh Mining Service | 1 |
| 4. Dental Assistant Surgeons in the Andhra Pradesh Medical Services | 20 |
| 5. Lecturer in Commercial Photography in the Andhra Pradesh Technical Educations Service | 1 |
| 6. Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce in the Andhra Pradesh Industries Service | 5 |
| 7. Inspector of Factories in the Andhra Pradesh Factories service | 1 |
| 8. Assistant Director of Marketing in the Andhra Pradesh Marketing Service | 1 |
| 9. Assistant Virologist in the Andhra Pradesh Animal Husbandry Service | 1 |
| 10. Lecturer in General Science in the Government Ceramic Institute, Gudur in the Andhra Pradesh Technical Education Service | 1 |
| 11. Assistant Engineers in the Andhra Pradesh Engineering Service | 5 |
| 12. Assistant Engineer in Roads and Buildings Engineering Service | 4 |
| 13. Assistant Surgeons in the Andhra Pradesh Medical Service | 451 |
| 14. Laboratory Assistant in Scientific Section, C.I.D., Hyderabad in the Andhra Pradesh General Subordinate Service | 1 |

The Commission met on 53 days for interviewing candidates in connection with direct recruitments to State and Subordinate Services (Technical) during the year under report.

The Commission dealt with 38 references relating to recruitment to the State Services by promotion from Subordinate Services and reviewed the cases of 1,138 Subordinates and recommended to Government 618 Subordinates for appointment by promotion (transfer) to the State Services.

Advices tendered.—During the period under report the Commission tendered its advice in 24 disciplinary action cases, 2 appeals and 3 memorials, and in 4 cases relating to grant of injury pension and gratuity.

During the period under report the Commission has accorded its concurrence for continuance of the following temporary appointments :

| | |
|---|-------|
| (i) In the State Services (Gazetted Posts) .. | 939 |
| (ii) School Assistants | 723 |
| (iii) Non-Gazetted Technical Posts | 1,064 |
| (iv) In the Office of Heads of Departments and Secretariat (Clerks and Typists) | 809 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| (v) In Andhra Pradesh Judicial Ministerial Service .. | 114 |
| (a) Clerks | 11 |
| (b) Typists | 8 |
| (c) Stenos | 95 |
| | 114 |
| (vi) Lower Division Clerks in the Secretariat .. | 125 |
| (vii) Junior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies .. | 67 |

Examinations for Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehradun:— During the period under report, the Secretary to the Commission conducted written examinations for selection of candidates for admission to the Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehradun in August, 1969, (January, 1970 term) and in February, 1970 (August 1970 term). The question papers were supplied by the Commandant R.I.M.C., Dehradun. 9 candidates appeared for January, 1970 term and 12 candidates appeared for August 1970 term. One candidate was finally selected and no candidate has been placed on the reserve list for January, 1970 term for which the written examination was held in August, 1969. For August, 1970 term for which the written examination was held in February, 1970 the final list of candidates selected is not received by the Commission from the Government of India so far.

Conduct of Union Public Service Commission Examination:— During the period under report, the Secretary to the Commission conducted the following competitive examinations on behalf of the Union Public Service Commission at Hyderabad Centre. He did this work in addition to his normal official duties.

1. Quarterly Typewriting Test (April, September and December, 1969).
2. Central Information Service (April, 1969).
3. Engineering Services (Electronics) April, 1969).
4. Indian Military Academy Examination (May, 1969 and November 1969).
5. Special Class Railway Apprentices Examination (May, 1969).
6. Clerks Grade Examination (May, 1969).
7. Stenographers (Written) (June, 1969).
8. Indian Forest Service (July, 1969).
9. Engineering Services (August/September, 1969).
10. I.A.S., I.P.S., etc., (October/November, 1969).
11. Stenographers (Dictation) (November, 1969).
12. Assistants Grade Examination (December, 1969).
13. National Defence Academy (May, 1969 and December, 1969).
14. Indian Econ., Service/Indian Statistical Service (January, 1970).

Commutation of Pension

The number of pensioners who applied for commutation of pension during the financial year 1969-70 was Rs. 2,050.

The amount of Commutation was Rs. 37,03,880.

The Andhra Pradesh Civil Services Joint Staff Council :

During the year under report the Andhra Pradesh Civil Services Joint Staff Council held one meeting under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary to Government and passed 14 resolutions covering various aspects of service conditions of Government employees.

The Andhra Pradesh Civil Services Joint Staff Council and the District Councils functioned satisfactorily during the period under report.

CHAPTER VI

FINANCE

Revenue and Expenditure :

The total Revenue of the State under report was Rs. 24,820.32 lakhs and the total Revenue Expenditure was Rs. 27,603.61 lakhs, thus is a deficit of Rs. 2,783.29 lakhs. The main sources of Revenue to the State and the percentage each of them bears on the total Revenue are given below :—

[Rupees in lakhs].

| Nature of Revenue | Accounts 1969-70 (March final). | Percentage of total revenue. | Last year's yield. (1968-69) |
|---|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| 1. Union Excise Duties .. | 2,322.68 | 9.36 | 2,244.64 |
| 2. Income Tax .. | 2,326.39 | 9.37 | 1,438.49 |
| 3. Land Revenue .. | 1,134.23 | 4.57 | 2016.17 |
| 4. State Excise Duties .. | 2,536.16 | 10.22 | 1,802.16 |
| 5. Stamps .. | 723.45 | 2.91 | 728.53 |
| 6. Taxes on vehicles .. | 1,409.73 | 5.68 | 1,311.58 |
| 7. Commercial Taxes (Sales Tax and other Taxes and Duties) | 4,702.79 | 18.95 | 4,506.05 |
| 8. Electricity .. | 346.67 | 1.40 | 271.31 |
| 9. Other items .. | 9,318.22 | 37.54 | 9,540.74 |
| Total .. | 24,820.32 | 100.00 | 23,859.67 |

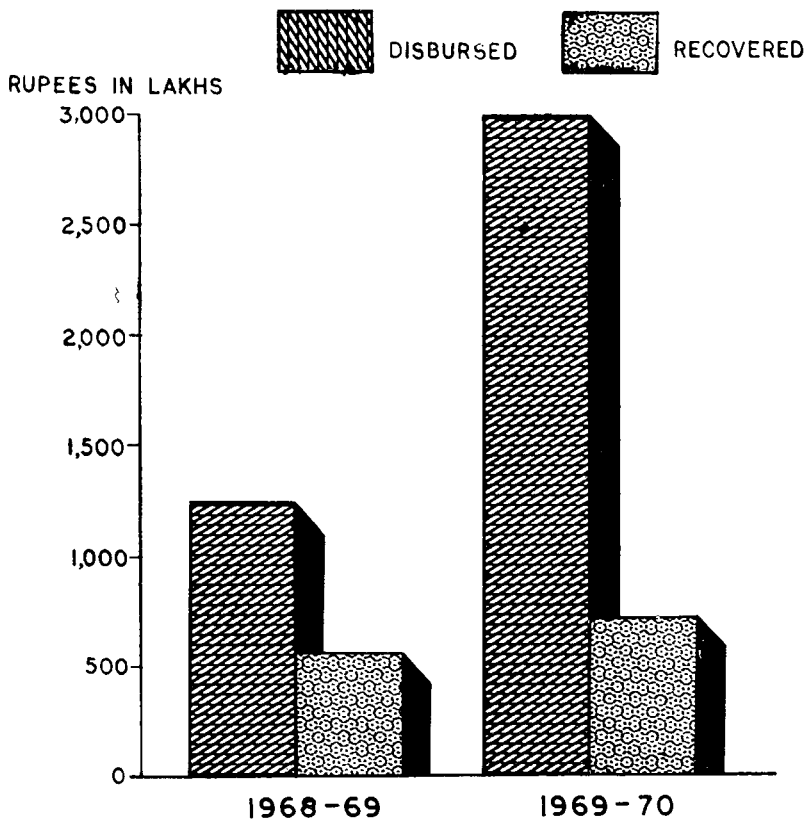
There is an increase of Rs. 960.65 lakhs in the total Revenue when compared to last year due to increase under Union Excise duties, Income-tax, State Excise Duties, Taxes on Vehicles, Commercial Taxes and Electricity—though there is a fall in the collections under Land Revenue and other items.

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 service. | Expenditure accounts 1969-70 (March final). | Percentage of total expendi- ture on Revenue account. | Last year's expenditure 1968-69 |
|------------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| 1. Forest .. | 309.62 | 1.12 | 280.61 |
| 2. Irrigation .. | 2,428.66 | 8.80 | 912.59 |

LOANS AND ADVANCES DISBURSED BY GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH



| | | | |
|--|-----------|--------|-----------|
| 3. Education and Scientific Departments | 5,198.96 | 18.84 | 4,659.74 |
| 4. Medical .. | 1,438.91 | 5.21 | 1,231.97 |
| 5. Public Health .. | 779.44 | 2.82 | 660.35 |
| 6. Agriculture .. | 654.82 | 2.37 | 715.73 |
| 7. Animal Husbandry .. | 372.32 | 1.35 | 333.05 |
| 8. Co-operation .. | 259.50 | 0.94 | 294.46 |
| 9. Industries, Supplies and Disposals .. | 293.09 | 1.06 | 211.59 |
| 10. Amelioration of the conditions of the scheduled tribes/castes and other Backward Classes and Miscellaneous Departments | 961-04 | 3.48 | 805.11 |
| 11. C.D. Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works .. | 656.79 | 2.38 | 514.38 |
| 12. Other items .. | 14,250.46 | 51.63 | 12,389.89 |
| Total .. | 27,603.61 | 100.00 | 23,009.47 |

Except under Agriculture and Co-operation, the expenditure on all other important National Building Services mentioned in the above Statement was more when compared to last year's expenditure. The total expenditure during 1969-70 was Rs. 27,603.61 lakhs as against the expenditure last year of Rs. 23,009.47 lakhs.

Apart from the expenditure on Revenue Account, the Government incurred an expenditure of Rs. 4,600.82 lakhs on capital account as against the expenditure last year of Rs. 3,994.41 lakhs.

Loans and Advances.

The total disbursements under "Loans and Advances by the State Government" during the year were Rs. 2,988.37 lakhs as against Rs. 1,241.21 lakhs during the previous year (1968-69). The recoveries under this head of account during the year were Rs. 697.15 lakhs as against Rs. 562.27 lakhs in the previous year.

Cash Balances

The opening cash balance of the Government (inclusive of monies with the Reserve Bank of India and other Banks) was Rs. (—) 96.86 lakhs as on 1st April 1969, and the closing balance was Rs. 82.65 lakhs as on 31st March, 1970. The details are given below :—

(Rs. in lakhs).

| | As on | |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| | 1-4-1969 | 31-3-1970 |
| Cash in treasuries (including cash in transit) | 0.33 | 106.29 |
| Deposits with Reserve Bank of India | (—)231.58 | (—)158.03 |
| Deposits with other Banks | 134.39 | 134.39 |
| | (-) 96.86 | (+) 82.65 |

State Borrowings :

During 1969-70, the State Government floated the 5-3/4 % Andhra Pradesh State Development Loan, 1981 in September, 1969 for Rs. 14.5 Crores. It was over subscribed for a total amount Rs. 17,03,09,300. The subscriptions finally accepted by the Government were Rs. 16,04,04,800.

Loans from Government of India:—The amount outstanding at the commencement of the year was Rs. 49,378.82 lakhs. During the year 1969-70, loans amounting to Rs. 10,911.51 lakhs were obtained from the Government of India while a sum of Rs. 6,768.69 lakhs was repaid to them as against old loans. The total amount of loans outstanding for repayment to the Government of India as on 31-3-1970 was Rs. 5,35,21,64 lakhs.

Public Debt :

The total public debt liability of the State including loans from the Government of India, etc., as on 1-4-1969 was Rs. 616.99 crores. After taking into account the loans taken from the Government of India and such autonomous bodies like the L.I.C. National Agricultural 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 1969-70, the total public debt liability on 31-3-1970 was Rs. 675.28 crores. The net increase in the public debt during the year was Rs. 58.29 crores.

Investments

During 1969-70, the State Government have invested from the Fund or Development Schemes a sum of Rs. 78,000 in the 5-3/4 % Industrial Finance Corporation Bonds, 1981.

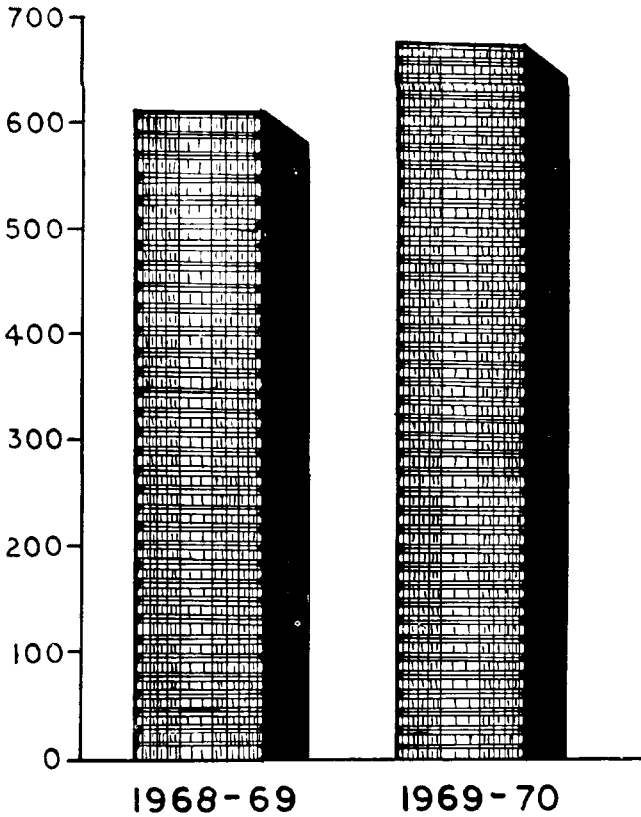
Treasuries and Accounts Department

The Treasuries and Accounts Department is functioning with the following units under the control of the Director of Treasuries and Accounts :—

- (1) All the District Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries in the State.
- (2) Accounts Branches in the Offices of the following Heads of Departments :
 - (i) Director of Agriculture.
 - (ii) Director of Animal Husbandry.

PUBLIC DEBT OF GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH (INCLUDING THE LOANS FROM GOVT. OF INDIA etc.)

RUPEES IN CRORES



- (iii) Director of Public Instruction.
- (iv) Director of Medical and Health Services.
- (v) Director of Industries.
- (vi) Commissioner of Civil Supplies.
- (vii) Director of Social Welfare.
- (viii) Director of Employment and Training.
- (ix) Director of Information, Public Relations and Tourism.
- (x) Inspector General of Police.
- (xi) Inspector General of Prisons.
- (xii) Government Central Press.
- (xiii) Commissioner of Police.
- (xiv) Controller of Weights and Measures.
- (xv) Director of Tribal Welfare.
- (3) Pension Payment Offices at Hyderabad and Secunderabad.
- (4) Compilation Section, State Bank of Hyderabad at Hyderabad.
- (5) Accounts Training Schools, Hyderabad and Guntur.
- (6) Local Fund Audit Branch.

Treasuries:—The Headquarters of every district in the State has a District Treasury attending to the Payments and Receipts of both Central and State Government Offices located at the District Headquarters. There are also Sub-treasuries at all Taluk Headquarters and also at some other important places like Buchireddipalem, Tirupathi, Guntakal, Mancherial, Upper Sileru, attending to the same functions as those of treasuries. The accounts relating to the transactions passing through the sub-treasuries are tendered to the concerned District Treasuries. The District Treasuries consolidate all the transactions for the entire district and furnish monthly accounts to the Accountant General, A.P., Hyderabad. The cash business of all Government transactions at the District Treasuries is conducted through either the State Bank of India or State Bank of Hyderabad as the case may be. Likewise, many of the Sub-Treasuries are conducting their cash business through the branches of State Bank of India, State Bank of Hyderabad or State Bank of Mysore, as the case may be. With the opening of a new Sub-treasury at Jaggayyapet in Krishna District on 21-9-1969, the number of Sub-Treasuries in the State has been raised to 193 (one hundred and ninety three) as on 31-3-1970. Due to expansion of the activities of the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries to new places in the State where the Sub-treasuries are functioning, the cash transactions of the Sub-treasuries are being gradually taken over by the branches of the Bank. During this year, the number of banking sub-treasuries has gone upto 161 (one hundred and sixty one) as on 13-3-1970. There are 32 sub-treasuries maintaining currency chests on behalf of the Reserve Bank of India and conducting Government cash transactions also.

Sub-treasuries are inspected once in a year by the concerned District Treasury Officers. The District Treasuries are inspected twice in a year by the Director or the Deputy Directors of this Department. The inspection of all the District Treasuries have been completed within the scheduled time, i.e., by 31-3-1970. All the District Treasury Officers

of Telangana area have furnished the monthly final accounts for March, 1970 to the Accountant General, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad on or before the due date. The District Treasury Officers of Andhra area could not send the Accounts for March, 1970 to the Accountant General in time due to the strike of Non-Gazetted Government Officers in the Andhra area during the period from 25-3-1970 to 10-4-1970. The total number of transactions which passed through all the Treasuries in the State including those in the twin cities (which are attended to by the Accountant General) were about 74,26,481 and their monetary value was Rs. 733.53 crores. The total expenditure on the Treasury Establishment for the entire year was Rs. 88.83 lakhs and it works out to roughly 0.12% on the total value of transactions in the Treasuries.

New Procedure of Control over Expenditures.—The new procedure of control over expenditure against Budget provisions continued to be in force in all the Districts in the State including the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. This procedure was introduced with a view to see that the Departments do not incur uncovered and unauthorised expenditure over the Budget allotments.

Accounts Branches in the Offices of Heads of Departments.—There have been no further cases of setting up of Accounts Branches in any of the remaining Departments. The setting up of Accounts Branches in the Directorate of Fisheries and N.C.C. is under correspondence with the respective Heads of Departments. The Accounts Branches are inspected by the Director of Treasuries and Accounts and Deputy Director of Treasuries and Accounts whenever the necessity arises. Discussions with the Accounts Officers on important matters are also arranged whenever necessary.

Pension Payment Offices.—The Pension Payment Offices at Hyderabad and Secunderabad attend to the disbursements of Pensions, Mansabs, Jagir Commutations, commuted value of pensions and gratuities, etc. The Pension Payment Office at Secunderabad, in addition to attending to the Payment of Pensions is also compiling accounts for the entire transactions in the P.A.D. section of the Secunderabad Branch of the State Bank of Hyderabad and sending the daily classified lists to the Accountant General along with the vouchers. The value of pensions, etc., disbursed by both the Pension Payment Offices during the year is as follows :—

| Nature of payment. | Pension Payment Office. | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| | Hyderabad. | Secunderabad |
| 1. Pension including Mansab .. | 92,01,000.00 | 49,83,820.30 |
| 2. Amount of gratuity .. | 24,65,000.00 | 5,34,998.77 |
| 3. Jagir Commutation .. | 10,45,000.00 | .. |
| 4. Commuted value of pensions .. | 18,22,000.00 | 7,87,156.00 |
| Total | 1,45,33,000.00 | 63,05,975.07 |

Compilation branch, State Bank of Hyderabad, Hyderabad.—This is a Government Office located in the State Bank of Hyderabad at Hyderabad

and it is attending to the work of scrutinising the chalans for remitting money into Government Account at the Gunfoundry Office of the State Bank of Hyderabad and is rendering daily classified accounts to the Accountant General, in respect of the Government transactions passing through the said Bank.

Accounts Training Schools.—There are two Accounts Training Schools in this Department, one at Hyderabad and the other at Guntur. Candidates newly recruited for appointment in this Department are given training for 4 months in these schools. 265 candidates (154 L.D. Accountants 61 L.D. Auditors and 50 U.D. Auditors) underwent training in these two schools during this year.

Local Fund Audit Branch.—This branch is headed by the Examiner of I.F. and P.R. Accounts and he 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 functions of this Branch is to audit the accounts of all Panchayati Raj Institutions like Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads, Local Bodies like Marketing Committees and Municipalities, other institutions like Religious Charitable Endowments Institutions, Universities, State Trading Schemes of the Director of Agriculture, etc. The total number of institutions covered by this branch is now 20,379 as shown below :

| Institutions. | Numbers. |
|---|----------|
| Zilla Parishads | 21 |
| Panchayat Samithis | 322 |
| Municipalities | 81 |
| Gram Panchayats | 15,132 |
| Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Institutions | 3,558 |
| Market Committees, Universities, Local Library authorities, Minor Ports, Social Welfare Hostels, A.P. Housing Board, Official Receivers, State and District Chambers of Panchayati Raj, etc. .. | 1,265 |
| Total .. | 20,379 |

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

(a) Vijayawada Municipality.

(b) Panchayati Raj Institutions (Panchayat Samithis, Zilla Parishad and all notified Gram Panchayats in the Andhra Region).

(c) All the four Universities : (1. Osmania University ; 2. Andhra University ; 3. Sri Venkateswara University ; 4. A.P. Agriculture University).

(d) 12 important Temples.

The transactions of the Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams are being preaudited as in the past. The post audit of the Accounts of the Andhra Pradesh Housing Board for the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 and concurrent audit of the accounts of the said institutions from 1968-69 was entrusted to this Branch and the post audit of the Accounts of the said institutions for the year 1966-67 to 1968-69 was completed during this year. The preaudit of Establishment bills of Primary and Secondary School teachers under Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads was discontinued from March, 1969. 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 Parishads and Panchayat Samithis for payment of salaries to teachers. This procedure was continued during this year also. The Examiner of L.F. and P.R. Accounts has also been declared as Audit Officer for certifying the amount of Pension and Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity admissible to retired Employees of the Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads and Municipalities.

Issue of Audit Reports in Telugu.—The system of issuing audit reports of Gram Panchayats in Telugu in Krishna and Mahabubnagar Districts was continued during this year. This scheme is yielding fruitful results as the reports in Telugu are easily understood by the Sarpanches and members of Gram Panchayats and is enabling them to give prompt replies to the audit reports. This scheme of issuing audit reports in Telugu was extended to all the Districts in Ex-Andhra area and to Warangal and Khammam of Ex-Telangana area.

Grants-in-aid to Local Bodies.—The proper utilisation of various grants sanctioned to local bodies continued to be watched by this Branch and utilisation certificates for an amount of Rs. 10.00 crores were forwarded to the Accountant General, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad. There are cases of larger amounts of overdrawals and irregular drawals of grants which have been pointed out by the Local Fund Audit Branch. Vigorous and effective steps are being taken by the Local Fund Audit Branch of this Department for the clearance of the outstanding objections.

Surcharge and Disallowance.—The Examiner of L.F. and P. R. Accounts and his assistants exercise the powers of surcharge and disallowance of losses, illegal expenditure and unprofitable outlay under the Andhra Pradesh Municipalities, A.P. Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads, A.P. Gram Panchayats Acts, A.P.L.L.A. Acts. Seven hundred and fifty five (755) surcharge certificates involving amount of Rs.2,00,137.42 were issued during the year under report.

Clearance of Audit Objections.—In order to reduce the pendency of audit objections relating to Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads, the Panchayati Raj Department issued orders in G.O. Ms. No. 464, Panchayati Raj (Audit-III) Department, dated 29-5-1967 as amended directing the formation of State Level Committee with the Commissioner of Panchayati Raj as its Chairman and District Level Committees with the Collectors as their Chairman. The State Level and District Level Committees are reviewing the pendency of objections.

Treasurer of Charitable Endowments.—The Examiner, who is the Treasurer of certain Charitable Endowments held securities of 251 Endow-

ments and their total value was Rs. 16,50,800 as against Rs. 16,10,000 of the previous year.

State Trading Schemes.—The Examiner of L.F. and P.R. Accounts continued to be Chief Auditor for the State Trading Schemes administered by the Director of Agriculture and Board of Revenue. The total receipts and expenditure of the State Trading Scheme audited during the year worked out to Rs. 14.37 crores.

General.—The total value of the transactions (excluding State Trading Schemes and Treasurer of Charitable Endowments) audited during the year was 195,95,66,002.12. The total expenditure in the Local Fund Audit Branch during the year was about Rs. 47.21 lakhs. The cost of audit worked out to about 0.2% of the transactions audited. A sum of Rs. 14,78,610.42 was recovered towards audit fees during the year under report for auditing the accounts of the Zilla Parishads, Panchayat Samithis and Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Institutions, Universities, etc.

National Savings

The Government have fixed a target of Rs. 5.3 crores for realisation under various securities of the National Savings Scheme such as Cumulative Time Deposit Scheme and Fixed Deposit Scheme etc. As against the target of Rs. 5.3 crores net fixed for the year 1969-70, a net sum of Rs. 3.43 crores has been realised. The net collections realised during the corresponding period of the previous year, i.e., 1968-69 was Rs.1.83 crores.

The total number of Pay Roll Savings groups in Andhra Pradesh is 4,853 with a Membership of 1,47,630 out of which 634 new groups were formed with a Membership of 12,005 during the year 1969-70. The total number of Savings Bank Accounts opened during the year under report is 1,06,325 and the number of Fixed Deposits opened during the year is 1,863 with a collection of Rs. 5,02,285. Only 55 Public Provident Fund Accounts were opened during the year.

Activities of the Organisation.—The Government have constituted the State Advisory Board with the Minister for Panchayat Raj and National Savings as Chairman and Sri N.T. Rama Rao (Cine Actor) as Vice-Chairman. In addition to the State Advisory Board, District Savings Committees have also been formulated at the District Level with the Collector as Chairman for propagation of essential themes of the National Savings Schemes. The District Collectors have also been directed to enlist the co-operation of the Panchayati Raj Institutions in the matter of propagation of National Savings Schemes and realisation of targets fixed for the District. As a measure of incentive to the Panchayat Raj Institutions, the Government have proposed that a percentage of the collections realised under National Savings Schemes would be granted to such Samithis for developmental works sponsored in that area.

Publicity.—The following programme of publicity had been undertaken for the year 1969-70, as against the allotment of Rs. 49,000 under the publicity programme.

Prsss Publicity.—During the year advertisements on National Savings Materials were issued to (31) newspapers at a cost of Rs. 3,090. Slogans on National Savings Schemes were painted on the side wings of the R.T.C. buses at a cost of Rs. 2,000. Songs and Lyrics competition was held and an amount of Rs. 120 in the shape of National Savings Stamps was awarded to winners. Pamphlets and leaflets of National Savings Schemes were printed at a cost of Rs. 5,576 and were distributed to the District Collectors for wide publicity in rural and urban areas. A drama with the National Savings Background was organised on 18th of March, 1970 by M/s. Pothukuchi Troupe at a cost of Rs. 800. In addition to this Cinema slides with the picture of a mother and her child were prepared at a cost of Rs. 497.00 and distributed to the District Collectors for exhibition in the local cinemas. Further, twenty prints in telugu version films entitled "Wise Spending" on National Savings Schemes were purchased at a cost of Rs. 1,600 from the Films Division, Government of India, and have been distributed to the District Collectors for exhibition in the rural areas.

Exhibition.—The National Savings pavilion established in the Industrial Exhibition area was decorated as usual with all the important posters on National Savings Schemes during the All India Industrial Exhibition, 1970. Pamphlets and leaflets printed on the object and profitability of investments in the National Savings Securities were distributed to the Public during the exhibition days.

Savings Fortnights.—During the year 1969-70, a Savings Fortnight synchronising with the International Thrift Day was organised from 31-10-1969 to 14-11-1969. During this fortnight, all the Collectors were instructed to organise processions both in urban and rural areas and explain the salient features of the National Savings Scheme to the public with a view to create enthusiasm and to mobilise resources in the rural areas.

Life Insurance Department

The Andhra Pradesh Government Life Insurance Department is managed by the Government on quasi-commercial lines and is open only to State Government employees in superior as well as in inferior services. It is mutual in the sense that there is no subscribed capital and there are no shareholders, 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 4% of the pay of the subscriber with an option to contribute upto a maximum of 12% of the pay or the maximum of the scale attached to the post substantively held.

The Funds of this Department remain invested with the Government of Andhra Pradesh permanently and the Government fixed the rate of interest thereon from time to time, the rate at present being 4.80% per annum with effect from the 1st of April, 1967.

Four Inspection Cells with an Insurance Officer, sanctioned by the Government in 1965 have secured a large number of proposals from

uninsured and under-insured employees. Government have reduced the strength of the Temporary Establishment with effect from 14th March, 1968 and at present only two parties are doing this work. The work relating to XIth Valuation of the Fund for the triennium ending 31-3-1966 is on hand.

This Department on behalf of the Government looks after the work of getting the lives of Ministers and other Government Officers who travel by Air on Government duty, insured against risk of Air Travel. This business is placed with M/s. Hindusthan Ideal Insurance Co., Ltd.,

Salient features of the Andhra Pradesh Government Life Insurance Department—

(1) Monthly premia are deducted at source from the salaries of the subscribers.

(2) As long as the policy holders are in the service of the Andhra Pradesh Government the policies do not lapse even for non-payment of premium, as the arrears with interest are recovered later.

(3) All policies issued under this scheme are "with profit" policies.

(4) There is only one table of premium rates for both male and female lives.

(5) The amounts of policies of this Department are exempt from attachment in execution of any decree or order of a court of law.

(6) No Government dues are deducted from the policy amount except the amounts due to the Life Insurance Department on account of arrears of premia or loan.

(7) The subscribers are exempted from medical examination when the Sum Assured is Rs. 3,000 or less. However, when it is considered necessary, the Secretary, Andhra Pradesh Government Life Insurance Department has the right to call upon the proponent to undergo medical examination, even if the sum assured is less than Rs. 3,000.

(8) Loans are advanced against the policies to the policy holders to the extent of 90% of the Surrender Value of the policies.

1. *Proposals and Policies:*

| Period. | Proposals Received. | Policies Issued. | Annual Premium. | Sum Assured. |
|------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | Rs. | Rw. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1968-69 .. | 7,293 | 9,943 | 5,61,653 | 1,20,88,769 |
| 1969-70 .. | 3,390 | 7,323 | 4,56,548 | 96,51,682 |

2. *Premium Income :*

| Period. | Amount. |
|------------|---------------------------|
| | Rs. |
| 1968-69 | 41,90,271.00 (Actual). |
| 1969-70 .. | .. 43,73,624.00 (Approx.) |

3. *Current Position of Business :*

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| (a) Total number of lives insured as on 31-3-1970 | 62,651 (Approx.) |
| (b) Business in force as on 31-3-1970 .. | 8,86,83,054 (Approx.) |
| (c) Cash balance in deposit with Government as on 31-3-1970 (Trifurcated) | 3,97,22,081 (Approx.) |

4. *Loans Advanced to Policy Holders :*

| Period. | Amount sanctioned by Government | Loan applications received. | Loan applications disposed. | Amount of loan advanced. |
|------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1969-69 .. | 12,50,000 | 5,411 | 4,827 | 12,48,946 |
| 1969-70 .. | 13,00,000 | 4,698 | 4,570 | 12,97,743 (Approx.) |

5. *Claims paid :*

| Period | Maturity. | Death. | S.V. & P.V. | Fee to Conductors |
|------------|-----------|----------|-------------|-------------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1968-69 .. | 9,01,924 | 3,14,789 | 55,753 | 1,570 |
| 1969-70 .. | 10,24,373 | 3,66,378 | 46,319 | 843 (Approx.) |

6. *Management Expenses :*

| Period. | Amount. | Rs. |
|---------------|----------|-----------|
| 1968-69 | 4,37,063 | (Actual) |
| 1969-70 | 5,02,400 | (Approx.) |

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

| Period. | Lump sum payments | Pensions. |
|------------|-------------------|-----------|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1968-69 .. | 410 | 1,937 |
| 1969-70 .. | 321 | 2,035 |

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

| Period. | No. of Flights covered | Amount of Discount. | Premium Adjusted. |
|------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1968-69 .. | 1,236 | 4,540 | 7,291 |
| 1969-70 .. | 1,288 | 4,115 | 7,519 |

Summary of the financial position for 1969-70.

RECEIPTS.

Head of Account.

PART I—CONSOLIDATED FUND.

I. Revenue Receipts.

A. Taxes, Duties and other Principal Heads of Revenue—

| | |
|--|--------------|
| IV. Taxes on Income other than Corporation tax | 23,26,39,271 |
| V. Estate Duty | 70,23,000 |
| IX. Land Revenue | 11,34,23,046 |
| X. State Excise Duties | 25,36,15,733 |
| XI. Taxes on Vehicles | 14,09,73,439 |
| XII. Sales Tax | 43,08,50,901 |
| XIII. Other Taxes and Duties | 3,94,28,507 |
| XIV. Stamps | 7,23,44,540 |
| XV. Registration Fees | 1,96,78,546 |

Total. A. .. 1,30,99,76,983

B. Debt Services.—

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| XVI. Interest | 2,47,81,985 |
|-----------------------|-------------|

C. Administrative Services—

| | |
|---|-----------|
| XVII. Administration of Justice | 49,56,639 |
| XVIII. Jails | 10,47,187 |
| XIX. Police | 54,17,306 |
| XX. Supplies and Disposals | 70,56,408 |
| XXI. Miscellaneous Departments | 50,54,509 |

Total. C. .. 2,35,32,049

D. Social and Developmental Services—

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| XXII. Education | 69,06,955 |
| XXIII. Medical | 1,29,51,565 |
| XXIV. Public Health | 1,20,35,785 |
| XXV. Agriculture | 3,05,54,112 |
| XXVII. Animal Husbandry | 76,66,232 |
| XXVIII. Co-operation | 49,85,076 |
| XXIX. Industries | 52,39,334 |

| | |
|--|----------|
| XXXI. Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works | 3,79,847 |
|--|----------|

| | |
|---|-----------|
| XXXII. Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations | 82,60,253 |
|---|-----------|

Total. D. .. 8,89,79,159

E. *Multi-purpose River Schemes, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes—*

| | | | |
|-----------|---|----|----------------|
| XXXIII. | Multi-purpose River Schemes | .. | .. |
| XXXIV. | Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial) .. | .. | 28,68,901 |
| XXXV. | Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial) .. | .. | 19,53,336 |
| XXXVI. | Electricity Schemes | .. | 3,46,66,770 |
| Total. E. | | | .. 3,94,89,007 |

F. *Public Works (including Roads) and Schemes of Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*

| | | | |
|---------|--------------------|----|-------------|
| XXXVII. | Public Works | .. | 1,07,61,211 |
|---------|--------------------|----|-------------|

G. *Transport and Communicaton (other than Roads)—*

| | | | |
|--------|--------------------------|----|-----------|
| XXXIX. | Ports and Pilotage | .. | 16,48,178 |
|--------|--------------------------|----|-----------|

I. *Miscellaneous—*

| | | | |
|-----------|---|----|----------------|
| XLVII. | Transfers from famine relief fund | .. | 1,465 |
| XLVIII. | Contributions and Recoveries towards Pension and other Retirement Benefits .. | .. | 18,58,540 |
| XLIX. | Stationery and Printing | .. | 10,41,713 |
| LI. | Forest | .. | 6,04,08,715 |
| LII. | Miscellaneous | .. | 1,51,34,042 |
| Total. I. | | | .. 7,84,43,010 |

PART I—CONSOLIDATED FUND.

J. *Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments.—*

| | | | |
|-----------|--|----|-----------------|
| LV. | State's share of Union Excise Duties .. | .. | 23,22,68,411 |
| LVI. | Grants-in-aid from Central Government .. | .. | 41,46,54,643 |
| LVII. | Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and State/Union Territory Governments. | | 2,56,624 |
| LVIII. | Dividends, etc., from Commercial and other undertakings | .. | 72,40,444 |
| Total. J. | | | .. 65,44,20,122 |

K. *Extraordinary Items :*

| | | | |
|-----|------------------------------|----|----------------|
| LX. | Extraordinary Receipts | .. | 2,48,20,31,704 |
|-----|------------------------------|----|----------------|

TOTAL REVENUE HEADS

O. *Public Debt :*

| | | | |
|-----|----------------------|----|----------------|
| I. | Permanent Debt | .. | 14,94,27,600 |
| II. | Floating Debt | .. | 1,61,32,55,000 |

| | | |
|--|----|----------------|
| III. Loans from the Central Government | .. | 1,09,11,50,526 |
| IV. Other Loans | .. | 5,39,45,204 |
| | | <hr/> |
| Total. O. | .. | 2,90,77,76,330 |

Q. *Loans and Advances by State/Union Territory Governments :*

| | | |
|---|----|-------------|
| Loans to Local Funds, Private Parties, etc. | .. | 6,62,23,484 |
| Loans to Government servants | .. | 34,91,686 |
| | | <hr/> |
| Total. Q. | .. | 6,97,15,170 |

R. *Inter-State Settlement :*

| | | |
|---------------------------------|----|----------------|
| Andhra Pradesh and Mysore. | | |
| Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra. | | |
| Madras and Andhra Pradesh. | | |
| Centre and Andhra Pradesh. | | |
| TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS | .. | 2,48,20,31,704 |
| TOTAL—O. PUBLIC DEBT | .. | 2,90,77,78,330 |
| TOTAL—Q. LOANS AND ADVANCES | .. | 6,97,15,170 |
| TOTAL—R. INTER-STATE SETTLEMENT | .. | .. |
| TOTAL, PART I CONSOLIDATED FUND | .. | 5,45,95,25,204 |
| PART II. CONTINGENCY FUND | .. | 1,71,95,256 |
| PART III PUBLIC ACCOUNT. | | |
| S. UNFUNDED DEBT— | | |
| Special Loans | .. | .. |
| State Provident Funds | .. | 7,43,50,555 |
| Other Accounts | .. | 75,71,861 |
| | | <hr/> |
| Total. S. | .. | 8,19,22,416 |

T. DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—

PART I—DEPOSITS BEARING INTEREST.

A. RESERVE FUNDS—

| | | |
|---|----|----------|
| Reserve Funds—Transport | | |
| Deposits of Depreciation Reserve of Government Commercial Undertakings. | .. | 7,08,490 |

B. OTHER DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS—

| | | |
|----------------|----|-----------|
| Other Deposits | .. | 59,05,320 |
|----------------|----|-----------|

PART II—DEPOSITS NOT BEARING INTEREST—

A. SINKING FUNDS—

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt. | 16,60,48,779 |
| Sinking Fund Investment Account | .. 8,58,131 |

RESERVE FUNDS.

| | | |
|---------------------------|----|-----------|
| Famine Relief Fund | .. | 80,97,910 |
| Special Development Fund. | | |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| State Agricultural Credit Relief and Guarantee Fund | 87,500 |
| Village Development Fund | |
| Industrial Research and Development Fund | 48,77,208 |
| Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Fund | 39,49,156 |
| Fund for Development Schemes | 7,282 |
| Fund for Development of Rural Water Supply Revenue Reserve Fund | |
| State Road Fund. | |
| Fund for Village Reconstruction and Harijan Uplift | |
| Deposits of Depreciation/Renewal Reserve of Government Non-Commercial Undertakings. | 2,10,518 |
| Depreciation Reserve Fund—Electricity | 54,92,200 |
| Deposits of Depreciation Reserve of Government Commercial Undertakings. | |
| Special Reserve Fund—Electricity | 21,64,000 |
| Co-operative Marketing and Agricultural Development Fund. | |
| Nizamsagar Development Fund. | |
| Securities Adjustment Reserve. | |
| Scholarship Fund. | 20,000 |
| Agricultural Improvement Fund. | |
| O.S. Stabilisation Reserve. | |

PART III. PUBLIC ACCOUNT.

C. OTHER DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Deposits of Local Funds | 96,28,80,598 |
| Departmental and Judicial Deposits—Civil Deposits | 15,00,66,887 |
| Other Deposits. | |
| Other Accounts | 46,36,719 |
| Transfers from Famine Relief Fund | |

PART III ADVANCES NOT BEARING INTEREST.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Departmental Advances. | 4,13,50,942 |
| Permanent Advances—(Civil) | 10,992 |
| Accounts with the Government of Pakistan | |
| Accounts with the Government of Burma | 93,199 |
| Accounts with the Reserve Bank | 54,177 |

PART IV. SUSPENSE.

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Suspense Accounts | 21,21,77,067 |
| Cheques and Bills | 53,67,04,340 |
| Departmental and Similar Accounts. | 60,58,266 |

PART V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| Miscellaneous | 1,23,76,559 |
|-----------------------|-------------|

Total T. (I to V) .. 2.12.48.36.240

U. REMITTANCES.

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| Cash Remittances and Adjustments, etc. | 94,04,29,207 |
| Reserve Bank of India Remittances | (—) 97,731 |
| Adjusting Account between Union (Non-Railways) and State Governments | 2,22,02,304 |
| Adjusting Accounts with Posts and Telegraphs .. | 30,58,299 |
| Adjusting Account with Railways | 1,975 |
| Adjusting Account with Dedfence | 179 |
| Inter-State Suspense Account | 2,14,182 |
| TOTAL U. .. | 96,58,08,413 |

W. RESERVE BANK DEPOSITS.

| | |
|--|------------------------|
| Reserve Bank Deposits | 2,72,39,81,272 |
| TOTAL PART III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT .. | 5,89,65,48,341 |
| TOTAL ALL ACCOUNTS. .. | 11,37,32,68,801 |
| Opening Cash Balance. | (—)96,86,170 |
| GRAND TOTAL .. | 11,36,35,82,631 |

EXPENDITURE.

PART I CONSOLIDATED FUND.

II. EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE.

A *Collection of Taxes: Duties and other Principal Revenues—*

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| 4. Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax. .. | |
| 9. Land Revenue | 1,34,77,195 |
| 10. State Excise Duties | 1,47,47,777 |
| 11. Taxes on Vehicles | 27,34,085 |
| 12. Sales Tax | 1,31,14,104 |
| 13. Other Taxes and Duties | 6,21,292 |
| 14. Stamps | 32,32,381 |
| 15. Registration Fees | 53,51,219 |
| Total A .. | 5,32,78,053 |

B. DEBT SERVICES.

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| 16. Interest on Debt and other obligations .. | 32,87,11,158 |
| 17. Appropriation for Reduction or avoidance of debt | 16,40,39,000 |
| Total B .. | 49,27,50,158 |

C. ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES—

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| 18. Parliament, State/Union Territory Legislatures .. | 55,72,390 |
| 19. General Administration | 13,80,17,992 |
| 21. Administration of Justice | 2,47,26,397 |
| 22. Jails | 1,13,75,875 |
| 23. Police | 13,87,63,207 |
| 25. Supplies and Disposals | 88,64,893 |
| 26. Miscellaneous Departments | 1,74,73,651 |
| Total C .. | <u>34,45,94,405</u> |

D. SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES—

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| 27. Scientific Departments | 36,11,590 |
| 28. Education | 51,61,83,976 |
| 29. Medical | 14,38,91,323 |
| 30. Public Health | 7,77,44,351 |
| 31. Agriculture | 6,54,81,628 |
| 33. Animal Husbandry | 3,72,31,875 |
| 34. Co-operation | 2,59,49,532 |
| 35. Industries | 2,04,43,617 |
| 37. Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works.. | 6,55,79,179 |
| 38. Labour and Employment | 1,47,03,510 |
| 39. Miscellaneous, Social and Developmental Organisations | 7,86,30,340 |
| TOTAL D .. | <u>1,04,98,50,921</u> |

DD. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES WITHIN THE REVENUE ACCOUNT.

| | |
|---|--|
| 40. Capital Outlay on Industrial Development .. | |
|---|--|

E. MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES—

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| 42. Multi-purpose River Schemes | 9,37,91,351 |
| 43. Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial) | 12,21,31,470 |
| 44. Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial) | 2,69,44,260 |
| 45. Electricity Schemes | 5,53,59,390 |
| TOTAL E .. | <u>29,82,26,471</u> |

EE. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES
IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES WITHIN THE
REVENUE ACCOUNT ..

| | | | |
|---|----|----|----|
| 47. Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes | .. | .. | .. |
| 48. Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works | .. | .. | .. |
| 49. Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes | .. | .. | .. |
| TOTAL EE | .. | .. | .. |

F. PUBLIC WORKS (INCLUDING ROADS) AND SCHEMES OF
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----|----|----|--------------|
| 50. Public Works | .. | .. | .. | 11,88,09,637 |
| 52. Capital Outlay on Public Works | .. | .. | .. | 5,98,409 |

G. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN
ROADS).

| | | | | |
|------------------------|----|----|----|-----------|
| 53. Ports and Pilotage | .. | .. | .. | 21,32,024 |
|------------------------|----|----|----|-----------|

I. MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | |
|--|----|----|----|--------------|
| 64. Famine Relief | .. | .. | .. | 21,06,89,448 |
| 65. Pensions and other Retirements Benefits | .. | .. | .. | 4,21,02,451 |
| 66. Territorial and Political Pensions | .. | .. | .. | 2,41,282 |
| 67. Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers | .. | .. | .. | 29,698 |
| 68. Stationery and Printing | .. | .. | .. | 1,67,74,577 |
| 70. Forest | .. | .. | .. | 3,09,62,422 |
| 71. Miscellaneous | .. | .. | .. | 4,33,34,438 |

TOTAL I .. 34,41,34,316

II. MISCELLANEOUS CAPITAL ACCOUNT
WITHIN THE REVENUE ACCOUNT.

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----|----|----|----|
| 72. Commutation of Pensions | .. | .. | .. | .. |
|-----------------------------|----|----|----|----|

J. CONTRIBUTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS—

| | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|-------------|
| 75. Miscellaneous Adjustments between General and State/Union Territory Governments | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 76. Other Miscellaneous Compensations and Assignments | .. | .. | .. | 5,59,87,162 |

TOTAL J. .. 5,59,87,162

K. EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS—

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|----|----|----|----|
| 77. Extraordinary Charges | .. | .. | .. | .. |
|---------------------------|----|----|----|----|

TOTAL EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE .. 2,76,03,61,536

PART I. CONSOLIDATED FUND.

III. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT.

AA. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF SECURITY PRINTING PRESS AND COMPENSATION ON THE ABOLITION OF ZAMINDARI SYSTEM OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT—

| | |
|--|-----------|
| 92. Payment of Compensation to Land-holders, etc., on the Abolition of Zamindari System .. | 15,65,416 |
|--|-----------|

DD. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT.

| | |
|---|-----------|
| 94. Capital Outlay on Improvement of Public Health. | 47,34,412 |
|---|-----------|

| | |
|--|-----------|
| 95. Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research | 23,68,314 |
|--|-----------|

| | |
|---|-------------|
| 96. Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development | 7,83,95,281 |
|---|-------------|

| | |
|--------------|-------------|
| TOTAL DD. .. | 8,54,98,007 |
|--------------|-------------|

EE. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT—

| | |
|--|--------------|
| 98. Capital outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes .. | 11,40,04,800 |
|--|--------------|

| | |
|---|--------------|
| 99. Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial) .. | 11,96,23,968 |
|---|--------------|

| | |
|--|-------------|
| 100. Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial) .. | 2,39,56,830 |
|--|-------------|

| | |
|--|-------------|
| 101. Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes | 4,36,44,167 |
|--|-------------|

| | |
|---|----|
| 102. Appropriation to Irrigation and Power Development Fund | .. |
|---|----|

| | |
|--------------|--------------|
| TOTAL EE. .. | 29,12,29,765 |
|--------------|--------------|

FF. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF PUBLIC WORKS (INCLUDING ROADS) AND SCHEMES OF MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNTS—

| | |
|---|-------------|
| 103. Capital Outlay on Public Works | 3,61,44,579 |
|---|-------------|

| | |
|--|-----------|
| 109. Capital Outlay on other Works | 12,74,041 |
|--|-----------|

| | |
|--------------|-------------|
| TOTAL FF. .. | 3,71,18,620 |
|--------------|-------------|

GG. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS) OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT—

110. Capital Outlay on Ports

II. MISCELLANEOUS CAPITAL ACCOUNT OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT—

119. Capital Outlay on Forests 10,77,568

120. Payment of Commuted value of Pensions 24,40,680

124. Capital Outlay on Scheme of Government Trading. 4,08,51,545

125. Appropriation to the Contingency Fund

126. Capital Outlay on Grants for Development

TOTAL II 4,43,69,793

TOTAL—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE 46,00,81,601

PART I—CONSOLIDATED FUND.

O. PUBLIC DEBT.

I. Permanent Debt 8,21,69,800

II. Floating Debt 1,49,69,10,000

III. Loans from the Central Government 67,68,69,190

IV. Other Loans 6,48,55,407

TOTAL O 2,32,49,04,397

Q. LOANS AND ADVANCES BY STATE/UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS—

Loan to Local Funds, Private Parties, etc. 29,18,71,338

Loans to Government Servants 69,65,163

TOTAL Q 29,88,36,501

R. INTER-STATE SETTLEMENT.

Andhra Pradesh and Mysore 6,177

Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra 11,782

Madras and Andhra Pradesh

Centre and Andhra Pradesh

TOTAL R 17,959

TOTAL, REVENUE EXPENDITURE 2,76,03,61,556

TOTAL, CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.. .. . 46,00,81,601

TOTAL, O. PUBLIC DEPT 2,32,49,04,397

| | | | |
|--|----|---------|--------------|
| TOTAL, Q. LOANS AND ADVANCES | .. | .. | 29,88,36,501 |
| TOTAL, R. INTER-STATE SETTLEMENT | .. | .. | 17,959 |
| TOTAL, PART I. CONSOLIDATED FUND | .. | .. | 5,84,42,014 |
| PART II CONTINGENCY FUND | .. | .. | 65,12,566 |
| PART III. PUBLIC ACCOUNT | .. | .. | .. |
| S. UNFUNDED DEBT. | | | |
| Special Loans | .. | .. | .. |
| State Provident Fund | .. | .. | 1,98,42,092 |
| Other Accounts | .. | .. | 30,58,422 |
| | | TOTAL S | 2,29,00,514 |
| T. DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES. | | | |
| PART I. DEPOSITS BEARING INTEREST. | | | |
| A. RESERVE FUNDS. — | | | |
| Reserve Fund—Transport | .. | .. | .. |
| Deposits of Depreciation Reserve of Government Commercial Undertakings | .. | .. | .. |
| B. OTHER DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. | | | |
| Other Deposits | .. | .. | 2,21,95,760 |
| PART II. DEPOSITS NOT BEARING INTEREST. | | | |
| A. SINKING FUNDS. | | | |
| Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt | .. | .. | 1,18,25,600 |
| Sinking Fund Investment Account | .. | .. | .. |
| RESERVE FUNDS. | | | |
| Famine Relief Fund | .. | .. | 72,37,855 |
| Special Development Fund | .. | .. | .. |
| State Agricultural Credit Relief and Guarantee Fund | .. | .. | .. |
| Village Development Fund | .. | .. | .. |
| Industrial Research and Development Fund | .. | .. | 13,82,148 |
| Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Fund | .. | .. | 24,01,992 |
| Fund for Development Schemes | .. | .. | 85,282 |
| Fund for Development of Rural Water Supply | .. | .. | .. |
| Revenue Reserve Fund | .. | .. | .. |
| State Road Fund | .. | .. | .. |
| Fund for Village Reconstruction and Harijan Uplift | .. | .. | .. |
| Deposits of Depreciation/Renewal Reserve of Government Non-Commercial Undertakings | .. | .. | .. |
| Depreciation Reserve Fund—Electricity | .. | .. | .. |
| Deposits of Depreciation Reserve of Government Commercial Undertakings | .. | .. | .. |
| Special Reserve Fund—Electricity | .. | .. | .. |

Co-operative Marketing and Agricultural Development

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| Fund | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Nizamsagar Development Fund | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Securities Adjustment Reserve | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Scholarship Fund | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Agricultural Improvement Fund | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| O.S. Stabilisation Reserve | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

PART III. PUBLIC ACCOUNT.

C. OTHER DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

| | | | | |
|--|----|----|----|--------------|
| Deposits of Local Funds | .. | .. | .. | 89,78,95,834 |
| Departmental and Judicial Deposits | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Civil Deposits | .. | .. | .. | 13,37,74,748 |
| Other Deposits | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other Accounts | .. | .. | .. | 16,33,886 |
| Transfers from Famine Relief Fund | .. | .. | .. | .. |

PART III. ADVANCES NOT BEARING INTEREST.

| | | | | |
|--|----|----|----|-------------|
| Departmental Advances | .. | .. | .. | 6,09,99,430 |
| Permanent Advances (Civil) | .. | .. | .. | 44,159 |
| Accounts with the Government of Pakistan | .. | .. | .. | 2,269 |
| Accounts with the Government of Burma | .. | .. | .. | 93,402 |
| Accounts with the Reserve Bank | .. | .. | .. | 55,327 |

PART IV. SUSPENSE.

| | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|--------------|
| Suspense Accounts | .. | .. | .. | 19,21,75,740 |
| Cheques and Bills | .. | .. | .. | 52,81,35,200 |
| Departmental and Similar Accounts | .. | .. | .. | 61,64,605 |

PART V. MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|----|----|----|-----------|
| Miscellaneous | .. | .. | .. | 12,12,531 |
|-----------------------|----|----|----|-----------|

| | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| Total T. (I to V) .. | 1,86,73,15,768 |
|----------------------|----------------|

U. REMITTANCES—

| | | | |
|--|----|----|--------------|
| Cash Remittances and Adjustments, etc. | .. | .. | 87,90,57,582 |
| Reserve Bank of India Remittances | .. | .. | (—) 8,322 |
| Adjusting Account between Union (Non-Railways) and State Governments | .. | .. | 1,00,60,809 |
| Adjusting Account with Railways | .. | .. | 1,47,472 |
| Adjusting Account with Posts and Telegraphs | .. | .. | 8,71,557 |
| Adjusting Account with Defence | .. | .. | 2,47,707 |
| Inter-State Suspense Account | .. | .. | 28,801 |

| | |
|-------------|--------------|
| TOTAL U. .. | 89,04,05,606 |
|-------------|--------------|

W. RESERVE BANK DEPOSITS.

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----|----|----|------------------------|
| Reserve Bank Deposits | .. | .. | .. | 2,72,39,81,272 |
| TOTAL PART III. PUBLIC ACCOUNTS | | | .. | <u>5,50,46,03,160</u> |
| TOTAL ALL ACCOUNTS | .. | .. | .. | <u>11,35,53,17,740</u> |
| CLOSING BALANCE | .. | .. | .. | <u>82,64,891</u> |
| Grand Total | | | | <u>11,36,35,82,631</u> |



THE MINISTER FOR REVENUE, SRI. P. THIMMA REDDY
ADDRESSING LEGISLATORS, COLLECTORS AND Z. P. CHAIRMEN
ON SEPT. 18TH, ON CYCLONE RELIEF WORK.

CHAPTER VII

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

Board of Revenue :

The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Board of Revenue Regulation, 1803 (Regulation I of 1803) defines the functions of the Board of Revenue. The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Revenue Commissioners Act 1849 (Act X of 1849) regulates the distribution and reservation of Business of the Board of Revenue among the Members. The main functions of the Board of Revenue are the general superintendences of the revenues of the State from whatever sources 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.

During the period from 1-4-1969 to 31-3-1970 the strength of the Board of Revenue varied from Five to Four Members and from four to five members.

The Board exercises both statutory and executive functions. The statutory functions are exercised in respect of several enactments like the Hereditary Village Officers Cess Act, the Irrigation Cess Act, the Land Encroachment Act, The Estate Abolition Act, etc. The Board has also got equally heavy executive duties under the power delegated to it by the Government. Most of these delegations are specified in B.S.Os., 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.

Land Revenue

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

Land Revenue Collections.—Out of the estimated current demand of Rs. 14,70,89,262 an amount of Rs. 7,43,39,888 was realised upto the end of March, 1970, leaving a current balance of Rs. 7,27,49,374. The percentage of current collection works out to about 50.54%. The cyclone which struck coastal Andhra Pradesh on the 7th November, 1969 together with tidal waves and heavy rains which accompanied it, caused considerable damage to crops particularly in the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and Khammam. The Government have in G.O. Ms. No. 1110, Revenue, dated 19-11-1969 granted remission of land revenue on a liberal scale. There is thus a decrease in the demand. Besides, the village officers of certain districts in the State have struck work. All these factors contributed to the short fall in collection work.

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 Admn., Dist. Admn.” 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 1969-70 works out to Rs. 784.06 lakhs. This expenditure does not represent the cost on collection and assessment of Land Revenue alone, which cannot be easily assessed.

Loans

According to the Budget figures voted and published in the Budget Estimate for 1969-70 an amount of Rs. 3 lakhs (3,00,000) was provided for granting loans by the Revenue Department to cultivators, and to those ryots who do not have saleable rights in the lands occupied and enjoyed by them, for the five specified purposes mentioned in G.O. Ms. No. 2367 (F. & A. Dept.) dated 17-8-1965.

Minor Irrigation

From 14-4-1961 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.) However, as the Minor Irrigation sources in the Estate villages not taken over by the Government under the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 are in a state of utter disrepair and are in need of urgent repairs to avoid further deterioration in their condition, the Government in Revenue Department have been undertaking repairs to such tanks since 1965-66 for the economic uplift of the agriculturist in such villages and recovering the costs from the land holders or other persons, who by law or custom are bound to keep the irrigation works in good repair under the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Irrigation Works (Repairs, Improvements and Construction) Act, 1943. In minor Inam villages which are not estates, the Collectors of Andhra Districts have been instructed to carry out repairs to minor irrigation sources at the cost of Government only. During 1969-70, an amount of Rs. 7,87,800 was provided under this scheme through G.O. Ms. No. 124 (Revenue) dated 2-2-1970.

Ayacut Development.—There are 27 major and medium irrigation Projects in the State with a total ultimate potential of Ac. 9,99,596. The potential created upto March, 1969 under these 27 projects was Ac. 8,95,970 and the area irrigated during 1969-70 was Ac. 7,56,629.

Estates

The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Estates Abolition Act, 1948.—Out of the net collection Rs. 63,99,628 made under section 55(1) of the Estates Abolition Act, 1948 an amount of Rs. 31,95,651 was paid to the land holders. An amount of Rs. 25,09,382 was adjusted towards Government dues and an amount of Rs. 5,83,315 was deducted towards collection charges up to the end of March, 1970 leaving a balance of Rs. 1,11,278 yet to be disposed off under section 55 (1) of the Act. The percentage of

disposal works out approximately to 98%. Action is being taken for the early disposal of the balance of Rs. 1,11,278.

The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Estate Land (Reduction of Rent) Act, 1947.—Out of the total collection of Rs. 29,53,557 made under section 3 (4) of the (Reduction of Rent) Act, 1947, pending disposal of the notified date in respect of the Estates taken over, an amount of Rs. 15,67,705 was paid to the land holders. An amount of Rs. 10,78,093 was adjusted towards Government dues and an amount of Rs. 2,68,227 was deducted towards collection charges upto the end of March, 1970, leaving a balance of Rs. 39,532. The percentage of disposal works out to 98%.

Estates not taken over.—Out of the total net collection of Rs. 44,50,365 made in respect of Estates not taken over, an amount of Rs. 22,79,294 was paid to the Landholders. An amount of Rs. 16,32,593 was adjusted towards Government dues and an amount of Rs. 3,96,626 was deducted towards collection charges leaving a balance of Rs. 1,41,852. The percentage works out to 98%. Action is being taken for the early disposal of the balances.

Land Reforms

Implementation of the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Abolition Of Inams Act, 1967.—The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Abolition of Inams Act, 1967 came into force with effect from 6th October, 1967. Under the Act all inams including the inams held by religious and charitable institutions and other service inams stood abolished. The follow up action regarding the grant of ryotwari patta to the Institution, Inamdar and Khabij-e-khadim as the case may be was in progress during the year under report. But in view of the judgment of the High Court of Andhra Pradesh striking down the Act as being ultra vires of the Constitution action with regard to the grant of ryotwari patta was withheld. A leave petition for appeal to Supreme Court is now pending in the High Court.

Implementation of Section 38-E of 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 which they are entitled to purchase from their landholders. These provisions were implemented to Khammam district and Mulug taluk of Warangal district in the year 1955 and 1956 respectively.

The provisions in section 38-E were extended to the remaining area 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 judgement striking down the provisions of this section. Consequently further action was stayed.

Implementation of the Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Act, 1961.—The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Act, 1961 is in force since 1st June, 1961. Under section 5 of the Act, 25,584

persons filed declarations of their holdings. As a result of disposal of the declarations so far a total extent of 2,353.31 and 17,885.36 acres in the Andhra and Telangana Region, respectively has so far been declared as deemed to have been found surplus under section 7 (3) and 7 (4) of the Act. Out of this an extent of 127.24 and 64.03 acres of land in the Andhra and Telangana regions has been taken over by the Government on payment of compensation of Rs. 2,89,197.11 and Rs. 43,240.93 for the Andhra and Telangana regions, respectively during the year 1968-69. Action for taking over the remaining extent of lands on payment of compensation and for its distribution among the landless poor persons was in progress during the year under report.

National Savings.—The Government have fixed a target of Rs. 5.3 crores net for realisation under various securities of the National Savings Scheme such as Cumulative Time Deposit Scheme and Fixed Deposit Scheme, etc. As against the target of Rs. 5.3 crores not fixed for the year 1969-70, a net sum of Rs. 3.43 crores has been realised. The total number of Pay Roll Savings groups in Andhra Pradesh is 4,893 with a Membership of 1,47,680 out of which 634 new groups were found with a Membership of 12,005 during the year 1969-70. The total number of Savings Bank accounts opened during the year under report is 1,06,325 and the number of Fixed Deposits opened during the year is 1,863 with a collection of Rs. 5,02,285. Only 55 Public Provident Fund Accounts were opened during the year.

A publicity programme was undertaken for the year 1969-70, as against the allotment of Rs. 49,000 under publicity programme. The National Savings pavilion established in the Industrial Exhibition area was decorated as usual with all the important posters on National Savings Schemes. Pamphlets and leaflets printed on the objects and profitability of investments in the National Savings Securities were distributed to the public during the exhibition days.

Unusual Seasonal Conditions.—During 1969 two Cyclones of severe intensity struck coastal Andhra Pradesh including Khammam District in Telangana region from 17-5-1969 to 21-5-1969 and from 6-11-1969 to 7-11-1969 followed by unprecedented rains for several hours. There were unprecedented gales with velocity of 100 to 125 km. per hour. There was large scale devastation of human life, cattle, standing crops, houses and dislocation of Communications, etc. The highest recorded rainfall during this period of 4 days was 596 mm. in Addanki in Guntur district, 631 mm. in Vijayawada in Krishna district, 573 mm. in Wyrā in Khammam district and 260 mm. in Bhimavaram in West Godavari district. The cyclone was accompanied by a tidal wave rising to a height of over 10 ft. in some places which affected not only the coastal belt but infiltrated deeply into inland water ways in the Godavari and Krishna deltas. About 800 persons are reported to have died in this havoc. Over 2.16 lakhs heads of Cattle perished. More than 2,000 villages and over 50 lakhs of people were affected. About 2.5 lakhs houses have either collapsed or been damaged ; paddy crop in an area of above 4 lakhs acres was either completely lost or badly damaged resulting in a crop loss estimated at over Rs. 30 crores. Over one thousand irrigation sources there either breached or damaged severely. An unfortunate feature of this cyclone was the heavy silting up of cultivable lands in about 50,000 acres. The total loss is estimated at about Rs. 100 crores. The Rail, Road and

Telecommunications and the supply of Electricity were badly disrupted. At several places the rail tract was washed off, Road and Rail Bridges collapsed. The only means of communication for these four days was through wireless.

The State Government moved quickly and made Herculean efforts to render help of all kinds to the lakhs of people affected by cyclone. Initial efforts were directed mainly towards the rescue of those marooned in the floods to places of safety, where, they as well as other who had been rendered homeless were provided with food and shelter. Opening of free kitchens and distribution of free food was organised. Air dropping of food with the help of Air Force was resorted to in the case of the population in the marooned villages and for the marooned passengers of railway trains. Army boats were air lifted from Poona for rescuing people in marooned villages. Emergency public and cattle health measures were organised to check the outbreak of epidemics.

A high level meeting presided over by the Chief Minister was convened at Vijayawada to make an assessment of the damage and to draw up appropriate relief programmes. Following the decisions taken at the meeting the Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 5 crores for implementing immediate relief measures and for undertaking immediate repairs works pending the detailed study by the Central Study Team. The Government of India constituted a team of Officers with Sri C.S. Ramachandran, Adviser (Programme Administration) Planning Commission as leader. The Members of the team represented the Ministeries of Finance, Food and Agriculture, Irrigation and Power and Transport and Shipping. The recommendation of Government of India for extending assistance to complete relief work at Rs. 1,560.00.

November, 1969 Cyclone.—While the people were recovering from the shock of the May, 1969 Cyclone and attending to rehabilitation work and raised first crop for F. 1379 another cyclone with greater intensity than the May, 1969, Cyclone again struck coastal Andhra Pradesh over a wide front from Krishna in the South to Visakhapatnam to the North at varying times on 6th and 7th November 1969 and lasted for several hours. There was unprecedented gale with wind velocity attaining to 100 to 125 miles per hour. The epicentre of the cyclone appeared to have been around Kakinada in East Godavari district. The impact of the cyclone was extensive in the Districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Visakhapatnam. Some damage was also caused in Srikakulam, Guntur, Nellore and Khammam districts.

The Cyclone was accompanied by a tidal wave which affected the whole coastal belt and infiltrated deeply into the internal water ways in the Godavari and Krishna Deltas. In Kolleru lake in Krishna district, there was a "Water Sprout" resulting in the loss of 42 lives. The total toll of human lives reported is 250 and over 10,000 cattle, 25,000 sheep and goats are reported to have been lost. A large number of private and public buildings were destroyed or badly damaged. About 4.6 lakhs houses have been reported as damaged either completely or partly. Many electric and telegraph poles were uprooted and damaged, flung across roads causing break down in power supply and dislocation of communications. Severe damage was caused to coconut gardens, Banana Plantations, Sugarcane, Beetal vine, Turmeric, Tobacco and other garden crops.

As done in May, 1969 cyclone the State Government has again taken a number of steps to extend immediate relief to the affected persons like payment of cash grants to the families of deceased persons, distribution of free rations and clothing and evacuation of affected families. For the purposes of relief, Government divided the area affected into 3 zones. Zone I comprising of the Coastal Belt and the severely affected areas; Zone II consisting of badly affected areas and Zone III moderately affected areas. Remission of land revenue and postponement of collection of arrears including drainage cess, etc., on a graded scale was sanctioned. Subsequently the concessions given to Zone II were extended to Zone II also.

The Government had released Rs. 6.5 crores immediately for undertaking relief operations pending detailed estimation of damage and visit by Central Study Team. A Central Study Team headed by Sri B.V. Raman, Advisor (Programme Administration) Planning Commission visited the affected areas from 28-11-1969 to 20-11-1969, held detailed discussions with the elected representatives and State Government Officials and finally recommended assistance of Rs. 18.37 crores, for the execution of relief measures for November, 1969 Cyclone.

Adverse Seasonal Conditions.—In 1968-69 acute drought conditions prevailed throughout the State. For the completion of the drought relief works started in 1968-69, the Government have granted time till 30-10-1969. An amount of Rs. 459.51 lakhs was incurred as expenditure, on the above spill over works of the year 1968-69, the districtwise break up of which is as follows :—

| | | | | Rs. in lakhs. |
|-----|---------------|----|----|---------------|
| 1. | Adilabad | .. | .. | 8.75 |
| 2. | Anantapur | .. | .. | 21.14 |
| 3. | Chittoor | .. | .. | 30.65 |
| 4. | Cuddapah | .. | .. | 28.57 |
| 5. | East Godavari | .. | .. | 28.43 |
| 6. | Guntur | .. | .. | 27.92 |
| 7. | Hyderabad | .. | .. | 16.65 |
| 8. | Karimnagar | .. | .. | 21.59 |
| 9. | Khammam | .. | .. | 5.05 |
| 10. | Krishna | .. | .. | 17.82 |
| 11. | Kurnool | .. | .. | 36.78 |
| 12. | Mahabubnagar | .. | .. | 13.50 |
| 13. | Medak | .. | .. | 14.65 |
| 14. | Nalgonda | .. | .. | 40.26 |
| 15. | Nellore | .. | .. | 47.76 |
| 16. | Nizamabad | .. | .. | 16.38 |
| 17. | Srikakulam | .. | .. | 31.40 |
| 18. | Visakhapatnam | .. | .. | 25.28 |
| 19. | Warangal | .. | .. | 11.27 |
| 20. | West Godavari | .. | .. | 15.66 |
| | Total | .. | .. | 459.51 |

There were reports of inadequate rainfall and consequent loss of crops in Kurnool, Anantapur and Nalgonda districts. They were not so wide-spread as to warrant grant of remission.



“THE DESTRUCTIVE FORCES OF NATURE AT WORK”
BATTERED KAKINADA PORT RAILWAY STATION

Postponement of collection due to drought conditions and Naxalites menace in Srikakulam District :

The Tribals in agency villages in Parvatipuram, Salur, Palakonda, Pathapatnam, Tekkali and Sompeta taluks of Srikakulam district were finding it difficult to pay land revenue owing to belated rains and heavy rains in the month of October, 1969, i.e., just before the crops were due for harvest and the existence of draught conditions in the proceeding 3 faslies. On account of the terrorist activities of the Naxalites, the village officers of the Agency villages were afraid of moving in their charge villages and there was no possibility of their attending to the collection work. The Collection, therefore, suggested that the collection of Land Revenue both arrears and current may be postponed in all the agency villages of Palakonda, Parvatipuram and Salur taluks and also from the tribals residing in non-notified villages of Pathapatnam, Sompeta and Tekkali taluks and other plain areas in Srikakulam district till the end of November, 1970, The Government authorised the Collector to defer collection of land revenue (both arrears and current) in the affected areas in Srikakulam district upto November, 1970 in cases where he is satisfied that immediate collection will cause undue hardship.

Calamities due to fire accidents.—During 1969-70 relief was given to victims of Fire Accidents at Rs. 50 per family deserving cases according to G. O. Ms. No. 322, Revenue, dated 28-3-1968. A sum of Rs. 20,00,000 was allotted towards grant of Monetary relief to the victims of fire accidents during the year 1969-70.

Survey and Settlement :

The Survey and Land Records Department continued the resurvey of Telangana Districts under D. & O. system of survey besides attending to the survey of the balance of estates taken over under the Estates Abolition Act of 1948. Apart from this, Agency Survey has been taken up in addition to the detailed town survey of twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad by two Town Survey Units. The Survey of Inams under Inam Abolition Act, 1957 forms a part of its functions.

In addition to the work of Land Record, Survey work of Mobile Staff, maintenance of revenue records and registration pertaining to Andhra region, the Department attended to the splitting up joint pattas work which was hitherto attended to by the special staff. In Telangana, the pending phodi work relating to the assignments was attended to by regular staff. The rectification of errors in cases falling under section 87 of Land Revenue Act, 1317 Fasli was also attended to after obtaining the sanction of the Government wherever necessary in certain districts of Telangana.

Survey of Estates taken over under the Estates Abolition Act of 1948 and Resurvey of Telagana area.—Out of the 9 survey parties originally formed for the purpose of survey of estates taken over under Estates Abolition Act, 1948, No. IX Survey Party at Vizianagaram was functioning in Andhra region to attend to the survey of balance of scattered inam estates taken over under the Estates Abolition Act from time to time and to the work relating to the supplemental survey in five taluks of Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts and the survey of inam villages falling under the Inam Abolition Act, 1956 in these two districts. The

remaining eight Survey Parties have attended mainly to the office processing of records of re-survey in Telangana area besides attending to the items of work pertaining to the Andhra region previously dealt by them in their respective old jurisdictions. The survey of inam villages under the Inam Abolition Act, 1956 pertaining to Guntur, Krishna, West Godavari, Anantapur, Kurnool, East Godavari, Nellore, Chittoor and Cuddapah districts was also attended to by the survey units. The survey parties have in all realised an out turn 1,449.37 sq. k.ms. under demarcation and measurement, of which 669.24 sq. k.ms., were under resurvey of Telangana. The total expenditure on account of the survey parties for the survey of estates and re-survey of Telangana area during the year was Rs. 33,11,361.93 out of which an amount of Rs. 26,63,823.15 ps. was spent for the resurvey of Telangana area.

Agency Survey.—Four Agency Survey Units were formed viz., (1). Anakapalli, (2) Rajahmundry, (3) Bhadrachalam and (4) Parvathipuram during the year. The Agency Survey Units have realised an area of 498.50 sq. k.ms., under measurement in Agency villages ; Survey records for an area of 97.72 Sq. K.Ms., were sent to Revenue Department during the year.

The Central Survey Office continued to work with its headquarters at Hyderabad. It is managed by an Assistant Director of Survey and Land Records. There are four main branches in the Central Survey Office which are as follows :—

1. Ministerial.
2. Drawing.
3. Record Office at Musheerabad.
4. Map Printing Press.

A sum of Rs. 6,08,603.06 was incurred during the year under review. It includes Pay of Officers, Pay of Establishment and Allowances and contingencies towards :

1. Purchase of Stores & Machinery.
2. Purchase of Survey and Drawing Instruments.
3. Service Postage.
4. Charges payable to Madras State for providing facilities of printing of maps for want of Print Press in C.S. Office, Hyderabad.
5. Office Contingencies.
6. Cost of Printing material.
7. Rents.
8. Educational Concessions.

The Central Survey Office during the year under report executed the drawing and printing of departmental maps in villages, taluk and district maps besides extra departmental and confidential work. It also

procured survey and drawing instruments needed for the Collectors and Survey units of the State. Scrutiny of village maps covering an area of 11,428.86 sq. K.Ms., was done, making original maps fit for printing for an extent of 2,630.48 Sq. K.Ms., has been completed during the year. Printing of village maps covering an area of 688.31 Sq. K.Ms., has been completed. The preparation of 7 taluk and one district map of Telangana region has been completed. 54 Survey of India sheets have been verified and the yellow copy for seven Andhra Districts have been prepared in addition to the normal programme of map preparation. Maps worth Rs. 13,035.59 have been sold to Government Departments and public during the year under review. The Government have allotted land measuring 6 acres and 25 cents in Uppal village of Hyderabad East taluk for the purpose of construction of a permanent building for the Central Survey Office, Hyderabad.

Town Survey:—The detailed town survey of the twin cities was taken up during the year under report. There are 70 villages in the twin cities for survey having an area of 172.22 Sq. K.Ms. Survey Operations were in progress under the metric system by the two survey units each under the supervision of an Assistant Director of Survey and Land Records. The two town survey units have in all realised an area of 22.59 Sq. K.Ms., during the year under report.

Records for an area of 108.03 Sq. K.Ms., were sent to the Special Deputy Collector for Final Check Operations, Hyderabad in batches soon after the plotting of the maps had been completed, out of which, records for an area of 24.06 Sq. K.Ms., have been received back after completing the final check operations.

A sum of Rs. 7,98,351.34 was incurred on account of the two town survey units during the year under report.

Verification of Inter-State Boundary:—During 1967-68 verification of the inter-state boundary between Adilabad District of Andhra Pradesh State and Kinwat Taluk of Maharashtra state was completed. The joint demarcation and verification records in duplicate have been prepared by the Survey Officer of this State. The boundary between Rajura taluk of Maharashtra State and Adilabad district of this State which was programmed to be taken up in March, 1969 was under execution during the year under report.

Cost of Survey Recovery:—A sum of Rs. 2,30,90,895.58 was sanctioned towards overdraft limit to various Collectors upto 31-3-1970 for drawal of the bills by all the Survey units including town survey and ranges. The rates per acre payable by the ryots of different taluks were worked out and demands were sent for Rs. 1,74,57,502.83. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 76,89,693.67 was collected upto 31-3-1970.

Mobile staff (Ranges):—There are two Survey and Land Records Ranges, one with headquarters at Kakinada having jurisdiction over Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur districts and the other with headquarters at Chittoor having jurisdiction over Kurnool, Anantapur, Nellore, Cuddapah and Chittoor districts. Each range is managed by one Assistant Director of Survey and Land Records. The mobile staff of the two ranges attended mainly

to the Survey of inams under the Inams Abolition Act, 1956 and to the street survey and detailed town survey. Besides the Range Officers, the Circle Officers (Inspector for Survey and Land Records) under them inspected the maintenance work in the districts in their respective jurisdictions. The out-turn realised by the two ranges during the year besides miscellaneous items of work was as follows :—

Name of the Survey Unit Survey of streets and lanes surveyed by
Panchayats in Linar K. Ms.

Range Office, Kakinada.

Range Office, Chittoor.

22 classes for importing survey training to Karnams, and 3 classes for the Revenue subordinates were conducted. 9 Junior I.A.S., Officers were given training in survey and maintenance.

Maintenance test for 57 Ex-Revenue Inspectors was conducted during the year and the results were communicated to the concerned Collectors. The total expenditure on account of these two Ranges was Rs. 3,63,254.78.

Maintenance of Revenue Records and Registration.—The District Maintenance Staff attended to the maintenance of Revenue Records Registration in the districts. The average disposal of applications for transfer of registry during the year was 59%. There were 14,679 enjoyment and 9,778 succession cases reported by the Village Officers and 117 cases of wrong registry detected by the Revenue Inspectors.

Out of the total number of 41,443 sub-divisions to be check-measured and 33,811 to be mapped and incorporated in records 32,239 sub-divisions were checked and 21,595 sub-divisions were mapped and incorporated in Records.

Phodi work in Telangana region.—Land Record Offices are functioning in nine Telangana districts. At present assignment sub-division under crash programme is being attended to by the Land Record Officers by posting additional staff. The progress of work during the year 1969-70 is as shown below.

| Sl.No. | Nature of work. | No. of sub-divisions. | Area in sq.k.ms. |
|--------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1. | Measurement work completed. | .. 24,448 | 270.83 |
| 2. | Recess work completed. .. | .. 22,124 | 226.56 |
| 3. | Issue of Sethwars -- | .. 13,038 | 103.99 |

Splitting up of Joint Pattas.—During the year under report, the work under splitting up of joint pattas scheme was in progress, and the Revenue staff disposed of 8,67,464 joint patta cases. The survey staff created 2,04,874 new sub-divisions under this scheme during the year. The sub-division fee due was Rs. 31,64,182. The amount recovered was only Rs. 9,51,087.25 upto the end of the year.

Commercial Tax :

Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Act.—The Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Act, 1957 came into force from 15-6-1957. In the light of

Dr. P.S. Lokanathan recommendations certain amendments were made to the Act by the Amendment Act 1963 (Act 16 of 1963) which 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 this rate continues to be in force during the year under report.

The assesseees on the rolls of Commercial Tax Officers and Deputy Commercial Tax Officers have generally maintained regular accounts. Though dealers with turnovers of Rs. 40,000 and below are required to maintain only simple purchase account these dealers do not maintain even these accounts properly. The method adopted in general for ascertaining the correctness of the turnovers reported by the dealers included :—

(i) Intensive check of accounts of the dealers with reference to the extract of imports and exports obtained from Railway Stations, the accounts of whole sale dealers and importers and also with reference to S.S. Forms prepared by the officers at the check posts.

(ii) Surprise inspections of business premises of dealers at frequent intervals.

(iii) Verification by cross check references ; and

(iv) Verification with Income-tax assessment orders.

Inspection of Commercial Tax Officers.—The Offices of the Assistant Commercial Tax Officers and Deputy Commercial Tax Officers were inspected by the Commercial Tax Officers and the offices of Commercial Tax officers by the Deputy Commissioners concerned. The Deputy Commissioners had made brief inspections of the offices of Commercial Tax Officers, Deputy Commercial Tax Officers, and Assistant Commercial Tax Officers. The Inspection reports of the Commercial Tax Officers were reviewed by the Deputy Commissioners and those of the Deputy Commissioners by the Board.

Administration and Legal Difficulties:—One of the difficulties experienced in the administration of the Act during the year under review was in respect of assessment to tax of transactions effected under the Requisition and Levy Orders, and the matters were under different varied decisions taken by the Courts on the merit of the cases the State had an adverse effect. Since this had an adverse effect on State under revenues under section 5 (1) of the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Act, which was amended by Act 9 of 1970 removing the minimum turnover limit in respect of jaggery with retrospective effect from 1-8-1963. From 1-6-1970 jaggery was made liable to a single point tax at 5% at the point of first sale in the state under entry 77 of the first schedule to the said Act as amended by Act 9 of 1963 has also been validated. Provision has, however, been made that where a dealer/commission agent had not collected tax on the ground that no such tax could have been levied or collected in view of the judicial decisions such dealer/commission agent would not be liable, if he proves, that no tax was collected by him on the transactions effected between 1-8-1963 to 31-5-1970.

The Andhra Pradesh Entertainment Tax :

The Assistant Commercial Tax Officers function as the E.T.Os., under the Act. In the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad, however, the work relating to the Entertainment Tax Act is being attended to by a Deputy Commercial Tax Officer specifically appointed for the purpose.

There have been no changes in the rates of Entertainment Tax during the year under review. The exemption from payment of Entertainment Tax granted to Registered and approved Sabhas continued to be in force, during the year under report.

The total demand (both arrear and current) for the year under report was Rs. 3,98,64,106 as against Rs. 3,67,41,879 for the previous year.

The collections and the balance during the previous year were Rs. 3,58,93,176 and Rs. 8,48,703, respectively.

The working of the Act has been generally smooth during the year and no administrative or legal difficulties were experienced. According to the section 13 (1) of the Act as amended by Act No. 8/69, the proceeds of the tax payable under section 4 and collected every year in respect of entertainments held within the limits of any local authority shall be apportioned as follows :—

- (i) 3% of the proceeds of the tax to be credited to the State Government ;
- (ii) 95% of the proceeds of the tax to be paid to the local authority ; and
- (iii) 2% of the proceeds of the tax to be expended for the purpose of promoting the cinematographic films and arts.

Prior to the amendment, 90% of the Entertainment Tax realised under section 4 of the Act was to be made over to the respective local bodies.

The assignment of the Net Proceeds is made once in a quarter.

The Hyderabad Horse Racing and Betting Tax Act :

The Hyderabad Horse Racing and Betting Tax Regulations, 1358 F., is in operation in the Telangana Region of the State. There have been no changes in the rates of taxes payable under the regulation during the year under review. The Hyderabad Race Club, Malakpet, Hyderabad, and Andhra Pradesh Riding Club, Hyderabad conducted races during the year 1969-70 for a period of 18 days and 8 days respectively.

The Demand of tax under the several Heads, for the year 1969-70 are detailed below :

| | Monsoon Meetings. Rs. Ps. | Gymkhana Meetings. Rs. Ps. |
|--|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Totalizator and tax on sweep stakes | 3,92,459.75 | 1,33,822.00 |
| 2. Betting Tax (Book makers) .. | 11,49,369.50 | 58,685.20 |
| 3. Tax on Admission .. | 1,54,275.40 | 13,290.80 |
| Total .. | 16,96,104.65 | 2,05,798.00 |
| Grand Total .. | 19,01,902.65 | |

The total demand for the previous year, i.e., 1968-69 was Rs.15,67,095.50. There was an increase of Rs. 3,34,807.15 in the demand during the year. The increase is attributable to the increase in the number of race meetings held by the Hyderabad Race Club, Malakpet, and also to the increased betting.

The entire demand of Rs. 19,01,902.65 has been collected. No special difficulties were experienced in working the Regulations.

Central Sales Tax Act :

Administrative set up.—The provisions relating to the levy of tax under C.S.T., 56 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 monetary limits as under the State Sales Tax Act. The Registering Authority under the Act is the Assistant Commercial Tax Officer. The more important goods involved in exports outside the state are Rice, Jute, Jaggery, Coconuts, Copra, Ghee, Groundnut, Groundnut Oil, Cotton, Cashewnut, Dry Chillies, Hides and Skins, Turmeric, Manganese, Mica, Iron Ore and Coal.

Demand, Collection and Balance.—The Demand, Collection and balance for the year under report is as shown below :—

| Year. 1969-70. | Demand Rs. | Collection. Rs. | Balance. Rs. |
|----------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Arrear | 60,63,114 | 17,34,070 | 43,29,044 |
| Current | 9,92,35,244 | 3,56,38,830 | 6,35,96,411 |
| Total | 10,52,98,355 | 3,73,72,900 | 6,79,25,455 |
| 1968-69 | 3,74,23,274 | 3,05,72,682 | 68,50,592 |

Register of Details :

| | |
|---|--------|
| (i) No. of Registered dealers at the beginning of the year 1969-70 | 59,315 |
| (ii) No. of New Registered dealers during the year | 61.87 |
| (iii) No. of Registered dealers whose Registration certificates have been cancelled | 1,801 |
| (iv) Total No. of Registered dealers at the end of the year | 63,701 |
| (v) Total No. of Registered dealers liable to pay C.S.T. during the year | 5,259 |

There has been no change in the rates of taxes under the Act during the year under review. The Act has been amended during the year not only in respect of the procedural provisions of the local sales tax laws but also the substantive provisions thereof.

The C.S.T. Amendment Ordinance, 1969 amended the Act with retrospective effect to make it clear that tax on an inter-State sale of goods would be payable notwithstanding the fact that no tax would have been levied under the sales tax law of the appropriate state, had the sale taken place inside such state at the point. Further the ordinance provided that turnover for the purposes of assessment of tax would be determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the rules made thereunder. The Ordinance also validated the taxes imposed, assessed and collected by the State Governments upto the date of commencement of the ordinance (i.e., 9-6-1969). The Ordinance made suitable provisions to safeguard the interests of dealers.

The C.S.T. (Amendment) Act, 1969 which was enacted replaced the Ordinance.

No other legal difficulties have been experienced in the working of the Act.

Excise and Prohibition :

The Andhra Pradesh Excise Act of 1968 was in force throughout the year in Telangana area of Andhra Pradesh. Prohibition continued to be in force under Andhra Pradesh Prohibition Act in Andhra Region of Andhra Pradesh till 31-10-1969. The provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Excise Act, 1968 have been extended to Andhra Region also with effect from 1-11-1969.

Consequent on the introduction of Excise in the Andhra area, the agency circle was abolished and those taluks of the Bhadrachalam Agency have been added to Khammam district. Due to introduction of Excise, Arrack and Toddy shops were sanctioned with effect from 1-12-1969 in Andhra area. The Sweet Toddy shops which were existing during the prohibition days were replaced by Toddy shops.

Arrack.—2,681 (2,389) arrack shops were sold in Telangana Region during the year under review. The system of fixing minimum guarantee Quota and the levy of duty was the same as existed in the year 1968-69.

The Government Distilleries, N'guda and Kamareddy existing in Telangana area manufactured and supplied arrack to the above shops through the authorised depots and in case of the shops existing in the Twin Cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad supplies were made directly from the Narayanguda Distillery. The total quantity of arrack issued to the above shops is 38,61,994 litres (L.P.) (38,89,855.8.,)

In Andhra area 4,476 shops were sold during the year after extension of Andhra Pradesh Excise Act. A quality of 42,00,949 L.P. Litres of arrack was issued to those shops. Unlike in Telangana area, there are no Government Distilleries in Andhra area to manufacture and supply arrack. Hence, the following 8 private distilleries now existing in Andhra

area were permitted to manufacture and supply arrack to the districts or parts of the districts allotted to each distillery.

1. Sri Rama Sugars, Bobbili.
2. Andhra Sugars, Tanuku.
3. Srinivasa Distilleries, Chittoor.
4. M/s. K.C.P., Ltd., Vuyyur.
5. M/s. Deccan Sugars Abkari Co., Ltd., Samalkot.
6. M/s. Anakapalli Co-operative Agricultural and Industrial Society, Ltd., Thummapala.
7. M/s. Sarvaraya Sugars, Chelluru.
8. M/s. Hindustan Polymers, Ltd., Visakhapatnam.

To facilitate the transport supply of arrack certain supply points have been opened pending opening of Government depots.

Transport in Telangana area.—The Government decided that the transport of Arrack in Telangana area should not be given to private agencies. With reference to the order issued in G.O. Ms. No. 1176, Revenue, dated 8-12-1969, all the Excise Superintendents in Telangana area were instructed to take over the transport of arrack by hiring private lorries from 15-12-1969. However, the depots continued to be under the control of Government Power Alcohol Factory. The Officer-in-charge of the above factory was empowered to pass the bill sent by the Excise Superintendents towards transport of arrack.

The Revenue derived at from the sale of arrack and duty in Telangana and Andhra area, are furnished below with corresponding figures.

| Sl.No. | Region. | Amount fetched. | Corresponding figure. |
|--------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. | Telangana .. | 2,89,13,198.24 | 2,40,00,314.00 |
| 2. | Andhra .. | 4,39,73,089.20 | .. |

The Mohwa flower was procured as usual through licensed suppliers and as well as by Department from 5 Districts of Telangana Region for the manufacture of country Liquor made by indigenous methods in Government Distilleries. During the period under review there was an opening balance of 14. M. Tonnes 19 Kgs., of Gulmohwa. A quantity of 176 M. Tonnes 9 Quintals 77 Kgs., was supplied and 190 M. Tonnes 9 Quintals 96 Kgs., was consumed for Distilling liquor.

In the Government Distillery, Kamareddy, 15,78,102 Litres of Rectified Spirit were manufactured out of Molasses. The new plant was commissioned and started functioning from 8-8-1969.

Foreign Liquors.—Indian Made Foreign Liquor shops are being auctioned in Telangana area except in the Twin Cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and the same system was followed in the year under review also.

In the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad, the following categories of licences for the shops, for the sale of all kinds of Foreign

Liquors were renewed for the year 1969-70 also on payment of the prescribed fee as stated below, with reference to G.O. Ms. No. 1181, Revenue, dated 28-11-1968.

| Nature of licences. | Rs. | Licence fee. |
|--|-------|--------------|
| 1. Wholesale | 4,500 | per annum. |
| 2. Wholesale-cum-retail 'Off' | 6,000 | Do. |
| 3. Retail 'On' and 'Off' licences | 6,000 | Do. |
| 4. Retail 'On' Licences | 4,500 | Do. |
| 5. Retail 'Off' licences.. .. | 4,500 | Do. |
| 6. Club Licences | 1,540 | Do. |
| 7. Godown licences | 150 | Do. |
| 8. Military Canteen licences | 300 | Do. |
| 9. Cinema & Refreshment room licence | 2,700 | Do. |
| 10. Temporary dancen party | 75 | per day. |

The rate of duty o locally made foreign liquor, Indian Made Foreign Liquor and Indian Made Wines was Rs. 21.50 per L.P. Gallon during the year under review. The number of licences issued for Indian Made Foreign Liquor shops in the Twin Cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and in Andhra area was 438. During the year 1968-69, 335 licences were renewed in the Twin Cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

Gallonage fee.—The rates of Gallonage fee on different kinds of liquor in Andhra Pradesh are given below :

| | Rs. P. |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 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 Spirits.—In Telangana area 81 licences were issued to wholesale and Retail sale of Denatured Spirit.

Telangana Region :

Toddy.—In Telangana Region, 6,816 (6,685) Toddy shops were sold during the year. For those shops 22,42,434 (22,50,151) trees were tapped. The income derived at by way of rentals etc., amounted to Rs. 7,23,71,048.92 (9,06,48,648.91). A sum of Rs. 1,93,65,726.43 (1,72,88,178.93) was realised by way of Tree Tax. Thus the total revenue derived on Toddy amounted to Rs. 9,17,36,775.35 (Rs. 10,79,827.84).

For the year 1969-70, as per Government Memo. No. 2360 (T.I.) Revenue Department, dated 12-8-1969, 1,746 existing Tappers Co-operative Society shops were ordered to be renewed with an increase of 3% over the last year's rentals. In all, licences of only 1,616 shops were renewed and functioned under Tappers Co-operative Society for the year under Review.

In Andhra Region, 4,737 shops were sold for which 13,78,114 trees were tapped. The income derived by way of rentals is Rs. 1,08,27,000.

A sum of Rs. 48,17,148.20 has been realised towards Tree Tax, Muthurpha, etc. Thus a total amount of income of Rs. 1,56,44,148.20 was derived under this head.

Agency Area.—No Toddy shops were established in this area. The Andhra Pradesh Excise Act was in force in this area and private possession of Toddy was allowed upto a certain limit. The Tribes were permitted to tap trees for bonafide domestic consumption without payment of licence fees.

Manufacture of Indian Liquors.—In the year 1969-70, sanction has been accorded by the Excise Commissioner for the following firms, for the manufacture of Indian Liquors and Beer. The licence fee prescribed to the Distilleries and Breweries is Rs. 3,000 per annum.

Distilleries.

1. M/s. Shaw Wallace & Co., Ltd., Secunderabad.
2. M/s. Siri Cellars Pvt., Ltd., Saroornagar, Hyderabad.
3. M/s. Karol Distilleries, Barban, Hyderabad.
4. M/s. Omar Khayyam Wineries, Ltd., Shamsabad.
5. M/s. Mc. Dowell Co., Nacharam.
6. M/s. Anabshahi Wineries & Distilleries, Hyderabad.
7. M/s. Sri Satya Wineries & Distilleries, Kothapet.
8. M/s. Kapitan Chemicals, Balanagar.

Breweries.

1. M/s. United Breweries, Nacharam.
2. M/s. Hyderabad Breweries, Hyderabad.

Use of Alcohol for Industrial purposes.—During the year under report 49 licences were granted under R.S. III and 35 licences under R.S. IV. with a consumption of 1,43,07,779 bulk litres per annum for the preparation of various industrial chemicals. The Excise levy was collected to the tune of Rs. 2,86,155.59 at 0.2 paise per litre.

Demand, Collection, Balance.

Revenue Demand.—The Total Revenue derived during the year under review are as follows :—

| | Telangana. | Andhra. |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. Current | 13,79,82,712.18 | 4,29,49,000.00 |
| 2. Arrears | 3,88,95,271.59 | .. |
| Total | 17,68,77,983.77 | 4,29,49,000.00 |

Expenditure.—The total expenditure during the year 1969-70 for both the Regions of Andhra and Telangana are shown as detailed below :

| | | |
|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| Telangana | 93,94,459.44 | (64,71,243.28) |
| Andhra | 42,77,730.11 | (43,08,672.06) |
| Total | 1,36,72,189.55 | (1,07,79,915.34) |

Excise Offences :

In Telangana area 19,076 cases (16,127) have been booked. In Andhra area 15,715 cases have been booked during the prohibition period from 1-4-1969 to 31-10-1969. 16,381 cases (17,593) were detected and dealt with departmentally during the year under review in Telangana Region.

In Telangana area, prosecutions launched in Criminal Courts were to the extent of 2,808 (1,261). At the beginning of the year 876 cases were pending disposal. Out of them, 2511 (1072) ended in conviction and 14 cases (388) resulted in dismissal. Still 1,159, cases are pending in the Courts at the end of the year.

In Telangana, the number of cases relating to illicit distillation of liquor detected during the year under Review was 4,144 (4,011) in addition to 110 (16) cases relating to adulteration and 2,984 (3,103) cases relating to illicit transport of Liquor. Besides this 3,580 (5,361) cases of Illicit Tapping 4,557 (5,361) under destruction of Toddy trees, 2,150 (1,872) of Illicit Transport of Sendhi were booked. 74 cases illicit cultivation of Ganja were detected during the year under review.

Special Squad.—During the year under Review the Special Squad has detected the following cases :

| | |
|---|----|
| 1. No. of I.D. cases (illicit manufacture of liquor) .. | 2 |
| 2. Illicit Tapping Cases (involving 374 Sendhi trees 481 Toddy trees) | 52 |
| 3. Cases under M.T.P. Act | 1 |
| 4. Miscellaneous cases | 36 |
| 5. Cases under D.D. Act | 2 |
| Total .. | 93 |

Distilleries :

A post of the Deputy Commissioner (Distilleries) in the senior I.A.S. cadre was sanctioned with his Office at Hyderabad to supervise and control over the Distilleries, Pharmaceuticals Concerns and R.S. Licences, etc. This Officer is entrusted with the supervision of the work pertaining to the manufacture and Transport of Arrack from the Distilleries to the Arrack shops. The Services of an Accounts Officer drawn from the Accountant General, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, were placed at his disposal for passing the Bills submitted by the Private Distillery in Andhra area and for assisting the Deputy Commissioner in maintaining the accounts.

There are 2 Government Distilleries in Telangana and 8 Private Distilleries in Andhra area. These Distilleries are under the general control of the Deputy Commissioner (Distilleries). Excise Officers are posted to supervise the manufacture and transport of R.S. & D.S. and Country Arrack by those Distilleries. A total Revenue of Rs. 4,94,933.70 was derived (4,14,995.45) from those Distilleries in Andhra Area during the year under Review,

In Telangana area, the Government Distilleries are situated one at Narayanaguda, Hyderabad and the other at Kamareddy of Nizamabad district. They are functioning as usual on Commercial basis for the manufacture and supply of Country Liquor and Indian made Foreign Liquor under the general control of Board of Revenue (Excise).

Laboratories.—There are 9 Pharmaceuticals Laboratories 17 with L-1 licences in Andhra area. In Telangana area, there are 46 (44) such Laboratories. The total number of licences issued in whole State worked out to 58 (61). The Laboratories situated in Telangana area are placed under the supervision of Assistant Superintendent for Distilleries, Hyderabad. Similarly, the licences in Andhra area are under the control of Assistant Superintendent for Distilleries, Guntur.

Board's Laboratory.—There is a Laboratory attached to the Board of Revenue (Excise) to analyse the samples under the purview of Andhra Pradesh Excise Act, D.D. Act, M. & T. P. Act. and Distillery Manual. During the year under review 5,673 samples (6,669) have been disposed of. The balance of samples pending for analysis is 7,127.

Registration Department :

There were no changes in the jurisdiction of the Registration Districts during the period under report. There are 12 Registration Districts in the Andhra area and 3 in Telangana area.

Sub-Districts and Sub-Registrars.—Three new Sub-Registrar's Offices (Medchal, Ibrahimpatnam and Chevella) were opened in the Registration District of Hyderabad with effect from 1-6-1969 as per G.O. Ms. No. 434, Revenue (U.), dated 30-4-1969. The Sub-District of Bhadrachalam, in the registration district of Warangal for which the local Sub-Treasury Officer was the Ex-Officio Sub-Registrar was converted into a full fledged Sub-Registrar's Office and it was placed under the charge of a full time Sub-Registrar with effect from 1-10-1969 as per G.O. Ms. No. 846, Revenue (U.), dated 3-9-1969. The number of permanent Sub-Registry Offices at the close of the year was 254. There were 5 temporary Sub-Registry Offices.

Improvement of facilities for the registration of documents.—

(a) *Itinerating system of Registration of documents.*—There were 39 itinerating Centres upto the end of the previous year.

(b) 38 Temporary Joint Sub-Registrars were appointed during the period under report in heavy offices, the registration statistics of which warranted such appointment to suit public convenience.

(c) *Transfer of villages.*—For the convenience of the registering public, villages were transferred from one sub-District to another Sub-District wherever necessary in several cases.

(d) *Transfer of Sub-Registry Offices.*—There were no changes in the Sub-Districts during the period under report except those mentioned in paragraph 3 above.

Registrations.—The number of documents registered during the year was 5,71,315 as against 6,11,225 in the previous year showing a decrease of 39,910 documents or 6.35 per cent. The reasons for the decrease in the number of registrations may be attributed to:

- (i) the discontinuance of the registration of co-operative documents under section 111 (3) of the Co-operative Societies Act by more Land Mortgage Banks than before.
- (ii) Disturbances in the Telangana Area.
- (iii) Devastation caused by the repeated cyclones in Circar districts ; and
- (iv) Drought conditions in certain parts of the State.

Class of Documents.—The number of documents compulsorily registrable relating to immovable properties decreased from 5,90,884 to 5,50,633 while the number of such documents optionally registrable increased from 3,672 to 4,118.

Compulsory classes of documents relating to movable properties decreased from 52 to 18 and optional classes of such documents also decreased from 8,326 to 8,072.

No testamentary document of compulsory class was registered during the year under report as against two in the last year while the optional classes, viz., wills increased from 8,289 to 8,474.

Value of Registered Transactions.—The aggregate value of documents decreased from Rs. 164.67 crores in the last year to Rs. 148.17 crores this year. The value of the documents relating to immovable properties decreased by Rs. 16.49 crores while that relating to moveable properties increased by Rs. 0.36 lakhs.

The average value of documents decreased from 2,731 to Rs. 2,633. while the average registration fee increased from 21.23 to 24.60.

Registration of Wills.—The number of Wills registered increased from 8,289 to 8,474 during the period under report, that is by 2.23%. The majority of the testators were Hindus, their number being 8,211 as against 8,041 during the last year. Muslim testators were 158 as against 190 last year. Indian Christians were 92 as against 57 last year. There was one Parsi testator this year while there was none last year. There were no European or Eurasian testators this year also.

No authority to adopt was registered during the year under the report. One was registered in the previous year. At the end of the last year 23 wills and authorities to adopt which were presented for registration after the death of the testators/ donors were pending enquiry and registration. 10 similar documents were presented during the period under report bringing the total to 33 of which 9 were registered, 2 were refused registration and none were returned unregistered at the request of the parties. At the close of the year 22 cases were under enquiry.

Progress of work.—The percentage of documents and certified copies transcribed or prepared within three days excluding the date of admission to registration or the date of presentation of the stamps (or white) papers was 99.51%. The percentage of Encumbrance Certificates made ready within the prescribed time for the purpose was 98.16%. The number of documents returned by post was 299 as against 384 during the last year.

Impounded Documents.—145 Documents were pending disposal at the close of the previous year. 605 Documents were impounded during the year under report, making up a total of 750 documents as against 1,029 in the previous year. 21 Documents were certified as correctly stamped as against 28 in the previous year. Deficit stamp duty and penalty were collected in respect of 531. Deficit stamp duty and penalty imposed which remain to be collected is in respect of 96 documents as against 121 in the last year. No document was permanently impounded as against two in the previous year. Two documents were disposed of otherwise while four were disposed of in the previous year. 100 Documents remain pending disposal at the close of the year.

The total amount of deficit stamp duty and penalty levied and collected were Rs. 28,397 in the previous year.

The Registrars and Assistant Inspector-General, who exercise powers as “Collector” under sections 31, 32 and 41 and 42 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, adjudicated 318 Documents as against 247 in the last year, under sections 31 and 32 and 42 of the said Act as against 136 documents in the previous year. An amount of Rs. 5,96,703.10 in all was collected and remitted as against Rs. 13,14,975.04 the previous year.

Application for transfer of Revenue Registry :

The number of documents evidencing absolute transfer of landed properties is 3,33,280 as against 3,19,806 of the previous year. Applications for the mutation of names in the revenue registry were presented by the parties in respect of 3,31,784 documents. The registering officers themselves prepared the requisite notices of transfer and forwarded them to the Revenue Department in respect of 308 documents. Pattas stood in the name of the claimants in respect of 1,095 documents. Documents registered solely for the purpose of presenting transfer applications in respect of properties that had already been in the possession of the claimants from 105 to 93.

Notices of transfer of title to properties in Municipal and Panchayat Areas.—The number of documents evidencing absolute transfer of landed property or houses in panchayats and in Municipalities was 62,103 as against 83,563 in the previous year. Applications of titles to properties in respect of 61,795 were represented by the parties and 61 notices were prepared by the registering officers for transmission to the above mentioned local authorities. In respect of 247 documents the titles stood in the name of the claimants and no document was executed solely for the purpose of presenting the applications for transfer of title to properties.

Notices under the Andhra Pradesh Estate Land Act:—For the recognition of transfer of holdings 1,483 notices were presented to the regis-

tering officers along with 1,484 documents evidencing absolute transfer of lands and they were forwarded to the land holders concerned. No document was executed solely for the purpose of presenting notices and in respect of one document the title stood in the name of the claimant. An amount of Rs. 1,326.50 was collected towards fees for transmission of notices presented to the registering officers of which an amount of Rs. 420.85 was spent towards postal charges.

Refusal to register.—During the period under report 85 documents were refused registration by the registering officers as against 60 during the last year. Of these documents 34 were refused registration for denial of execution and 30 for non-appearance of executing parties within the prescribed time. The remaining 21 refusals were due to other reasons such as non-payment of fees or fines, facts of execution being not proved.

Appeals.—At the commencement of the year 3 appeals under section 72, 36 applications under section 73 and 8 Enquiries under section 74 of the Indian Registration Act were pending. 5 Appeals were filed under section 62 during the year under report. 42 applications and 7 enquiries were presented during the year under report. Registration of documents were ordered in 2 cases under section 72 ; 42 cases under section 63 and 12 cases under section 74 of the Indian Registration Act. The Registrars declined to order registration in 2 cases under section 72 and one case under section 73 besides 6 cases under section 73 which were struck off. In no case under section 74 was registration refused. No case under any of the above mentioned sections was withdrawn. There are 4 appeals, 29 applications and 3 enquiries pending disposal at the close of the year.

Searches.—Applications for Encumbrance Certificates on properties increased from 1,97,372 to 2,72,277. The number of applications for single searches, increased from 37,753 to 43,388. The number of certified copies also increased from 42,011 to 44,170.

Minor Operations.—During the year under Report 223 general powers and 524 special powers of attorney were authenticated. The registering officers paid 2,034 visits to private residences of parties for registering documents, etc. Three Commissioners were appointed for similar work during the period under report.

Unclaimed Documents.—At the end of the year under report, there were 23,474 unclaimed documents as against 26,961 at the close of the previous year. 1,618 documents were destroyed by efflux of time as against 1,854 during the last year. At the end of the year there were 501 documents pending registration as against 538 documents at the close of the previous year.

Documents discredited by Civil Courts.—The number of documents discredited by Civil Courts was 10 while it was 9 last year. Four documents were discredited for false personation, one for being a benami transaction and 5 mutual consent of the parties.

Prosecutions.—No prosecution was instituted during the year under report.

Receipts and Expenditure :

Registration fees.—The total actual receipts (fees) under Registration Act during the year under report were Rs. 166.34 as against Rs. 189 lakhs during the last year.

Stamp duty.—The stamp venue this year was Rs. 10.92 crores (including surcharge payable to local bodies).

Duty on transfer of properties.—The amount of Transfer duty levied as surcharge on stamp duty collected during the year under report was Rs. 368.78 lakhs as against Rs. 381 lakhs during the last year. Out of the said sum, an amount of Rs. 350.42 lakhs is payable to the concerned local authorities and the balance of Rs. 18.36 lakhs is adjustable to Government accounts as collection charges.

Detection of under-valuation of documents.—During the period covered by the report the registering officers detected 9,874 cases of under-valuation of documents as against 11,156 cases during the previous year. Of these, 8,831 cases were compounded for a fee of Rs. 6,32,545 as against 9,129 cases and Rs. 6,09,219 respectively in the previous year.

Other functions exercised by the Registering Officers.—At the close of the year under report 52 Sub-Registrars were in charge of Sub-Treasuries as double lock officers, 12 were Rain Registering Officers and 53 were custodians of S.S.L.C. question papers packets.

Inspections.—All the Sub-Registry Offices were inspected by the District Registrars. All the offices of the District Registrars and 3 offices of the Regional Inspecting Offices (Stamps) were inspected by the Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps. 13 Sub-Registry offices were inspected by the Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps by surprise.

Burglaries and Thefts.—There were no cases of thefts in the year under report.

Amendment to Table of fees and Registration Rules.—In the table of fees under the Registration Act the following amendments were added.

(a) *Article 1 (k) xxxviii.*—No registration fee shall be leviable upon the sale deed for Rs. 50,000 (Rupees Fifty thousands only) proposed to be enacted in favour of the Arya Vysya Bidya Wardhaka Sangham, Adoni, Kurnool district for the purpose of starting a Hostel for the deserving students, who came to study in the various educational institutions at Adoni, Kurnool District. (G. O. Ms. No. 32, Revenue (U.) dated 7-2-1970).

(b) *Article 1 (k) (xxxix)* : No registration fee shall be leviable on the following deeds of gift (one for Rs. 100 executed by Sri Siddi Ramaling Redd and others and the another Rs. 150 executed by Sri Kamam Krishta Rao and others) executed in favour of Government of Andhra Pradesh, in connection with the construction of Police Quarters in Settur village of Kalyandrug taluk in Anantapur district (G.O. Ms. No. 177, Revenue U.) dated 13-2-1970).

Work done for Co-operative Societies.—Co-operative Credit Societies including Land Mortgage Banks in Andhra Pradesh have been enjoying half fee concessions in payment of fees for registration of documents and obtaining Encumbrance Certificates for loan amounts not exceeding Rs. 5,000. In addition to this general exemption, there are certain special exemptions, viz.,

(i) Rural Co-operative Credit Societies in Rayalaseema and Telangana areas were enjoying full exemptions upto 31-3-1970 as per G.O. Ms. No. 101, Food and Agriculture Co-operative-IV, dated 24-1-1970 and the same have not yet been extended by the Government.

(ii) Land Mortgage Banks in Rayalaseema and Telangana areas were granted full exemption from the Registration fees, etc., in G.O. Ms. No. 196, Food and Agriculture Co-operation III, dated 7-2-1970 which lapsed on 31-3-1970 and they have not been extended by the Government.

Registration of Societies.—At the commencement of the year there were 8,996 Societies registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and 2,816 Societies Registered under Public Societies Registration Act, 1350 F. During the period under report 988 societies as against 760 in the previous year under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and 358 Societies as against 367 Societies in the previous year under the Public Societies Registration Act, 1350 F. were registered.

During the year under report 3 Societies were treated as defunct and no society was dissolved. The total number of societies functioning at the close of 1969-70 under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 were 9,981 and 3,174 under the Public Societies Registration Act, 1350 F.

A sum of Rs. 34,773.26 was realised under Societies Registration Act, 1860 during the year as against Rs. 27,479.48 np. of the previous year. A sum of Rs. 4,715.20 np. was realised under Societies Registration Act, 1350 F. as against Rs. 5,120.75 np. of the previous year.

Registration of Firms :

Registrar of Firms.—The power of the Registrar of Firms continued to be exercised by the Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, in his ex-officio capacity. During the year under report 5,493 firms were registered as against 4,035 of the previous year. The increase is due to the increased activities of the business community.

Statements under section 60 (1) of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932.—138 Statements recording alterations in the name and principal place of business of the Firms were filed as against 35 in the last year.

Notices under section 61.—34 intimations notifying closing and opening of branches were filed as against 11 in the previous year.

Notices under section 62.—20 intimations notifying the changes in the name and addresses of partners were filed as against Nil in the previous year.

Notices under section 63 (1).—During the year under report 1,032 notices recording changes in and dissolution of Firms were filed as against 848 of the previous year. The increase in therecept of notices is due to the increase in the constitution of firms.

Notices under section 63 (ii) During the year under report minors elected themselves to become partners on attaining majority as against 41 of the previous year.

Applications under section 64 (ii).—No application for rectification of mistakes was filed during the year under report as against Nil in the previous year.

Inspection of Records under section 66.—1,020 searches were made during the year under report as against 915 of the previous year.

Certified Copies under section 67.—1,402 copies were granted during the year as against 965 of the previous year.

Financial Results.—The collections during the period under report were Rs. 1,9543.00 as against Rs. 20,326.00 of the previous year and the expenditure was Rs. 39,393.52 as against Rs. 33,285.56. Besides the cash received towards the fees for the Registration of Firms, etc., an amount of Rs. 4,600.00 has been realised under Article 10 (K) of the Court Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1956 during the year. The increase in expenditure is due to the increase in Dearness Allowance, House Rent Allowance and encashment of leave during the period under report.

Births, Deaths and Marriages Administration Report for 1969-70 :

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

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

1. Births and Deaths :

(i) The Births and Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (C.A VI of 1886) provides for voluntary Registration of Births, and Deaths of Europeans, Jews, Eurasians, Armenians, Parsees, Indian Christians and others to whom the Indian Succession Act, applies.

(ii) The Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1899 (Act III of 1899) and the Hyderabad Registration of Births and Deaths Regu-

lation, 1359 F., provides for the compulsory Registration of Births and Deaths of all communities in Municipal Cantonment and Rural Areas. No births or Deaths, relating to Foreign nationals are reported to have been registered under these three Acts, during the period under report.

2. Marriages :

(i) Marriages between persons one or both of whom is (or one) a Christian is solemnised under the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (Act XV of 1872). 1913 marriages among the Indian Christian are reported to have been solemnised during the period under report.

(ii) 231 Marriages were either registered or solemnised during the period under report as against (193) Marriages during the previous year under the Special Marriages Act 1954 (Act XLIII of 1954) and (14), Marriages were reported to have been registered under the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936 (Act III of 1936) as against (13) during the previous year.

Financial Results.—The receipts during the period under report are Rs. 5,285.99 ps. as against Rs. 4,197.85 ps. during the previous year while expenditure is Rs. 10,191.59 ps. as against Rs. 10,023.83 ps. during the previous year.

V. *Notaries Act, 1952.*—The Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps continued to be the Inspecting Officer, and competent authority to whom an application for appointment as a Notary may be made. All the District Registrars were also empowered to inspect the Notarial Registers maintained by the Notaries. The Inspector of Registration Offices was also empowered to inspect the Notarial records maintained by Notaries.

Two advocates were appointed as Notaries during the period under report. No notaries were removed from the register of list of Notaries.

Non-Trading Companies :

Registration Office and Officers.—The Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps continues to function as ex-officio Registrar of Non-Trading Companies and he is assisted by the Assistant Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps-II in the discharge of his duties as Ex-officio Registrar of Non-trading Companies.

Acts, Rules, Regulations and Notifications.—In G.O.s. No. 597, Industries, dated 26-6-1969 Government have amended companies Regulations Nos. 5, 7 and 10 as in force in Andhra Pradesh State substituting the words “Deputy Secretary to Government” for the words “Additional Secretary to Government.”

Miscellaneous Works.—No company was wound up voluntarily during the year under report. During the period under report the names of 138 Companies have been struck off from the Register of Companies under section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956. Action under section 560 is still pending in various stages on about 180 Companies. 54 Companies

have affected registration of charges under section 127 (1) during the year under report. The case under section 17 relating to the Company M/s. Secunderabad Hyderabad Hotel Owners Association which was pending in the Andhra Pradesh High Court at the close of the previous year was disposed of by the Andhra Pradesh High Court during May, 1969 and the Company, has filed a certified copy of the order of the Court made under section 17 (5) confirming the alteration of the Memorandum of Association together with a printed copy of the Memorandum as altered and it was duly registered in this Office, and necessary certificate of registration was duly issued to the Company.

Most of the Non-Trading Companies which have obtained financial assistance from the Andhra Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board, Hyderabad are generally functioning properly. There is a considerable fall in the number of registrations as the money market is tight and several companies are not receiving financial assistance from any financial agencies.

Audit of Public Offices under section 73 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 :

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

During the year under report 90 public offices were audited as against 95 public offices in the previous year. Leakage of Revenue to the tune of Rs. 1,30,030.15 in stamp duty and Rs. 16,576.55 in courtfee were detected in the year as against Rs. 2,02,201.28 ps. and Rs. 29,734.30 ps. respectively in the previous year. More offices could not be taken up for audit during the year under report as Regional Inspecting Officers and their staff had to devote greater attention for the realisation of the losses already detected and also due to the restriction imposed on the tour of the Regional Inspecting Officers restricting the period of tour from 20 days to 10 days in a month.

1,78,583 documents (deficitly stamped or unstamped) detected in the previous years were yet to be received for adjudication at the beginning of this year under report. The number of such documents detected in the year is 10,236 as against 21,971 during the previous year. 3,711 documents were forwarded by the concerned officers for the collection of deficit duties and penalties leaving a balance of 1,85,108 documents by the end of the year yet to be forwarded by other Departments.

Deficit Court fee had to be realised on 4,92,190 petitions, etc., as detected by the Regional Inspecting Officers at the end of the previous year. The number of such petitions detected during the year under report is 17,214. The Court fee was collected in respect of 394 applications leaving a balance of 5,08,336 applications by the end of the current year. The Court fee of Rs. 13.00 was waived during the year.

3,955 Documents improperly or deficitly stamped received from the heads of offices were remaining to be adjudicated by the end of the previous

year. The number of such documents received in the year was 3,705 as against 4,736 in the previous year. The number adjudicated in the year was 2,962 as against 2,349 in the previous year. The balance remaining to be adjudicated by the end of the year was 4,699.

The amounts of deficit stamp duties and penalties levied but remaining to be collected by the end of the previous year were Rs. 34,255.71 and Rs. 16,084.00 respectively. Such amounts levied during this year under report were Rs. 16,029.99, Rs. 12,895.00 respectively. The amounts collected in the year are Rs. 5,160.80 and Rs. 2,798.00 respectively. No amount under stamp duty and penalty was waived during this year. The deficit duties and penalties remaining to be collected by the end of the year are Rs. 45,124.90 and Rs. 26,181.00 respectively.

The amount of the deficit Court Fee remaining to be collected by the end of the previous year was Rs. 2,63,991.36. Such amount deducted in the year under report is Rs. 16,576.55. The amount collected during the year under report was Rs. 492.25. The amount of Rs. 13.00 was waived during the year. The amount remaining to be collected by the end of the year was Rs. 2,80,075.66.

The number of audit reports on which first reports of compliance were due from the heads of offices by the end of the previous year was 172. The number of reports issued in the year was 91. First reports of compliance were received in respect of 60 reports leaving a balance of 202 audit reports by the end of the year.

The number of cases of under-valuation detected by the Regional Inspecting Officer (Stage) in the year was 64 as against 126 in the previous year. 84 of the cases so far reported by the Regional Inspecting Officers (Stamps) were compounded by the Registrars during the year under report for a compounding fee of Rs. 11,525.00.

Service books have been maintained for the subordinates and duly verified for the year 1969-70. Registers have been maintained for the valuable stores. There were no deaths or retirements during the period under report.

The expenditure incurred in the year under report on the staff employed under the scheme was Rs. 85,913.07 ps. as against Rs. 71,754.72 during the previous year.

By the notification of the Board of Revenue published at page 595 of Part II of Andhra Pradesh Committee, dated 6-7-1967 (B.P. Misc. 341/67, dated 8-6-1967). The Regional Inspecting Officers (Stamps) were authorised to sanction prosecutions for offences under the Indian Stamp Act, and stay such prosecution and compound the offences.

Indian Partnership Act :

Registrar of firms.—The powers of the Registrar of Firms continued to be exercised by the Inspector-General of Registration and stamps Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad in his ex-officio capacity during the year under report.

Registrations.—During the year under report 5,493 firms were registered as against 4,035 of the previous year. The increase was due to the increased activities of the business community.

Indexes.—Indexes were prepared and checked in accordance with the rules and they have been duly got bound by the Director of Printing and Stationery from year to year.

Statements under section 60 (1) of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932. 138 statements recording alterations in the name and principal place of business of the Firms were filed as against 35 in the last year.

Notices under section 61.—34 intimations notifying closing and opening of branches were filed as against 11 in the previous year.

Notices under section 62.—20 intimations notifying the changes in the name and addresses of partners were filed as against Nil in the previous year.

Notices under section 63 (1).—During the year under report 1,032 notices recording changes in and dissolution of firms were filed as against 848 of the previous year. The increase in the receipt of notices is due to the increase in the constitution of firms.

Notices under section 63 (ii).—During the year under review minors elected themselves to become partners on attaining majority as against 41 of the previous year.

Applications under section 64 (ii).—No application for rectification of mistakes was filed during the year under report as against Nil in the previous year.

Inspection of Records under section 66.—1,020 searches were made during the year under report as against 915 of the previous year.

Certified Copies under section 67.—1,402 copies were granted during the year as against 965 of the previous year.¶

Financial Results.—The collections during the period under report were Rs. 29,543.00 as against Rs. 20,326.00 of the previous year and the expenditure was Rs. 39,393.52 as against Rs. 33,285.56. Besides the cash received towards the fees for the Registration of Firm, etc., an amount of Rs. 4,600.00 has been realised under article 10 (K) of the Court Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1956 during the year. The increase in expenditure is due to the increase in Dearness Allowance, House Rent Allowance and encashment of leave during the period under report.

Jagir Administration :

The set up of this office during the period under report remained the same as in the preceeding year except that 12 surplus personnel including 5 Class IV employees were absorbed in Collectorate, Hyderabad, with

effect from 1-8-1969. Details of work in various sections are herein described.

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 date from the revenue authorities or an account of appeals allowed by the Board of Revenue. In addition to 15 cases pending as on 31-3-1969, 10 more cases were received making the total (25). Out of these (8) cases were settled during the year leaving a balance of (17).

During the year, (8) revised awards and (7) supplementary awards were issued.

Final Commutation Award.—The total number of final commutation awards issued upto 31-3-1969 was (945) which also included (63) cases closed for want of title deeds like Muntakhab and Takhet Virasat, etc. During the period under report, final commutation awards were issued in another (5) cases and (1) case was closed as the parties concerned did not turn up with title deeds. Thus the total number of cases finally disposed of upto 31-3-1970, was (951). There are still (24) cases on hand for the issue of final awards.

Appeals in the Board of Revenue.—There were (8) appeal cases pending disposal before the Board of Revenue at the end of previous year. (4) fresh appeals were filed against the final awards passed by the Jagir Administrator during the year under report, bringing the total number of appeals to (12), out of which (7) cases were disposed of leaving (5) cases pending disposal.

Mixed Jagirs :

There were altogether (94) Mixed Jagirs, i.e., Jagirs 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 and liability have been made in all the cases. Necessary information required for determining the final apportionment of liability from 1st November, 1956 onwards on account of commutation sums initially paid by the Andhra Pradesh Government is being collected from the Tahsils and Collectorates concerned. Final apportionment of liability had been already reimbursed in (76) cases.

The Government of Maharashtra have reimbursed the full amount of Rs. 88.04 lakhs towards their part of the liability on account of Mixed Jagirs. Similarly the Government of Mysore have also reimbursed a sum of Rs. 88.04 lakhs for the period ending March, 1970 leaving a balance of Rs. 8.14 lakhs.

Commutation Payments :

During the year (5) accounts sheets were forwarded to the Accountant General as per revised awards and (6) account sheets were sent in respect of supplementary awards, totalling (11) account sheets. Photo-

forms, etc., submitted by various parties were sent to the Accountant General in (34) cases for issue of Jagir Commutation Payment Orders.

The total anticipated incidence of Commutation being Rs. 1,248.63 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 1,035.61 lakhs was paid upto March, 1969. During the period under report, a further sum of Rs. 21.40 lakhs was paid on this account, bringing the total amount paid to Rs. 1,057.01 lakhs, leaving a balance of Rs. 191.62 lakhs.

Accounts :

There were (33) cases pending disposal on account of Excise Arrears, Salar Bills, Cash Grants, and refund cases at the beginning of the year. (12) fresh cases were received during the year taking the total to (45) cases. Of these (17) cases were disposed of leaving (28) cases yet to be decided.

Pensions :

In addition to (9,945) cases previously sanctioned, pension was sanctioned to (5) more retired Jagir employees and compassionate pension was granted to the survivors of the deceased Jagir employees in (39) cases aggregating to (44) cases, bringing the total number of cases so far disposed of to (9,989) leaving a balance of (80) 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 pensions, i.e., persons over (60) years, widows, minors, disabled etc., is payable subject to a maximum of Rs. 25 per month or Rs. 75 per quarter. There were (10) applications pending disposal as on 1-4-1969. (6) more applications were received for the grant during the year under report bringing the total number of such applications to (16). Of these (6) cases were disposed of leaving (10) cases still to be dealt with. The total number of cases sanctioned so far is (256).

Claims :

The section deals with disputes regarding the nature of maqtas, interpretation of documents like Muntakhebs and Succession certificates and settlement of claims of Jagirdars and Guzaradars. There were (5) such cases pending as on 31-3-1969 and (6) more cases were opened during the period under report making a total of (11) cases, of which, (5) cases were disposed of leaving a balance of (6) cases.

Legal Section :

To (31) cases pending at the beginning of the year, (22) cases were added bringing the total to (53). Of these (15) cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of (38) cases. Of these, (4) cases relate to notices issued under section 80, C. P.C., by the parties, (28) declaratory suits and (6) writ cases.

Gazetteers Department :

During the year under report the Department continued to function with no change in the set up.

During the period under report, 276 publications including periodicals and Administration Reports were added to the Office Library.

The Anantapur District Gazetteer, which was sent for printing to the Government Secretariat Press, was at its final stage of printing at the close of the year under report. The District Gazetteers in respect of Nalgonda, Khammam, Medak, Visakhapatnam, Hyderabad and Chittoor were compiled and submitted to the Government of India for approval. The Government of India conveyed their approval for Mahbubnagar, Adilabad and Nizamabad district Gazetteers in addition to the scrutiny reports of Krishna and Karimnagar District Gazetteers which were due from the Government of India during the previous year. Clearance from the Government of India is awaited in respect of Nalgonda, Khammam, Medak, Vissakhapatnam, Hyderabad and Chittoor District Gazetteers.

The compilation and printing work of Districts Kurnool, Guntur and Krishna was nearing completion at the close of the year under report.

The work of compilation of all Telangana District Gazetteers has been completed.

CHAPTER VIII

LAW AND ORDER

Administration of Police :

During the year under review, the Police force in the State was put under constant strain because of a series of agitations launched by the various parties, students, labour, and service organisations on several issues. Almost the entire year, Police had to face serious law and order problems created by the Telangana agitation and the Naxalite activities.

Communal Situation :

Except for three communal incidents in Hyderabad City, one at Madanapalli (Chittoor) and one at Bhainsa (Adilabad), the communal situation in the state has been peaceful and well under control. The incident on 29th August, 1969 in Hyderabad city was fairly serious, resulting in injuries to 35 persons and 5 Police personnel and damage to private property amounting to about Rs. 48,500. The communal disturbance that occurred at Bhainsa (Adilabad Dist.) on 23-3-1970 was also serious. Force had to be used to control the situation. In the police firing, two were killed and two others were injured. Private property worth about Rs. 1,30,000 was damaged in the loot and arson.

Labour :

The various labour organisations in the State carried on agitations, demonstrations, strikes for their demands. The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Labour Union launched an agitation for the distribution of banjar lands from the last week of September, 1969 which gained momentum in Krishna, Guntur, Nellore and Adilabad districts. During the agitation banjar and forest lands to an extent of about 6,600 acres were occupied by the landless agricultural labourers. However, the agitation fizzled out when the Government announced a crash programme for the distribution of banjar lands from November, 1969.

The Industrial workers numbering 2,500 of Synthetic Drugs Project, Ltd., Kukatpally (Hyderabad) went on strike from 9-3-1970 demanding revision of pay scales, etc. They resorted to violence, attacked some loyal workers, used explosives etc. The strike was, however, called off on 29-4-1970.

Telangana Agitation :

The agitation for a Separate Telangana State started in the beginning of January 1969, reached its climax by June and from September onwards it almost entirely stopped. Initially the students started the movement for separate Telangana and the unsocial elements joined them and indulged in loot, arson, etc., affecting Law and Order. "A section of disgruntled political leadership in the state seized on the opportunity to promote their own interests and joined the movement. With the election of Dr. M. Chenna Reddy and others of the Congress party as office bearers of the Telangana Praja Samithi in May, 1969, the Samithi became a conglomeration of persons of different ideals and political ideologies. This resulted in the formation of a rival T.P.S. headed by Sri Sridhar Reddy, a student leader.

The students at a convention held on 8/9-3-1969 called a boycott of classes, which was not only obeyed, but by May, 1969 the students were fully absorbed into the vortex of the agitation. There was widespread loss to State and Central Government properties. The Police resorted to firing on 96 occasions in Hyderabad City and the districts of Telangana, resulting in the death of 57 persons and injuries to 183. One Police Constable was killed and more than 350 injured. Public properties worth over Rs. 47,54,000 and private property worth about Rs. 19,08,000 were damaged. The R.T.C. buses were the main targets for the agitators. These violent activities necessitated the arrest of important leaders of the Telangana Praja Samithi and also the students action committee. A total of 74 persons including top leaders were arrested under the Preventive Detention Act during March-April 1968, and 206 persons during June-August 1969. This had a salutary effect, and the violent activities subsided.

After a full of about six months, the T.P.S., became active again, when it called for an annual State Level Meeting at Secunderabad in January, 1970. A sizable section of the Telangana Praja Samithi leadership appeared reconciled to the fact that a Separate Telangana in the immediate future was out of the question. They started thinking in terms of a long range programme extending upto 1972, when they hope to revive the agitation.

Communist Revolutionaries :

The Communist Revolutionaries in the State are divided into two groups, one group owing allegiance to Charu Mazumdar (C.P. I, ML) of West Bengal called "Naxalites" and the other group owing allegiance to T. Nagireddy and called "Extremists". The Naxalites were active mostly in Srikakulam District and the extremists in Warangal, Khammam, and Karimnagar districts.

Teachers :

Members of the S.T.U., Andhra Pradesh and the Telangana Aided and Private Teachers Guild working in Government and Private Schools in the Telangana area, except a few Missionary Schools started an indefinite strike on 15th March, 1970. Office bearers of the Andhra Pradesh Primary Teachers' Association started relay hunger strikes in Hyderabad City on 15th March, and decided to launch an indefinite strike from 25-3-1970 demanding the Pay Scale recommended by Kothari Commission. The strikes were called off on 30-3-1970 following an agreement between the Government and the representatives of the above organisations.

Non-Gazetted Government Officers :

Towards the end of the year 1969 the Andhra Pradesh Non-Gazetted Officers, Association drew up a charter of demands. The Executive of the Association met on 20th December 1969 and decided to organise a day's Token Strike in consultation with other sister organisations to focus the attention of the Government on their demands.

A day's token strike on 10-3-1970 was organised in pursuance of their eleven point charter of demands. They gave a call for a week's strike on 25-3-1970 to achieve their demands. As there was no settlement of the demands, the strike was extended. However, the strike was called off on 10-5-1970 following an agreement between the leaders of the Joint Action Committee and the Government,

Telangana N.G.Os.:

The T.N.G.O.'s who felt that their rights could be safeguarded only in a separate State of Telangana went on strike from 10th June, 1969 for the protection of their rights. The strike lasted till 18th July, 1969 when the employees resumed work without achieving much. The members of the T.N.G.Os., in Hyderabad and in several other places in Telangana districts observed Protest Day on 30th March 1970.

STRENGTH OF THE POLICE FORCE.

| | I. G * | D Is. G ** | Ss. P. (including Ss. P. R. P & C. I. D. †) | Addl. Ss. P. | D S s. p | A. Ss. p |
|-----------|-----------|---------------|--|-----------------|----------|----------|
| | 1 | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. |
| PERMANENT | 1 | 9 | 24 | — | 100 | 3 |
| TEMPORARY | | 1 | — | 10 | 21 | 3 |
| Total :— | 1 | 10 | 24 | 10 | 121 | 6 |

| | C. Is. 7. | R. Is. 8. | R.S. Is 9- | S. Is. 10, | ARSIs. 11. | HCs. 12. | PCS 13. |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|------------|
| PERMANENT | 297 | 46 | 227 | 1255 | 201 | 3997 | 27517 |
| TEMPORARY | 27 | 10 | 40 | 146 | 31 | 746 | 3184 |
| Total :— | 324 | 56 | 267 | 1401 | 232 | 4743 | 30701 |

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

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

‡ These figures do not include the strength of the A.P.S.P. Battalions except the (Special) Armed Reserve, Central Police Lines, Amberpet, Hyderabad.

Home Guards :

Home Guards.—The Home Guards are deployed on bandobust duties during festivals and V.I.Ps., visits for the protection of vital installations, patrol duties and similar other tasks from time to time. Experience has shown that they are useful to the community in times of emergency and are of help in running essential services in the event of strikes, etc., as they have been trained in various specialist services. The Home Guards did a very good job during the Telangana agitation last year. They were also utilised for the Vigilance Defence Voluntary Force training in the Naxalite affected areas in Warangal, Khammam, Vizag North and Vizag South District. During September, 1969 while giving training to Village Defence Voluntary Force at Warangal district one Home Guard Sri S. Venkateswarlu of Karimnagar district was killed by Naxalites. The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2,000 as ex-gratia payment to the parents of the deceased and a purse which has reached Rs. 3,000 so far has been contributed by the Home Guards throughout the State for the parents. A proposal has also been sent to the Government for

the posthumus award of the President's Home Guards and Civil Defence Medal for gallantry to him.

Cost of the Department.—The total expenditure for the maintenance of the force for the year 1969-70 was Rs. 14,25,20,200.

Accommodation.—In G.O. Ms. No. 278, Public Works Department, dated 20-2-1970, the Government have accorded sanction for construction of quarters in the City at the following places under the Police Housing Scheme at a cost of Rs. 17,39,500. The Chief Engineer, has been requested to take up the construction work.

| | |
|--|------------------|
| 1. Construction of quarters for 2 S.Is., 18 H.Cs., and 36 P.Cs. at 12 places in Hyderabad City | Rs. 11,06,500 |
| 2. Construction of quarter for S.Is., at Aliabad, Hyderabad City | 1,33,000 |
| 3. Construction of quarters for 4 S.Is., 8 H.Cs., and 12 P.Cs. at S.A.R., C.P.L., Amberpet, Hyderabad | 5,00,000 |
| Total .. | 17,39,500 |

In G.O. Ms. No. 381 Home (Pol.-B) Department, dated 12-3-1970 the Government have accorded sanction for the purchase of the following quarters from the Andhra Pradesh Housing Board for housing the Non-Gazetted Police Executive Personnel at a cost of Rs. 8,07,360.00. The quarters have been taken possession and allotted to the personnel of city police and police transport organisation.

- (i) 16 'B' type double storey quarters at Bahadurpura.
- (ii) 4 Flats of M.I.G.H. type design (A)—at Madannapet.
- (iii) 48 'LF 3' type tenements at Madannapet.

Plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 88.08 lakhs (Rs. 65.80 lakhs in the first phase and Rs. 22.28 lakhs in the second phase) for construction of residential and administrative buildings at Srikakulam in connection with the shifting of headquarters of the Superintendent of Police, Vizag North from Vizianagaram to Srikakulam were forwarded to the Government and it is under their consideration.

Crime.—The total number of true cases of cognizable crime (under I.P.C.) reported during the year was 28,771 as against 27,951 in the previous year recording an increase of 820 cases or 2.93% in the volume of crime.

The total number of cases under the Special and Local Laws recorded a fall with 3,553 cases during the year under review. 2,05,160 cases were registered in 1969-70 as against 2,08,713 in the previous year.

Grave Crime.—The total number of grave crimes, i. e., Murder, Dacoity, Robbery, House Breaking, thefts ordinary and Cattle thefts showed a decrease of 68% with 16,400 cases in 1969-70 as against 16,514 in 1968-69.

| Head of crime. | No. of cases registered during the years | | Percentage of (+) increase or (-) decrease. |
|--------------------|--|---------|---|
| | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | |
| Murder | 838 | 1,064 | +26.9% |
| Dacoity | 147 | 220 | +49.6% |
| Robbery | 154 | 158 | +2.5% |
| House-breaking .. | 5,119 | 4,400 | -1.8% |
| Thefts ordinary .. | 9,483 | 9,303 | -1.8% |
| Cattle Thefts.. .. | 773 | 709 | -8.2% |
| Total | 16,514 | 16,400 | |

Riotings.—There were 2,481 cases of rioting and unlawful assemblies in 1969-1970 as against 1,803 cases in 1968-69. Crime under this head recorded an increase of 678 cases of 37.6%. The increase is due to the Telangana agitation, etc.

Police Firing :

| | |
|---|-----|
| (a) Total number of occasions in which Police opened fire | 184 |
| (b) Number in which cartridges were used but no injury | 84 |
| (c) Number in which injury was caused but no death. | 25 |
| (d) Number in which death was caused | 75 |
| Total of (b), (c) and (d) | 184 |

Out of 131 cases in which Magisterial enquiry was held, firing was justified in ten cases so far, and the other cases are pending.

Hoarding and Profiteering.—The following table shows the number of cases dealt with during 1968-69 and 1969-70 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. | | Cases convicted | | Cases acquitted or discharged or compounded | | Cases pending trial | |
|---------------------------|----------------|-------|-----------------|-------|---|-------|---------------------|-------|
| | 1968-69 | 69-70 | 68-90 | 69-70 | 68-69 | 69-70 | 68-69 | 69-70 |
| Hoarding and Profiteering | 50 | 23 | 24 | 9 | 8 | 5 | 18 | 9 |
| For other offences | 1,676 | 1,369 | 1,071 | 679 | 197 | 147 | 408 | 553 |
| Total : | 1,726 | 1,402 | 1,095 | 688 | 205 | 152 | 426 | 562 |

Detection.—A comparative statement showing the number of cases detected and the percentage of detection under the total cognizable crime (I.P.C. Cases) and under the various heads of grave crime is given in Annexure 'A.'

The detection of total cognizable crime during the year under review is 65.9% as against 62.39% last year and 68.4% in the year 1967-68 and that of grave crime is 67.8% this year as against 73.5% last year and 74.5% in the year 1967-68.

Property stolen and recovered.—The value of the property stolen and recovered during the year under review and corresponding figures of the last year is furnished below :—

| Year. | Property stolen. | | Property recovered. | | Percentage of recovery. |
|---------------|------------------|-----------|---------------------|-----|-------------------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| 1968-69 | 65,28,904 | 30,20,778 | 46.2% | | |
| 1969-70 | 75,43,204 | 35,80,364 | 47.4% | | |

The number of cases decided by the Courts during the year under review was 17,170 as against 18,142 in the previous year but of these 80.66% ended in conviction as against 75.07% in the previous year. The statement below shows the number of cases under I.P.C., Security Sections of the Cr. P. C., and the Habitual offenders Act decided in the Courts at the end of the year and the corresponding figures for the previous year.

| Cases under | No. of cases decided in the Courts | | No. of cases pending in the Courts. | | Total. | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 |
| I.P.C. Cases .. | 18,142 | 17,170 | 5,383 | 6,383 | 23,865 | 23,553 |
| Security cases .. | 19,583 | 21,863 | 2,069 | 2,186 | 21,652 | 24,049 |
| Habitual Offences Acts .. | 61 | 55 | 9 | 7 | 70 | 62 |

Criminal Investigation Department.:

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

The number of thefts reported in the two Railway Police districts recorded an increase of 55.5% when compared to the previous year. In 1969-70, 748 cases were reported as against 481 cases in 1968-69. 501 persons were run over and killed during the year as against 793 persons in the previous year.

Sports.—The Andhra Pradesh Police Foot Ball Team which participated in four major outstation tournaments, viz., D.C.M., Durand, Rovers, and Bandodkar Gold Cup Tournament at Goa and out of these four tournaments, the team qualified for the quarter finals in two tournaments, viz., D.C.M., and Rovers but lost in the second round in the other two tournaments. In the local tournaments, the Andhra Pradesh Police team won both the tournaments held so far this year, the Nehru Memorial Foot Ball Tournament and the League Tournament.

The Andhra Pradesh Police Volley Ball Team which is still the leading team in the State, was, like the Foot Ball team, one of the best teams in the Country for a number of years, though it has lost its position now. Hence again steps have been taken to infuse new blood into the team.

The Andhra Pradesh Police Foot Ball, Volley Ball., Hockey Basket Ball and wrestling teams participated in the South Zone Tournament of the All India Police Games. 1969 held at Trivandram. The Andhra Pradesh Police Foot Ball team and three wrestlers emerged as winners among the police forces of the Southern States and have participated in the All India Police Games held in March, 1970 at Bhopal. The Andhra Pradesh Police Foot Ball Team won the runners up in the All India Games, 1970.

General.—During the year the State has witnessed up and down pertaining to natural calamities political upheavels, Telangana Agitation, terrorist activities from Naxalities and labour problems, requiring the concentrated and continuous attention of the Police. The Police were as usual deployed on bandobust and security arrangements in connection with the visits of high personages and dignataries to the State, etc.

Deployment of C.R.P. and other State Police Forces.—During the financial year 1969-70 Central Reserve Police and other State Police Forces were requisitioned for Law and Order duties in connection with Telangana agitation and Naxalities activities :

The Police have turned out good work during the year 1969-70 and efforts were being made to better the record.

Fire Services :

Establishment Equipment.—The total number of Fire Stations in the State during the year under report was 68 excluding Nagarjunasagar which is under the administrative control of the Public Work Department but under the Technical Control of this Department.

The total cost of maintenance was Rs. 58.17 lakhs and the total sanctioned strength of the establishment during the period under report was 2,086 Men and Officers with a total number of 231 vehicles and pumps with their accessories.

The Central Workshop under supervision of the Polite Transport Officer is catering to the repair works of the appliances of this Department satisfactorily.

The V.H.F. sets for the Independent Wireless Communication to work in co-ordination with the Police in case of emergencies worked satisfactorily during the year under report. Fire Service Personnel were trained by the Police Radio Organisation and the Police Radio Staff also maintained the sets for the Fire Service Department.

Training.—The Andhra Pradesh State Training School at Hyderabad conducted the following courses :—

1. Firemen Recruits Course of 3 months for 43 Departmental candidates and 8 Hindustan Aeronautical Limited candidates.
2. First Aid Fire Fighting Course of 12 days duration for 159 candidates from outside Departments.

Fire Calls.—There were 3,869 fire calls during the year under report and the damage was Rs. 189.94 lakhs. The property saved was Rs. 658.14 lakhs and the property involved was Rs. 883.60 lakhs. 65 persons lost their lives and 92 were rescued by the Fire Services. The previous year, the number of fire calls was 4,651.

Ambulance Services.—There were 31 Ambulances in the State. The total number of Ambulance Calls during the year was 1,380. An amount of Rs. 10,684.14 was realised from the parties concerned for services rendered to them.

Fire Prevention Measures.—The Fire Fighting Units were also posted for Fire Protection, free and on payment of the prescribed charges. There were 78 cases of such stand bys and an amount of Rs. 4,795 73 was realised by such deputations. As many as 4,228 places were inspected to ensure the observance of fire precautionary measures which are considered to be fire hazardous places.

Prisons :

General.—There are 5 central jails at Hyderabad, Warangal, Nizamabad, Rajahmundry and Visakhapatnam. These jails are under the charge of whole time Superintendent of the Department.

Borstal School.—There is only one Borstal School for the State at Visakhapatnam under the charge of full time Superintendent. There were 147 inmates at the beginning of the year. 53 inmates were admitted and 65 discharged, leaving a balance of 135 inmates at the end of the year.

Sub Jails.—There are 151 sub jails in the State with an authorised accommodation of 3,469. Under trial and those who are sentenced to one month or below are confined in the sub-jails.

Prisoners Offences.—The conduct of prisoners during the year was generally satisfactory. 516 prisoners were awarded jail punishment for prison offences.

Advisory Boards.—There are Advisory Boards in all the Central jails, District Jail Nellore and Prisoners Agricultural Colony Anantapur, for reviewing the cases of prisoners sentenced to two years and above including lifers for premature release and for making recommendation to Government. During the year under report 680 cases were reviewed by the Board and 244 cases were recommended for premature release. Of these recommended cases 60 were ordered to be released prematurely and in 49 orders of Government were awaited.

Government have also considered the cases of prisoners under 14 years rule and those who have completed a considerable period of their sentence. 6 of such prisoners were ordered to be released prematurely.

To extend the benefit of premature release to such prisoners who have completed 2/3 of their sentence including remission, subject to the condition of their good behaviour in jail, were released. Under these orders 12,110 prisoners have been released during the year under report.

In connection with the Gandhi Centenary Celebration on 2-10-1969 2,378 prisoners were released and 2,616 prisoners were awarded special remission as per orders contained in G.O. Ms. No. 1321, Home (Prisons-A) Department, dated 25-9-1969.

Parole System.—Under this system the period of sentence is suspended by Government to enable the prisoners to attend serious illnesses, death, or marriage of any member of their family or near relative. During the year under report 63 prisoners were granted parole.

Furlough.—Under this concession prisoners are released for a period not exceeding two weeks by the Inspector-General of Prisons, provided that the conduct of prisoners is good in jail. During the period under report 77 prisoners were released.

Education in the three 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 are as under :

| Name of Examination. | Appeared. | Declared. |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|
| I Class | 92 | 50 |
| II Class | 42 | 29 |
| III Class | 35 | 25 |
| IV. Class | 30 | 20 |
| V. Class | 17 | 8 |
| VI Class | 5 | 2 |
| VII Class | 3 | 2 |
| VIII Class | 2 | 1 |

Hindi Examination

| | | |
|------------------------|------|----|
| 1. Pravesh | 51 | 32 |
| 2. Prathama | 15 | 9 |
| 3. Madyama | 13 | 2 |
| 4. Uthama | 9 | 5 |
| 5. Prachar Sabha | 110† | 56 |
| 6. Nagari Bodh | 37* | 7 |

† in 50 cases results are awaited.

* in 17 cases results are awaited.

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|----|----|----|----|
| Urdu Examination. | | | | |
| 1. Urdu Dani | .. | .. | 15 | 8 |
| 2. Urdu Zabandani | | .. | 6 | 4 |
| Telugu Examination. | | | | |
| 1. Visharada | .. | .. | 16 | 9 |
| 2. Pravesika | .. | .. | 3 | 3 |
| 3. Prathamika | .. | .. | 30 | 26 |
| 4. Saraswata Pershat | | .. | 28 | 19 |
| Adult Education Examination. | | | 72 | 66 |

Library.—The jail libraries have been equipped with suitable books to the extent of 12,386 for the use of prisoners.

Moral and Religious Lectures.—These were delivered to prisoners by Honorary Religious and Moral Instructors in the jails. During the period under report 519 lectures were given to prisoners.

Vacational 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 Charkha, Spinning, Carpentry and Tailoring industries are existing in all Central Jails. Soap making is functioning at Central Jail at Hyderabad and Warangal. Phenyle making, cane work, dyeing and cobblerly 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 under the supervision of the Printing Department is functioning. There is a laundry at District Jail, Secunderabad to wash the clothes of Government Hospitals.

Agriculture.—A special drive has been included for increasing agricultural production in all the jails. The out-put vegetables and other garden produced was Rs. 2,16,921.08.

Maintenance of Prisoners: There was an expenditure of Rs. 56,23,800 towards the maintenance of prisoners. The average expenditure per day (including entire expenditure on all head of contingencies pay and allowance of cost) comes to Rs. 2.50.

Cultural and other Activities : There are various cultural activities in jails. Efforts are being made to encourage artistic and literary talent 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 interests are being arranged periodically through Public Information Bureau and other such agencies.

Open Air Camps :

Moula Ali Agricultural Colony : About 50 prisoners are lodged here to attend to Agricultural work. 5 wells have been dug. The land covered with forest and bushes was cleared and the wood was utilised to construct the prisoners huts without any expenditure to Government. One tractor with accessories has been provided to the colony. The receipt realised by the sale of production is Rs. 42,473-16.

Prisoners Agricultural Colony at Anantapur : The Centrail Jail-cum-Agricultural Colony at Anantapur was started in October, 1965. 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.

The total income from the produce during the year under report is Rs. 63,855.

There is a dairy farm at this colony consisting of 5 she-buffaloes and 3 bull calves. The total income receipt from the dairy comes to Rs. 3,707-16.

A poultry farm has been started recently at the colony.

Family Planning : Prisoners are encouraged in family planning. During the period under report 57 prisoners voluntarily underwent vasectomy operation.

Blood Donations : During the period under report 340 prisoners donated their blood to Blood Bank.

Probation Wing of Jail Department :

Working of probation system : As in the previous years, the probation work in the State was carried on under the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 (Central Act 20 of 1958) in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad, Hyderabad District, East and West Godavaries, Krishna, Guntur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Anantapur, Warangal and Khammam. In the remaining Districts the work was carried on under the Andhra Pradesh Probation of Offenders Act, 1936, the Madras Children Act, 1920, Hyderabad Children Act, 1951 and the Madras Borstal School Act of 1925.

Inspections : During the year under report, the Inspector General of Prisons has inspected the Certified Schools and some of the Probation Officers working in the State.

The Regional Inspectors of Probation and Assistant Chief Probation Superintendent have also inspected the work of the Probation Officers in their respective jurisdictions during the year. Due to the constant supervision and periodical inspections by the Inspector General of Prisons, Chief Probation Superintendent, Regional Inspectors of Probation and Assistant Chief Probation Superintendent, the Probation work in most of the Districts has improved considerably despite the fact that there was some set back for a few months in the Telangana region due to agitation.

Preliminary Enquiry Work : The main aspect of the preliminary enquiry work covers pre-investigations into cases of offenders brought for trial under the Probation of Offenders Act and Children Acts and pre-discharge reports of the pupils detained in the Certified Schools and inmates detained in the Borstal School, Visakhapatnam as also of the cases of prisoners coming under the Advisory Board Scheme. The District Probation Officers have attended to as many as 5,044 enquiries during the year under report.

Supervision : During the year 1969-70 as many as 1,168 persons were placed under supervision of Probation Officers. The total number of persons under supervision of District Probation Officers during the year comes to 3,430.

Reversions : As on 1-4-1969 there were 2,262 persons under the supervision of Probation Officers. The number of persons under supervision of the Probation Officers during the year was 3,430. Out of these, only 30 persons reverted to crime, which is quite negligible when compared with the total number of probationers supervised during the period under report.

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

Financial.—A total expenditure of Rs. 4,85,350.93 was incurred towards pay and allowances etc., of the Probation Administration Staff during the year under report as against an amount of Rs. 4,25,655.74 ps. spent during the preceeding year.

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

| Sl. No. | Name of the institutions | No of pupils as on 1-4-1969 | No, of Pupils admitted during the year 1969-70 | Discharged and other disposals | Escapes | No. of pupils as on 31-3-70 |
|---------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Senior Certified School, Hyderabad | 335 | 152 | 144 | 9 | 343 |
| 2. | Junior Certified School, Hyderabad. | 450 | 142 | 153 | 3 | 139 |
| 3. | Junior Certified School, Eluru. | 425 | 115 | 162 | 1 | 378 |
| . | Girls Certified School, Hydrabad. | 77 | 18 | 20 | 1 | 75 |

Senior Certified Schools for Boys, Hyderabad.—The Institution is meant for the senior age group boys committed either under the Madras Children Act, 1920 by the Courts situated in Andhra area or under the Hyderabad Children Act of 1951, by the Courts situated in Telangana area of Andhra Pradesh.

Admissions and Discharges.—The number of inmates on hand as on 1-4-1969 were 335. The admissions and discharges during the year were 152 and 144 respectively, leaving a balance of 343 pupils at the end of the year.

Educational Programme.—Education is imparted upto the IV Standard. In addition to the Syllabus classes, pupils who have some standard of education and who express their desire to appear for Oriental Examinations conducted by the outside literary agencies like Andhra Saraswatha Parishad and Hindi Prachar Sabha are given coaching in those languages. 383 inmates appeared for Oriental Examinations during the year under report in various languages out of which 228 have passed and the results of 75 pupils are awaited as they appeared during March, 1970. The percentage of pass is 74.

6 pupils who attended outside schools as day scholars during the academic year 1969-70 were all declared successful in the Examinations. Only 5 boys are attending outside schools at present.

Vocational Training.—During the year, the craft sections, i.e., Carpentry, Tailoring, Black-smithy, Cane and Pottery continued to function. As many as 84 pupils in Carpentry, 109 in Tailoring, 9 in Black-smithy, 88 in Cane Work and 10 in Pottery were trained during the period under report. The income through the sale of models prepared while imparting training to the trainees in the craft sections amounted to Rs. 1,424.16.

Health and Hygiene.—The general health of the pupils during the period under report was fair. Eight boys were affected by chicken pox and they were duly treated in the Fever Hospital, Hyderabad. Preventive measures were taken in the institution and all the inmates were vaccinated on 9-2-1970 by the staff of the Health Department of the Municipal Corporation, Hyderabad. During the year 16 boys were admitted and treated in Osmania General Hospital and 31 boys in Fever Hospital for various ailments.

Recreational Activities.—Out door games and in-door games continued to be provided. The boys are encouraged to sing songs and have debates to encourage cultural activities. They are also encouraged to develop their histrionic talents by staging dramas. They are also provided physical training daily.

Library and Magazines.—The school library is provided with 238 books. The following Magazines have been purchased during the year under report.

| | | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|----|--------|
| Dailies : | (1) Andhra Patrika .. | .. | Telugu |
| | (2) Sai Sath .. | .. | Urdu. |
| | (3) Milap .. | .. | Hindi, |

| | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|----|----------|
| Weeklies : | (1) Andhra Patrika | .. | Telugu. |
| | (2) Andhra Prabha .. | .. | Telugu. |
| | (3) Dharmayug .. | .. | Hindi. |
| Monthlies : | (1) Chandamama .. | .. | Telugu. |
| | (2) Chandamama .. | .. | Hindi. |
| | (3) Balamitra .. | .. | Telugu. |
| | (4) Khilona .. | .. | Urdu. |
| | (5) Parag .. | .. | Hindi. |
| | (6) Andhra Pradesh | .. | Telugu. |
| | (7) Andhra Pradesh | .. | English. |
| | (8) Andhra Pradesh | .. | Hindi. |

Gardening.—About one acre of land is under cultivation. Despite best efforts due to bad conditions, only vegetables worth of Rs. 156.39 were realised from the garden during the year under report.

Short Leave.—During the year 119 pupils were granted short leave.

After Care.—During the year under report 99 pupils were released on expiry of their period of detention and 23 pupils were released on revised orders of the Court. Out of the releases 3 ex-pupils sought admissions in the State After-Care Home, Hyderabad. 13 Ex-pupils of this institution are reported to be well employed.

Expenditure.—The daily average strength during the period under report was 362. The average maintenance charges per pupil per day worked out to Rs. 2.67.

General.—As usual Independence Day and Republic Day were celebrated to the delight of all the pupils. They staged a drama on the occasion of the Annual Day Celebration of the Hyderabad Unit for the Prevention and Eradication of Juvenile Beggary and Vagrancy on 10-12-1969. The performance of the pupils was highly applauded by the distinguished gathering.

The institution maintained a satisfactory standard throughout the year under review.

Junior Certified School, for Boys Hyderabad.—The Junior Certified Schools for Boys, Hyderabad was started on 2nd March, 1960.

Educational Programme.—There are separate teachers for each language in this institution, the boys are sent to classes according to their general educational standard at the time of admission.

The following educational programmes were under taken during the year under report,

(a) Pre-Primary education (i.e., Teaching of alphabets, reading and writing, basic mathematics, story-telling, etc., in three languages Telugu, Urdu and Hindi to all inmates).

(b) Classes upto IV Standard in Telugu and 1st Standard in Urdu as per the Government Syllabus were also conducted to the benefit of the inmates.

(c) Coaching up of the inmates in Hindi, Telugu and Urdu Examinations of various standards conducted by the Hindi Prachar Sabha, Hyderabad, Andhra Saraswatha Parishad, Hyderabad and Idare-abari-Urdu, Hyderabad was undertaken.

(d) Those boys who evince keen interest in studies are sent out for higher studies in the outside schools.

As usual, during the present academic year, the boys of this institution have also appeared for the Telugu, Urdu and Hindi Oriental Examinations. The following are the particulars of the boys appeared and passed in the Oriental Examinations.

Oriental Examination Reports :

| Name of the Examination | Boys appeared. | Boys passed. | Year | Percentage of pass. |
|-------------------------|----------------|---|----------------|---------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| <i>In Telugu—</i> | | | | |
| Pravesh .. | 19 | March 1970. Results not yet announced. | | |
| Pradhamika .. | 21 | Do. | | |
| <i>In Urdu—</i> | | | | |
| Urdu Alim .. | 2 | Nil | December 1969, | Nil. |
| Urdu Dani .. | 22 | 20 | Do. | 91% |
| <i>In Hindi—</i> | | | | |
| Vidwan .. | 3 | Nil. | March, 1969 | .. Nil. |
| Visharadha .. | 5 | 1 | Do. | .. 20% |
| Uttama .. | 9 | 7 | Do. | .. 78% |
| Madhyama .. | 10 | 7 | Do. | .. 70% |
| Pravesh .. | 43 | 40 | Do. | 93% |
| Visharadha .. | 2 | 2 | December, 1969 | 100% |
| Uttama .. | 6 | 5 | Do. | 83% |
| Vidwan .. | 1 | Result not yet announced. | | March, 1970 .. |
| Uttama — | 7 | Do. | Do. | |
| Visharadha .. | 4 | Do. | Do. | |
| Pravesh .. | 32 | Do. | Do. | |

32 selected and deserving inmates of this institution were admitted in outside schools to pursue their studies further.

Vocational Training.—Vocational training was imparted in Tailoring, Weaving, Carpentry and Shoe Making.

Certain finished products were exhibited for sale in the Prisons Staff of the All India Industrial Exhibition during the current year and the articles worth Rs. 1,829.85 were sold out in the Exhibition. The school retains 6½% as profit on all goods produced and sold in the institution.

Recreational facilities.—Since the very inception of this institution, the creative value of the extra curricular activities like indoor and outdoor games, physical training exercises, etc., were well recognised and a prominent place is given to them in the institutional programme. There is a full time physical Training Instructor for this purpose. Physical training classes are conducted in the evening hours to promote discipline among the boys and to keep them physically fit and well trained.

Library and Magazines.—Books have been provided in Hindi, Urdu, and Telugu for the use of inmates. There are 954 books in the School Library during the period under report. Library books are given to the inmates during the day time only.

Gardening.—There is a garden attached to this institution for cultivation of leafy vegetables. Five out of seven acres have not been cultivated for want of funds.

Vegetables and other garden produce worth Rs. 3,700.00 were grown in the institution garden during the period under report.

Short Leave.—Every normal 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 discipline lose this facility. 272 boys were granted short leave and sent home for short periods on festival occasions. Out of 272 boys sent on leave 269 came back to the institution voluntarily after the expiry of the leave granted.

Expenditure.—The average maintenance charges per pupil per day is calculated and found to be Rs. 3. The actual expenditure of this institution is Rs. 4,30,060.05 for 1969-70.

Licence Release Programme.—No inmate was released on licence during the period under report.

Clothing.—Each boy is supplied with clothing consisting of four sets of uniforms, four banyans, two towels per day and two bed sheets, one blanket and durry per two years.

Band.—Boys who evinced interest in playing band instruments were given training in Band Music. The Commissioner of Police, Hyderabad was pleased to depute one Band Master to train the boys twice in a week during the period under report.

Health and Hygiene.—Matters concerning the Health and Hygiene of the inmates were given appropriate consideration. The Medical Unit of the institution comprising one Medical Officer, one Compounder and two Nursing Orderlies rendered a good account of itself.

Preliminary and periodical checks of new admissions were carried out. Every new boy was given a thorough health check up. The routine monthly height-weight of the pupils remained satisfactory throughout the year under report.

The number of inmates admitted in the Hospital attached to this institution was 605 during the year. 43 inmates were referred to outside Hospitals for expert opinion and treatment as in-patients.

The school had on its rolls on 1-4-1969, 425 boys. During the period under report 115 boys were admitted and 162 boys were discharged leaving a strength of 378 on 31-3-1970. The school is equipped with elementary classes upto Vth Standard and the Syllabus is in accordance with that prescribed by the Education Department. Four boys are attending outside school and they have appeared for the Examinations but results have not yet been announced.

Library and Magazine.—There are 712 Telugu books and 886 Hindi Books in the School, besides periodical Magazines.

Vocational Training.—There are two craft sections functioning, viz., Carpentry and Tailoring. Besides training has been given to such of the boys who show aptitude in hair cutting, gardening, Kitchen ward and in Hospital ward as ward boys. As many as 58 boys in Carpentry and 63 boys in Tailoring were trained during the year.

Health and Hygiene.—The children maintained a fair standard of Health during the period under report and there were no untoward incidents.

Recreational Activities.—Various outdoor games like Badminton, Foot-Ball, Volley Ball, Ring Tennis and indoor games like Carroms, Chess etc. continued to be provided to the boys during the year. The boys have also achieved efficiency in dances, songs and playing on band.

Gardening.—1-1/2 acres of land is at the disposal of this institution for garden cultivation. An amount of Rs. 1,384.20 was realised out of the vegetable produced (2,307 kgs.) during the year under report.

Short Leave.—During the year under review 72 boys were granted short leave and 67 boys returned to the institution on expiry of leave granted to them.

After-Care.—From the After-Care reports received it is observed that most of the boys released have been working either as Mazdoors or have been assisting their parents in professional or domestic work.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure incurred during the year comes to Rs. 2,85,558.76. The average cost of maintenance charges per pupil, per day has been worked out to Rs. 2.10.

General.—The institution maintained a satisfactory standard of efficiency during the period under report.

Girls certified School, Hyderabad.—18 girls were admitted into the institution during the year under report and 14 girls were released and handed over to their parents after expiry of sentence. 6 girls were either sent to other institutions or orphanages. The number of girls remaining at the end of the year was 75.

Two part time Instructors, one for Vocal Music and the other for Dance, were continued during the year. Lessons in Music and dance are being given to girls daily.

There is a full time instructor in Tailoring and regular classes are being conducted in Tailoring, Cutting, Hand Embroidery and Knitting. Senior girls learn all domestic work such as house craft, laundry, home nursing and maintenance of kitchen garden, etc.

The general health of the inmates was quite satisfactory during the year under report and there were no untoward incidents in the Institution during the year under report.

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

| Sl. No. | Name of the Institution. | No. of inmates on 1. 4. 69 | No. of inmates admitted during the year | Discharges and other disposals | Escapes. | No. of inmates as on 31.3.70 |
|---------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|---|--------------------------------|----------|------------------------------|
| 1. | Reception Home, Vijayawada. | 55 | 760 | 768 | ... | 47 |
| 2. | Auxiliary Home for boys, Hyderabad. | 18 | 401 | 377 | ... | 42 |
| 3. | Auxiliary Home for girls, Hyderabad. | 2 | 37 | 38 | ... | 1 |

Since these homes are meant for the temporary reception of juveniles, it was not possible to provide any educational facilities or vocational programme. However, certain periodicals and Magazines and indoor games are provided to them, to keep them engaged.

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

| | Rs. |
|--|-----------|
| 1. Reception Home, Vijayawada | 66,334.84 |
| 2. Auxiliary Home for Boys, Hyderabad | 50,048.14 |
| 3. Auxiliary Home for Girls, Hyderabad | 15,924.91 |

Non-Institutional Services for control and eradication of juvenile beggary and vagrancy.—To achieve the object of rehabilitation of Juvenile Vagrants, beggary, the schemes under non-institution services continued to provide counselling and guidance, vocational training and home visits to all wards. Under the counselling and guidance programme, during the period under report as many as 115 boys were rehabilitated and under the training programme 29 boys were rehabilitated.

Financial aid from the International Union for Child Welfare, Canada, continued to be given to some of the boys of the units.

Working of After-Care Homes.—The State After-Care Home at Hyderabad continued to function during the period under report.

The particulars of the admissions of the inmates in State After-Care Home, Hyderabad are as follows :

| Name of the Institution. | No. of pupils on hand as on 1-4-69 | No. of pupils admitted during the year, | No. of pupils rehabilitated or handed over to parents, | Disposed of otherwise | No. of pupils remaining as on 31-3-70, |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|--|-----------------------|--|
| State after care Home Hyd'bad- | 13 | 39 | 16 | 19 | 17 |

During the period under report 16 inmates have been rehabilitated out of which one ex-convict and 15 are ex-pupils.

Chemical Examiner's Department :

Toxicology Section.—

Human Poisoning cases.—1,522 cases of human poisoning including vomited matter with 6,587 articles were received for examination. Poison was found in 856 cases out of a total of 1,522 cases with percentage detection of 56.24.

Cattle Poison.—41 cases with 143 articles were examined. Poison was found in 15 cases with 38 articles.

Serology Section :

Blood Stain Cases.—811 cases with 4,818 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. |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 811 | 800 | 98.64 | 4,818 | 3,775 | 78.35 |

Out of 3,775 positive articles the following is the further division into origin of blood, etc.

Total positive articles. Human blood. Disintegrated. Birds blood. Animal blood

3,775 3,434 341

Blood Grouping.—Blood grouping was required to be done in 811 cases with 3,775 articles. Grouping was reported in 182 cases and in 241 articles. The following is the break up of the results.

| Group. | Cases. | Articles. |
|----------|--------|-----------|
| A | 37 | 44 |
| B | 45 | 51 |
| AB | 7 | 9 |
| O | 93 | 137 |
| Total .. | 182 | 241 |

Hair Examination.—Out of the cases received for blood examination, hair examination was done in 7 cases with the following results :—

| Number of cases. | Number of articles. | Remarks. |
|------------------|---------------------|--|
| 7 | 15 | 6 cases were received for comparison of hair out of which all the cases were found to be comparable. 1 case was examined for human origin. |

Rape Cases.—64 cases with 309 articles were examined for semen and blood in rape cases. 4 cases with 127 articles were positive either for Semen or for blood or both.

Only Semen was reported in 8 cases with 8 articles.

Only blood was reported in 32 cases with 101 articles.

Blood and Semen were reported in 4 cases with 18 articles.

Out of 119 articles which were examined for blood, 115 articles were found to be stained with human blood and in 4 articles blood was dis-integrated.

Blood grouping was done in 13 cases with 14 articles.

Un-natural Offence Cases.—In the year under review only one case with 4 articles was received for examination and blood was reported on all the articles.

Miscellaneous Medico Legal Section :

Chemico Legal.—33 cases with 130 articles were examined in the section including samples analysed for Government Hospitals, Industries Department and private parties.

Explosives, etc.—102 cases with 299 articles were received in this section for analysis and opinion. The samples were analysed and reported as per the letters of advise from the concerned Departments and Courts.

Drugs Section.—In the year under review 104 Drugs samples were received for analysis. 103 samples were received under the Drugs Act, 1940 and rules thereunder from different Drugs Inspectors and one sample was received from a Hospital. Fifty three samples were official preparations of B.P., I.P., B.P.C., and U.S.P., etc., and the remaining 51 samples pertained to the patent and proprietary category.

Of the total 104 samples received, 26 samples were pronounced sub-standard for various defects and deficiencies.

Administrator General and Official Trustee :

The Administrator-General is a statutory figure and a corporation sole. He administers the estates of individuals vested in him either by appointment made by private persons or by Court. The Official Trustee is also a Statutory figure appointed under the provisions of the Official Trustees Act 1913 (Central) and manages the trusts vested in him in his various capacities as trustee guardian, or Executor, etc., either by appointment made by the private individuals or by Court under the provisions of the Official Trustees Act and also under various relative enactments bearing on the different capacities.

Applications for grant of Administration Certificates granted under section 29 of the Act.—During the period about 68 applications for grant of Administration Certificates were received by this office and 51 Administration Certificates under section 29 of the Administrators General Act, 1963 (Act 45 of 1963, Central) were granted by this office.

A sum of Rs. 2,220.85 ps. by way of Administration Certificate fees and another sum of Rs. 113.10 by way of Commission, etc., amounting to Rs. 2,333.95 ps. was realised by this office and the same was credited to the Government on the due dates under the Rules.

Audit of Accounts and Audit Reports.—The accounts of the Administrator General of Andhra Pradesh for the Calendar year 1968 were audited by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Andhra Pradesh and the audit report is awaited. The audit reports received upto the year ending 31-12-1967 reveal that the audit of this office accounts was satisfactory.

Official Trustees.—On the Official Trustees' side 5 Trust estates worth about Rs. 30,000 that were transferred from the State of Madras to this office continue to be managed by the Official Trustee of Andhra Pradesh.

Assets pending realisations.—Except for one all assets in the Five trusts have been realised by the Official Trustee of Andhra Pradesh. The only asset that is pending realisation is Buckingham and Carnatic Mills (Madras) Shares, 10 in number of total face value of Rs. 1,000.

Arms and Explosives :

Arms Act, 1959.—The Old Arms Act, 1878 was repealed and the new Arms Act 1959 was passed to liberalise the issue of licences to the

Public and to reduce 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 Magistrate, without the prior permission of the Government. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate, and the Taluk Magistrate are also empowered to issue licences for guns for crop protection.

The Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 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, as the case may be.

The Poisons Act.—The Hyderabad Poisons Act 1322 Fasli has been repealed by the Poisons (Amendment Act 1938) and the Central Poisons Act 1919 stands extended to the Telangana Region also. The Poisons (Amendment) Act, 1958 has been republished in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette Part VII-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 District Collectors are authorised to issue licences to suitable persons under the provisions of the Central Poisons Act and the rules made thereunder.

ANNEXURE—A

Statement showing the Heads crime, numbers of cases disposed of, number of cases convicted and percentage of detection.

| Sl. Head of No. Crime | Cases disposed of | | Cases convicted | | Percentage of detection, | |
|---|-------------------|--------|-----------------|--------|--------------------------|-------|
| | 1968-69 | 69-70 | 1968-69 | 69-70 | 1968-69 | 69-70 |
| 1. Total Cogni- zable IPC | 21,820 | 20,992 | 13,613 | 13,851 | 62.39% | 65.9% |
| 2. Murder | 516 | 524 | 232 | 232 | 45% | 44.3% |
| 3. Dacoity | 59 | 53 | 18 | 18 | 30.5% | 33.9% |
| 4. Robbery | 83 | 74 | 59 | 36 | 71% | 48.6% |
| 5. House - Breaking... | 4,212 | 3,852 | 2,908 | 2,481 | 69% | 64.4% |
| 6. Thefts (ordinary) | 8,113 | 6,962 | 6,526 | 4,967 | 78.5% | 71.3% |
| 7. Cattle thefts | 759 | 515 | 513 | 387 | 66.7% | 75.1% |
| Total Grave- Crimes (Total of serial 2 to 7) | 13,952 | 11,980 | 10,256 | 8,121 | 73.5% | 67.8% |

CHAPTER IX. PLANNING

State Development Board :

The Collectors' Conference held in April 1967 passed a resolution that "the administrative set up at the District Level should be so re-organised as to be able to effectively secure the economic growth of the District," on the recommendation of the Committee headed by Sri M.T. Raju, the then First Member, Board of Revenue. Accordingly, the Government issued orders for the constitution of a Zilla Development Board for each District and a State Development Board at the State Level. The Z.D.B., has the District Collector and the Chairman, Zilla Parishad as Chairman and Member respectively and the Secretary of the Zilla Parishad as the Secretary of the Z.D.B. The Z.D.B. has been assigned the specific task of formulating and implementing developmental programmes connected with Agriculture, Industrial Production, Irrigation, Power, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Co-operation and Marketing. The Chief Secretary and Development Commissioner is the Chairman of the State Development Board consisting of Secretaries to Government and Heads of Departments concerned as members. The State Development Board is a supervisory board over the Zilla Development Boards. It reviews the progress and proper implementation of the plans of the various Zilla Development Boards. The State Development Board is also responsible for the State plans and schemes relating to agricultural and industrial production.

The State Development Board held 4 meetings at State Headquarters and 15 meetings at the regional level from its inception in November, 1967 upto the end of 31-3-1970. The State Development Board at its meeting held on 6-12-1969 at Hyderabad considered the Annual Report for the financial year 1968-69 reviewing the economic growth achieved in each district. The Annual Report has been published separately.

Special Minor Irrigation Programmes :

The State Development Board initiated a new programme of productive irrigation works which provides for peoples' participation in achieving higher agricultural production. In this "Self-help" programme, the people themselves made contributions (25 per cent or above) to enable the Zilla Development Boards to take up Minor Irrigation and other developmental works which help augment agricultural production in the State. The conditions for sanctioning of such special developmental works stipulated by the State Development Board were as follows :—

- (i) The works should be such as can be completed within one season, so that the benefits from it would flow from the very next season.
- (ii) Beneficiaries should come forward with offers of contribution towards the cost of the work commensurate with their capabilities.
- (iii) The work should be of such a nature that it cannot be fitted into the District Plan by either dropping some other work of lesser priority or by suitable re-appropriation, etc.

During the year 1969-70, the State Development Board had recommended sanction for 37 Minor Irrigation and Lift Irrigation works (24 new and 13 spillover works) at an estimated cost of Rs. 11.41 lakhs. The people's contribution for these schemes was Rs. 3.46 lakhs and the balance amount was provided by Government.

Production Programmes by Panchayats :

At the instance of the State Development Board, the Gram Panchayats were advised to take up developmental schemes with a view to providing a regular source of financial income, as it would not be feasible to improve the financial position of the panchayats by raising taxes alone. The State Bank of India has offered to finance these remunerative schemes to the extent of 65% of the total cost of the schemes subject to certain terms and conditions. Government decided to avail the offer of the State Bank of India and accordingly issued general orders granting permission to Gram Panchayats to take loans from the State Bank of India and Government have also agreed to stand guarantee for these Bank Loans.

Man Power Planning in Andhra Pradesh :

Since April, 1958, one of the Deputy Secretaries to the Government in Planning Department is being designated as the State Man Power Officer in the State. One Deputy Director, one Assistant Director and a section are in charge of work relating to Man-power Planning and allied problems. In order to take up more and detailed studies particularly relating to Engineering personnel, one more section with a skeleton staff of one Section Officer and one Assistant has been sanctioned temporarily in October, 1968.

The Man-power Planning in the State, besides projecting the requirements of the Technical personnel and their availability and advising the Government regarding appropriate advance action, is also concerned with (1) specific shortages or surpluses that may arise in the course of the plan periods and measures to meet them, (2) Studies in wastages in educational and training institutions, and (3) the review of general employment situation in the State.

Four studies on the Man-power problems during the Fourth plan period have been issued which are as under :

1. Man-power Studies-1
Employment Trends and Prospects.
2. Man-power Studies-2
Technical Man-power.
3. Man-power Studies-3
Occupational Patterns of Engineering Personnel.
4. Man-power Studies-4
Utilisation pattern of educated persons in A.P.
5. Man-power Studies-5
Student wastage in Polytechnics in A.P. (under Print).

The following are the research projects on Man-power which are under way :

1. A Survey on the stock taking and utilisation pattern of Agricultural graduates in Andhra Pradesh.
2. A Survey on the stock taking of the Veterinary Personnel.
3. A Survey on the stock taking and utilisation pattern of Medical and Health Personnel in Andhra Pradesh.
4. Studies on the stock taking and utilisation pattern of Engineering personnel in Andhra Pradesh.
5. Employment pattern in Cement Industry of the State.

In addition, Fact Books on Man-power were also brought out as indicated below :

- | | | | |
|-----------|----|----|--------------------------|
| 1. Volume | .. | .. | I (published). |
| 2. Volume | .. | .. | II (Do.) |
| 3. Volume | .. | .. | III (Under compilation). |

Telangana Development Committee and Plan Implementation Committee :

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, the Government of Andhra Pradesh in their order G.O. Ms. No. 29, dated 24-4-1969 constituted a High Powered Telangana Development Committee at Ministerial level and the Plan Implementation Committee at Official level.

The Telangana Development Committee is composed of the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh as Chairman, a Member of the Planning Commission, the Ministers from Telangana region of the Andhra Pradesh Cabinet and the Chairman, Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee as members.

The main functions of the Telangana Development Committee are to identify within the overall framework of the Five Year Plan, the Programmes and Schemes relatable to the Telangana Region with reference to the physical as well as financial targets to be achieved, to review from time to time the actual implementation and working of these programmes and schemes and to advise the State Government on appropriate decisions that would be considered necessary.

The Plan Implementation Committee is composed of the Advisor (Programme Administration) of Planning Commission as Chairman and two Joint Secretaries, one each from the Union Ministers of Home Affairs, and Finance, the Additional Chief Secretary to Government of Andhra Pradesh and the Special Secretary to Government of Andhra Pradesh, Finance, as Members.

The Secretary, Planning is the Secretary of the Telangana Development Committee and Member-Secretary of the Plan Implementation Committee.

The function of the Plan Implementation Committee is to undertake periodic reviews of the actual implementation of the Plan Programmes and schemes relating to the accelerated development of Telangana Region. This Committee is to meet every quarter and make its report to the Chief Minister and to the Prime Minister.

The Telangana Development Committee so far met twice on 26-6-1969 and 26-3-1970. The Committee approved Irrigation, Credit, Soil Conservation, Communications and Rural Electrification as priority sectors for development. The Committee also suggested preparation of a minimum programme as well as a long-term plan for the accelerated development of the Telangana Region. For this purpose a Working Group was constituted for irrigation and for the other priority sectors. Reports have been called for from the concerned Heads of Departments. Based on these reports a programme for accelerated development of Telangana from the Special Development Funds will be drawn up. Action is also being taken for drawing up a long term plan for the Development of the Telangana region.

The Plan Implementation Committee met on 21-10-1969 and its report has been submitted to the Prime Minister and to the Chief Minister. The Committee reviewed the implementation of Plan Programmes and Special Telangana Development Schemes and made several suggestions on which action is being taken.

Planning and Development Board for Rayalaseema for 1969-70 :

With a view to associating the representatives of the Rayalaseema area in the formulation of the plans for development of Rayalaseema, the Government constituted in G.O. Ms. No. 56, Planning & P.R. (Planning XII) Department, dated 7-10-1969, the Planning and Development Board for Rayalaseema with Sri B.V. Subba Reddy as the Chairman, Sri P. Basi Reddy, M.L.A., as Vice-Chairman, all M.Ps., from Rayalaseema area, all members of the State Legislature including both the houses, from Rayalaseema area, the Chairman of Zilla Parishads, the Collectors of the districts of the area, 10 select Heads of Departments as the members of the Board and the Secretary to Government in Planning Department as a member Secretary of Board.

The functions assigned to the Board are :—

- (a) to prepare a long term plan for the eradication of famine in Rayalaseema ;
- (b) to consider and advise Government in regard to schemes pertaining to development of Rayalaseema as may be included in the Fourth Five Year Plan or in the Annual Plans;
- (c) to recommend further measures that may be necessary to accelerate the pace of development of Rayalaseema ; and
- (d) to review the progress in respect of the development schemes pertaining to Rayalaseema.

The functions of the Board are carried out by an Executive Committee consisting of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Board as

ex-officio Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively of the Executive Committee and all Ministers and Ministers of State from Rayalaseema, the Chairman, Zilla Parishads, of the districts of Rayalaseema, 20 select M.Ps., M.L.As., and M.L.Cs., and the Official Members of Board. The Secretary Planning Department is the member secretary of the Executive Committee.

Consequent on the formulation of the new district of Ongole with effect from 2-2-1970 by including in it the two taluks of Markapur and Giddalur (excluding Atmakur Sub-taluk) of Kurnool district the members of Parliament and the State Legislature including both the houses from these taluks were made members of the Planning and Development Board for Rayalaseema together with the Collector and Chairman, Zilla Parishads, Ongole as members of the Board as well its Executive Committee.

The Board is assisted in Secretariat work by a Deputy Secretary to Government with one Assistant Secretary to Government and a Section in the Planning Department.

During the year under report the Board met thrice and the Executive Committee four times. The Board has formulated schemes under Major sectors like, Irrigation, Agriculture, Power, Industries, Mines and Drinking Water and Communications which are to be included in the Fourth Plan for the districts covered by Rayalaseema.

At the instance of the Board which sought guidelines for preparation of a long range plan for Development of Rayalaseema a Seminar on Planning and Development of Backward regions—"A case study of Rayalaseema" was organised by the Government of Andhra Pradesh from 13th to 15th March, 1970 in the Jubilee Hall at Hyderabad which was inaugurated by Sri B. Venkatappaiah, Member, Planning Commission, Sri K. Brahmananda Reddi, Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh, Sri J.V. Narasinga Rao, Deputy Chief Minister also addressed the Seminar. The Seminar was attended by experts on irrigation, soil and water management, Agronomy, Dry Farming, Underground Water exploitation, Mining and Minerals representing the State Government, the Government of India, Universities, National and International Institutions, certain private bodies, etc. The Seminar was helpful in evolving a development strategy for Rayalaseema as a whole and more specifically for each individual sector. For translating the recommendations of the Seminar into concrete time bound programmes of action the Government have decided to constitute an ad hoc Committee consisting of two representatives from each of the four working groups of the Seminar.

Review of Progress of State Plan for 1969-70 :

The original outlay on the annual plan for the year 1969-70 was Rs. 78.50 crores. This was subsequently revised to Rs. 84.43 crores during the course of the year. Against this provision, the total expenditure incurred in the State for the year 196-70 was Rs. 76.94 crores forming 91.1% of the provision.

The following table gives the provision and expenditure during 1969-70 under each major head of development in Andhra Pradesh.

(Rupees in Crores).

| Sl.No. | Major Head. | Provision for 1969-70. | Expenditure incurred during 1969-70 | Percentage of expenditure to provision. |
|--------|---|------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| 1. | Agriculture and Allied Programmes | 10.03 | 8.90 | 88.7 |
| 2. | Co-operation and Community Development .. | 2.26 | 2.08 | 92.0 |
| 3. | <i>Irrigation and Power :</i> | | | |
| | (a) Irrigation | 22.32 | 22.80 | 102.2 |
| | (b) Power | 38.81 | 33.72 | 86.9 |
| 4. | Industry and Mining .. | 3.27 | 3.63 | 110.0 |
| 5. | Transport and Communications | 2.06 | 1.67 | 81.1 |
| 6. | Social Services .. | 5.65 | 4.12 | 73.0 |
| 7. | Miscellaneous .. | 0.03 | 0.01 | 33.3 |
| | Total for Andhra Pradesh | 84.43 | 76.94 | 91.1 |
| | Total for Andhra .. | 48.40 | 42.54 | 87.9 |
| | Total for Telangana .. | 36.03 | 34.40 | 95.5 |

The development-wise physical targets and achievements are briefly described in the following paragraphs.

Agricultural Production.—The original provision under this head was Rs. 154.00 lakhs which was subsequently revised downwards to Rs. 63.15 lakhs including Rs. 25.00 lakhs as loan to the Andhra Pradesh State Agro-Industries Corporation and Rs. 4.00 lakhs made for fruit garden and cashewnut garden development under the Control of Registrar of Co-operative Societies. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 52.39 lakhs.

The following table gives the details of target and achievement of foodgrains, etc., in the State during 1969-70.

| Sl.No. | Item. | Unit | Target for 1969-70 | Achievement 1969-70 |
|------------------------------|----------------|-------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| <i>Additional Production</i> | | | | |
| <i>Potential created :</i> | | | | |
| (a) | Food Grains .. | Lakh tonnes | 1,019.37 | 885.78 |
| (b) | Oil Seeds .. | Lakh tonnes | 0.67 | 0.51* |
| (c) | Sugar Cane | Lakh tonnes | 4.01 | 5.18 |
| (d) | Cotton lint .. | 000 bales | 14 | 14 |

*Indicates achievements during khariff 1969-70 only.

Fertilisers Distribution.—The target was to distribute 12.50 lakh tonnes of nitrogenous fertilizers (in term of ammonium sulphate) against which the actual quantity distributed was 11.84 lakh tonnes. As regards phosphate fertilisers, 3.76 lakh tonnes of phosphatic fertilizers (in terms of super phosphate) were distributed against the target of 7.50 lakh tonnes.

High yielding varieties of foodgrain crops.—The target for the year was to cover 16.54 lakh acres under the high-yielding and hybrid varieties of paddy, jowar, maize, Bajra, and wheat crops. The actual coverage during 1969-70 was 14.72 lakh acres which was almost double the area covered, viz., 7.45 lakh acres during the previous year.

Other Improved varieties.—The object under this scheme was to meet the requirements of improved seed for normal replacements in addition to covering an additional area of 1.60 lakh acres under Paddy, 1.00 lakh acres under millets and 0.40 lakh acres under pulses. All these targets were fulfilled.

Seed Forms and Seed Multiplication

The production of foundation seed was organised in 34 seed farms in the State covering an area of 4,947 acres of which 1,949 acres were wet, 1,892 were irrigated dry and the balance were dry.

Agricultural University.—The provision for the year was Rs. 42.24 lakhs while the expenditure incurred was Rs. 45.44 lakhs.

There were in all 29 schemes of which 12 were educational schemes and 17 research schemes on which the above expenditure was incurred. No physical targets were fixed either for educational schemes or for research schemes continued during the year.

Land Development.—The amount provided for land development schemes under the control of Registrar of Co-operative Societies for the year 1969-70 was Rs. 19.00 lakhs. Out of this, Rs. 9.00 lakhs was set apart for the issue of loans for the purchase of tractors and power tillers. The amount was fully spent during the year. The remaining amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs was earmarked for the issue of loans for the reclamation of waste lands and re-settlement of landless agricultural labourers.

Training Centres.—The provision made for 1969-70 was Rs. 5.40 lakhs against which the expenditure incurred was Rs. 3.85 lakhs. The short-fall in expenditure was mainly due to closure of two training centres and non-sanction of Higher Training for select V.L.Ws.

During the year 467 village level workers and 117 Grama Sevikas were given refresher training, 15 Village Labour Workers were deputed for B.Sc., (Agri.) and 172 Select Village Level Workers were given higher training.

Minor Irrigation.—A sum of Rs. 526.50 lakhs was allocated in the Annual Plan for 1969-1970 for minor irrigation works. The minor irrigation programmes were under the control of the Additional Director of Agriculture, Chief Engineer (Minor Irrigation) Chief Engineer (Panchayati Raj), Planning Department and the Registrar of Co-operative

Societies. During the course of the year the provision was revised to be Rs. 475.50 lakhs and against this a sum of Rs. 458.87 lakhs was spent during the year under review.

During the year an area of 73,951 acres was stabilised and an additional extent of 87,216 acres was brought under irrigation. The achievements under the minor irrigation schemes of Co-operation Department consisted of sanction of loans for sinking of 2,407 tube wells, construction of 17,365 wells, and for purchasing 4,590 oil engines and 4,674 electric motor pumpsets.

Soil Conservation.—The amount originally provided under this head was Rs. 58.51 lakhs, out of which a sum of Rs. 8.00 lakhs was earmarked for the schemes implemented by the Forest Department and Rs. 0.51 lakh for those undertaken by the Registrar, Agricultural University. The provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs meant for the schemes of the Agriculture Department was subsequently revised upwards to Rs. 65.85 lakhs, thus raising the final provision to Rs. 74.36 lakhs under Soil Conservation. As against this, the expenditure incurred was Rs. 52.45 lakhs.

The Soil Conservation Programme on Agricultural Lands was gaining momentum and its impact over the bunded acres in prevention of soil erosion and water runoff losses was significant. An area of about 1.17 lakh acres was bunded during the year against the target of 0.90 lakh acres.

During the year 1969-70, 18 Soil Conservation Assistants and 71 Sub-Assistants were given regular training and 26 Agricultural Extension Officers and 36 Sub-Assistants were given short duration training in soil conservation techniques.

Development of Ayacuts.—The revised provision under this head of development for 1969-70 was Rs. 173.00 lakhs and against this, the expenditure incurred during the year was 124.10 lakhs. This scheme was operated by 7 Heads of Departments, viz., Director of Agriculture, Registrar of Agricultural University, Director of Animal Husbandry, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Board of Revenue, Chief Engineer (M.I. and General) and Inspector General of Registration and Stamps.

Animal Husbandry.—The provision made for 1969-70 was Rs. 16.75 lakhs including the provision of Rs. 1.75 lakhs meant for the research scheme under the Agricultural University. Against this the expenditure incurred was Rs. 13.85 lakhs. There was a short-fall in expenditure under all schemes except under "Import of exotic sheep" and the research schemes.

The important achievements under various schemes are detailed below :

The Government of India allotted 6 Holstein Friesian bulls, 4 Jersey bulls and 13 Jersey cows to the State which were brought and put to use at various centres during the year.

One Centralised Semen Collection Centre, two key Village Blocks with six sub-centres, the Cattle Development Unit with 15 sub-centres, 12 piggery development units were established besides two poultry marke-

ting sub centres which were upgraded. 527 Corriedale sheep were imported from Australia. Twenty "own your own veterinary dispensaries" were opened. Three clinical laboratories were established. Fifty candidates were trained under stockmen training course.

Dairying and Milk Supply.—The original provision for the year was Rs. 55.00 lakhs. Against this, the expenditure incurred was Rs. 55.26 lakhs.

The Milk Powder Factory, Vijayawada, on which nearly Rs. 2.00 crores was invested was commissioned during April, 1969. The factory went into full-scale production during 1969-70. Rajahmundry Dairy started production during the flush of 1969-70 and was handling about 1,200 litres of milk per day. The Dairy Plant at Visakhapatnam reached its targetted capacity and was distributing about 6,000 litres of milk a day.

The average sale of milk through the Central Dairy, Hyderabad during 1969-70 was of the order of 45,000 litres when compared to 43,000 litres during 1968-69. The number of milk booths was increased to 181 as compared to 152 in 1968-69.

Forests.—The revised provision for forestry schemes was Rs. 47.25 lakhs. Against this, an amount of Rs. 46.25 lakhs constituting 97.9% was spent till the end of the year. The achievements include raising of Teak Plantations over an extent of 6,306 acres, Casuarina plantations over an extent of 2,489 acres, Bursera plantations over an extent of 50 acres, Red Sanders over an extent of 25 acres and other quick growing species over an extent of 4,216 acres besides maintaining the strength at Forest School Yellandu at 60 per session.

Fisheries.—In the Annual Plan for 1969-70, an amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs, was earmarked for the schemes relating to the development of fisheries, both inland and marine and an amount of Rs. 18.15 lakhs forming 60.5% could only be spent on these schemes. The reasons for shortfall are that due to unprecedented floods in the State, the anticipated seed could not be produced, seven out of 19 marine diesel engines ordered only could be received; the construction of 20 out of 30 boats sanctioned was taken up due to non-payment of bills due to N.G.Os., strike. Against the target of production of 150 lakhs fingerlings, 76.80 lakhs were produced.

Warehousing and Marketing.—An amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs was originally provided in the Annual Plan for the year 1969-70 for schemes relating to the development of Warehousing and Marketing facilities in the State. Subsequently, this provision was reduced to Rs. 1.63 lakhs during the course of the year. Against the revised provision of Rs. 1.63 lakhs an amount of Rs. 2.02 lakhs was spent by the end of the year.

Co-operation.—The provision made for schemes under co-operation in the Annual Plan for 1969-70 was Rs. 55.00 lakhs. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 53.84 lakhs forming 97.9% of the provision.

The Central Banks and Agricultural Credit Societies which switched over to co-operative loan system in 1966 provided to the cultivators financial accommodation for fertilisers, seeds, etc., under High Yielding Varieties

Programme and granted loans totalling to Rs. 25.00 crores out of the target of Rs. 40.00 crores during 1969-70. There were 181 Primary Land Mortgage Banks functioning in the State by the end of March, 1970 at the rate of one in each taluk. The Andhra Pradesh State Central Land Mortgage Bank had also taken up area development schemes in select areas for tube wells and installation of all oil engines and electric motors. By the end of March, 1970, 69 schemes were finalised. The Agricultural Re-finance Corporation of India had sanctioned 47 schemes by the end of March, 1970 for developing land. Against the target of Rs. 25 crores fixed under long term loans for 1969-70, the Andhra Pradesh Land Mortgage Banks had issued loans to the tune of Rs. 19.19 crores in the State. By the end of March, 1970, 7 Super Bazars and 8 Co-operative Sugar Factories were functioning in the State.

Community Developments.—During the year 1969-70, a sum of Rs. 141.08 lakhs was provided for Community Development Programme in the 321 Community Development Blocks in the State. The actual expenditure incurred was Rs. 135.58 lakhs.

Applied Nutrition.—A sum of Rs. 9.17 lakhs (as state share) was provided for 1969-70 by the State Government, for Applied Nutrition Programme. The total expenditure incurred for Applied Nutrition Programme in Andhra Pradesh was Rs. 9.12 lakhs.

The number of school gardens established upto 1969-70 was 246 and additional gardens taken up at the end of the year was 188. Fifteen Panchayat Samithis were having established gardens. 12,300 kitchen gardens were established during 1969-70. Seventeen blocks and 50 tanks were taken up for fishery development and 6.17 lakhs of fingerlings were stocked. In the Hussainagar fish farm 4.11 lakhs of fingerlings and 7.68 lakhs of fry fish were produced. During the year under review 246 Mahila Mandals were established with a membership of 10,767 and 246 Youth Clubs were also established with a membership of 5,208.

Rural Manpower.—The provision made under the scheme 'Pilot projects for utilisation of Rural Man Power' for the year 1969-70 was Rs. 20.00 lakhs.—Rs. 10.00 lakhs as grant and Rs. 10.00 lakhs as loan. The total expenditure incurred under this scheme till the end of March, 1970 was Rs. 9.29 lakhs. The scheme was implemented in 106 blocks.

Nagarjunasagar Project.—A sum of Rs. 10.40 crores was allotted in 1969-70 for Nagarjunasagar Project. Subsequently, an additional allotment of Rs. 1.00 crores was made for the left canal works, thus bringing the total allotment to Rs. 11.40 crores.

The entire amount was spent by the end of March, 1970. It was programmed to create an additional irrigation potential of 2.00 lakh acres (0.90 lakh acres under the Right Canal and 1.10 lakh acres under the left canal) during the year bringing the cumulative additional irrigation potential under this project to 9.50 lakhs acres (7.00 lakhs acres under the right canal and 2.50 lakh acres under the left canal) by the end of 1969-70. However, due to the Cyclone damages to the distributory system, and continuous rains during the months of October and November, 1969, and due to the delay in handling over possession of land required for execution of works in block 13 by the Revenue Department on account of

the objections made by the ryots, additional irrigation potential could be created to the extent of 1.57 lakh acres (0.67 lakh acres under the Right Canal and 0.90 lakh acres under the left canal). Thus the total irrigation potential created till the end of March, 1970 amounted to 9.07 lakh acres (6.77 lakh acres under the right canal and 2.33 lakh acres under the left canal).

Major and Medium Irrigation.—The revised provision for Major and Medium irrigation (excluding Pochampad) was Rs. 392.00 lakhs, and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 366.44 lakhs. The shortfall in expenditure was mainly under investigation schemes.

The target of creating 5.92 thousand acres of additional irrigation potential was anticipated to have been achieved under the three projects, viz., Varaha Reservoir (4,000 acres), Kaddam Project (920 acres) and Lankasagar Project (1,000 acres). The work of other projects are at various stages of progress.

Pochampad Project.—Work on Pochampad Project was started on 26-7-1963 and upto the end of March, 1969 the expenditure incurred was Rs. 11.39 crores.

The work on the project was accelerated during the year 1969-70 and the original provision of Rs. 6.00 crores was increased to Rs. 7.00 crores.

An irrigation potential of 40,000 acres was expected to be created by June, 1970.

Power.

A sum of Rs. 34.57 crores.—Rs. 29.87 crores for the projects under the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board and Rs. 1.20 crores for the Government works and Rs. 3.50 crores for Srisailem Hydro Electric Projects was provided in the annual plan 1969-70 for power development in the State. The provision for the projects under the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board was however increased to Rs. 34.11 crores during the course of the year. According to the provisional reports, a sum of Rs. 33.72 crores was spent during the year.

During the year inter-State transmission lines connecting neighbouring power systems of Tamil Nadu and Mysore, viz., Cuddapah - Chittoor - Tamilnadu Border 220 K.V. line and Munirabad - Hampi 220 K.V.S.C. line, were established. During 1969-70, there was no addition to the installed capacity. The local capacity continued to be satisfactory and the peak demand rose to 524.4 M.W., compared to 441 M.W. during 1968-69. A total number of 1,60,931 services of various categories were connected compared to 1,43,854 during the preceding year. The number of agricultural pumpsets energised during the year was 35,323 as against 32,500 during 1968-69.

A sum of Rs. 14.40 crores for rural electrification was provided in the Plan for 1969-70 for the electrification of 1,823 villages. Against this, a sum of Rs. 13.69 crores was spent and 1,128 villages were electrified during the year under review.

The work relating to the investigation of new projects is in progress and a sum of Rs. 9.64 lakhs was spent during the year out of the allotment of Rs. 10.00 lakhs made for the scheme.

Large and Medium Industries :

An amount of Rs. 55.00 lakhs was originally provided in the annual lopan for 1969-70 for expenditure on two schemes, viz., Industrial Development areas and Mahadrigadda scheme. In addition, another scheme for pumping of water from River Godavari was also included in the plan for 1969-70 with a provision of Rs. 1.80 lakhs, and Rs. 150.00 lakhs was given to A.P.I.D.C. Thus, in all 4 schemes with a provision of Rs. 205.00 lakhs were taken up during the year. Against this, an amount of Rs. 250.43 lakhs was spent.

During the year, 115 acres of land were purchased from M/s. Hyderabad Engineering Works for Industrial purposes. Approach roads to the lands in the industrial development areas were taken up and the work was in progress. The water mains in Machavaram Industrial Development area and Uppal Industrial Development area was laid. Twenty one plots measuring in all about 200 acres were allotted to the various industries in and around Hyderabad City. Apart from this, an area of 48 acres to M/s. Hindusthan Milk Food Manufacturers Limited, for their Horlicks Factory and another 8 acres of land to M/s. Pappu Veeranna and Sons for the establishment of Malleable Casting Units at Dowlaishwaram Industrial Development area (Rajahmundry) were allotted during the year.

Certain industrial units like Lakshmi Starch Factory, Mac. Dowllers Incecon Chemical Engineering Construction Company Limited and Mahesh & Company in the Macharam Industrial Development area and M/s. Modern Bakery and M/s. Akali Metals (P.) Limited at Uppal Industrial Development area went into production.

Mineral Development :

A sum of Rs. 10.50 lakhs was allotted in the plan for 1969-70 for expenditure on the schemes relating to the mineral development in the State. Against this, a sum of Rs. 9.99 lakhs was spent by the end of the year 1969-70.

A sum of Rs. 7.50 lakhs was released by the Government during the year to the Mining Corporation for investment in the equity share capital of the corporation. Under the schemes for mapping and recovery of graphite workings in Khammam and West Godavari district, drilling works at the two selected points in Rachakonda area camp was completed.

Village and Small Scale Industries :

An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs was made in the annual plan for 1969-70 for the implementation of various schemes designed for the promotion of Village and Small Scale Industries in the State, and against this, a sum of Rs. 33.53 lakhs was spent.

Small Scale Industries :

Out of the allotment of Rs. 17.92 lakhs made for various schemes, an amount of Rs. 11.10 lakhs was spent during the period under review. During the year an amount of Rs. 2.18 lakhs was disbursed as loans under

the State Aid to Industries Act and 512 persons were benefitted. At the Tool Room and Composite Servicing Workshop, Sanathnagar, goods worth Rs. 2.00 lakhs were produced. Industrial seminars were conducted in the districts of Krishna, Chittoor, Ananthapur, Warangal, Mahabubnagar and East Godavari to create favourable climate for the development of small scale industries and also to analyse and solve various problems encountered by industrialists.

By the end of the Third Plan, in all, 38 industrial Estates of various types were set up throughout the State for the promotion of small scale industries. It was decided generally not to establish new estates in the immediate future but to consolidate the existing estates.

Handicrafts :

Against the provision of Rs. 6.96 lakhs made for various schemes relating to Handicrafts, an amount of Rs. 6.22 lakhs was spent during 1969-70. During the year, 42 candidates were trained at various training centres.

Handlooms :

The provision for the development of handloom industry in the State for 1969-70 was Rs. 54.50 lakhs and the entire amount was spent during the year.

Though the implementation of the rebate scheme was kept in abeyance with effect from 1-6-1967, the State Government permitted Weavers Co-operative Societies to allow rebate at 10% which included special rebate on special occasions like Deepavali, Pongal, etc. An amount of Rs. 33.20 lakhs was allotted for this scheme for 1969-70 and the entire amount was spent.

The Powerlooms Scheme was introduced in the State during the year 1968-69. An amount of Rs. 5.91 lakhs was utilised under the scheme towards assistance to 41 societies for the purchase of 197 powerlooms during 1968-69. A further sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs was provided in 1969-70 out of which an amount of Rs. 3.75 lakhs was sanctioned as loans to the societies to instal 122 powerlooms during the year.

Roads and Transport :

The road programmes are implemented both by Chief Engineer (Roads and Buildings) and the Panchayati Raj Institutions. The contribution for capital expenditure of Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation is also provided under this Head of Development. The total provision made for 1969-70 was Rs. 150.00 lakhs and the expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 150.81 lakhs forming 100.5% of the provision.

During the year under report under Chief Engineer (Roads and Buildings) Department, 7 bridge works were completed. As against the target of 40 kms., 46.2 kms. of unsurfaced roads were formed, 68 culverts and 1 railway bridge were also completed.

No new vehicles were purchased by the Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation during the year 1969-70. As regards performance,

the earnings per day came down to Rs. 5.31 lakhs in 1969-70 as against Rs. 5.62 lakhs in 1968-69. The vehicle kms. per day and passengers carried per day in 1969-70 also came down to 4.31 lakhs and 7.33 lakhs respectively compared to 4.60 lakhs and 8.39 lakhs respectively in 1968-69. The route mileage covered in 1969-70 however was a little more, i.e., 13,144.91 kms. as against 13,134 kms. in 1968-69.

Tourism :

A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh was provided in the Annual Plan 1969-70 for the development of Tourism in the State for construction of rest houses, travellers' bungalows, swimming pools, etc., Against this, an amount of Rs. 0.58 lakh was spent.

General Education :

The plan outlay for the year 1969-70 for general education was originally fixed at Rs. 150 lakhs. The expenditure incurred upto the end of March, 1970 was Rs. 113.47 lakhs forming 75.6%. Most of the expenditure incurred was for opening of Junior Colleges which was a committed scheme. The shortfall in expenditure was among other reasons due to the N.G.O.'s strike in the last week of the financial year.

58 Secondary Schools were started and additional sections were opened in 8 Higher Forms and in 4 Lower Forms. Six Secondary Schools in 1967-68 were admitted to aid during 1969-70.

The bulk of plan allocation had to be utilised for the opening of Junior Colleges. 171 Junior Colleges (142 under Government, and 29 under private management) were opened during the year. Besides opening Junior Colleges, Intermediate Classes were also started in the existing 118 degree Colleges.

Two new training Colleges were established at Mahabubnagar and Nagarjunasagar. 13 additional training sections and 5 English language teaching campaign centres started in 1967-68 were continued during the year.

State Archives :

An amount of Rs. 1.75 lakhs was allocated in 1969-70 for the Plan Schemes of the State Archives Department. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 1.69 lakhs. Most of the expenditure apart from the expenditure on staff was on purchase of material such as microfilm copies of manuscripts, refrigerator, raw films, chemicals, books, improvements to the photographic wing, etc.

Technical Education :

In the Annual Plan 1969-70, a sum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs was provided for Technical Education. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 13.04 lakhs forming only 52% of the total outlay. The shortfall in expenditure was mainly due to land acquisition difficulties. During the year under review mainly the spill over schemes were taken up for implementation. Under new schemes, reorganisation of Junior Technical Schools and Trade Schools was taken up.

Cultural Programmes :

Out of an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh allotted for Plan schemes of the Department of Archaeology and Museum during the year 1969-70, an amount of Rs. 0.75 lakh was spent. The short fall in expenditure was due to not filling up of certain posts.

Medical :

Modern Medicine.—In the Annual Plan for the year 1969-70, an amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs was provided for schemes relating to the development of medical facilities in the State. The expenditure incurred till the end of the year was Rs. 31.97 lakhs. The short-fall in expenditure was mainly due to late sanction of staff and also on capital expenditure like buildings, equipment etc. The achievements during the year included the addition of 520 beds in the various District and Taluk Headquarters Hospitals in the State, provincialisation of 3 L.F. Dispensaries, establishment of 3 Dental Clinics, 5 blood banks and 3 eye clinics besides the strengthening of the medical institutions with the appointment of additional medical and para-medical personnel and provision of buildings and additional equipment.

Indian Medicine :

In the plan for 1969-70, an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh was provided for schemes relating to the Indian Medicine and Homeopathy Department. Subsequently this provision was reduced to Rs. 0.70 lakh during the course of the year. Against the revised provision of Rs. 0.70 lakh, an amount of Rs. 0.37 lakh was spent by the end of the year. The achievements included the opening of a 20 bedded Ayurvedic Hospital at Vijayawada and three dispensaries of Indian Medicine.

Public Health :

In the Annual Plan for the year 1969-70, an amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs was provided for implementing various Public Health Schemes. This provision was reduced to Rs. 23.32 lakhs during the course of the year. The expenditure incurred till the end of the year amounted to Rs. 10.92 lakhs. During the year under review, 12 Officers have been deputed for training in D.P.H., course in the Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad. The shortfall in expenditure was due to late sanction of certain schemes and on account of late implementation during the year.

Urban Water Supply and Drainage :

The Urban Water Supply and Drainage Schemes were operated by two Heads of Departments in the State, i.e., Chief Engineer (Public Health) and Chief Engineer (Roads and Buildings). The provision made during 1969-70 for Chief Engineer (Public Health) was Rs. 15.00 lakhs and the entire amount was spent during the year.

The three water supply improvement schemes, i.e., Narasaraopet, Warangal, Khammam and Re-modelling Secunderabad Water Supply Schemes were only spill-over schemes from Third Plan and no new schemes were taken up for execution during the year.

The provision made for Chief Engineer (Roads and Buildings), Buildings Branch, during 1969-70 was Rs. 30.00 lakhs for two schemes in Telangana, i.e., Improvements to Hyderabad Water Works—Rs. 14.85 lakhs and Rs. 15.15 lakhs to Manjira Water Supply Scheme. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 16.24 lakhs on Hyderabad Water Supply Schemes and Rs. 10.21 lakhs on Manjira Water Supply Scheme.

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation :

Piped Water Supply.—An amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs was provided for piped water supply schemes during 1969-70 including establishment charges. With the above amount 50 schemes were completed and 2.50 lakhs of population was covered under this scheme. The entire amount was spent during the course of the year.

Rural Water Supply.—An amount of Rs. 73.00 lakhs was provided under Rural Water Supply Programme in the State during the year 1969-70. Wells in 2,000 villages were completed covering a population of 10 lakhs. The entire amount was spent during the year.

Housing.—The Housing Schemes were implemented by the following departments in the State : (1) Director of Municipal Administration, (2) Director of Town Planning, (3) Housing Board, (4) Commissioner of Labour (subsidised Industrial Housing Schemes) (5) Registrar of Co-operative Societies, and (6) Commissioner of Hyderabad Municipal Corporation. The total provision made for 1969-70 for all these departments was Rs. 40.00 lakhs. The total expenditure incurred by the end of the year under review was 19.93 lakhs.

The amount provided to Commissioner of Labour for subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme was Rs. 3.00 lakhs. This amount was meant for providing several amenities to the Industrial Housing Colonies.

A sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs was provided to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 2.25 lakhs. Against the target of construction of 76 tenements during Low Income Group Houses in Telangana, only 18 were completed during the year.

Urban Development.—A sum of Rs. 66.60 lakhs was provided in the Annual Plan for 1969-70 for expenditure on 6 schemes relating to urban development. Against this, a sum of Rs. 24.61 lakhs was spent during the year.

By the end of the year 1969-70, the Master Plans for Hyderabad, Vijayawada, Guntur, Visakhapatnam and Eluru were completed, while those relating to Nizamabad, Kothagudem, Kakinada and Machilipatnam were in progress. The physical and land survey and socio-economic data collection were completed in respect of Nellore and Kurnool and work in the case of Tenali and Tirupathi was in progress.

Welfare of Scheduled Tribes.

The provision made for Scheduled Tribes for 1969-70 was Rs. 19.00 lakhs and against this the expenditure incurred was Rs. 17.32 lakhs. Five Ashram Schools were opened during the year. Books, Slates and clothing to 2,195 Schedule Tribe students were given. Besides construction of 116 Houses and 25 Wells were also dug for the benefit of Yerukulas, Yanades and Sugalis in the State.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes :

A sum of Rs. 9.00 lakhs was earmarked during 1969-70 for the welfare of scheduled castes and other backward classes in the State. Against this, the expenditure incurred by the end of 1969-70 was Rs. 8.9 lakhs.

The amount of Rs. 1.83 lakhs allotted to Andhra region was fully spent and 820 students were awarded scholarships with this amount. As the schools in Telangana region were reopened late during the year under review on account of Telangana agitation, sufficient number of applications were not received from the students of this region. Hence out of the allotment of Rs. 0.92 lakh, an amount of Rs. 0.87 lakh only could be spent for the sanction of 346 scholarships. A sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs was provided for the starting and maintenance of Government Hostels for scheduled caste students. 29 new Government hostels were started during the year and the entire allotment was spent. Another sum of Rs. 2.25 lakhs was allotted for the scheme of award of stipends to economically backward class students in the State. The entire amount was spent during the year for award of stipends to 1096 students.

Social Welfare.—An amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh was provided for starting one orphanage at Warangal in Telangana region. The entire provision was released as grant-in-aid to the Zilla Parishad, Warangal, and the orphanage was started at Warangal during the year under review.

An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh was provided under the plan for the year 1969-70. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 0.65 lakh for purchase of 3 jeeps for three regions.

The provision for the Plan schemes of this Department for the year 1969-70 was Rs. 0.25 lakh. The expenditure incurred was Re. 0.07.

Craftsman Training and Labour Welfare.—Two Departments were operating the Craftsman Training and Labour Welfare Schemes, viz., Director of Employment and Training and Commissioner of Labour. The total provision ear-marked was Rs. 7.25 lakhs and the expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 2.88 lakhs. A new scheme of "Award of merit scholarships to trainees" was implemented to create incentives among the trainees. A professional and executive office was established in the Directorate of Employment and Training to register the highly qualified employment seekers. Three vocational guidance units were also established in 3 districts of Telangana.

Public Co-operation.—A sum of Rs. 0.65 lakh was provided in the annual plan for 1969-70 for 5 Public Co-operation Schemes. The Government of India had discontinued grants for three schemes, viz., Lok Kharya Kshetra (Urban) Lok Kharya Kshetra (Rural) and National Consumers Service relating to the Bharat Sevak Samaj. Hence only two schemes, viz., Planning Forums and the scheme relating to the Social and Moral Hygiene for suppression, Immoral Traffic, were implemented during the year. Against the provision of Rs. 0.65 lakh made for these schemes, only an amount of Rs. 0.21 lakh was sanctioned as grants during the year.

Statistics and Evaluation.—An amount of Rs. 0.41 lakh was provided for the schemes of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics and the expenditure incurred was only Rs. 0.28 lakh during the year.

In addition to the schemes of the Bureau, the Planning Department implemented three schemes, viz., (1) Grants for research schemes, (2) Study on the utilisation pattern of different types of technical per-

sonnel, and (3) Study of employment pattern in select industries which were also State-wide schemes. The provision and expenditure for the year under these schemes were Rs. 0.33 lakh and Re. 0.26 lakh respectively.

Publicity.—Under publicity schemes a sum of Rs. 1.25 lakhs was provided during the year under review. Against this the expenditure incurred was Rs. 0.81 lakh forming 64.8% of the provision towards the scheme of song and drama, running of Block Information Centres, organisation and exhibitions, strengthening of publicity, purchase of audio-visual equipment, etc.

During the year, five projectors were purchased and allotted to Krishna, Visakhapatnam, Karimnagar and Medak districts. In all 1,089 exhibitions, were arranged all over the State by field officers including the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition at Nizamabad. A total of 7.70 lakhs people witnessed the exhibitions and film shows conducted by the Department during the year.

Telangana Development.—The outlay for the Annual Plan 1969-70 was originally Rs. 78.50 crores which was later revised to Rs. 84.43 crores. The share of Telangana in the plan was Rs. 32.25 crores in the original outlay (41.1%) which rose to Rs. 36.03 crores in the revised outlay forming 42.7% of the total provision. The expenditure incurred till the end of March, 1970 was Rs. 76.94 crores which is 91.1% of the revised outlay of Rs. 84.43 crores. The expenditure in the Telangana Region amounted to Rs. 34.40 crores forming 95.5% of the revised-outlay.

Physical Achievements.—The physical achievements in some of the more important sectors of development are briefly mentioned hereunder.

Agricultural Production.—An extent of 3.37 lakhs acres was covered with improved seeds of the high-yielding varieties in the Telangana Region as against 1.66 lakh acres covered during the previous year, and 4,870 tonnes of improved seeds were distributed as against 1,846 tonnes distributed during the previous year. The corresponding figures for the rest of the State were 14.92 lakh acres and 20,770 tonnes. Out of the total of 162 lakh acres covered by plant protection measures during the year, the area covered in the Telangana Region was 45 lakh acres, the corresponding area for the previous year, being 35 lakh acres. Out of total of 11.84 lakh tonnes of nitrogenous fertilisers distributed in the State during the year, 2.74 lakh tonnes were distributed in the Telangana Region, as against 2.38 lakh tonnes distributed during the previous year. Out of 1,17,000 acres covered by soil conservation measures in the State during the year, an area of 55,000 acres was covered in the Telangana region exceeding the target for the year by 15,000 acres. The Agro-Industries Corporation gave priority to the requirements of Telangana region by deploying 52 bulldozers in Telangana out of a total of 120 for the State. Similarly, out of a total of 84 tractors, 53 were utilised in the Telangana region. 290 tractors were distributed on hire and on out-right purchase basis in this region, as against 392 in the rest of State.

Credit.—The short and medium-term loans distributed in the Telangana region were Rs. 6.94 crores as against Rs. 25.01 crores in the rest

| | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|----|----|-----|--------|
| 4. | West Godavari | .. | .. | 29 | 696 |
| 5. | Krishna | .. | .. | 23 | 861 |
| 6. | Guntur | .. | .. | 53 | 1,086 |
| 7. | Nellore | .. | .. | 1 | 1,061 |
| 8. | Kurnool | .. | .. | 25 | 935 |
| 9. | Anantapur | .. | .. | 2 | 736 |
| 10. | Cuddapah | .. | .. | 30 | 643 |
| 11. | Chittoor | .. | .. | 2 | 1,066 |
| 12. | Mahabubnagar | .. | .. | 3 | 754 |
| 13. | Hyderabad | .. | .. | Nil | 400 |
| 14. | Medak | .. | .. | Nil | 617 |
| 15. | Nalgonda | .. | .. | 38 | 687 |
| 16. | Karimnagar | .. | .. | 33 | 725 |
| 17. | Warangal | .. | .. | 66 | 630 |
| 18. | Khammam | .. | .. | 51 | 442 |
| 19. | Nizamabad | .. | .. | Nil | 408 |
| 20. | Adilabad | .. | .. | 61 | 537 |
| | Total | .. | .. | 574 | 15,904 |

CHAPTER XI

AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects :

During the year the State had experienced an unprecedented cyclone in the second fortnight of May, 1969, and it caused considerable damage to the standing second crop paddy in Coastal districts. Due to this Cyclone, 1.3 lakhs acres of paddy, 2 thousand acres of sugarcane, 8 thousand acres of cotton, 5 thousand acres of betel vine, 2 thousand acres of citrus, 15 thousand acres of mango plantations, 12 thousand acres of vegetables and 5 thousand acres of flower gardens totalling to 1.8 lakh acres were affected in Guntur district and the total crop loss was estimated at Rs. 11.34 crores. In Krishna district 2.7 lakh acres second crop paddy, 9 thousand acres of cotton, 2 thousand acres of sugarcane, 350 acres of betelvine gardens, 25,000 acres of mango gardens, 500 acres of plantains and 2,120 acres of vegetable crops were affected and the total crop loss was estimated to be about Rs. 14.22 crores. 59,000 acres of paddy in Kollair belt, 51,500 acres of paddy in Up-land taluks, 5,180 acres of mango and plantains, 600 acres of sugarcane, 500 acres of cotton, 50 acres of betelvines and 23,690 acres of other commercial crops were affected in West Godavari District and the total loss of crops including the loss of seed-beds was estimated to be about Rs. 6.516 crores.

The South-West Monsoon set in as usual in the first week of June, but it was quite weak and erratic in its behaviour. Due to belated receipt of good rains, the agricultural operations were delayed.

In general, sowings of Kharif crops were delayed in all the districts and in particular in Guntur, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Karimnagar, Nalgonda, Visakhapatnam, Nellore, Kurnool, Chittoor and Mahabubnagar. However the sowings were completed due to the wide-spread rains received in the last week of July. Transplantation of paddy in deltaic areas of Krishna and Godavari districts were completed as usual, while it was delayed for want of adequate water supplies in tanks and other sources in Rayalaseema and Telangana districts and in the upland areas of Coastal districts. Due to insufficient rains, the area under precarious minor irrigational sources were kept fallow. Due to the prolonged dry-spell in the months of August and September, the crucial period for the growth of khariff crops, the dry crops in all the districts in the State were badly hit, and as a consequence, the standing crops as well as nurseries withered away except in the deltaic and other irrigated areas.

Scattered rains were received during the first and second weeks of October which were immensely helpful for the standing crops to revive and in some areas they were helpful for the completion of transplantation of paddy. The rainfall received during the months of October and November also helped the transplantation of Tobacco and Chillies in Krishna and Guntur districts and the harvest of Groundnut in the districts of Rayalaseema and Telangana.

The two Northern Coastal districts, viz., Visakhapatnam and Srikulam had experienced a Cyclone in the month of October, 1969 which

caused damage to all the standing crops. The coconut and cashew plantations in Tekkali, Sompeta and Itchapuram taluks of Srikakulam district were badly damaged due to this Cyclone.

During the first fortnight of November, 1969 yet another Cyclone had hit the coastal districts except Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam and caused damage to all the standing Khariff crops. 6 lakh acres of paddy, 68 thousand acres of Sugarcane and 35 thousand acres of Tobacco and other commercial and Vegetable crops were damaged in West-Godavari District and the total loss of all the crops was estimated to be about Rs. 59.52 crores. In East Godavari District, 5.5 lakhs acres of paddy, 52 thousand acres of coconut gardens and 41 thousand acres of Sugarcane were mainly affected in addition to the other commercial and vegetable crops and the total loss of all the crops was estimated to be about Rs. 92.55 crores. In Guntur district, 2.64 lakhs acres of paddy, 55.5 thousand acres of Chilly crop, 6 thousand acres of Turmeric, 23 thousand acres of I.D. paddy and 10 thousand acres of Tobacco were damaged in addition to other commercial and fruit crops and the total loss was estimated, in addition to other commercial and fruit crops to be about Rs. 7.94 crores. In Khammam district, 1.945 lakh acres of paddy and 0.17 lakh acres of redgram crops were affected. The total loss was estimated to be about Rs. 1.90 crores.

In Krishna District, an extent of 2,70,000 acres of second crop paddy worth Rs. 10.65 crores was damaged, 9,000 acres of cotton crop worth Rs. 45 lakhs, 2000 acres of Sugarcane worth Rs. 70 lakhs, 350 acres of betelvine gardens worth Rs. 15.75 lakhs, 25,000 acres of Mango gardens worth Rs. 125 lakhs, 500 acres of plantains, worth Rs. 5 lakhs, 2,120 acres of vegetable crops worth Rs. 10.6 lakhs were also damaged. The total loss of food-crops, cash crops and vegetables put together was estimated to be about Rs. 14.22 crores.

The incidence of Hispa on paddy crop during khariff 1969 in an area of 1.5 lakhs acres in Krishna District, 20,000 acres in West Godavari and 13,000 acres in East Godavari was noticed and control measures like dusting of B.H.C. 10%, spraying of Endrine, Parathian and B.H.C. 50% were adopted.

Due to the hailstorm in the latter part January 1970 the standing crops like Jowar, Maize, Chillies, Tobacco were badly damaged in Karimnagar district.

In the month of February, 1970, the second crop paddy was affected with "Hispa" in Krishna and Guntur District. Due to hail storm, Tobacco and Chillies crops were damaged in some villages of Narsapur taluk of West Godavari district. The rainfall received in the last week of the month caused damages to Chillies and Gingelly in Patapatnam taluk and to Ragi and Gingelly in Narasannapeta taluk of Srikakulam district. In Uravakonda taluk of Anantapur ditrict, Jowar crop was affected by "Nite and Aphids."

In the month of March, 1970, paddy crop suffered with "Hispa" in the districts of West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur and Mahabubnagar. There was a severe attack of "Blast" on paddy in Nizamabad district which threatened the paddy crop. The District has undertaken aerial spraying for controlling the pests.

Agricultural Production Programmes.—The Annual plan for the year under report started with a total plan provision of Rs. 110 lakhs allotted under three major heads of Development viz., Agriculture Production, Soil Conservation and Ayacut Development. Agricultural Production Programmes broadly envisage increasing the per acre yields of important food and commercial crops by procuring and supplying production in puts, protection against pests, diseases and demonstrating to the farmers the advantages of adopting the package of practices for increased production. New high yielding varieties of food crops have also been introduced for large scale cultivation. It was possible to achieve the following additional production potential for major agricultural commodities during 1969-70 by adopting the suitable measures.

| S.No. | Commodity | 1969-1970 | | |
|-------|---------------------|-----------------|--------|-------------------------|
| | | Unit | Target | Anticipated Achievement |
| 1. | Foodgrains .. | .. Lakh Tonnes | 14.48 | 14.48 |
| 2. | Oil seeds .. | .. Lakh Tonnes | 0.67 | 0.67 |
| 3. | Cotton .. | .. Lakh Bales | 0.14 | 0.14 |
| 4. | Sugarcane (Cane) .. | .. Lakh Tonnes | 4.00 | 4.00 |
| 5. | Jute & Mesta .. | .. Lakh Bales | 0.50 | 0.50 |
| 6. | Tobacco .. | .. Million Lbs. | 12.5 | 12.5 |

Agricultural Education and Training :

Vocational Agricultural Schools.—Vocational Agricultural Schools are run at Ghantasala (Krishna District), Suryapet (Nalgonda District), and Yemmiganur (Kurnool District) for imparting training to the sons of farmers in improved methods of agriculture.

The Agricultural School at Yemmiganur was established in the year 1960-61. Two more centres were established at Ghantasala and Suryapet during the year 1964-65. The school at Yemmiganur serves the needs of the Rayalaseema areas, the school at Ghantasala serves the needs of Circars and that at Suryapet of Telangana. Later in September, 1969 the Vocational Agricultural School at Ghantasala has been closed for want of response from the candidates to undergo training.

The duration of the training was confined to 12 months. The sons of farmers who possess landed property are eligible for selection to the training. A monthly stipend of Rs. 50 per trainee is paid during the training.

During the year the expenditure incurred and the number of farmer's sons trained in each school was as follows :

| Name of the School. | Expenditure incurred. | No. of candidates trained. |
|---|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Vocational Agricultural School, Ghantasala | 26,335 | .. |
| 2. Vocational Agricultural School, Yemmiganur | 15,193 | 24 |
| 3. Vocational Agricultural School, Suryapet | 57,519 | 22 |
| | 99,047 | 46 |

As per the recommendations of the Evaluation Committee on Agricultural schools and considering the response of the public to the scheme, the period of one year course has been proposed to be reduced to three months. Three such courses in a year have been proposed to be run from 1970-1971 onwards. However, the proposal was under consideration of the Government at the close of the year under report.

Farmers Training and Education Scheme in the State.—Government of India have sanctioned 4 Farmers Training Centres at Rajendranagar, Gopannapalem, Kalahasti and Nandyal. These centres have commenced functioning during the year under report.

The above 4 centres have taken up the training programme envisaged under the scheme during the year.

The training programme consists of two types (a) Institutional training and (b) Peripetatic training programme with the following achievements.

Institutional Training :

Short duration training for farmers.—Their wife and young farmers.

During the year 1969-70, 24 crores for 4 centres were fixed. In all 19 courses were organised and 352 farmers were trained. Since there were no women instructors this training could not be taken up during 1969-70. This will be done during 1970-71, when women instructors are appointed. During the year, 4 courses were fixed for 4 centres. In all 3 courses were organised and 40 young farmers were trained.

Peripetatic Training Programme.—Production-cum-demonstration camps (in villages), duration 1-2 days : In all 320 camps were organised. A total number of 9,578 farmers were trained.

Organising farmers' discussion groups.—In all 845 discussion groups were organised. A total number of 10,216 farmers participated.

Under the scheme, the Government of India, have supplied, 1,300 Radio sets for distribution to the farmers, through the convenors of discussion groups.

In all 727 Radio sets have been distributed among the farmers, through the convenors.

Training in Soil Conservation at Dehra Dun.—On Officer was trained during the year at Dehra Dun in Soil Conservation.

Special Training Programme in other Countries.—Three Officers were deputed to U.S.A., two for Soil Conservation and one in Agronomy.

Training of District Heads and Agricultural Extension Officers in Orientation Courses at the Orientation and Training Centre, Rajendranagar.—During the year under report one Divisional Soil Conservation Officer, Hyderabad had undergone the above training.

State Seed Multiplication Farms.—Improved seed offers 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 50% of increase in per acre yields. During the year 36 seed farms were organised for production of foundation seed covering an area of wet Ac. 1,974.45 cents; Irrigated dry Ac. 1,293.64 cents and dry Ac. 1,740.67 cents, totalling to Ac. 5,008.76 cents.

The quantities of foundation seed produced in the seed farms in 1968-69 were as follows :

| | M.T. |
|-----------------|---------|
| Paddy | 803.715 |
| Millets | 150.584 |
| Pulses | 44.204 |
| Others | 149.996 |

Seed Stores.—It was programmed to construct seed stores at the rate of one for every block to enable the cultivators to obtain their requirements of improved seeds and other agricultural requisites such as fertilisers, pesticides, implements, etc., in time at short distance. So far 443 seed stores have been constructed by the Department. In addition to this, the Department has constructed 16 seed stores at the various seed farm premises for stocking foundation seed and other implements.

Fertilisers :

The supply of fertilisers during the year under report was as follows :

| | (Lakh tonnes in terms of A/S.) |
|--|--------------------------------|
| Opening Balance as on 1-4-1969 | 2.05 |
| Phased programme for 1969-70 | 12.50 |
| Quantity allotted by Government of India | 5.99 |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------|----|-------|
| Quantity received | | | |
| (i) Pool | .. | .. | 5.97 |
| (ii) Non-Pool | .. | .. | 6.50 |
| | Total .. | | 12.47 |
| Quantity distributed | | | |
| (i) Pool | .. | .. | 5.50 |
| (ii) Non-Plan | .. | .. | 6.50 |
| | Total .. | | 12.00 |
| Closing stocks as on 1-5-1970 | .. | | 2.50 |

As against the programme of 12.50 lakhs tonnes in terms of Ammonium Sulphate for the year, Government of India have allotted only 5.99 lakh tonnes from the pool. A total quantity of 12.47 tonnes have been actually received by the State, out of which 5.97 lakh tonnes was brought from the pool and the rest 6.50 lakh tonnes from the non-pool through private trade from the manufacturers. Thus a total quantity of 14.50 lakhs tonnes including the stock as on 1-4-1969 have been actually made available to the cultivators during the year. Of this a quantity of 12.00 lakh tonnes have distributed i.e., 6.50 lakh tonnes through private trade and 5.50 lakh tonnes from the pool through Co-operatives and Department and also by the dealers. There is a balance of 2.50 lakh tonnes at the end of the year to be carried over for Kharif, 1970.

Under the revised distribution policy of the Government the allotment to the private dealers from the pool has been stopped from 1-10-1969 and the stock was allotted entirely to the Co-operatives.

There were no complaints of inadequacy from the cultivators and they were getting their full requirements at reasonable rates.

Grants of Certificate of Registration.—During the year seventy three Certificates of Registrations for general mixtures and four for special mixtures were granted. The amount of registration fee collected was Rs. 7,320

Licences.—345 wholesale licences and 1,859 retail licences were granted. An amount of Rs. 82,772 in respect of wholesale licences and Rs. 20,095 in respect of retail licences was collected towards licence fee. Five duplicate copies of the licences were also issued. 669 wholesale licences and 3,449 retail licences were renewed during the year. The amount realised was Rs. 1,58,970 and Rs. 38,030 respectively.

Checks and Inspections made.—255 checks and inspections have been done by Fertiliser Inspectors and District Agricultural Officers. 800 samples sent by the fertiliser Inspectors and District Agricultural Officers have been analysed by the Soil Testing Laboratories (six hundred and seventeen by the Bapatla Unit and 183 by the Rajendranagar Unit).

Out of these, 71 samples were found to be substandard. Cyclone-damaged Fertiliser samples were received during the first half year (i.e., 1-4-1969 to 30-9-1969) from Coastal districts.

Plant Protection :

During the year 1969-70 the following five schemes in respect of Plant Protection were implemented in the State :

1. Scheme for control of pests and diseases of crops (Plan and Non-Plan).
2. Scheme for pesticides testing laboratory (Plan and Non-Plan).
3. Scheme for Training of Officers and Assistants in Plant Protection (Non-Plan).
4. Scheme for Pilot Project for popularising package of pest control practices in High Yielding Varieties Programme.
5. Scheme for control of pest and disease epidemics.

A brief note in respect of each scheme is given below.

**ACHIEVEMENT IN PLANT PROTECTION MEASURES OF
STATE DISTRICTWISE FOR 1960—70**

| S. No. | District | Seed Treatment | Rat Conral | Genral insects control | Insecticides PP Measures | Weed control Total |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| TELANGANA | | | | | | |
| 1. | Hyderabad | 92,826 | 90,100 | 99,916 | 1,17,489 | 24,000 |
| 2. | Medak | 1,91,326 | 10,810 | 40,050 | 1,50,215 | 21,310 |
| 3. | Mahabubnagar | 2,33,077 | 1,35,100 | 1,99,165 | 3,32,242 | 51,000 |
| 4. | Warangal | 3,37,257 | 1,40,400 | 1,47,660 | 3,38,821 | 1,54,160 |
| 5. | Khammam | 1,51,010 | 75,200 | 51,001 | 2,10,120 | 2,500 |
| 6. | Nalgonda | 1,75,000 | 91,000 | 1,62,010 | 2,43,000 | 31,300 |
| 7. | Nizamabad | 1,26,338 | 76,000 | 1,65,590 | 2,91,929 | 25,000 |
| 8. | Adilabad | 1,45,757 | 86,009 | 56,054 | 1,31,231 | 24,000 |
| 9. | Karimnagar | 1,24,282 | 50,000 | 53,363 | 2,23,655 | 20,000 |
| | Telangana total | ... 15,77,873 | 7,54,619 | 9,74,809 | 20,38,712 | 3,52,970 56,98,983 |
| ANDHRA | | | | | | |
| 10. | Srikakulam | 1,52,000 | 75,050 | 1,52,000 | 2,14,201 | 25,000 |
| 11. | Visakhapatnam | 1,50,000 | 1,31,000 | 1,74,540 | 2,72,400 | 27,000 |
| 12. | East Godavari | 1,45,549 | 2,85,930 | 1,28,365 | 4,20,034 | 22,000 |
| 13. | West Godavari | 3,64,959 | 2,76,235 | 4,55,640 | 8,31,875 | 76,010 |
| 14. | Krishna | 4,85,523 | 2,50,200 | 2,10,510 | 7,94,495 | 1,12,000 |
| 15. | Guntur | 5,16,124 | 2,70,400 | 2,34,560 | 7,10,050 | 1,75,750 |
| 16. | Nellore | 3,33,975 | 35,500 | 1,00,661 | 3,39,184 | 1,75,750 |
| 17. | Kurnool | 3,52,620 | 1,50,355 | 1,35,625 | 7,53,000 | 52,000 |
| 18. | Anantapur | 2,91,450 | 53,844 | 43,236 | 86,050 | 35,000 |
| 19. | Chittoor | 1,07,640 | 72,300 | 1,30,28 | 01,94,375 | 30,850 |
| 20. | Cuddapah | 1,00,200 | 72,500 | 45,000 | 1,51,242 | 20,000 |
| | Andhra total | ... 30,00,040 | 16,73,314 | 18,10,437 | 47,66,906 | 7,51,350 12,002,057 |
| Grand Total | | | | 1,71,01,040 | | |

High Yielding Varieties Programme :

The Programme emphasised the cultivation of High Yielding Varieties of food crops in the State. An overall target of 16.54 lakhs acres was fixed to be covered during the year under report. The achievement of 13.29 lakhs acres during the year was quite satisfactory, when compared to the achievement of 7.46 lakh acres during 1968-69. A target of 20.72 lakh acres is fixed to be covered under the programme during 1970-71. The crop wise targets and achievements for the year 1969-70 and the targets fixed for 1970-71 are furnished below :—

| Crop. | 1969-70 | | 1970-71 |
|-------------------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| | Target. | Achievement. | Target. |
| 1. Paddy .. | 12,16,450 | 11,28,248 | 14,80,000 |
| 2. Hybrid Jowar and Swarna .. | 1,62,700 | 50,593 | 2,00,000 |
| 3. Havrid Bajra .. | 1,34,880 | 56,662 | 1,80,000 |
| 4. Hybrid Maize .. | 89,790 | 69,450 | 1,11,600 |
| 5. Wheat .. | 50,000 | 24,371 | 1,00,000 |
| Total .. | 16,53,820 | 13,29,313 | 20,71,600 |

It can be seen from the above that there has been an overall shortfall of 3.25 lakh acres under the coverage of High Yielding Varieties during 1969-70.

Rice.—In Rice the shortfall was about 1 lakh acres and this was mainly due to the fact that the existing High Yielding Varieties of rice are mainly suitable for Rabi season. It is felt that unless High Yielding Varieties of 160-165 days duration are made available for Khariff season the programme will face difficulties.

Two varieties of rice namely Pankaj and Jagannath with a duration of about 160 days are showing promise for khariff season. These varieties have been approved by the Central Variety Release Committee. The Pankaj variety has been tried in the State mostly in Krishna and Godavari Delta. The performance of Jagannath variety remains yet to be seen and this variety will be tried during the ensuing khariff season.

Hybrid Jowar.—Shortfall in case of hybrid jowar was about 70%. This was mainly due to the failure of C.H.S.I. Jowar. It is not liked by the ryots due to its poor keeping quality and also for want of ready market in the State. The swarna variety of jowar is however showing good performance, and as such efforts to popularise this variety will be made during the ensuing year 1970-71.

Hybrid Bajra.—The performance of H.B. 1 Bajra crop also was not satisfactory. Efforts will be made to popularise the High Yielding varieties of Bajra during the Khariff 1970 season. Trials to introduce this crop during Rabi 1970-71 season will be initiated.

Hybrid Maize.—Compared to the previous years the acres under the cultivation of Hybrid Maize has shown good increase during the year under report. Keeping this in view a target of 1.12 lakh acres has been fixed for 1970-71 and cultivation of Hybrid Maize varieties is intended to be concentrated in the traditional Maize growing areas.

Dwarf Wheat.—There has been good market for the wheat produced in the State. The performance of this crop has also been satisfactory. It is therefore intended to popularise the wheat programme in a big way so as to achieve the target fixed under the crop during 1970-71.

Oilseeds Development :

Oilseeds play a vital role in the Agro-Industrial Economy of the State. Among the various oilseeds, Groundnut, Castor and Sesamum are grown on a major scale while safflower, Niger and Linseed are cultivated on a minor scale, in the State. In area and production, the State stands first in Castor, third in groundnut and fourth in sesamum in the country.

The Oilseeds targets for the IVth Five Year Plan for Andhra Pradesh is fixed at 13.26 lakh tonnes representing an increase of 2.76 lakh tonnes over the base level production potential of 10.50 lakhs tonnes. During the year an additional production of 66,750 tonnes of oilseeds was targetted.

Achievements made under the various oilseeds progress during 1969-70 :

Integrated Oilseeds Development Scheme.—The object of the scheme is to increase the per acre yields of principal oilseeds crops like groundnut, Castor and Sesamum in the State, through multiplication and distribution of improved oilseeds, timely supply of adequate fertilisers, control of pests and diseases etc. To fulfil the above object package Programmes on Groundnut under (1) assured rainfall, (2) irrigated areas, (3) double cropping of groundnut in rice fallows and (4) development of sesamum under irrigated conditions were taken up during the year under report.

The above programmes have been implemented in the districts of West Godavari, East Godavari, Visakhapatnam, Srikakulam, Anantapur, Nellore in Andhra region and Mahabubnagar, Warangal and Khammam in Telangana Region. The details of work done under each scheme are furnished below :

Package Programme on Groundnut in assured rainfall areas.—Out of 25,000 acres targetted during the year, the achievement was 28,149 acres while 5,669 tonnes have been achieved as against the additional production target of 5,000 tonnes.

Package Programme on Groundnut in Irrigated Areas.—Out of 25,000 acres targetted 17,183 acres were covered, yielding an additional production of 1,666 tonnes as against the target of 7,500 tonnes of groundnut pods. However, it may be anticipated that the entire targetted additional production will be achieved by the end of the Rabi season.

Double Cropping Groundnut in Rice Fallows.—Out of 11,000 acres targetted so far 7,000 acres have been covered and it is anticipated to achieve the full targetted areas,

Package Programme on Sesamum.—Out of 8,750 acres targetted, so far 5,300 acres have been covered and the remaining will be covered by the end of Rabi season.

Centrally sponsored Scheme or Maximisation of Groundnut.—The object of the scheme is to maximise the production of groundnut by adopting all the known improved agricultural practices in a package form and linking up with proper marketing. The Programme has been implemented during the year in Kurnool, Chittoor, Guntur, Anantapur, Nalgonda and Cuddapah. The progress made under the scheme was encouraging.

During Khariff out of 3,28,000 acres targetted, the area covered was 3,28,426 acres, yielding 21,500 tonnes of Groundnut pods additionally. During Rabi, the programme has been covered over an area of 2,02,539 acres as against 1,90,000 acres, to create an additional production potential of 20,000 tonnes. It is anticipated that the additional production targetted will be achieved fully by the end of the Rabi season.

Castor.—A separate Centrally Sponsored Scheme known as “Centrally Sponsored Castor Demonstration Scheme” was taken up as a new scheme during the year. The object of the scheme was to lay-out composite demonstrations with the short duration high yielding variety of castor N.P.H. 1 (Aruna) by adopting all the known improved practices in a package form to popularise its cultivation on scientific lines leading to rapid increase in production. This programme was implemented during the year in the districts of Hyderabad, Mahabubnagar, Nalgonda, Warangal, Karimnagar, Adilabad, Kurnool, Anantapur, Guntur, Nellore and Visakhapatnam. A target of 2,200 acres has been taken for laying out the demonstrations with the above variety of castor. The progress made under this scheme was as follows :—

During Khariff, as against the target of 1,000 acres, demonstrations were laid out in 485 acres only. The short fall was due to late sanction of the scheme. During rabi as against the target of 1,200 acres, 1,252 acres have been covered by demonstration.

Coconut.—Under State Sector, Coconut Development Scheme was implemented during the year with a target of supply of 1.5 lakhs pedigree seedlings. In addition, it was intended to make intensive propaganda on coconut cultivation and laying out subsidised demonstration plots in bearing gardens, etc. The progress made under the scheme confined to the period under review was as follows :—

Out of 1.50 lakh pedigree seedlings to be supplied 1.13 lakhs seedlings were supplied. In addition to the above 3,200 coconut seedlings were distributed to various panchayats in East Godavari district and 500 seedlings in West Godavari district. 200 “One and half acre,” demonstration plots were organised in project areas of Nagarjunasagar, Thungabhadra and Razolibanda Diversion Scheme. Four “100 acres” large scale demonstration plots of Coconuts on paddy field bunds were also organised, one in Kurnool, one in Nizamabad, one in Warangal and one in Guntur district. Under Central Sector a separate programme was implemented during the year to produce hybrids in coconut which is Dwarf and early bearing and at the same time high yielding. Annually, it was

targetted to produce 4,000 hybrid seednuts. During the year 936 hybrid seednuts have been procured so far out of the 21,205 flowers pollinated. The shortfall was due to the heavy cyclone in November, 1969. However, the shortfall will be made good in the ensuing years for the supply of hybrid cocons.

Development of Fibre Crop

Cotton Development.—During the revised 4th Five Year Plan commencing from the year under report an additional production target of 70,000 bales is proposed to be achieved. It is proposed to achieve this additional production by (i) multiplication and distribution of improved varieties of cottonseed, (ii) increasing area of cotton under irrigated conditions including project areas and (iii) fertilisation and adoption of plant protection measures on cotton in assured rainfall zones.

The following development schemes were implemented during the year under report.

1. Co-ordinated Cotton Development Scheme.
2. Scheme for intensive cultivation of irrigated cotton.
3. Intensive cultivation of rainfed cotton.
4. Package scheme for the development of Sea Island Cotton.

Jute and Mesta Development :

During the 4th Five Year Plan period an additional production of 2 lakh bales of Jute and Mesta was proposed to be achieved and the following schemes implemented for the development of Jute and Mesta during the year.

1. Jute Development Scheme.
2. Special package scheme for development of Mesta.
3. Scheme for Aerial spraying of urea.
4. Scheme for improved retting of facilities on Jute and Mesta.

Tobacco Development :

During the year the following schemes were implemented both under State and Central Sector for the development of Tobacco.

State Schemes : (Non-Plan) :

1. Tobacco Extension Scheme, Guntur.
2. Tobacco Extension Scheme, Eluru.
3. Scheme for plant protection measures on Tobacco in Guntur and Eluru division.

The Tobacco Extension Schemes aim at increasing the production of tobacco in traditional areas by adopting improved agronomical practices such as deep ploughing, use of improved seed, organisation of seed beds, control of pests and diseases, crop rotation, deep placement of fertilisers proper method of harvesting, leading, curing, grading, etc.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Plan.—The Centrally Sponsored scheme for development of F.C.V. tobacco in the light soils of the State was continued with 100% Central assistance during the year under report. The scheme was in operation in the districts of Nellore, Kurnool, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, and Khammam. As against the target of 15,000 acres, an area of 19,930 area was achieved in the year under report.

Sugarcane Development :

Sugarcane Development work in the State consists of (1) running of Sugar Cane Liaison Farms and Sugar Cane Demonstrations Farms and (2) Implementing Special Development Schemes for extending improved methods of Cane Cultivation. There are Seven Sugar-Cane Liaison Farms at (1) Yellamanchili, (2) Bobbili, (3) Samalkot, (4) Tanuku, (5) Vuyyur, (6) Nizamabad and (7) Chittoor and four Demonstration Farms at Amadalavalasa (Srikakulam District) Chellur (East Godavari District), Kovvur (West Godavari District), Challapalli (Krishna District) and Nizamabad. The administrative control of the Sugarcane Liaison Farms rests with the Deputy Director of Agriculture of the concerned District while the Technical control is vested with the Cane Development Co-ordination Officer, Anakapalle.

Special Development Scheme.—The following are the salient features of work done during the year under report under special development scheme :

| | | | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. Area brought under fine tilth for preparatory cultivation | .. | 27,530 | hect. |
| 2. Formation of deep trenches for planting .. | .. | 15,657 | „ |
| 3. Quantity of disease-free seed material of improved varieties made available to the growers .. | .. | 42,420 | „ |
| 4. Area planted with selected seed material .. | .. | 24,953 | „ |
| 5. Area approved for seed purposes | .. | 3,875 | „ |
| 6. Area manured with optimum quantity of concentrates | 25,370 | .. | „ |
| 7. Area manured at right time | .. | 24,504 | „ |
| 8. Area benefitted under green leaf manuring .. | .. | 10,970 | „ |
| 9. Area proposed with trash twist method .. | .. | 21,247 | „ |
| 10. Area provided with better irrigation facilities : | | | |
| (a) Sinking of wells | .. | 6,618 | „ |
| (b) Popularisation of summer irrigation .. | .. | 9,439 | „ |
| 11. Area planted with early, mid, and late varieties .. | .. | 20,577 | „ |
| 12. Number of Demonstrations and Observation Plots laid out | .. | 5,742 | Nos. |
| 13. Area roughed for Smutted clumps | .. | 19,910 | hects. |
| 14. Area controlled against pests | .. | 19,316 | „ |
| 15. Quantity of compost made with cane trash .. | .. | 14,092 | „ |
| 16. No. of persons enlisted for crop competitions .. | .. | 4,441 | Nos. |

As a result of crop competitions conducted during the season 1968-69 maximum yield of 293.906 tonnes per hectare was obtained by the cane grower Sri M. Veera Reddy, Machavaram village, Ramachandrapuram taluk, East Godavari District, with the Co. 419 variety.

The Andhra Pradesh Khandasari Sugar Manufacturer's Licencing Order, 1966.—The Andhra Pradesh Khandasari Sugar Manufacturers Licensing Order 1966 was enforced and the Director of Agriculture continued to be ex-officio Cane Commissioner during the year under report.

The object of the Licensing Order is to regulate the growth of Khandasari unit at all levels in the State.

The Sugar Cane Inspectors and Officers appointed as Licensing Inspectors under clause 15 of the Andhra Pradesh Khandasari Sugar Manufacturers 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 the Andhra Pradesh Khandasari Sugar Manufacturers Licensing Order.

Two hundred and seventy seven Khandasari units with a total capacity of 26,588 M.Ts., crushing per day were licensed as against 158 Khandasari units with a capacity of 12,551 M.Ts. per day in the previous year. Thus the new licenses issued were for 139 units with a daily rated crushing capacity of 11,281 Mts., of cane per day.

Regulation of Cane Supplies to the Sugar Factories :

The Director of Agriculture is the Ex-Officio Cane Commissioner to implement the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Sugarcane (Regulation of Supply and Purchase) Act, 1961. There are 19 Sugar factories in the State with an installed capacity to crush 26,650 M.Tonnes of cane per day. As per the relevant provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Sugarcane (Regulation of Supply and Purchase) Act, 1961 and also as per the provision of the 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 a total quantity of 29,34,190 M.Tonnes of cane was crushed by the factories producing 2,71,898 M. Tonnes of Sugar as against 28,38,783 tonnes of cane and 2,65,325 tonnes of sugar produced during the corresponding period of last season. There was an increase of 6,575 M. tonnes of sugar production during this season and the crushing was in progress in all factories at the close of the year under report.

Horticulture :

Fruits and Vegetables constitute a source for vitamins and rich minerals, which are essential in our staple food. The Agricultural Department implements several fruit and vegetable development schemes and the details of the schemes implemented during the year under report was as follows :

Government Vegetable Seed Store-cum-Nursery Hyderabad.—During the year, a total number of 3,81,325 vegetable seedlings worth Rs.4,311.50;

1,307 ornamental plants worth Rs. 1,308.80 and 741.330 Kgs., of vegetable seeds valued at Rs. 9,649 .66 were distributed to the cultivators and kitchen gardens.

Scheme for distribution of pedigreed fruit plants, Hyderabad.—During the year, 2,084 fruit plants worth Rs. 676.06 were distributed to the cultivators and house-holds. Technical guidance on fruit culture was given to 550 persons.

Kitchen Garden Scheme Hyderabad.—During the year a quantity of 1,114 kgs. of vegetable seeds and 3,59,894 seedlings were distributed to the kitchen garden growers.

Vegetable Development Scheme, Andhra Pradesh.—Under the scheme vegetable seeds were supplied on no loss no profit basis. An area of 24,075 acres was covered with an estimated additional production of 1,20,375 tons of vegetables.

Banana Progeny Orchard Vikarabad.—During the year 13,092 suckers were produced. Out of which 10,168 suckers were distributed among cultivators, District Agricultural Officers and Agricultural Extension Officers of the State. An amount of Rs. 2,226.04 was realised by sale of suckers and banana bunches.

Cocoa-Development Scheme—Andhra Pradesh.—An area of 12.00 and 4.00 Hectares was planted in select felled and clear felled respectively upto the end of 1968-69. The particulars of planting details were as follows :

| S. No. | Spacing Selected felled | Amelepadu | | | Upper Amazon | | |
|--------|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------|------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------|
| | | Total No. Planted | No. Survived | * Survived | Total No. Planted | No. Survived | *Survived |
| 1. | 2M x 3M | 5787 | 1640 | 28.00 | 2809 | 1191 | 31.2 |
| 2. | 3.75 M x 3.75M | 1893 | 558 | 39.0 | 1130 | 587 | 51.9 |
| 3. | 4.25 M x 4.25M | 1126 | 847 | 75.2 | 214 | 214 | 100.00 |
| 4. | 2.12. M x 2. 12M | 866 | 249 | 40.0 | 429 | 429 | 800.00 |
| | Clearfelled | | | | | | |
| | 3 M x 3 M | 1966 | ... | ... | 2404 | ... | ... |

The year under report was most congenial for the growth of the plants. No damage was done either to the shade plants or tobacco plantation as the rains were not associated with high winds. Thus the rains received specially during the dry period was very useful for the cocoa plantations.

During the year a consignment of 30 kgs. of forestero cocoa seed was received from Malaysia and the seed was sown in individual alkathene bags which were filled up with forest soil on 9th and 10th January, 1970.

The termination percentage, growth measurements and utilisation particulars of the seedlings are furnished below :

| Sl. No. | Name of the Variety & Type | Quantity of seed received | No. of seed sown | Date of sowing | Total No. germinated | Percentage germination | No. of seedlings on hand after discarding unwanted seedling. |
|---------|----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|--|
| 1. | Forestero type not known | 50 Kgs. | 16,480 | 9th & 11th Jan. 1970 | 6588 | 40% | 5050 Remarks : The average height of seedlings was 15 after 2 $\frac{7}{8}$ months of sowings' |

In the nursery necessary prophylactic measures were taken by spraying Metasytox at weekly intervals to avoid incidence of pest or diseases in the nursery. The nursery is being pot watered regularly and necessary shade provided by raising pandals in the nursery area.

The cocoa plants were manured and pruning was done to cocoa plant where development of irregular branching was observed for perfect jarqueting. The jarqueting was noticed in 1,509 of Amelenado and 1,666 plants of upper Amazon.

The shrub growth was removed along with lines and in between the lines of cocoa plantation.

Government Fruit Preservation Factory, Anantaraupeta.—The fruit products factory was started as a commercial scheme and attends to large scale Canning and Preservation of fruit products. Fruit products and by products worth Rs.98,998.55 were manufactured during the year and by-products worth Rs. 80,996-80 were supplied for sale to the various departmental officers and other agencies in the State.

The following fruit products were manufactured during the year 1969-70.

| | | | | | |
|-----|------------------|----|----|----|------------|
| 1. | Pineapple | .. | .. | .. | 1,029 Nos. |
| 2. | „ | .. | .. | .. | 5,798 Nos. |
| 3. | Orange pineapple | .. | .. | .. | 349 Nos. |
| 4. | Orange pineapple | .. | .. | .. | 2,730 No.s |
| 5. | Orange squash | .. | .. | .. | 4,080 Nos. |
| 6. | Mango squash | .. | .. | .. | 570 Nos. |
| 7. | Sylver glory | .. | .. | .. | 348 No.s |
| 8. | Lemon | .. | .. | .. | 253 Nos. |
| 9. | Amla santa | .. | .. | .. | 344 Nos. |
| 10. | Amla ginger | .. | .. | .. | 329 Nos. |
| 11. | Lime squash | .. | .. | .. | 1,282 Nos. |

Ready to Drink Beverages :

| | | | |
|--------------------|----|----|------------|
| 1. Beneshan nectar | .. | .. | 1,470 Nos. |
| 2. Mango juice | .. | .. | 3,305 Nos. |

Jams and Jellies :

| | | | |
|------------------------|----|----|------------|
| 1. Mixed Fruit Jam | .. | .. | 1,228 Nos. |
| 2. Mixed Fruit Jam | .. | .. | 5,305 Nos. |
| 3. Mango Jam | .. | .. | 1,991 Nos. |
| 4. Canned Mango slices | .. | .. | 48 Nos. |

Government Fruit Nursery, Anantarajupet.—The following propagation and allied work was attended to by the fruit nursery during the year under report.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|----|----|----------|
| MANGO : | .. | .. | .. |
| 1. Sowing Stones | .. | .. | 1,13,600 |
| 2. Potting seedlings | .. | .. | 17,750 |
| 3. Grafting (inarching) | .. | .. | 7,993 |
| 4. Separation of grafts | .. | .. | 6,658 |
| 5. Side grafts | .. | .. | 20,000 |

CITRUS :

| | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Sowing Seed Acidlime | .. | 20,000 Nos. |
| 2. Citrus Budding sathuguda Sethuguddi | 14,050 Nos. | |
| 3. CitrusfiMalta lemon/ Gajanimma | 150 Nos. | |
| 4. Citrus Nepalioblong | .. | 1,110 Nos. |
| 5. Citrus Pumelloked | .. | 69 Nos. |
| 6. Citrus Madiphal | .. | 12 Nos. |

SAPOTA :

| | | | |
|--|----|----|------------|
| 1. Sapota grafting | .. | .. | 778 Nos. |
| 2. Sapota separation of graft | .. | .. | 809 Nos. |
| 3. Sapota potting root stock seedlings | .. | .. | 4,000 Nos. |

| | | | |
|--|----|----|-------------|
| GAUVA POTTING LAYERS : | .. | .. | 708 Nos. |
| Other Miscellaneous fruit plants, etc. | .. | .. | 19,760 Nos. |

During the year a total number of 30,317 fruit plants were distributed to the public.

The following grafts were planted during the year in Chittoor style to build up the scion parent material and achieve quick self-sufficiency in this regard, independent of the R.F.R. station which is now part of Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University.

| | |
|----------------------|---------|
| Mango grafts | 52 Nos. |
| Lemon | 12 Nos. |
| Gajanimma | 4 Nos. |
| Crotons | 40 Nos. |

250 enquiries received by post and nearly 300 received in person were attended to during the year. Under Applied Nutrition Programme the following plants were supplied to the Panchayat Samithis in the State for raising gardens in school compounds and elsewhere in their jurisdiction.

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| 1. Mango grafts | 295 Nos. |
| 2. Sapota grafts | 98 Nos. |
| 3. Guava layers | 157 Nos. |
| 4. Acidlime seedlings | 976 Nos. |
| 5. Jack seedlings | 780 Nos. |
| 6. Amal seedlings | 117 Nos. |

Cane Development Scheme.—During the year 702 large gardens and 9,660 house compounds were visited and necessary technical guidance was rendered to the growers.

Local Manuring Resources :

The Integrated Scheme for the development of Local Manurial Resources was in operation since 1964-65. Under this scheme the following items of work were covered. The object of this programme is to utilise all the locally available waste material good for manuring purposes.,

1. Rural Compost Work.
2. Urban Compost Work.
3. Green Manure Work.

Green Manuring.—The green manure programme is popularised in the state as it is a cheap source of manure. Under the programme it is envisaged to popularise (i) the utilisation of different green manure crops, (2) application of green leaves collected from the forests and shrubs grown in the waste lands and fieldbunds and (3) ploughing into the soil all the crop residues.

Intensive propaganda has been carried out for raising green manure crop and planting green leaf yielding plants. During the year an area of 46,95,000 lakh acres have been covered as against the target of 61,00,000 lakh acres to be covered under different green manure crops.

To encourage the ryots, the Government have sanctioned a scheme for awarding prizes for growing green manure trees and shrubs during 1969-70. An amount of Rs. 1,400 has been provided for awarding prizes in the shape of Agricultural implements worth Rs. 70 to the individual higher grower at District level.

Loans under Intensive Manuring Scheme :

This scheme was initiated during the year 1950-51 in Andhra region with the object of providing early and short term credit to the cultivators for purchase of Chemical Fertilisers and also to make the fertilisers more popular. The per acre limit of loan assistance during 1969-70 was as follows subject to the maximum limit of Rs. 750 per individual.

| | | |
|-----------------------------|----|-------------------|
| (a) Irrigated cereals .. | .. | Rs. 100 per acre. |
| (b) Unirrigated cereals .. | .. | 50 per acre. |
| (c) Groundnut irrigated .. | .. | 50 per acre. |
| (d) Fodder crops .. | .. | 100 per acre. |
| (e) Fruit and vegetables .. | .. | 70 per acre. |

During 1969 an amount of Rs. 181.895 lakhs was allotted for Khariff 1969-70 and Rs. 107.845 lakhs for Rabi 1969-70.

The condition for the release of loan were also made liberalised extending the scopes of loan eligibility for I.M.S. loans in Cyclone affected areas confining the limits as given under :

| | | |
|--------------|----|-------------------|
| Sugarcane .. | .. | Rs. 150 per acre. |
| Turmeric .. | .. | Rs. 150 per acre. |
| Coconut .. | .. | Rs. 100 per acre. |
| Tobacco .. | .. | Rs. 150 per acre. |

Out of the sanctioned amount under this head an amount of Rs. 1,46,68,403 was released for Khariff 1969-70 and Rs. 96,80,260 during Rabi 1969-70 and Rs. 2,49,73,000 under cyclone I.M.S. Loans during 1969-70.

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 maximise the production from the unit areas. In the two crops demonstrations, only foodcrops were included as far as possible, while in the three crop demonstrations a cash crop or a pulse crop can be taken up as a third crop. During 1969-70, the Government of India have allotted 113 National Demonstrations to Andhra Pradesh of which 80 Demonstrations were given to Agricultural University and the remaining 33 Demonstrations were allotted to the Department of Agriculture.

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.

Crop Competitions.—Crop competitions were held with a view to create a healthy competition among cultivators to increase per acre yields.

During the year the number of cultivators who have participated in the crop yield competitions were as follows :

| <i>Selected Grrops.</i> | | <i>No.of participants.</i> |
|-------------------------|----|----------------------------|
| Paddy .. | .. | 16,881 |
| Jowar .. | .. | 2,928 |
| Groundnut .. | .. | 2,653 |
| Sugarcane● .. | .. | 4,441 |

In the crop competitions held in Fasli year 1968-69 Sri N. Balakrishna Reddy, Kota (P.S.) Nellore district was declared as State Prize Winner for paddy for recording the highest yield of 6,080 kgs. per acre.

Sri Gangadhar, Chichond village, Adilabad district was declared as State Prize Winner for obtaining highest yield of 1,230 kgs. per acre in Jowar.

In Groundnut, Sri B. Sessa Reddy, Panasareddypalli village, Nellore district was declared State Prize Winner for recording highest yield of 1,800 kgs. per acre.

Sri M. Veera Reddy, Machavaram village, East Godavari district was declared as State Prize Winner for recording the highest yield of 118.940 M. Tonnes per acre in Sugarcane.

The State Prize Winners in Paddy, Groundnut and Jowar have been awarded cash prizes of Rs. 650 each while in sugarcane the prize winner has been awarded a cash prize of Rs. 1,000 (all in the form of National Savings Certificates).

Intensive Agricultural District Programme :

The I.A.D.P. (Package Programme) was started in West Godavari district in October 1960. The object of the programme is to make available simultaneously and in time the various inputs contributing towards production, and adopting package of practices developed for each crop.

The Intensive Agricultural District Programme is under the district control of the District Collector, assisted by the Project Officer.

The programme is implemented by the Zilla Parishad and by the Panchayat Samithis, at Block level. There is also a village Committee for every village. At the District and Block levels, the respective standing committees review the progress and programme periodically.

Simple Crop Production Plans.—During the year 1,29,197 simple crop production plans were prepared and farm records were maintained in the District.

Demonstration.—In view of the innovative concept adopted for West Godavari District the composite demonstrations were given up. Instead 310 innovative type of demonstration were conducted.

The High Yielding Varieties Programme was introduced in the District during 1966. The progress of the High Yielding Varieties Programme during 1970-71 in the District is given below.

| | | Coverage. | |
|------------|----|-----------|----------------|
| | | Target | Achievement |
| (a) Kharif | .. | .. 85,000 | 66,294 Acres |
| (b) Rabi | .. | .. 80,000 | 1,01,222 Acres |

Fertilizers.—The fertilisers are being distributed through District Co-operative Marketing Society and private traders. The fertilisers are allotted to these agencies in ratio of 70 : 30. Due to this arrangement the number of sale points have facilitated the farmers to obtain the required fertilisers.

The details of distribution of various fertilisers during 1969-70 are as follows :

| | M. Tons. |
|----------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Nitrogenous in terms of A.S. | .. 71,970.343 |
| 2. Phosphatic in super phosphate | .. 20,825.964 |
| 3. Potassic in muriate of potash | .. 8,719.932 |

Soil Testing.—The Soil Testing Laboratory was designed and equipped for analysing 30,000 samples in a year.

The work done during the year under report in I.A.D.P. Soil Testing Laboratory at Tadepalligudem was as follows :—

| | | |
|--|----|--------|
| 1. No. of soil samples received | .. | 34,940 |
| 2. No. of soil samples analysed | .. | 31,517 |
| 3. No. of farmers who followed the fertilisers recommendations | .. | 20,400 |

Seed and Seed Farm.—The work done under seed programme was as follows :

| | | | |
|---|----|--------|-----------------|
| 1. Seed farms organised | .. | Kharif | 933 |
| | | Rabi | 482 |
| 2. Seed procured | .. | .. | 1,468 bags. |
| 3. Seed distributed | .. | .. | 5,703.20 bags |
| 4. Variety and viability tests conducted | .. | | 573 |
| 5. No. of trial plots inspected | .. | | 19 |
| 6. Seed storage godowns inspected | .. | | 31 |
| 7. Nucleus seed distributed | .. | .. | 10 M.T. |
| 8. Seed farms germination registers inspected | .. | .. | 24 |
| 9. Total area covered by improved seeds | .. | | 10,491 Hectares |

Plant Protection :

1. Pesticides distributed :

| | | |
|--------------------|----|----------------|
| (a) in liquid form | .. | 92,799 litres. |
| (b) in dust form | .. | 5,40,194 Kgs. |

| | | | |
|---|----|----|--------------------|
| 2. Seed treated | .. | .. | 50,702 Quintals. |
| 3. Area covered under pest control measures | .. | .. | 8,74,587 Hectares. |
| 4. Trees (No. of trees) | .. | .. | 12,300 |

Hiring of Tractors :

In I.A.D.P. there are 25 tractors for hiring to cultivators for various Agricultural operations at no profit no loss basis.

The following is the output of tractor under various Agricultural operations :

| | | | |
|----------------------------|----|----|--------------|
| 1. Puddling | .. | .. | 3,427 Acres. |
| 2. Tilling | .. | .. | 3,033 Acres. |
| 3. Threshing | .. | .. | 84 days. |
| 4. Levelling | .. | .. | 37 days. |
| 5. Water baling | .. | .. | 249 days. |
| 6. Disc harrow | .. | .. | 334 Acres. |
| 7. Disc plough | .. | .. | 121 Acres. |
| 8. Ridging | .. | .. | 532 Aerse. |
| 9. Transport of paddy seed | .. | .. | 7,164 K.M. |

Agricultural Implement Workshop :

The Agricultural implements workshop was established at Tadepalligudem at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs.

The work done in Agricultural Implements Workshop during the year was as follows :

1. .. 38 Demonstrations have been conducted both in the blocks and in the ryots holdings for proper operation of improved implements.
2. .. 7 Hudson Power Sprayers from the blocks were repaired.
3. .. Repairs and overhauls to 86 tractros.
4. .. 47 Nos. of Jeeps, lorries and vans of package programme were inspected and requirement of proper working have been recommended.
5. .. One Rake-cum-leveller and one leveller manufactured by this workshop were sold to the parties.
6. .. Agricultural implements worth Rs. of 300 were sold from the available quantities to the interested cultivators.
7. .. 20 Nos. of soil stirring ploughs manufactured by the local firms have been sold.

Agricultural Information Unit :

The important function of the unit is to give publicity and propaganda among cultivators for adoption of package of practices, publishing

literature and feeding information to All India Radio on the latest Agricultural Development activities in the District for broadcast. The literature published and printed in the unit is supplied to blocks for wide publicity among farmers through block agency.

Paddy Production Training Programme :

A scheme to impart training to the Agricultural Extension Officers and Village Level Workers in the latest technique of crop production was sanctioned by the Government during the year. The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University and Ford Foundation are also associated with this programme. Plant Manager, Seed Process Unit is incharge of the training programme apart from his own duties. The Plant Manager had also to impart training to the Deputy Directors of Agriculture, District Agricultural Officers, Subject Matter Specialists and other Gazetted Officers of Agricultural Department of Guntur, Krishna, West Godavari, East Godavari, Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts in Seeds Act.

Seed processing and storage unit.—The seed processing and storage unit at Maruteru was established in 1967. Several varieties of paddy seed of the department as well as private organisation, viz., National Seeds Corporation, Maharashtra Agricultural Department, private ryots of West Godavari and adjacent districts were processed. After processing the seed samples from each lot are sent to Seed Testing Laboratory, Rajendranagar for germination and purity test. After obtaining the test results of seed standards, the seed are put for sale.

During the year 1969-70 nearly 13 varieties of seeds of High Yielding Varieties and Local Varieties procured by the Agricultural Extension Officers, were proposed and distributed to the blocks. In all 626 M.Tons of seed have been procured during the year under report. The cost of processing charged to the private cultivation is Rs. 2.55 per bag of 75 kgs, while to that of Food Corporation is Rs. 6.15 per bag of 75 kgs.

I.A.A.P. Programme :

The I.A.A.P. Programme was started during 1963 in 10 Districts which are potential for increasing Agricultural Production. This scheme envisages to concentrate, in areas where natural conditions are favourable for increasing Agricultural Production, by making available the inputs such as Fertiliser, Seed, Plant Protection Measures, and Technical know-how at a single point. The scheme was under operation in the following districts.

| District. | Total No. of blocks in the district. | No. of blocks selected under I.A.A.P. |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. East Godavari .. | 20 | 14 |
| 2. Krishna .. | 17 | 13 |
| 3. Guntur .. | 25 | 19 |
| 4. Nellore .. | 27 | 13 |
| 5. Chittoor .. | 19 | 10 |
| 6. Kurnool .. | 17 | 10 |

| | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|
| 7. Mahabubnagar .. | 16 | 13 |
| 8. Karimnagar .. | 14 | 13 |
| 9. Warangal .. | 14 | 10 |
| 10. Nizamabad .. | 9 | 7 |
| | 172 | 122 |

Coverage.—Under the scheme Rice, Jowar, Bajra, Millet, Sugarcane, Groundnut, Cotton, Banana and Vegetable crops have been covered fully.

The areas covered during the year was as follows :

| <i>Crops.</i> | <i>Acreage.</i> |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Paddy | 2,39,3060 |
| Maize | .. |
| Ragi | 5,3757 |
| Jowar | 1,55,8000 |
| Sugarcane | 3,5206 |
| Banana | 1,5225 |
| Vegetables | 1,3770 |
| Groundnut | 44,1600 |
| Cotton | 57,1155 |
| Millet and Pulses | 83,6178 |

Fertilisers.—The quantities of fertilisers supplied to the cultivators during 1969-70 was as follows :

| | M. Tonnes. |
|---|------------|
| (i) Nitrogenous Fertilisers in terms of Ammonium Sulphate | 2,78,084 |
| (ii) Phosphate Fertilisers in terms of Super phosphate | 1,30,614 |
| (iii) Potashic Fertiliser | 12,401 |

Distribution of improved paddy seed.—The following quantities of improved seeds have been distributed under I.A.A.P. Programme during 1969-70.

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| (1) Paddy | 2,80,886 Quintals. |
| (2) Millet & Pulses | 18,012 Quintals. |
| (3) Other Crops | 75,813 Quintals. |

Plant Protection.—During the year large campaigns were organised for control of Rice Hispa in Krishna and Blast disease of paddy in Nizamabad.

Aerial spraying and dusting were arranged in the above Districts to combat the pest and disease.

The following pesticides were distributed in I.A.A.P. Districts during 1969-70.

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|----|------------------|
| (1) Paddy in liquid form (Litre) .. | .. | 3,32,868 (Ltrs.) |
| (2) Powder form .. | .. | 46,47,339 (Kg.) |

Plant Protection measures were undertaken over an extent of 13,54,324 Nectares and the crop was saved from the ravages of pests and diseases.

Training Programme.—With a view to train the farmers in the improved Agricultural practices, training programmes were arranged at the State and District Level.

The State Level Programme was held at Eluru in the month of January 1970 in which D.D.As. of 20 Districts participated. At the District level the training programmes were conducted by the D.D.As., for the benefit of A.E.Os., and the progressive farmers.

Credit.—The Government and the banks were generous in floating loans to the farmers in time and in needs so as to increase the Agriculture products during the year under report.

Soil Testing Laboratories.—Soil Testing Laboratories with capacity of analysing 5,000 soil samples per year were started in 1969-70 in all I.A.A.P. Districts except Warangal. It is proposed to have the Soil Testing Unit in Warangal also by 1970-71. These soil testing laboratories will take up the analysis of soils in the blocks, and the fertiliser recommendation will be given to farmers based on the soil tests.

Irrigation Projects in the State :

The following are the irrigation projects in the State to irrigate lands under cultivation.

- (1) Nagarjunasagar Project,
- (2) The Tungabhadra Project of Low Level Canal.
- (3) The Tungabhadra Project of High Level Canal.
- (4) The K. C. Canal.
- (5) The Rajolibanda Diversion Scheme.
- (6) The Kaddam Project
- (7) The Pochampad Project.

The Progeass of work done under some of the above projects is given below :—

Nagarjunasagar Project.—The Nagarjunasagar waters were released on 16th July 1969 to irrigate an area of 7.3 lakhs acres and actually the waters reached the fields by the first week of August and the entire trans-planting was delayed by a month. Irrigation waters were released on 16th January, 1969 for an additional area of 1.4 lakh acres in Blocks 11, 12, 13 in Huzurnagar taluk and actually the waters reached the fileds by the end of March, only, as most of the excavation works pertaining

to field channels were taken up late. Practically no crop was raised in the additional area of 1.4 lakh acres and the release of water has just helped cultivators to start developing their lands.

A unique feature in Nagarjunasagar Ayacut was the growing of I.D. Paddy in nearly 75,000 acres with light irrigation. Culture 3,282, (Gutti Akkullu) was found suitable for late sowing as I.D. Paddy over local varieties. An area of nearly 60,000 acres under groundnut and 14,000 acres under cotton has been developed for the first time. The rain-fed Virginia tobacco was replaced by cotton to a large extent.

Ayacut Development.—The land development was the responsibility of the Agricultural Department till 30-6-1969 and from 1-7-1969, the Agro Industries Corporation took over the entire staff of Agricultural Engineering with the bulldozers, tractors and machinery. The land developed till 30-6-1969 is given below.

| | Area reclaimed. | From 1-4-1969 | Upto 30-6-1969 |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| | Acres. | | |
| (1) Left Canal, Nalgonda District | 77 | 375 | 452 |
| (2) Right Canal, Guntur district .. | 929 | 1,968 | 2,897 |
| | 10,06 | 2,343 | 3,349 |

Distribution of Fertilisers in N.S. Project :

| | Right Canal | Left Canal | Total. |
|-----------------------|-------------|------------|--------|
| (1) Nitrogenous | 28,639 | 18,206 | 46,845 |
| (2) Phosphatic | 20,200 | 17,553 | 37,753 |
| (3) Potassic | 10,245 | 1,022 | 11,267 |

Distribution of Seeds in N.S. Project Area :

| | M.T. | Area covered. |
|---------------------------|---------|-----------------|
| Right Canal : Paddy | 335.809 | 1,86,667 acres. |

State Seed Farm, Adigoppula (Guntur District) :

Total extent under the firm is 142.31 acres with the following crops cultivated during the current year.

| | Area sown. | Yield obtained/probable. |
|---|------------|---------------------------|
| 1. I.S. 3924 Jowar | 10.00 Ac. | 2,176 Kgs. |
| 2. Local Jowar | 3.21 Ac. | Fodder. |
| 3. Cotton 0.741 and G2 | 13.65 Ac. | Pickings not yet started. |
| 4. Groundnut T MV 2 plus NPH I. Castor | 44.76 Ac. | 745 Kgs. |

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----|----|-------------------------|
| 5. AH. 6279 G.Nut plus NPH 1. | | | |
| Castor | .. | .. | 33.84 Ac. 3,84K5 gs. |
| 6. Daincha | .. | .. | 11.25 Ac. .. |
| 7. Jowar plus Pilipesara plus Cowpea. | | | 3.50 Ac. .. |
| | | | Total .. 120.21 Ac. |

State Seed Farm, Gurazala of Guntur District.—The Farm is situated near Jangamaheswarapuram in between Gurazala and Oppicherla. Total extent of the farm is about 298 acres. 138 acres have been levelled and 160 acres were yet to be reclaimed at the end of the year under report. This farm is mainly intended for produce paddy seeds. 90.65 acres have been cultivated under I.D. Paddy and 101.65 acres under wet. Under I.D. Paddy C. 3282, Ch. 45 ; CEC 24; Hamsa and Padma varieties were cultivated while under wet paddy C. 3282 ; CH. 45 ; SLO 13; BEG 24 ; PLA. 2 ; I.R. 8 Hamsa and Padma varieties were cultivated.

Demonstration Plots :

Different types of demonstration plots were organised mostly acquainting cultivators with the improved varieties of seeds, pesticides and fertilisers. Due to removal of top soil, profuse phosphatic fertiliser has to be incorporated along with green manuring. Amaravathi, Karikapuda Farms were bought under demonstration fold during the year under report.

Miscellaneous :

In Groundnut during rabi season, 26.20 acre inches, at 9 days interval is found optimum with moisture depletion at 30 per cent. In wheat S. 307 gave 1,081 kgs. per hectare followed by R.R. 21 with 1,055 kgs. per hectare. The irrigation requirement is 24.42 acre inches at intervals of 9 days as optimum with 30% moisture depletion. For maize 30.22 acre inches at 8 days interval of irrigation with 30 per cent. depletion is found optimum.

Barley, NP 104, 113 gave 1,658 and 1,316.5 Kgs. per hectare. Cotton, beet root, soya bean proved a failure. In rotational trial, groundnut, castor, maize as rabi crops after paddy with 20.30, 24.93 and 21.49 acre inches were found beneficial crops in red soils compared to wheat, cotton, bajra or jowar.

N. S. Project Technical Plan.—Under the left canal, 4,298 technical plans for land development were prepared to cover 38,967.33 acres for a loan amount of Rs. 1,62,70,070 for land Mortgage Banks by the Assistant Soil Conservation Officer, Huzurnagar. The scheme continued till 10-2-1970 with the Co-operative Department and later from 11-2-1970 to 28-2-1970 it came under control of the Department of Agriculture.

Under the right canal, the Assistant Soil Conservation Officer, Ongole prepared technical plans 493 covering an area of 2,591.37 acres.

Soil Survey under N.S.P.—Soil maps of Krishna and Guntur Districts were prepared after pre and post irrigation studies for guidance in localisation. Base map of left canals for pre and post monsoon upto

19th block were also prepared for taking up fertility evaluation studies, red soils from 9 sites from left canals, and block soils from 10 sites from right canal areas were collected and analysed.

In addition, the following items of analysis were undertaken during the year under report :—

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----|----|-------|----|
| (1) PH | .. | .. | .. | 21 |
| (2) EC | .. | .. | .. | 21 |
| (3) AV P ₂ O ₅ | .. | .. | .. | 21 |
| | | | Total | 63 |

157 tissue tests for P₂O₅ were also conducted on paddy crop.

Project Development & Demonstration Farm, Yemmiganur.—G.E.B.24 recorded 976 Kgs. per acre with a fertiliser schedule of 100 kg. nitrogen, 60 kgs. P205 and 30 kgs. potash per acre. I.R.8 gave 1,113 kgs. and B.E.S. 873, gave 411 kgs. Among all high yielding varieties Hamsa recorded an yield of 1,233 kgs. per acre. and Padma 1,253 and Jaya 2,100 per acre.

In preliminary varietal trial, T.K.M. 6 x T.N. 1 and T.N. 1 Co. 29 were found promising with 2,000 kgs. per acre yield. In the second trial T.K.M. 6 x I.R. 8 gave 1,633 kgs. and T.N. 1 x T. 141, a yield of 1,383kgs.

Swarna jowar recorded 1,488 kgs. as first crop and ratoon crop 336 kgs. compared to 1,230 kgs. with C.H.S.I. The performance of Bajra hybrids is detailed below :

| | | Duration. |
|--------|------------------------|-----------|
| H.B. I | .. 641 kgs. per acre | .. 86 |
| H.B. 3 | .. 798 kgs. per acre | .. 94 |
| H.B. 4 | .. 1,078 kgs. per acre | .. 92 |

Korra H.K. 289 gave 345 kgs. and Hamsa Ragi 766 kgs. per acre.

Among Korra varieties 358/358 gave 3,193 kgs. per hectare compared to 1,984 kgs. with H.K. 282. T.M.V. 2 groundnut gave 2,025 kgs. per hectare and R.G. 37 red gram 1,486 kgs. per hectare. T. 21 red gram was found short duration and gave 298 kgs. in 150 days. Sujata cotton was found more promising than Sea Island. In wheat, punjamia 62 gave 1,038 kgs. per hectare and all other wheat strains gave low yields.

Tungabhadra Project Low Level Canal.—Out of 1,48,095.93 acres under Tungabhadra project Low Level Canal, so far 86,787.41 acres have been developed and nearly 60,000 acres of black soils localised under I.D. remain undeveloped. The ayacutdars like to develop black soils under rice and adequate water was not available during the year under report.

| | | | | |
|-----------|----|------|-----------|-------------|
| | | | Wet | I.D. |
| Localised | .. | .. | 40,032.93 | 1,07,963.00 |
| Developed | .. | Wet | 33,036.80 | 52,350.21 |
| | | I.D. | 1,400.31 | |
| | | | <hr/> | |
| | | | 34,473.20 | |

Therefore in order to popularise cultivation of irrigated dry crops in black soils in khariff season 56 demonstration plots were organised with cotton, Aruna Castor, Jowar, Bajra in Kharif, wheat, Krishna Cotton, C.H.S.I. Jowar in Rabi season.

863 acres under I.R. 8, Hamsa, Padma, Jaya were cropped, and 1,617 acres under millets. 7,300 tons of fertilisers were distributed, comprising 2,500 tons nitrogenous, 900 tons of phosphatic and other mixtures. In all 820 demonstrations were laid out as detailed below:—

| | | | | |
|-----------|----|----|----|-----|
| Paddy | .. | .. | .. | 200 |
| Groundnut | .. | .. | .. | 600 |
| Sugarcane | .. | .. | .. | 10 |
| Banana | .. | .. | .. | 10 |
| | | | | 820 |

8,070 production plans were prepared for the Project area as a part of Intensive Agricultural Areas Schemes.

Tungabhadra Project High Level Canal.—The ayacut localised is 1,12,510 acres. In addition 47,609 acres of wet, 62,618 of I.D. and 22,82 acres of tank ayacut were also included under the scheme. During the year 31,305.27 acres under wet and 34,035.36 acres under irrigation consisting of 58.07 per cent. of the ayacut has been developed in the fourth year. A Project Demonstration Farm in Kanekal was established in 1968 with an area of 89.86 acres. The soils are highly alkaline with PH. 9.1 to 9.5. So far 39 acres were reclaimed.

Rajolibanda Diversion Scheme, Alampur.—This Project was started in July, 1958 and the ayacut area is 87,479.37 acres covering 80 villages in Gadwal (8) Alampur (68) and 4 in Kurnool.

So far 24,000 acres of wet localised, 34,500 acres under I.D. Localised, and 2,500 acres under perennial zone have been developed. Demonstration plots mainly with I.R. 8 paddy, (250) cotton (25) Bajra (40) and wheat (80) were laid.

During the year 90 acres of land developed with bull dozers. 34,153 tons of nitrogenous and 3,328 tons of phosphatic fertilisers were distributed. The area covered with high yielding varieties was as follows :

| | | | | |
|--------------|----|----|-----------|--------|
| Paddy I.R. 8 | .. | .. | 2,120 | acres. |
| Jowar M. 35 | .. | .. | 43,526.00 | |
| H. B. 1 | .. | .. | 233.00 | |
| Wheat | .. | .. | 877 | acres. |
| Castor Aruna | .. | .. | 111 | |

3,000 Coconut seedlings were distributed to 95 cultivators for 1/2 acre demonstration plots.

There are two project demonstration farms, one at Kurivipad in 62.00 acres in black soils under paddy and another at Julekal covering 42.00 acres with red soils.

Project Development and Demonstration Farm :

| | | Area. | Yield per acre in kgs. | |
|----|-------------------|----------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. | Paddy I.R. 8 | .. 22.25 | 1,725 | |
| 2. | Paddy Padma | .. 6.59 | 1,040 | No crop in rabi season |
| 3. | Paddy Hamsa | .. 4.75 | 1,312 | |
| 4. | Paddy H.R. 35 | .. 3.00 | 852 | |
| 5. | Groundnut T.M.V.2 | .. 2.50 | 375 | |
| 6. | Redgram R.G. 37 | .. 3.25 | 381 | |

Project Development & Demonstration Farm, Kurivipad :

| | | | |
|----|----------------|----------|----------|
| 1. | Paddy I.R. 8 | .. 11.00 | 1,789.00 |
| 2. | Paddy H. R. 35 | .. 12.00 | 1,090.00 |
| 3. | Castor Aruna | .. 2.50 | 135.00 |
| 4. | Pusa Sawani | .. 0.30 | 140.00 |
| 5. | Green manure | .. 11.00 | .. |

Second Crop :

| | | | |
|----|--------------|----------|---------------|
| 1. | Paddy Hamsa | .. 14.14 | Under harvest |
| 2. | T.M.V. 2 | .. 7.10 | .. |
| 3. | Wheat S. 308 | .. 11.10 | .. |
| 4. | Tomato | .. 0.80 | 40 Kilograms |

Pochampad Project :

During the current year, about 40,000 acre were brought under irrigation, out of a total potentiality of 5.75 lakh acres.

Soils Survey under Pochampad :

Soil Survey work under Pochampad has been completed. Pre and post irrigation studies were taken up so as to guide in localisation. The progress of work during the year was as follows :—

| S.No. | Item | Progress |
|-------|--|--------------|
| (a) | Collection of Soil Testing Samples | 1,270 |
| (b) | Analysis of Soil Testing Samples | 4,229 |
| (c) | Preparation of villagewise fertility maps | .. .. .. |
| 2. | Pre irrigation studies in ground water | .. .. .. |
| | (a) Collection of well water samples | 317 |
| | (b) Analysis of well water samples | 277 |
| | (c) Preparation of ground water level maps | 2 |
| 3. | Detailed analysis of special samples collected from typical profiles (No. of estimation) | 495 |
| 4. | Analysis of samples of forest area | 105 |

Miscellaneous :

Infiltration tests are carried out in 30 places as required by the World Bank Team in dry lands, established irrigated dry lands under well and paddy lands.

8 samples were collected from fields wherein filtration studies were carried out to study the hydraulic conductivity.

Rehabilitation :

Under the rehabilitation programme, it is proposed to reclaim about 10 to 15 thousand acres for settlement of East Pakistan migrants.

The migrants have been settled in group farming system which envisages allotment of 100 acres of land in a village to a group of 20 families who are expected to take up cultivation jointly in this area.

At present 980 migrant families have been settled in 10 villages and 400 new migrants families are being settled in 10 villages.

In these areas where group farms are set up, technical and financial assistance in the form of seeds, fertilisers and manures were provided by the Government while the responsibility for actual cultivation rests with the migrant agriculturists.

The migrant family was supplied with one pair of bullocks for cultivation purpose. In addition 8 zetor tractors were supplied to supplement bullock power.

Soil Conservation.—Soil Conservation Programmes were also initiated along with the reclamation works. The technical help for undertaking soil conservation works is given by the Assistant Soil Conservation Officer who is assisted by two Soil Conservation Assistants, and four Sub-Assistants and two Chairmen.

During 1969-70 an area of 1,700 acres was brought under Bench terracing.

Agricultural Programmes.—There is one project Officer who is assisted by two Agricultural Assistants and six fieldmen in this programme. The main requisites like implements, seeds, fertilisers and pesticides are produced and supplied by the Project Officer to the Migrants on loan basis.

Agency Development :

According to 1961 census the population of scheduled tribes in Andhra Pradesh is 13.24 lakhs spread over 11,595 square miles of scheduled area in 4,436 scheduled villages in the districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, Khammam, Warangal, Adilabad and Mahabubnagar.

The tribal welfare department is charged with the responsibility of implementing various welfare schemes of various departments.

The following schemes were implemented in the scheduled areas so far as Agriculture is concerned, with the funds provided by the Director, Tribal Welfare Department.

Demonstration Units :

This scheme was implemented in schedule areas of East Godavari district and Anakapalle division of Visakhapatnam district.

Under this scheme various types of seeds, seedlings, fruit plants, Agricultural implements, Chemical fertilisers, etc. were supplied to the progressive tribal cultivators.

Araku Valley Colonisation Scheme.—This scheme is under implementation since 1947. The object of the scheme is to educate tribal people on the improved methods of Agriculture and Horticulture in Arakuvalley. Improved Agricultural practices have been demonstrated in the Farm at Arakuvalley for educating the tribal cultivators. The explanatory cum-demonstration farm at Arakuvalley is mainly intended for the Multiplication of improved varieties of paddy, millets, sugarcane, oilseeds and pulses.

Horticultural Developmental Farm at Sirigandlapadu, East Godavari District :

This is an exploratory cum demonstration farm intended for the multiplication of improved varieties of seeds of horticultural crops, paddy, millets, groundnut, pulses, wheat, peas and vegetables besides raising fruit seedlings for supply to tribals..

Improvement of Agricultural facilities.—Under this scheme the tribals will be guided and provided necessary facilities required for raising normal and hybrid varieties of crops in their fields.

Soil Conservation.—Soil and water conservation measures aim at minimising soil and water losses and also supporting good crop production. These programmes are taken up on a catchment basis to take care of the entire rainwater received in the catchment. In the State, about 200 lakh acres solely depend on rainfall on production. Most of these lands are undulating and subjected to various intensities of soil erosion. A rough survey has indicated that about 25 per cent. of the total area, i.e., 50 lakh acres are badly subjected to erosion requiring immediate adoption of soil conservation measures. Another 50 per cent. of the area i.e., 100 lakh acres is moderately eroded and requires adoption of soil conservation measures in due course. The Soil Conservation schemes are being implemented in the following districts :—

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

During 1969-70 an amount of Rs. 48.00 lakhs was provided under plan and Rs. 25.80 lakh under non-plan for continuance of Soil Conservation Schemes in 32 Sub-Divisions in Andhra Pradesh State to cover an area of 90,000 acres. Against this an amount of Rs. 42.70 lakhs under plan and Rs. 25.87 lakhs under non-plan were utilised. In addition an amount of 21.84 lakhs was also utilised from drought relief programmes during the year under report.

With all the above programmes an area of 1.17 lakhs acres (47,368 Hectares) was covered by Soil Conservation measures during the year report.

Indo-French Project for Dry Farming :

The Government of French Republic and Government of India, have undertaken a technical co-operation project for Agricultural Development of the Semi-arid zones of Andhra Pradesh starting from 1970 to assist the State in solving the Agricultural Problems in Semi-arid zones. The objects of the project are (i) to introduce and try improved implements suitable under local conditions, (ii) better use of existing irrigation work, (iii) Hydrological survey of a complete basis for locating availability of ground water, and (iv) improvement of dry farming technique and introduction of new practices with a view to retain soil moisture, introduction of Merinos sheets, extension and training of farmers. The project is established on 100 acres land in Government Farm near Reddipalli in Ananthapur district. It is estimated to cost Rs. 7.32 lakhs for Andhra Pradesh and Rs. 39.0 lakhs to the French Government for a period of three years.

Soil Conservation Training Centre, Hyderabad.—For implementing large scale soil conservation programme it is necessary to provide suitably trained and technically competent field staff. To make available these technically competent persons a training programme has been launched during the year under report. The following were the persons trained during the year :—

| | | |
|---|-------|-----|
| 1. Soil Conservation Assistants (5 months course) | .. | 18 |
| 2. Sub-Assistants (4 Months course) | .. .. | 71 |
| 3. Agricultural Extension Officers (one month course) | .. | 26 |
| 4. Sub-Assistants (Short course) | .. .. | 24 |
| | | 139 |

Soil Testing Laboratories.—The Soil testing recommendations render necessary service with regard to better soil management practices for increasing agricultural production. With growing awareness of cultivators to the importance of soil testing in the rational use of fertilisers, the flow of samples is increasing. Thus there is a need for intensifying the Soil Testing Programme and to meet the increased demands. It has been decided to strengthen the existing laboratories to enable them to handle more number of soil samples and to establish one Soil Testing Laboratory in each district during the fourth five year plan period.

During the year under report soils testing laboratories have been established in the following districts in addition to the existing six laboratories.

(1) Ananthapur, (2) Nellore, (3) Medak, (4) Chittoor, (5) East Godavari, (6) Karimnagar, (7) Mahaboobnagar.

Besides, the Chemistry laboratories at Rudrur and Garikapadu have been strengthened to meet the requirements of Krishna and Nizama-

bad districts. A Soil Testing Laboratory has been established at Miryalaguda to cater to the needs of Nalgonda district.

Thus at present (16) Districts were having soil testing laboratories. The other four districts, viz., Warangal, Khammam, Adilabad and Visakhapatnam will be covered during 1970-71.

The progress during 1969-70 is as follows :—

| | Samples received. | Samples analysed. |
|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Soil samples .. | 61,772 | 60,678 |
| Water Samples .. | 494 | 485 |

Agricultural Statistics :

The functions of the Statistical Section during the year under report were as follows :—

1. Evaluation of Plan Schemes.
2. Study of cost of production of crops.
3. Survey of cultural and manurial practices of minor crops.
4. Production trends in commercial crops like Groundnut, Castor, Chillies, Turmeric and Tobacco, and
5. Survey of multiple crop areas.

With the object of estimating the increase in yield due to soil conservation measure's 24 crop cutting experiments on Groundnut crop in Kalyandurga and 30 each in Rayachoti, Madanapalli and Kurnool and 24 experiments on Jowar in Khammam block were conducted. In Vijayanagaram 44 crop cutting experiments were planned on groundnut under the Package Programme. 100 crop cutting experiments were conducted on Groundnut during Kharif 1969 under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme in Chittoor district. 96 experiments during Kharif and 48 experiments during rabi 1968-69 were also conducted in Kurnool district. The data received were analysed and the results were communicated to the concerned officers for necessary action. Similarly, 20 crop cutting experiments were conducted on Groundnut during Kharif 1968-69 in Mahboobnagar district under Package Scheme. The data were analysed and results communicated to the concerned officer.

8 randomised block experiments conducted at the sugarcane Laison Farm, Bobbili were analysed and the results communicated to the concerned Officer. Combined analysis of 3 years and conducted on C.O. 997 (Ratoon crop) during 1966-67 to 1968-69 at S.L.F. Bobbili was analysed and results communicated.

A Booklet of Agricultural statistics pertaining to the department for the year 1967-68 and the same for the year 1968-69 was under compilation at the close of the year under report.

During the year under report a scheme Survey of cash crops (Chillies, turmeric and coriander) was implemented from 1-10-1969 with a view to

find out the average yields and the production of important spices crops in the State with random sampling technique. The collection of data, scrutiny of the information and the finalisation of the reports is entrusted to the special staff appointed for the purpose.

Information and Statistical Cell :

The following items of work are being attended to by the Technical Information Cell.

1. Maintenance of Library in the Directorate and purchase of books, magazines, newspapers, etc.
2. Compilation of Agricultural Information from magazines and newspaper.
3. Collection and Tabulation of Statistics pertaining to Agriculture in Andhra Pradesh and in India.
4. Supply of Information on Agricultural Programmes and their progress.
5. Collection of material for writing up important articles on technical subjects.
6. Collection of information on various topics for publication of Agricultural News letters both in English and Telugu at the rate of 6 issues per year and its distribution to all the M.L.As., M.L.Cs., M.Ps., Chairmen of Zilla Parishads, Collectors, Heads of Departments of Andhra Pradesh, Progressive Farmers ; President of Panchayat Samithis in the State and Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India.
7. Taking active part in the All India Industrial Exhibition.
8. Arranging Seminars, Conferences, Meetings, and issuing of press notes on important Agricultural matters. Taking out press cuttings from papers and putting them up for the perusal of D.A.
9. Receiving visitors and officers from other States and Countries and taking them to important places of Agricultural interest in the State.
10. Preparing Radio talks and arranging Radio Programmes for each quarter as required by A.I.R., Hyderabad and Vijayawada.
11. Attending to the files relating to Organisation and methods of the Department and implementation of the suggestion, made by the standing Administrative Reforms Committee.

During the year nearly 45 Radio talks in Agriculture were scrutinised and forwarded to the All India Radio for broadcast. The Departmental Officers also participated in Rural Dialogues conducted by All India Radio at Hyderabad. 6 Bi-monthly Agricultural News Letters were published in 1969-70 and circulated to M.L.As., M.Ps., etc.

The articles prepared by the District Officers were arranged to be published in Padipantalu and Annadata Magazines. 9 press notes were given. In addition to these items, the Cell attended to collection and compilation of various information on Agricultural Extension Radio Rural Forums, Cropping Pattern, etc., from Directorate of Information and Public Relations Department, Bureau of Economics, and Statistics and from D.As. The department organised the Agricultural staff in the All India Industrial Exhibition of 1970.

Agricultural Engineering :

The Department of Agriculture maintained Agricultural Machinery and implements like Tractors, Bull-dozers, hand boring sets, power-drills, and rock blasting units etc. in all the districts to attend to the needs of cultivators.

Consequent on the establishment of the Andhra Pradesh State Agro Industries Corporation, Ltd., at Hyderabad with effect from 5-3-1968, it was under consideration of the Government to transfer the Agricultural Engineering Machinery in the State and also depute the personal working in the Agricultural Engineering Branch for affording efficient service to the farmers in the supply of Agricultural implements, etc., on hire as well as outright sale on cash basis. As an initial step for implementing the above suggestion Government have issued orders vide G.O. Ms. No. 1872, Food and Agriculture, dated 17-9-1968 that all the rigs available with the Departments of Agricultural should be transferred to the Andhra Pradesh State Agro-Industries Corporation, Ltd. However, the Departmental rigs and rock-blasting units were transferred to the corporation with effect from 2-1-1969. Further in G.O. Ms. No. 1032, F. & A., Department, dated 17-9-1968 Government have ordered for the transfer of Agricultural Machinery, viz., Bulldozers, tractors, etc., and personnel to the Andhra Pradesh State Agro Industries Corporation, Ltd.

As a consequence, the Agricultural Engineering activities of the Department have been transferred to the Andhra Pradesh State Agro-Industries Corporation with effect from 1-7-1969.

Marketing Department :

In the year under report some important events have taken place ; the most significant of these being the enforcement of the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Produce and Livestock Markets Rules 1969 with effect from 21st October, 1969 which enabled Market Committees for effective implementation of different provisions under the Integrated Markets Act.

The other important events of the year is that the Government have for the first time notified the constitution of Market Committees under section (4) of the New Act to establish a suitable number of markets in their jurisdiction to facilitate sale and purchase of the notified commodities brought by the producer-seller.

It will be seen from above that the rain, in general, was above the normal during the year under report, except for Nizamabad and Medak districts in Telangana and Anantapur in Rayalaseema Regions.

Review on Seasonal Conditions during the year 1969-70 :

Kharif Season.—The South-West monsoon set in, in time, in the Coastal Districts and it was reported that there was adequate rainfall during the month of June 1969. There was moderate rainfall in Telangana Region during the month of June 1969 from the South-West Monsoon.

Rabi Season.—Coastal districts experienced a severe cyclone during the first fortnight of November, 1969 causing heavy damage to standing crops namely paddy, sugarcane, plantain, turmeric, besides coconuts, mangoes, cashewnut, etc.

Incessant rains revived in the month of December 1969 and January 1970 helped standing crops namely tobacco, paddy in the coastal districts.

Production.—The area and production for the years 1968-69 and 1969-70 of some important crops based on the final forecast reported by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics are given in the following table :

| Sl.No. | Commodity. | 1968-69 | | 1969-70 | |
|--------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| | | Area in 00 acres. | Production in 00 tons. | Area in 00 acres. | Production in 00 tons. |
| 1. | Rice | 70,404 | 34,530 | 81,546 | 39,809 |
| 2. | Jowar | 61,401 | 11,785 | 63,092 | 11,814 |
| 3. | Bajra | 14,517 | 2,416 | 14,425 | 2,842 |
| 4. | Ragi | 8,055 | 2,162 | 7,651 | 2,296 |
| 5. | Maize | 5,852 | 2,434 | 5,642 | 2,869 |
| 6. | Kharif pulses .. | 16,064 | 745 | 15,269 | 826 |
| 7. | Other Rabi pulses .. | 14,342 | 935 | 12,127 | 713 |
| 8. | Bengalgram .. | 2,043 | 193 | 1,918 | 208 |
| 9. | Castor | 6,554 | 536 | 6,421 | 576 |
| 10. | Seasamum | 5,129 | 363 | 5,904 | 540 |
| 11. | Chillies | 4,175 | 801 | 3,877 | 879 |
| 12. | Coriander | 2,198 | 129 | 1,920 | 119 |
| 13. | Cotton | 7,439 | 960 | 7,923 | 976 |
| | | | (bales). | | (bales of 180 kg.) |

Market Arrivals :

The arrivals of paddy shot up by more than 80% when compared to the arrivals during 1968-69. This increase in arrivals is due to relaxation in the procurement policies of the State and decontrolling the said commodity.

Similarly, there has been a proportionate rise in the arrivals of rice during 1969-70 when compared to the previous year.

Financial Position of the Market Committees.—The main sources of income of the Market Committees continued to be the Market Fees and the Licence Fees collected from the traders and growers as per the provisions of the Act in force.

The revenue receipts thus realised were mainly expended on establishment charges, office contingencies and on the provision of amenities in the market yards for the benefit of the producer-cum-seller and others frequenting the markets.

In the Andhra Region, Guntur Market Committee, with an Annual Income of Rs. 4.48 lakhs ranked first followed by West Godavari Market Committee and Adoni Market Committee with an income of Rs. 2.70 lakhs and Rs. 2.62 lakhs respectively during the year under report.

In Telangana Region, the income of Hyderabad Market Committee was the highest with 8.77 lakhs followed by the Nizaamabad Market Committee with an income of Rs. 4.73 lakhs and Warangal Market Committee with an income of Rs. 4.02 lakhs during the year under report.

The total income of all the market committees of the State was Rs. 60.59 lakhs as against 56.18 lakhs during the year 1968-69 thereby showing an increase of Rs. 4.41 lakhs during the year under report.

The total expenditure, incurred by all the Market Committees during the year 1969-70 was Rs. 38.25 lakhs as against Rs. 48.16 lakhs during 1968-69.

Market Functionaries:—The total number of market functionaries on the books of the market committees during the year 1969-70 could be taken as 52,017 as against 52,053 during 1968-69.

Takpatties:—In all the markets of Telangana Region, for every transaction a 'Takpatti' or a Sales Memo is issued. While the original of the memo is given to the seller, the duplicate is deposited in the market committee office, the triplicate being retained by the commission agent himself.

During the year under report, the market committees in Telangana received in all 25,41,131 takpatties as against 25,02,183 received during the year 1968-69,; and out of this 13,85,690 were checked and scrutinised as against 15,42,703 checked during 1968-69.

Market Committee Meetings:—During the year under report the market committees in Telangana Region conducted their affairs satis-

factorily under the guidance of the non-official chairman elected from among the members of the market committees.

Ameliorative Works.—During the year 1969-70, an amount Rs. 1,07,918.66 was spent by Telangana Market Committees and Rs. 1,27,464.73 by Andhra Market Committee in the Markets.

With a view to promoting organised marketing on the basis of statutory and commercial grades, the Department undertook grading of agricultural produce including ghee under the following schemes :—

- (1) Ghee grading Laboratories,
- (2) Grading of Agricultural Produce,
- (3) Grading services in Andhra Pradesh,
- (4) Grading in Regulated Markets, and
- (5) Agmark grading.

Ghee Grading Laboratories.—Andhra Pradesh has a large exportable surplus of ghee with a view of helping the smaller producers of ghee to secure better prices.

The quantities graded and fees collected at different Government laboratories during the year 1969-70 are as tabulated below :—

| Sl.No. | Name of the laboratory. | Quantity graded in quintals. | | | Grading charges collected in |
|--------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---------|-----------|------------------------------|
| | | Ghee. | Oil. | Total. | Rs. |
| 1. | Government Lab. Muddanoor | .. 1,784.74 | .. | 1,784.74 | 8,383.40 |
| 2. | Government Lab. Samalkot | .. .. | 409.337 | 409.337 | 2,143.00 |
| 3. | Government Lab. Vijayawada | .. 264.17 | .. | 264.17 | 1,276.34 |
| 4. | Government Sub-Lab. Giddalur | .. 665.98 | .. | 665.98 | 2,786.00 |
| | | 2,715.89 | 409.337 | 3,124.227 | 14,588.74 |

4,096.00 quintals of ghee and oil were graded with a total fee collection of Rs. 20,388.06 during the year 1968-69 ; while 3,124.22 quintals of ghee and oil were graded with a total fee collection of Rs. 14,588.74 during the year under report.

Agmark Grading.—To facilitate grading of agricultural produce under the provisions of Central Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marketing) Act of 1937, Standard Agmark Specifications were drawn up for a number of agricultural commodities namely, rice, jaggery, ghee, eggs, virginia tobacco, sunhemp, etc.

Grading of agricultural produce under Agmark Specifications was carried out at different centres in Andhra Pradesh in respect of tobacco, ghee, sunhemp, til oil and sandal wood oil, etc., for the purpose of export and for earning a premium price over ungraded commodities.

A comparative statement showing the quantities of different agricultural commodities graded under Agmark specifications together with their valuation during the years 1968-69 and 1969-70, is furnished below :

| No. | Commodity. | Quantity graded in M.T. | | Valuation in lakhs of Rs. | |
|-----|-------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|---------|
| | | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 |
| 1. | Ghee .. | 1,123 | 968.41 | 106.88 | 97.00 |
| 2. | Acid limes (5,10,000 Nos.) | 21 | 90.125 and (5,10,000 Nos.) | 11.550 | .097 |
| 3. | Eggs (Nos.) .. | 41,952 | 1,64,97.52 | .037 | 3.86 |
| 4. | Sandalwood oil | 1,846 | 29.398 | 50.68 | 75.00 |
| 5. | Myrobalon .. | 5,168 | 5,730 | 17.140 | 19.54 |
| 6. | Sun hemp .. | 308 | 200 | 3.000 | 1.96 |
| 7. | Mangoes .. | 375 | 00.3 | .004 | .0003 |
| 8. | Til oil .. | 353 | 28.36 | 15.560 | 14.29 |
| 9. | Tobacco .. | 61.80 | 51.91 | 31.47 | 28.69 |
| | | M.Kg. | M.Kg. | Crores | Crores. |

Improvement of Market Intelligence and Statistics.—Under this scheme Statistical data including data on the market intelligence relating production, prices, arrivals & out going quantities, and other allied items in respect of different commodities, fibres, fruit, vegetables, and forest produce and raw bones are collected and disseminated. This apart, the prices of some of the essential consumer goods were collected, compiled, analysed and incorporated in the daily, weekly and monthly bulletins and monthly reports which are furnished to the State as well as Central Government, besides a number of other agencies for studying the price behaviour and for formulating production and export programmes.

In addition to the above, the data on area, production, prices, arrivals and forward market rates of different agricultural commodities relating to markets of not only Andhra Pradesh but also from other States is collected, compiled and furnished to Civil Supplies Department and Government of Andhra Pradesh for formulating 'Price Policies' in fixation of minimum and maximum prices of different essential commodities ; and also to other agencies such as Banks etc.

Export Promotion.—This Scheme aims at the promotion of exports in respect of surplus agricultural and horticultural produce, namely, mangoes, bananas, limes, tobacco grapes, chillies, turmeric, tamarind, etc., from Andhra Pradesh to foreign countries. A variety of data on the arrivals, exportable surplus, seasons of availability for export purposes

was furnished to other Departments like the Directorate of Commerce and Export Promotion besides other organisations like the Banana and Fruit Development Corporation, Madras.

Engineering Cell.—The Engineering Cell of the Department is composed of two units each headed by an officer of the rank of an Assistant Engineer—one at the Head Office and the other at Guntur to push through constructional programmes of the Market Committees in Telangana and Andhra areas respectively. These units prepared the lay-outs of the markets, plans and estimates of works proposed by the market committees, rendered technical guidance and supervised the execution of works taken up by the different market committees in the State.

Publicity and Propaganda.—To bring home to the grower-seller the immense benefits of regulation and grading of agricultural commodities intensive and extensive propaganda was carried out in the rural area by the executive staff in the regions.

In pursuance of such a difused policy, besides participating in the All India Industrial Exhibition held at Hyderabad from 1-2-1970 to 12-3-1970, the field staff arranged (2,345) propaganda meetings and (58) film shows in different parts of the State. In the field of grading as many as (1,048) demonstrations were given to educate the growers in the techniques of grading and to induce them to grade their produce at the farm itself before being sent to the market for sale. Besides, educative graphs and charts were displayed in the district unit offices for the information of the growers and traders.

Apart from this, about 3,893 leaflets depicting various activities of the Department were distributed in the villages and markets.

Training Programme :—Training Centre for market secretaries at Hyderabad (Five months' courses).—The training centre sponsored by the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, Government of India, Nagpur, continued to function at Hyderabad with the Director of Marketing, Government of Andhra Pradesh as Ex-Officio Principal of the institution during the year under report. The institution was established on 1-4-1958 upto the end of 31-3-1970. As many as 23 batches with 404 candidates sponsored by Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Orissa, Mysore, Bihar, Punjab, Utter Pradesh, Delhi, were trained so far out of which 174 were sponsored by the Governmnet of Andhra Pradesh.

Andhra Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation.—The Andhra Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation was established in the year 1958 with the object of providing scientific storage to prevent loss by rodents, insects and termite and to make available easy and cheap credit facilities to the agriculturists to avoid distress sales by them immediately after the harvest' to tide over their immediate financial needs.

Out of the authorised share capital of Rs. 2 crores by the end of March, 1970, Rs. 39,50,000 have been subscribed towards the share capital equally by the Central Warehousing Corporation, and the State Government, being the only two subscribers to the share capital.

Customs handled.—During the year 1969-70 the Corporation accepted 15,45,066 M.T. during the year 1969-70.

Construction.—The Corporation has constructed 16 godowns and 78 cubictes at the following centres besides purchasing of five godowns. The total capacity of all these godowns is about 38,000 M.T. The total expenditure on construction of these godowns including the cost of purchased godowns is about Rs. 28 lakhs.

| Sl.No. | Name of the centre. | Capacity in M.T. | | Purchased godown capacity in M.T. | Total capacity in M.T. |
|----------|---------------------|------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| | | Twin godowns. | | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. | Bhongir .. | 1,000 | 75 | 500 | 1,575 |
| 2. | Chittoor .. | 1,000 | 150 | .. | 1,150 |
| 3. | Cuddapah .. | 1,000 | 300 | .. | 1,300 |
| 4. | Dhone .. | 1,300 | .. | .. | 1,300 |
| 5. | Gudivada .. | 1,300 | .. | .. | 1,300 |
| 6. | Hindupur .. | .. | .. | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 7. | Jadcherla .. | .. | 120 | 500 | 620 |
| 8. | Jaggayyapet .. | 1,300 | .. | .. | 1,300 |
| 9. | Khammam .. | 2,300 | 150 | .. | 2,450 |
| 10. | Kothagudem .. | 1,300 | .. | .. | 1,300 |
| 11. | Kurnool .. | 1,000 | 75 | .. | 1,075 |
| 12. | Mandapet .. | 1,300 | .. | .. | 1,300 |
| 13. | Nellore .. | 1,000 | 300 | .. | 1,300 |
| 14. | Pilar .. | 1,300 | .. | .. | 1,300 |
| 15. | Proddatur .. | 2,600 | .. | .. | 2,600 |
| 16. | Suryapet .. | .. | .. | 500 | 500 |
| 17. | Vizianagaram .. | 1,000 | .. | .. | 1,000 |
| Total .. | | 18,700 | 1,170 | 2,500 | 22,370 |

Thus, the total owned capacity as at the end of March 1969 is 22,370 M.T. The Corporation had, by the end of March 1970 (40) Warehouses with (101) Sub-Warehouses.

Civil Supplies :

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

- I. Administration of various statutes and orders.
- II. Procurement of Paddy and Rice.

III. Distribution of scarce commodities.

IV. Vigilance work.

V. Settlement of old accounts relating to ex-Hyderabad State.

Salient features of the statutes and orders administered by the Department are given below :

1. The A.P. Rice Procurement (Levy) & Restriction on Sales Order, 1967:

Under this order every miller or trader had to deliver 80% of rice stocks milled by him. Through G.O. Ms. No. 164 (F. & A./CS-I) Department, dated 4-3-1970, the percentage of levy to be delivered by every miller and trader was reduced to 50% in Krishna and West Godavari districts and 20% in the rest of the districts.

2. The A.P. Paddy (Levy) Procurement Order, 1967 :

Under this order a cultivator who cultivates upto 5 acres is exempted and no levy is payable. This Order was however rescinded as per G.O. Ms. No. 164, F & A (CS-I), dated 4-2-1970.

3. The A.P. (Procurement) Ex. Mill Price Order, 1966

Through G.O. Ms. No. 69, F & A (CS-V) Department, dated 17-1-1970 the varieties of rice were reclassified and ex-mill procurement prices were re-fixed as shown below :

| | | |
|---|--------|-----------|
| 1. Long/Short slender including scented varieties | 109-31 | per Qtls. |
| 2. Medium slender | .. .. | 86-42 " |
| 3. Long Bold | .. .. | 74-22 " |
| 4. Short Bold | .. .. | 72-69 " |

In addition to the above prices in respect of short bold and coarse rice, a delivery bonus of Rs. 7.63 ps. per quintal for I.R.8. variety and Rs. 4.57 ps. per quintal for all other high yielding varieties are payable. For Molagolukulu rice, an amount of Rs. 4.58 per quintal as bonus is payable.

4. The A.P. Paddy (Procurement) Prices Order, 1967 :

Under this Order the procurement prices fixed for each variety of paddy are as follows :

| | | |
|------------|-------|------------------------|
| Super fine | .. .. | Rs. 70.00 per quintal. |
| Fine | .. .. | Rs. 55.00 per quintal. |
| Coarse | .. .. | Rs. 46.00 per quintal. |

In addition to the above rates a delivery bonus of Rs. 5 per quintal in respect of IR.8 and Rs. 3 in respect of other high yielding varieties is payable.

5. The A.P. Paddy & Rice (Requisitioning of Stocks) Order, 1966 :

Under this Order, the stocks of paddy and rice can be requisitioned from traders and producers. During the period under report, the requisitioning of stock was resorted to,

6. The A.P. Rice & Paddy (Restriction on Movement) Order, 1966 :

This Order was rescinded and the A.P. Rice and Paddy (Restriction on Movement) Order, 1970 was introduced from 4-2-1970 as per G.O. Ms. No. 163, G. & A. Department, dated 4-2-1970, according to which the State is divided into 2 blocks consisting of West Godavari & Krishna as one and the rest of the districts into another. The movement of rice and paddy from one block to another block is restricted by permits.

7. The Southern States (Regulation of Export of Rice) Order, 1964 :

Under this Order, the A.P., and the area comprising Yanam in the Union Territory of Pondicherry, Tamilnadu and the area comprising Pondicherry & Karikal in the union territory of Pondicherry, Mysore & Kerala and Mahi in the union Territory of Pondicherry form a Zone. According to this Order, movement of rice and paddy from any place within a specified area (State) to a place outside that area is restricted by permits. Further under this Order movement of rice from any specified area (State) to any place in the border area or vice versa is restricted by permits.

8. The Rice (Southern Zone) Movement Control Order, 1957 :

Under this Order, the movement of rice and paddy from any place within the Southern Zone comprising the States of Kerala Tamilnadu, Mysore and Pondicherry to outside the Zone is restricted. Further the movement of rice to any place in the border area from any place outside that area or vice versa is restricted by permits.

9. The A.P. Coarse Grains (Export Control) Order, 1965 :

The movement of coarse grains from A.P. State to outside the State or from any place in the state to any place in the border area is restricted.

10. The Inter-Zonal Wheat & Wheat Products (Movement Control) Order, 1964 :

As per this Order, the movement of wheat and wheat products outside the Southern Zone was restricted. However, this was rescinded as per Government of India Lr. No. 204/IZW (I) (A)/13/70-PY-II, dated 4-4-1970. According to the revised order, the movement throughout India, except the rationed areas of West Bengal and Maharashtra is allowed.

11. The A.P. Foodgrains Dealers' Licensing Order, 1964 :

Under this Order every person who engages in the business of purchase, sale or storage for sale of any one of the foodgrains specified in the order in quantity of 10 quantities or more of all foodgrains taken together is required to obtain foodgrains dealer's licence. 10 quintals or more of one foodgrains or 25 quintals, or more of all foodgrains taken together is required to obtain licence.

12. The A.P. Sugar Dealers' Licensing Order, 1963 :

Under this Order a person who stores more than 5 quintals of Sugar at a time has to obtain a licence. There are two kinds of Licences—one Levy Sugar and the other free Sale Sugar. The person dealing in Levy Sugar should obtain a levy sugar licence and a person dealing in free sale sugar should obtain a free sale sugar licence.

13. The Sugar Control Order, 1966 :

According to this Order, the Government of India are empowered to issue release orders of levy sugar and free sale sugar on the Sugar Mills. The ratio fixed for levy sugar and free sale sugar is 70: 30. Under this Order, the Government of India are empowered to fix factory prices for levy sugar and to allot every month quotas to the States to meet their requirements.

14. The A.P. Kerosene (Licensing & Distribution) Order, 1965 :

Under this Order a person storing more than 100 litres at a time has to obtain a licence.

15. The A.P. Exhibition of Price Lists of Goods Order, 1966 :

41 Commodities including foodgrains, edible oils, textiles, drugs, medicines, cycle tyres and tubes, salt and char-coal come under the purview of this order. Every dealer is required to exhibit the price list of essential commodities other than Textiles, Drugs, Medicines. He should also issue receipt for the goods sold except for Salt, and Char-coal.

16. The A. P. Rationing Order, 1966 :

Originally rice and imported wheat in the twin cities Visakhapatnam were under the purview of this Order. But and on 1-4-1968 rice was removed from the purview of this Order so far as twin cities are concerned and on 15-2-1970 so far as Visakhapatnam is concerned.

17. The R.M.I. (R.) Act, 1958 :

Under this Act every person has to obtain a permit from Commissioner, Civil Supplies for the establishment of new rice mills, for recommencing mill operations in a defunct rice mill, expansion or shifting of rice mills. After obtaining the permit, the permit holder shall have to obtain licence from the District Revenue Officer for commencing milling operations.

II. Procurement of Paddy and Rice :

The procurement periods are November to April for first crop and May to October for second crop. The following is the table showing the targets fixed and achievements made.

| | Year | Targets in tonnes. | Achievement in tonnes. |
|-------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| | 1968-69 | | |
| 1st Crop .. | .. Nov. 68-Apr. 69 | 4,47,698 | 2,75,164 |
| | 1968-69 | | |
| 2nd crop | .. May 69 to Oct. 69 | 2,30,900 | 1,01,495 |
| | 1969-70 | | |
| 1st Crop | .. Nov. 69 - Apr. 70 | 4,70,082 | 71,915 |
| | | (Collection till 31-3-1970) | |

The procurement is intended to fulfil the export commitments and to meet the internal requirements.

The following is the table showing the export targets fixed and actual exports made outside the State.

| | Targets (in tonnes) | Exports (in tonnes) |
|------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1st Crop 1968-69 | 3 lakh | 41,006 |
| 2nd crop 1968-69 | | 60,319 |
| | | <hr/> 1,01,325 <hr/> |
| 1st Crop 1969-70 | 3.5 lakh | 30,794 |
| 2nd Crop 1969-70 | | (till 31-3-1970) |

During the year under report there were cyclones and floods and large stocks of rice accumulated with the millers in West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur districts were damaged. The F.C.I., did not accept the damaged stocks. The millers approached High Court in Writs and the High Court directed the State Government to issue export permits for damaged stocks. Till the end of March, 1970, a quantity of 29,190.1 tonnes of damaged rice were exported to other States by the millers.

III. Distribution of Scarce Commodities :

Rice :

Informal Rationing in twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad continued as before 15-2-1970., Rice was allowed to be sold freely in the open market as there were no restrictions on movement of rice to twin cities from all Telangana districts except Nizamabad. However rice was supplied to card holders on an informal basis at the reduced scale.

Statutory Rationing in Visakhapatnam continued as before till 15-2-1970 on which date A.P. Rationing Order, 1966 was rescinded.

Wheat :

Imported wheat continued to be a rationed article till 15-2-1970 in twin cities and Visakhapatnam town. On 15-2-1970 the A.P. Rationing Order, 1966 was rescinded. Still wheat is being supplied to the card holders on an informal basis. The Government of India allots the monthly wheat quotas for the State.

Sugar :

The Government of India introduced partial decontrol of sugar with effect from 23-11-1967 according to which against the production of 1967-68, 70% of allotments are made on the sugar factories on levy basis for meeting the domestic requirements while the remaining 30% released for free sale by sugar factories. Bulk consumers like hoteliers, Confectionaries, etc., have to obtain their requirements from the quotas of free sale sugar sold by the factories. The Government of India allots the monthly quotas to the State.

Kerosene :

The allotment of kerosene from the Oil Companies to meet the requirements of the State are made by the Government of India.

Fair Price Shops :

All the scarce commodities are distributed to the consumers through the F.P. Shops in the districts and ration shops in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and Visakhapatnam town.

Vigilance Cell :

The Vigilance Cell in the Civil Supplies Department was created on 1-5-1968. It has a strength of one Superintendent of Police, eight Deputy Superintendents of Police, 15 Inspectors, 16 Sub-Inspectors and 55 Constables.

During the year 1969-70 (i.e., from 1-4-1969 to 31-3-1970) the Vigilance Cell detected 1,797 cases involving 1,898 persons. Of these cases, 100 were of black-marketing, 272 of inter-block smuggling, 1,008 of inter-State smuggling and 325 of violations of other control orders like A.P. Foodgrains Dealers' Licensing Order and Andhra Pradesh Exhibition of Price Lists of Goods order. A quantity of 29,164 quintals of foodgrains was seized. 460 cycle tyres and 71,171 litres of kerosene were also seized. On the inter-State boarders 40 lorries, 4 buses, 6 Ambassador cars, one Motor Cycle, 8 Boats, 355 carts, 4 rickshaws, 100 cycles, 677 bulls, 2 cows, 441 donkeys, 42 horses and 63 camels were intercepted. The value of the property initially seized is Rs. 59.36 lakhs. Properties worth Rs. 5,21,440 were confiscated to Government.

100 persons responsible for black-marketing, 314 persons responsible for inter-block smuggling, 1,159 persons responsible for inter-State smuggling, 325 persons responsible for violation of A.P. Foodgrains Dealers) Licensing Order and A.P. Exhibition of Price Lists of Goods Order, etc., were arrested.

During the year under review, 550 cases involving 499 persons were convicted of which fine alone was imposed in 490 cases, both fine and imprisonment in 15 cases and imprisonment alone in 45 cases. A sum of Rs. 76,924 was realised by way of fines. Properties worth Rs. 5,21,440 were confiscated to Government. The remaining cases are either pending trial or are under investigation.

Animal Husbandry Department :**Sailent features of the Department during the year :**

1. 8 Key Village Blocks were newly established and 2 blocks were strengthened under expansion programme. Altogether 66 A.I. Units were newly started under the Key Village Scheme.

2. One Regional Cattle Development Unit at Zaheerabad was established with 26 A.I. Units, under I.C.D.P. Hyderabad. Out of 26 Units, 11 A.I. Units were of the former K.V. Block.

3. 6 Holstein Freisian bulls were obtained from Banaglore, at a cost of Rs. 20,000 and they were stationed at C.S.C.C., Gannavaram.

4. 4 Jersey bulls calves and 13 heifer calves were obtained under Heifer Projects (U.S.A.) at a cost of Rs. 68,000 and they were stationed at C.S.C.C., Hyderabad and C.C.D.F., Mamnoon.

5. 380 Corriedale sheep from the flock of sheep given as gift by the society "For Those Who Have Less," in Australia and they were kept at Government Dairy Farm, Visakhapatnam, Government Livestock Farm, Chintapalli and Sheep Farm, Penukonda.

6. The 2 P.M.Cs., at Warangal and Kakinada were upgraded and one Poultry Marketing Centre at Kurnool was newly established, in addition to 11 sub-centres.

7. 21 'Own Your-own Veterinary Dispensaries' were newly established.

Veterinary Activities :

Activities under Animal Health Division during 1969-70.—This division can be divided into two :

1. Disease treatment, and
2. Disease control wings.

The Disease treatment wing comprises of Veterinary Institutions, like Veterinary Hospitals, Minor Veterinary Dispensaries, own Your Veterinary Dispensaries, Primary Veterinary Dispensaries and Rural Veterinary Dispensaries at which the ailing animals are treated either chereapeutically or surgically. There are at present 1,214 veterinary institutions of which 35 veterinary Hospitals, are the premier ones in this wing. During the year 20 Own Your Own Veterinary Dispensaries and one Minor Veterinary Dispensary were established.

Work done in brief : Veterinary Hospitals.—The work done by the 7 Veterinary Hospitals i./c. of Gazetted Superintendents during the year under report as compared to last year is given below :

| Sl.No. | Item. | During the year under report 1969-70 | During the pre- vious year 1968-69 |
|--------|-----------------------------|--|--|
| 1. | Daily average attendance .. | <u>1,411</u> 7 | <u>1,414</u> 7 |
| 2. | Total Cases treated : | | |
| | B : 59,219 | | |
| | E. : 711 | 4,28,063 | 4,30,842 |
| | O.: 3,68,13 | | |
| 3. | Operations | 3,447 | 4,030 |
| 4. | Castrations | 1,869 | 2,101 |
| 5. | Vaccinations | 1,44,047 | 3,50,648 |
| 6. | Specimens examined .. | 19,771 | 16,650 |

Avlothane.—During 1969-70 Government of India released foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 25,000 towards the import of Avlothane and Antrycide Prosalt.

Orders have been placed on Messrs I.C.I. Madras to supply Avlothane during 1970-71 also and a further supply 1,047 x 7 lbs. of tins of Avlothane is awaited.

The extent to which the Veterinary aid provided by the State Government, from the time of inception of the State, Planwise, is as follows :

| Sl.No. | Year. | No. of departmental institutions giving veterinary aid. | | | No. of Bovines catered by | |
|--------|-------------------------------|---|---------------------------|--------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | Graduate institutions. | Non-Graduate Institutions | Total. | Graduate Veterinary Institutions | A.H.D. Institution giving Vety. aid. |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 1. | Beginning of 2nd Plan 1956 .. | 321 | 86 | 407 | 53,700 | 42,400 |
| 2. | Beginning of 3rd plan 1962 .. | 706 | 243 | 949 | 27,300 | 20,300 |
| 3. | Beginning of 4th Plan 1966 .. | 769 | 914 | 1,683 | 24,900 | 11,400 |
| 4. | 1967-68 .. | 890 | 870 | 1,760 | 22,400 | 11,400 |
| 5. | 1968-69 .. | 907 | 933 | 1,840 | 21,084 | 10,398 |
| 6. | 1969-70 .. | 942 | 1,001 | 1,943 | 20,311 | 9,847 |

Clinical Laboratories : Examination of Clinical Materials:

The quality and efficiency of treatment mainly depends on the correct results of the examination of the clinical materials collected from the ailing animals. This item of work is being attended to at various levels, viz.,

- (i) Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries wherever microscopes are available.
- (ii) Clinical Laboratories.
- (iii) Veterinary Biological Research Institute.

Specimens examined at Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries :

The work done by them is as follows :

| | | |
|---|----|----------|
| Number of specimens collected .. | .. | 1,91,899 |
| Number of specimens examined .. | .. | 70,047 |
| Number sent to clinical laboratories .. | .. | 1,10,121 |
| Number sent to Veterinary College .. | .. | 865 |
| Number sent to V.B.R.I. .. | .. | 11,116 |
| Number positive results .. | .. | 63,511 |

Specimens examined at Clinical Laboratories :

During the year under report (3) more clinical laboratories were started at Srikakulam, Nalgonda and Karimnagar, making (16) clinical laboratories in the State. These clinical laboratories also attended to the disease investigation work, besides attending to the examination of clinical materials. The number of specimens examined by them is as follows :

| | | | |
|--|----|----|----------|
| No. of specimens received | .. | .. | 1,34,161 |
| No. of specimens examined | .. | .. | 1,32,710 |
| No. of which are unfit for examination | .. | .. | 1,071 |
| No. of specimens sent to the V.B.R.I. | .. | .. | 259 |
| No. of specimens sent to Vety. College | .. | .. | 313 |
| No. of specimens sent to I.V.R.I. | .. | .. | 88 |
| No. of specimens declared positive | .. | .. | 41,424 |

Specimens examined at V.B.R.I. Hyderabad :

In addition to the above, the team of Disease Investigation Officers at V.B.R.I., helped the field staff in the correct diagnosis of the ailments of the livestock. The specimens examined by D.I.Os., is as follows :

| Sl.No. | D.I.O. | No. of specimens examined. | Positive resulted. |
|--------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | D.I.O. General | 10,175 | 2,977 |
| 2. | D.I.O. Sheep & Goat | 4,747 | 1,946 |
| 3. | D.I.O. Poultry | 6,449 | 1,299 |
| 4. | D.I.O. Sheep Pox | 181 | 12 |
| Total | | 21,552 | 6,234 |

Fascioliasis Schemes.—This scheme envisages the control of liver fluke disease which is rampant in water logged areas.

There were two experimental research stations, at Banswada and Armour with laboratory facilities to examine the dung samples of the ruminants to assess the percentage of *Fasciola* infection in the area. The work at these two centres was managed by the Two Veterinary Assistant Surgeons with the assistance of the staff provided. In addition the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons were entrusted with the work of Supervising the 10 Units and 9 sub-units in their area. The 2 units and 2 sub-units of Fascioliasis scheme in Medak district were kept under the direct control of Special Officer, Nizamabad.

When the scheme was started the Survey conducted by Dr. Mahajan revealed 80% of infection among the livestock in most of the villages. Due to constant endeavour from the inception of the scheme the per-

centage of infection has slowly been brought down to 10 to 15% in most of the villages.

The following control measures were adopted against the liver fluke disease during the year 1969-70.

1. Measures taken to kill the intermediate hosts.

(a) Physical collection and destruction of the snails.

(b) Arrest of breeding and destruction of snails by spraying with copper sulphate.

Mass treatment to susceptible livestock was done with carbon tetrachloride, to eliminate and control the liver fluke infection in the area.

Control of contagious diseases : The treatment at the Veterinary institutions is mostly confined to non-contagious cases. The out-breaks of contagious diseases of livestock and Poultry are promptly investigated and controlled by conducting prophylactic as well as preventive vaccinations.

During the year under report 1,505 out breaks 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 the department has taken against these diseased during the year under report.

| Sl. No | Contagious disease | No. of O.B.Rs received | No. of Districts affected | No. of deaths | Total vaccinations done | No. of free centres where preventive vaccinations were done |
|------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| <i>Among Bovines :</i> | | | | | | |
| 1. | H.S. | 783 | 20 | 2,856 | 41,06,265 | 9,110 |
| 2. | B.Q. | 331 | 19 | 1,015 | 17,74,522 | 5,520 |
| 3. | F. & M. | 32 | 5 | 17 | .. | .. |
| 4. | R.P. | 96 | 13 | 898 | 28,78,868 | 5,751 |
| <i>Among Sheep :</i> | | | | | | |
| 5. | E.T. | 174 | 15 | 1,178 | 17,86,958 | 2,419 |
| 6. | R.P. | 4 | 2 | 603 | 31,106 | .. |
| 7. | S.P. | 30 | 5 | 367 | 1,41,973 | 289 |
| <i>Among Poultry :</i> | | | | | | |
| 8. | R.D | 19 | 9 | 237 | 80,28,209 | 15,260 |

Rinderpest : During the year under report 96 Bovines, and 4 sheep were reported infected. The affected districts are Guntur and Krishna.

All the Rinderpest outbreaks were attended to within the shortest time possible.

During the year under report 1,36,545 vaccinations were done and 27,73,429 vaccinations were done in disease free areas.

Meat inspection : The inspection of animals to be slaughtered in the slaughter houses, both antimortem and post mortem, is one of the important public health activities undertaken by the staff of this Department. The municipalities of Vijayawada, Kakinada and the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad continued to engage the services of whole-time qualified veterinarians for meat inspection work.

At present Sanitary Inspectors and medical Graduates of medical and Public Health Department are also attending to this work at some places in the State.

The authorised meat inspection work done in this State as reported by the Departmental Officers is shown on the table as follows :

The Number of Animals inspected, condemned and number of animals actually slaughtered at the slaughter-houses during 1969-70 is furnished below.

| Sl. No. | Category | No. of animals inspected | No. of animals condemned | No. of animals actually slaughtered | Whole carcasses condemned | Portions condemned |
|----------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (6) |
| 1. | Cattle .. | 1,09,687 | 9,605 | 1,00,082 | 266 | 9,116 |
| 2. | Buffaloes .. | 50,787 | 6,059 | 44,728 | 151 | 4,848 |
| 3. | Sheep .. | 10,98,838 | 60,091 | 10,38,747 | 1,107 | 22,189 |
| 4. | Goats .. | 7,81,945 | 35,852 | 7,46,093 | 542 | 16,732 |
| 5. | Pigs .. | 14,414 | 25 | 14,389 | .. | 272 |
| Total .. | | 20,55,671 | 1,11,632 | 19,44,039 | 2,067 | 53,157 |

Animal Husbandry Department activities in Agency Areas : There are (5) Districts covering (25) Panchayat Samithies in the State in which the agency areas are situated :

- (1) Srikakulam, (2) Vizag, (3) East Godavari, (4) West Godavari
(5) Khammam.

(55) Veterinary Institutions of various categories are attending to the needs of the livestock population in that area.

The veterinary personnel who attended to the needs of the livestock in this area treated 2,19,149 cases, did 20,342 castrations and 7,18,979 vaccinations besides distribution of 30 breeding bulls, 743 sheep, 350 Pigs, 771 Ducks, 4,620 Poultry, 5,106 Hatching eggs and 26,000 fingerlings during the year under report.

Scheduled Areas : There are 8 Districts, viz., Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East and West Godavari, Khammam, Warangal, Mahaboobnagar and Adilabad covering 30 Panchayat Samithi Blocks in the State, in which the scheduled areas are situated.

The needs of the Livestock and Poultry are attended to by 56 Veterinary Institutions covering 485 villages all the activities for the development of livestock in these areas are directed through Panchayat Samithi staff.

During the year under report the departmental personnel in these areas treated 2,37,501 cases, did 20,401 castrations besides distribution of 191 bulls, 723 Sheep, 350 Pigs, 5,014 Poultry, 771 Ducks, 6,706 hatching eggs and 30,021 fingerlings.

Public Co-operation : Because the Livestock owners are convinced of the utility of the services done to their dumb animals and indirectly to their own economic conditions, the public have come forward and provided 502 buildings on rent free basis whose annual rental value is estimated at Rs. 1.26 lakhs.

(ii) donated 187 buildings worth Rs. 21.34 lakhs.

(iii) Contributed Rs. 2.99 lakhs both in kind and in cash towards purchase of medicines, equipment, furniture, etc., required for running the institutions ; and

(iv) donated 168.26 acres of land whose value is about Rs. 9.05 lakhs upto the end of the year under report.

Livestock development—Cattle Development Activities—Government Livestock Farms (Achievements): During the year 1969-70, 11 Livestock Farms continued to function with the primary objective of producing pedigree heifers and bulls for distribution among the cattle breeders for upgrading the local livestock. Ongole, Hallikar Sindhi, Tharparkar, Deoni, Malvi, Malvi Tharparkar crosses and Murrah are the breeds that are being maintained at the Livestock Farms. In addition to these, the exotic breeds Guernsey, Jersey, are also being maintained for cross breeding purposes.

The following is the classification of Livestock at the various Livestock Farms in the State as on 31st March 1970.

| Details | | Stock as on 31-3-1969 | Stock as on 31-3-1970 |
|---------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. | Milch | 541 | 506 |
| 2. | Dry | 275 | 309 |
| 3. | N.P. | 144 | 98 |
| | Total breedable stock .. | 960 | 913 |
| 4. | Young stock .. | 1,131 | 1,173 |
| 5. | Bulls | 20 | 21 |
| | | 2,111 | 2,107 |

The Livestock farms covered an area of 10,050.12 acres during the year and cultivated about 2,440.92 acres with different dry and wet cultivated crops to meet the fodder requirements of the cattle maintained in the farms. 2,48,54,184 Kgs. of fodder of different crops like paragrass, Hybrid Napir, Cholam, Sajja, Cowpea, Maise, Sunhemp, etc., was produced to meet the requirements of fodder in the Farms.

Loan facilities to private cattle breeders : The Nationalised Book have taken the lead for advancing loans to private dairies for development of dairy industry in the State. During the year under report 162 loan applications were recommended amounting to Rs. 59,00,937 to develop dairy farms in the State for increased milk production.

Formation of Key Village Blocks and achievements during the year : At the beginning of the year there were 34 Key Village Blocks with 336 sub-centres. Eventhough the demand for more Key Village Blocks and additional sub-centres are encouraging, they could not materialise in view of the stringent financial position of the State.

By the end of the year there were 41 Key Village Blocks with 349 sub-centres, totalling 390 Artificial Insemination Units (including main centres). These 41 Key Village Blocks are grouped into 5 Key Village Circles.

Centralised Semen Collection Centres : These centres are popularly known as Semen Banks. In the light of the ever-increasing application of scientific techniques in the area of cattle breeding, this Department undertook to set up 9 Semen Collection centres in certain key places of the State during the Third Five-Year Plan period. During the year under report 2 full fledged Centralised Semen Collection Centres were established one at Pentapadu (West Godavari District) and the other at Srikakulam under the Ayacut Development Programme and they were opened on 6th October 1969 and 16th November 1969 respectively. The Semen Collection Centre, Narasannapeta was shifted to Srikakulam on

2nd March 1970. Thus there were 12 semen Banks functioning in the State besides the one miniature semen bank at the School of Animal Reproduction, Mandapeta.

The Government of India has released Foreign Exchange during 1969-70 to the tune of Rs. 7,500 for the import of catalase and Polymixin B. Sulphate for use in coconut milk extender. Nutritional Bio-Chemicals Corporation in U.S.A. have been requested to supply 19 vials each 25 M.V. of Polymixin B Sulphate and 39 vials of each 10 cc of catalase sterile and the chemicals are expected in India during May, 1970.

Fodder Development : During the year under report improved fodder like H.N. Paragrass, R.C. buffalo grass, guinea grass, etc., were introduced in an area of 22.50 acres. A quantity of 77,272 Kgs. of fodder was ensiled and a total No. 6,58,300 of exotic grass slips were supplied.

Panchayat Samithi and Departmental A.I. Centres : There were 345 P.S. A.I. Units and 132 Departmental A.I. Units and 23 Non-Departmental A.I. Units functioning in the State which attended to the Cattle Development activity through A.I. Programme.

Key Village Extension Centres : The Key Village Extension Centres were established in such areas where it was too early to start A.I. work because the public have not shed the conventional methods, to adopt artificial breeding for their cattle in place of Natural services.

Five Key Village Extension Centres functioned during the year 1969-70 under the control of Livestock Officers.

Goshala Development Schemes : There are about 50 Goshala in the State. Of the 15 Goshala which were included under the Goshala Development Scheme during Second Five-Year Plan and continued during third plan, only 9 Goshalas were retained in the scheme, and the other six were removed from the scheme as they have not shown adequate progress. Andhra State Federation of Goshala and Pinjarapoles is functioning at Hyderabad to look after the interests of Goshalas and to co-ordinate their activities with the State Animal Husbandry Department.

The following are the particulars of Goshalas which are included in the Goshala Development Scheme during the year 1969-70 :

| Sl. No. | Name of the Goshala | District | Breed maintained |
|---------|---------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| 1. | Sri Venkateswara Goshala, Tirupathi. | Chittoor | .. Sindhi Narayana Cross breed. |
| 2. | Vizianagaram Goshala .. | Vizag | .. Ongole |
| 3. | Sri Krishna Goshala, Ananthagiri. | Hyderabad | .. Deoni, Cross breed |
| 4. | Sri Venkatesh Garabehani, Tolichowki. | Hyderabad | .. Do. |
| 5. | Goseva Mandal, Narasingi | Hyderabad | .. Do. |

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
|-----|---------------------------------|--------------|------------------|
| 6. | Nizamabad Goshala | .. Nizamabad | .. Ongole, Deoni |
| 7. | Adoni Pinjarapole | .. Kurnool | .. Ongole |
| 8. | Gorabshama Sanga, Guntur | Guntur | .. Ongole |
| 9. | Gorabshama Sanga, Vijayawada | Krishna | .. Ongole |

Feed Mixing Plants.—During certain parts of the year feeding of concentrates are a necessity for the animals in milk, therefore with this in view, Feeding Mixing Plants are established in the Intensive Cattle Development Block areas, which themselves are located in milk shed areas of Vijayawada and Hyderabad.

Sheep Development activities.—At present there are 3 sheep breeding Farms and 3 Sheep units attached one each to a Government Livestock Farm in the State. At these places local Nellore breed which is noted for mutton production is mainly maintained.

Besides 3 sheep farms and 3 sheep Units, 4 S.S. Units, 7 S.D. Units and 22 B.W.E. Centres have carried out the extension work in the districts of the State.

The following is the stock maintained in the three sheep Breeding Farms and 3 Sheep Units attached to the Government Livestock Farms during the years 1968-69 and 1969-70.

| Category | SBF (3) | | S. Units (3) | | Total | |
|----------|---------|---------|--------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 |
| 1. Rams | 45 | 49 | 9 | 8 | 54 | 57 |
| 2. Ewes | 948 | 939 | 227 | 176 | 1,275 | 1,114 |
| 3. Lambs | 393* | 482 | 283 | 190 | 676 | 672 |
| | 1,386 | 1,469 | 519 | 374 | 1,905 | 1,843* |

*The Stock includes corriedale sheep stationed at Sheep Farm, Penukonda.

Note.—SBF—Sheep Breeding Farm.
S. Us.—Sheep Units.

Corriedale sheep.—The Government of India have allotted 380 Corriedale sheep and they were received from the society "For those who have less" from Australia, during the year 1969-70. The details of these sheep stationed at different Livestock and Sheep Farms are as follows :

| | | | | |
|----|---|----|-----|-----|
| 1. | Government Dairy Farm, Visakhapatnam | R. | E. | T. |
| | | 20 | 80 | 100 |
| 2. | Government Livestock Farm, Chintapalli | .. | .. | .. |
| | | 29 | 180 | 209 |
| 3. | Sheep Farm, Penukonda | .. | .. | .. |
| | | 14 | 56 | 70 |
| | Total | .. | 63 | 316 |
| | | | | 379 |

(One Ram died during transit from Calcutta to Visakhapatnam)

Piggery Development Activities and Regional Pig Breeding Station-Cum Bacon Factory.—Andhra Pradesh has a little over 6 lakhs of pigs which is nearly 12% of the total pig population in India. They contribute more than 7,000 tonnes of pork annually, valued at 10 million rupees. The concentration of pig population is more in coastal Andhra.

At present there are three Pig Breeding Stations in the State undertaking extensive pig breeding work for supply of requirements to the Bacon Factory at Gannavaram.

One small Piggery Unit at Government Livestock Farm, Chintaladevi was established during the year 1969-70 for pig breeding operations.

Bacon Factory.—The installation of equipment of the Bacon factory was completed by August, 1969 with a capacity to handle 50 pigs per day, but now it could handle only 5 pigs per day. During the year 800 pigs valued at Rs. 1,75,539 were supplied by the private breeders to the Bacon Factory.

Poultry Development Activities.—During the year under report, six Regional Poultry Farms, eight District Poultry Farms, two Poultry units, (45) Applied Nutrition Programmes; 19 Expanded Nutrition Programme units and 6 Poultry Marketing Centres and 11 Poultry Marketing Sub-Centres functioned under the control of this department to accelerate the poultry development in the State.

At the end of the year the Government Poultry Institutions maintained 384 cocks, 5,492 hens, 3,973 growers and 26,839 chicks. During the year they have received 3,12,814 poultry from various sources. The following is the stock maintained in the poultry farms and units at the end of the year 1969-70.

| | Regional Poultry Farms | District Poultry Farms | Poultry Units | Total |
|---------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|--------|
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| Cocks | 309 | 69 | 6 | 384 |
| Hens | 4,025 | 1,418 | 49 | 5,492 |
| Growers | 3,538 | 2,342 | 93 | 6,700 |
| Chicks | 27,089 | 1,647 | 103 | 28,839 |
| Total | 34,961 | 5,476 | 251 | 40,688 |

This year 4 Regional Poultry Farms and 6 District Poultry Farms have earned profits when recurring expenditure only is taken into consideration.

Loan facilities to poultry breeders.—During the year loan facilities through Nationalised Banks at a cheaper rate of interest were extended

to private poultry breeders to create incentive for increased egg and poultry production. 55 loan applications were forwarded for sanction of loans amounting to Rs. 21,80,575 to commercial egg production farms

Cyclone relief operations in Andhra Pradesh during 1969-70.—Most unfortunately the two unprecedented Cyclones in May, 1969 and November 1969 that ravaged the coastal districts and Khammam district, have taken a heavy toll of life and caused destruction to property, heavy loss of livestock, etc., besides other things.

Education and Training—General.—In order to tone up the efficiency of the departmental staff in the discharge of their technical duties, officers Gazetted as well as Non-Gazetted working in different sections of the Animal Husbandry Department are either deputed or permitted to undergo Post-Graduate Training Courses available within the country or sent abroad to enrich their knowledge with the experience gained at the institutions.

School of Animal Reproduction, Mandapeta.—With the increase in the tempo of cattle development work in the State A.I., has proved to be widely adopted to achieve the objects and many personnel of different categories trained in Andhra Pradesh, viz., Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, Veterinary Livestock Inspectors, Veterinary Compounders are required. In order to train the Senior Veterinary Assistant Surgeons for 3 months in Artificial Insemination and Physiopathology of Reproduction on the same lines as the course at Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Isatnagar, the original A.I. Training Centre was upgraded to the status of a school Refresher course for departmental officers is also undertaken in the school.

Key Village Block, Mandapeta.—The Key Village Block, Mandapeta is functioning under the control of the Principal, School of Animal Reproduction, Mandapeta. The details of work turned in this block is given along with other Key Village Blocks.

The details of personnel trained at this school since its inception are given hereunder :

Statement showing the details of personnel trained since its inception.

| | Departmental | Vety. Assistant Surgeons | Vety. Livestock Inspectors | Stockmen. | Vety. Compounders | P.G. Trainees | Total |
|----------|--------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|-------------------|---------------|-------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 1963-64 | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 |
| 1964-65 | .. | 9 | 34 | .. | 23 | .. | 66 |
| 1965-66 | .. | .. | 134 | .. | .. | .. | 134 |
| 1966-67 | .. | 50 | 94 | .. | 21 | 6 | 171 |
| 1967-68 | .. | 95 | .. | .. | .. | 21 | 116 |
| 1968-69 | .. | 72 | .. | .. | .. | 24 | 96 |
| 1969-70 | 5 | 59 | .. | .. | .. | 17 | 81 |
| Total .. | 5 | 295 | 262 | .. | 44 | 68 | 674 |

FISHERIES DEPARTMENT

Fisheries Development and Exploitation :

A. Marine Fisheries :

Review.—Marine fishery landings were recorded at 32 Centres in the coastal districts of the State, *i.e.*, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur and Nellore districts. As per the data recorded at these centres, the average landings per centre comes to 335.6 M. Tons during the year as against 314.00 M. Tons last year. The total marine fishery production for the calender year 1969 is estimated to be 1,57,374 M. Tons as against 1,47,264 M. Tons during the years.

Mechanisation of fishing craft :

The Boat Building Yard at Kakinada completed its 11th year in serving the fishing industry by designing, constructing and supplying various types of boats required by fishermen, Diploma Holders and Central and State Government departments and organisations.

Fisheries Training Institute :

During the year 20 fishermen (19th batch) from coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh were admitted and given one year training from 20th March 1969 to 19th March 1970. They were given practical training in navigation, Seamanship and handling of mechanised boats of 37 Ft., and 32 Ft., fitted with 60 H.P. Marine engines.

B. Inland Fisheries :

(1) *Review of Fishery.*—Fresh water fish market statistics were collected at 105 Centres during the calender year 1969. As per the data recorded at these centres, the average fresh water fish market arrivals per centre come to 52.22 in 1969 as against 41.45 M. Tons in 1968. The estimates of Indian fishery production worked out on the basis of this data comes 95561 M. Tons during the calender year 1969 as against 75,921 in 1968. Thus there is an increase in fresh water fish catches to the extent of 19,730 M. Tons.

(2) *Seed collection.*—During the year Major Carp Induced breeding experiments were conducted at 38 centres. Out of 467 experiments conducted 257 experiments were successful and yielded 71.99 lakhs fry.

(3) *Tank Fisheries.*—During the year under report fisheries of 3,873 tanks were leased out and an amount of Rs. 5.69 lakhs were realised as against Rs. 5.27 lakhs during the year 1968-69.

(4) *Licensing schemes.*—A total revenue of Rs. 1.62 lakhs was realised during the year under report by assuming 9,697 licences as against 2.04 lakhs and 11,389 Nos., of licences during the previous year.

Fish Preservation, Processing and Transport :

Fish curing yards.—Out of the 15 fish curing yards in the State only 10 yards have functioned during the year under report. No new yards were opened during the year under report.

During the year under review a total quantity of 6,016.21 quintals of fish was let in for curing fish at these yards. The salt issued for this purpose is 815.65 quintals and the fish let out after curing was 3,338.68 quintals. The No. of ticket holders, who cured their fish in fish curing yards is 1,697.

Ice Plants and Cold Storages.—During the year under report the Cold Storage and Ice Plants functioned at Hyderabad, Nizamsagar, Nagarjunasagar, Nellore, Padala (Tadepalligudem), Visakhapatnam.

Quick transport facilities.—During the year under report a total quantity of 437 tons, 7 quintals, 79 kgs. of fish was transported along with 13,673 persons. An amount of Rs. 15,770.38 was realised as transport charges for fish and fishermen during this year. The expenditure on these vehicles amounted to Rs. 67,180.23.

Canning Plant.—The regular production of Canning Plant was started on 17th May 1968. In spite of difficulties in procuring raw materials, the plant worked successfully and produced 28,839 cans in 1968-69. During 1968-69 experiments were made with other varieties of fish like Scianoids and Kanakurtas that are available locally. The canning of these fish also can be taken up in case sufficient quantity of lacterius are not available.

Fisheries Extensions.—During the year under report, Government sanctioned 8 more extension blocks, *i.e.*, Kapileswarapuram, Rayavaram, Ganapavaram, Nidadavolu, Porumamilla, Narsapur, Mahaboobabad and Nirmal in addition to the 43 existing blocks. That is altogether there are 51 Fisheries Extension Blocks in the State.

Socio-economics of Fisheries :

(1) *Fisheries Co-operative Societies.*—At the beginning of the year under review there are 564 fishermen co-operative Societies of which 549 are primary Co-operative Societies, 13 Marketing Societies and 2 Apex Societies. At the end of the year, there are 560 primary Co-operative Societies, 13 marketing societies and 2 Apex Societies.

(a) *Primary Societies.*—There are 560 primary Co-operative Societies as on 31st March 1970, with a membership of 51,983 persons and share capital of Rs. 4,26,277.90. During the year under report, these societies have taken 4,831 tanks and river pits and paid to Government 4.01 lakhs towards lease amount.

(b) *Marketing Societies.*—There are 13 Fishermen Co-operative Marketing Societies with a membership of 2,804 persons and share capital of Rs. 6,14,675.00. Out of these societies only 2 Societies, *i.e.*, (1) Nizamsagar Fishermen Co-operative Marketing Society Limited and (2) Central Delta Fishermen Central Co-operative Society, Ltd., Amalapuram are

observed to have done good business in fish and nylon, etc., as was in previous years.

(1) *The Nizamsagar Fishermen Co-operative Marketing Society.*—This was registered in the year 1962 to procure and market the catches, caught by the fishermen around Nizamsagar reservoir. The society is having membership of 377 persons and share capital of Rs. 4,141.50. During the year under report the society procured 73,637.700 kgs. of fish valued Rs. 79,872.87 and sold for Rs. 79,845.83. Most of this fish was sold to Hyderabad Fishermen Central Co-operative Society, Limited, Hyderabad. The Society also sold locally at Nizamsagar 1,309.800 kgs. for Rs. 2,615.96. The society purchased Rs. 13,762.77 Ps. worth of nylon yarn out of which nylon yarn worth Rs. 6,907.60 was sold to the members.

A provision store is also being run for the fishermen since 1st September 1967 with share capital of Rs. 2,700.00 and with a loan of Rs. 8,000.00. The members are being provided with all kinds of commodities including controlled commodities at fair prices.

(2) *The Central Delta Fishermen Co-operative Society, Ltd., Amalapuram.*—is a federation of primary Co-operative Societies and was registered in 1962 for the purpose of implementation of Master Plan drafted for the development of the fishing industry in Konaseema area consisting of Amalapuram, Razole and Kothapeta taluks, Kakinada town and Tallarevi Panchayat Samithi area in East Godavari district. The master plan envisages a package approach for the development of fisheries through mechanisation of fishing, fish preservation and marketing. The Society has a share capital of Rs. 5,65,850.00 including of the amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs invested by the State Government. Out of the total No. of 28 boats, obtained by the society only 8 boats are fit for economic fishing. The total value of the fish caught during the year by the society is Rs. 1,34,044.19 Ps. The society also sold nylon worth Rs. 47,557.58 Ps. to the fishermen of the area. During the year under report the society sold ice worth Rs. 19,125.42 Ps. out of the ice produced at their ice factory, Amalapuram.

(c) *Apex Co-operative Societies.*—Two Apex Fisherman Co-operative Societies were formed in 1960, one for Andhra region and another for Telangana region with a view to co-ordinate the activities of the large numbers of primary and Marketing Societies and to develop fishing industry on modern and improved lines and also to better the economic conditions of fishermen engaged in the profession, continued to work during the year under report.

1. *Hyderabad Fishermen Central Co-operative Society, Ltd.*—This is an Apex Fishermen Central Co-operative Society with jurisdiction over Telangana region of Andhra Pradesh and is a federation of 75 Nos., of Inland Primary Co-operative Societies in the region. The State Government aided the Society by contributing Rs. 10,000 as share capital and Rs. 1.30 lakhs as working capital. During the year under report, the Government sanctioned Rs. 50,000.00 as loan for purchase of fishery requisities.

The society sold to the fishermen of the region during the year under report, nylon yarn of 1,783.990 kgs. worth Rs. 87,731.41 Ps.

2. *Andhra Fishermen Central Co-operative Society, Ltd.*—This society is a federation of 150 coastal and Inland fishermen Primary and marketing societies in Andhra area of the State. The main object of the society is to promote and develop the fishing industry on modern and improved methods and production and marketing of shark liver oil products. The Society is operating well equipped 9 trawl mechanised boats at two centres, *i.e.*, 4 at Vizag and 5 at Kakinada.

A total quantity of 2,26,947.400 kgs. of fish was landed at both the centres and the same was marketted for Rs. 2.23 lakhs.

Applied Nutrition Programmes.—The programme was implemented in 18 blocks of 14 districts of Andhra Pradesh and Inland fishery centre at Hussainsagar. At the Inland Fishery Centre, Hussainsagar 4,12,000 fingerlings were produced during the year under report. In the former, *i.e.*, in 18 blocks, 49 tanks were selected for fish culture and 2,283 beneficiaries from 76 villages were selected during 1969-70. 4,17,794 Nos. of seed were stocked in the tanks under the scheme and 5,465.721 kgs. of fish was exploited and 2,443.681 kgs. of fish was distributed. An amount of Rs. 5,366.24 was realised during the year under report. 5 mechanised boats of 32' size were supplied to the Central Delta Fishermen Central Co-operative Society Limited, Amalapuram and 3 boats of 37' size were supplied to Andhra Fishermen Central Co-operative Society, Ltd., Vijayawada and these were operated at Kakinada and Visakhapatnam centres.

Brief Note in regard to the implementation of Plan Schemes in the Annual Plan 1969-70 :

An amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs was provided in the budget for 1969-70 with a view mainly to produce 150 lakhs of fingerlings and construction of 30 boats besides implementing the scheme at Kakinada for operation of 45 mechanised boats spread over a period of 3 years by Andhra Fishermen Central Co-operative Society by obtaining loan from Agricultural Refinance Corporation and issue of loans to the Apex Co-operative Societies. The provision was apportioned in (A) and (T) as Rs. 27.50 lakhs and Rs. 2.50 lakhs respectively.

Strengthening of Marketing Statistics, Directorate and divisions :

The proposed staff under this scheme was deferred by the Government. The proposal will be renewed during 1970-71.

Loans to Fishermen Co-operatives.—Out of the provision, Rs. 3.00 lakh was released to the Zilla Development Board, Kurnool for the establishment of a fish farm at Nandyal as sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 371, dated 5th March 1970 but the amount could not be adjusted into Zilla Development Board, funds due to N.G.Os. Strike. Out of the remaining amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs Government have accorded sanction of loan of Rs. 0.80 lakhs and Rs. 0.55 lakhs to Andhra Fishermen Central Co-operative Society Limited, and Hyderabad Fishermen Central Co-operative Society, Ltd., Hyderabad respectively for the purchase of fishery requisities to be distributed to the fishermen at subsidised rates. The amount was drawn by the Apex Societies. The remaining amount of Rs. 0.65 lakhs proposed as share capital to both the Apex Societies, was deferred by the Government.

Integrated Milk Project :

The year 1969-70 is an important year for Dairy Development in Schemes in Andhra Pradesh. Dairy Schemes in Andhra Pradesh witnessed allround progress during the year and there has been hectic activity both in terms of expansion and consolidation of the various milk coling and chilling centres and Dairy Plants. In particular, mention can be made of the following dairies.

- | | | |
|---|----|--|
| (1) Rajahmundry Dairy .. | .. | Commissioned during December, 1969. |
| (2) Chittoor Dairy .. | .. | Commissioned during December, 1969. |
| (3) Milk Products Factory, Vijayawada. | | Commissioned during April, 1969. |

The Milk Products Factory at Vijayawada is the largest Public Sector undertaking on which work was started in 1962-63. Last year milk worth nearly Rs. 2 crores in Vijayawada milk shed area has been handled by this factory and to this extent, the rural economy has been strengthened. Even during the first year of the operation of the factory, the milk procurement in this area was stepped up considerably and during the peak period the factory handled 78,000 litres of milk a day.

Another land mark in the progress of dairy industry in the State is the starting of Inter-State Milk supplies, towards the end of 1969-70. Supply of milk to Madras as a forerunner to the concept of Inter-State Milk Grid has been undertaken under the "Operation Flood" programme. Every day, commencing from 3rd March, 1970, milk is being supplied to Madras to help the consumers in that city without any inconvenience to the local demand. This step has been very much commended by the Indian Dairy Corporation and augurs well for a factory at Vijayawada which is still in its infant stage. A great future awaits for Dairying Industry in this State which has been made a participant in the "Operation Flood" programme.

Another noteworthy feature is the introduction of stricter quality control measures with effect from February, 1970. Under this system, the minimum acceptable standards of milk have been raised to 6% fat in Vijayawada and 5.5% in Telangana area. This has enabled the Project authorities in supplying milk of high quality (6% fat) to the consumers in the Twin Cities and also to the Tamil Nadu Government and thereby won their appreciation.

Quantitatively, there has been spectacular progress in both milk procurement and sales which can be seen from the following table :

| | (Daily average in Litres) | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------|
| | Hyderabad | Vijayawada |
| Procurement : | | |
| 1968-69 .. | 16,540 | 34,600 |
| 1969-70 .. | 22,800 | 53,000 |
| Sales (Handling) : | | |
| 1968-69 .. | 44,600 | 13,000 |
| 1969-70 .. | 46,000 | 24,000 |

On the Hyderabad side, milk collection was introduced in four additional routes and a cooling centre at Gajwel was commissioned. The school feeding programme was taken up on 2nd October 1969 with the assistance provided by the CARE and 80 schools were supplied with $\frac{1}{4}$ litre bottles of skimmed sweetened milk to about 16,000 school children. The Bhongir Cooling Centre having exceeded its targetted capacity, steps were taken to convert this centre into a full fledged chilling centre with the funds provided under the Special Telangana Development works.

Necessary orders were placed for the purchase of machinery required for the Warangal Dairy and towards establishing a bulk cooler at Mulug. Government have also sanctioned the Nizamabad Cooling Centre and during 1969-70 steps were taken to equip this centre and start civil works required.

For the development of Rayalaseema, Government have sanctioned the establishment of a bulk cooler at Mydukur and equipment and vehicles costing Rs. 2.00 lakhs were purchased during the year under review. Steps were also taken during 1969-70 to increase the turnover at Visakhapatnam and Nellore and secure a wider coverage.

A tentative assessment of the working results of both the wings at Hyderabad and Vijayawada has shown that the expenditure was safely covered by receipts and the scheme is able to pay for itself after meeting the depreciation charges also.

Milk procurement :

Central Dairy, Secunderabad :

During 1969-70 the average daily milk receipts at the Central Dairy was 22,800 litres whereas during the last year the corresponding figure was 16,540 litres. During the peak season, maximum collection of 40,000 litres of milk was effected, against 24,300 litres last year. The number of routes of milk collection have been increased from 7 to 11 during the year under review. Another Cooling Centre was established at Gajwel during 1969-70. From the Co-operative Sector, a quantity of 43,47,492 litres of milk was procured and from the individuals a quantity of 39,73,756 litres was procured, thus making the total quantity of 83.21 lakh litres against 60.34 lakh litres during 1968-69.

There are at present 101 milk collection centres and 20 pick-up centres as compared to 69 milk collection centres and eight pick up centres during the last year. In addition to the chilling centres at Shadnagar, four cooling centres at Bhongir, Kadthal, Zaheerabad and Gajwel are functioning. The existing cooling centre at Bhongir is being converted into a full-fledged chilling centre as it has exceeded its targetted capacity and the farmers there are supplying more milk. Steps have therefore been taken to reach self-sufficiency stage for this Dairy for expanding the existing routes, opening of additional routes and by establishing new cooling centres.

Milk distribution :

A total quantity of 168 lakh litres of milk was handled during 1969-70 as against 163 lakh litres last year, the daily average handling being 46,000

litres during the current year compared to 44,600 litres last year. It is gratifying to note that the milk supply line has not been affected despite the disturbances and agitation. 29 more new sales centres were started during 1969-70, thus bringing the sales centres in all to 181. Progressively the milk sales are being conducted on commission basis as it is more efficient and economical. A quantity of 103 tonnes of Ghee was prepared and 131 tonnes of ghee inclusive of Ghee from Vijayawada during 1969-70 was sold to the public. The target of 50,000 litres set for the Central Dairy, Hyderabad has already been achieved and orders for the supply of 2 storage tanks for handling more milk have been placed. Milk is supplied to different institutions, like hospitals, M.C.H. Centres, Jails, Hotels, etc.

Milk Transport Wing :

Out of 35 vehicles, only 17 are on the road, 14 off the road and 4 under repairs. Additional staff was sanctioned by Government during 1970-71. As a matter of policy, certain routes are entrusted to the private transport for milk procurement and distribution as this is resulting in economy of Transport costs. Government vehicles are used for procurement for short distances and in city distribution.

Milk Products Factory, Vijayawada :

The commissioning of the Milk Products Factory, Vijayawada in April, 1969 can be reckoned as an eventful step in the Dairy Industry in the State in 1969-70 as explained already. A second major event undertaken by the Milk Products Factory is inter-state transportation of milk to Madras from 3rd March 1970 and inter-state movement of butter to Bombay and Gujarat.

Procurement of milk :

The Milk Products Factory at Vijayawada with the four main feeder units at Pamarru, Hanuman Junction, Veerankilock and Gudlalleru has been handling milk of 40,000 litres per day right from the date of its commissioning, *i.e.*, from 11th April 1969. The extension of milk shed area to Guntur and West Godavari district has increased the procurement of milk and the peak handling during the year under report was 78,000 litres per day.

But for the progressive increase of procurement at Milk Products Factory, Vijayawada, the supply line to Hyderabad and Madras would have been difficult. The figures of despatches of milk to Hyderabad reveal that a quantity of 56.92 lakhs litres of whole milk and 2.56 lakh litres of skimmed milk aggregating to 59.48 lakh litres was sent to Hyderabad as against a total quantity of 81.15 lakh litres despatched during 1968-69. This decrease in supplies to Hyderabad during the year 1969-70 is due to the increased milk procurement in Hyderabad region itself in order to make it self-sufficient in the near future.

Sale of milk :

Supply of hygienic bottled milk has been introduced in Vijayawada from 21st April 1969 and a total quantity of 83.18 lakh litres of standardised milk and 5.27 lakh litres of toned milk was sold during 1969-70

as against a quantity of 47.05 lakh litres during 1968-69. The sales were effected in the towns of Vijayawada, Guntur, Masulipatnam, Eluru, Gudivada and Mangalagiri through 109 sales centres. The daily average sales during the year registered 24,000 litres per day as against 13,000 litres last year.

Manufacture of products :

During the year 1969-70, a total quantity of 345 tonnes of skimmed milk powder, 401 tonnes of Ghee, and 33 tonnes of white butter were manufactured at the Milk Products Factory, Vijayawada.

Dairy Development Wing :

Dairy Development Organisation in the Integrated Milk Project area during 1969-70, consisted of one Dairy Development Officer who is placed incharge of the milk supply schemes in the State as well as Co-operative Milk Supply Unions with the necessary staff both at district level and at Head Quarters.

There are at present 769 co-operative milk supply societies and 15 Unions including three district Milk Marketing Societies.

A special scheme aimed to cover more milk supply societies to augment the procurement of milk has been taken up in Krishna district. 16 new societies mainly to benefit the weaker sections in the milk shed area of the Milk Products Factory have been registered upto 31-3-1970.

Intensive Milk Supply Schemes :

Visakhapatnam.—This dairy started functioning from 16-12-1968 with an initial handling capacity of 700 litres per day and has reached more than the targetted capacity of 6,000 litres per day in March, 1970.

Nellore Dairy.—This scheme started functioning from 6-1-1969 with a production of 500 litres of milk per day. The daily average procurement of milk during the year 1969-70 was 3,017 litres per day as against 1,582 litres a day last year.

Warangal.—This scheme started functioning from 10-3-1969 with a turnover of 200 litres of milk per day initially. During the year under report, a total quantity of 3,08,678 litres of milk or an average of 850 litres a day was procured. Sales to the tune of 1,200 litres per day were effected through the 10 sales booths.

Rajahmundry.—The Dairy at Rajahmundry was commissioned on 15-12-1969 and by the end of the year 1969-70, it was handling about 1,200 litres a day being the lean period.

Chittoor Dairy.—The Dairy at Chittoor was commissioned on 12-12-1969 and by 31-3-1970 its handling was about 1,100 litres a day. Pasterised milk is also being sold at Tirupathi.

CHAPTER XII

CO-OPERATION

General :

The Co-operative Movement in Andhra Pradesh continued to play an important role in the Economic Development of the State. While there was all round expansion, the progress in respect of the working of land mortgage banks Consumers Co-operatives and Housing Co-operative Societies, was particularly significant.

An important event during 1969-70 was the bill to amend the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Societies Act, 1964 to curb vested interests and monopolistic trends in the Co-operative Movement which was passed in the Legislative Assembly as well as the Council.

The Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Hyderabad :

The working capital of the Bank was Rs. 2,883.92 lakhs as on 31-3-1970 as against Rs. 2,852.19 lakhs as on 1-4-1969. The paid up share capital of the Bank as on 31-3-1969 was Rs. 227.57 lakhs. The contribution of Government was Rs. 68.00 lakhs as on 31-3-1970. The deposits had increased to Rs. 1,050.06 lakhs as on 31-3-1970 as against that of Rs. 736.12 lakhs as on 1-4-1969. The total borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India, State Government, State Bank of India and others amounted to Rs. 1,351.24 lakhs, of which Rs. 78.97 lakhs were borrowed from Government. The classification of loans issued by the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank to the Central Banks during the year was as follows :—

| | (Rs. in lakhs) |
|--|----------------|
| (a) Seasonal Agricultural Operations | 2,054.55 |
| (b) Marketing of Crops | 47.22 |
| (c) Medium term Finance | 156.63 |
| (d) Long term Finance | 9.60 |
| (e) For financing the Weavers Co-operative Societies | 46.13 |

The loans outstanding including cash credit at the end of the period amounted to Rs. 2,403.40 lakhs. The position of overdues had increased from Rs. 74.88 lakhs on 1-4-1969 to Rs. 92.86 lakhs on 31-3-1970. The Credit limit obtained from the Reserve Bank of India was Rs. 2,457.00 lakhs for the year 1969-70 whereas for 1968-69 the same was Rs. 2,792.35 lakhs. The Bank declared a dividend of 4½% for the last Co-operative year.

Government Guarantees :

For the year 1969-70, Government agreed to guarantee upto Rs. 705 lakhs towards the repayment of the credit limits, and interest thereon, to be sanctioned by the Reserve Bank of India to 12 Co-operative Central

Banks. Government had also agreed to stand guarantee for medium term credit limits to be sanctioned to the Co-operative Central Banks in the State upto Rs. 250 lakhs.

The Reserve Bank of India sanctioned credit limits on Government guarantee to 12 Co-operative Central Banks for seasonal Agricultural operations and Marketing of Crops to the extent of Rs. 705 lakhs and the banks have been operating on the credit limits. The Reserve Bank of India sanctioned medium term credit limits to 6 Co-operative Central Banks to the extent of Rs. 33 lakhs.

Co-operative Central Banks :

There were 25 Co-operative Central Banks in the State as on 30-6-1969. They had 21,382 members on their rolls. The paid up share capital of the banks amounted to Rs. 741.84 lakhs of which the Government contribution was 192.75 lakhs. The working capital of the banks amounted to Rs. 4,690.53 lakhs. The total amount of various loans advanced and others amounted to Rs. 3,935.68 lakhs during the Co-operative year ending 30-6-1969.

The Government continued to subsidise the Co-operative Central Banks towards employment of additional managerial and supervisory staff and also for opening of branches by the Co-operative Central Banks.

Financial Assistance to weak Co-operative Central Banks :

Government gave financial assistance to weak Co-operative Central Banks by way of long term loans to enable them to stabilise their position and improve their lending programmes by obtaining adequate credit limits from the Reserve Bank of India. Under this scheme, a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs was made in the budget for the year 1969-70.

Primary Credit Societies :

The programme of re-organisation of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies into viable units was originally expected to be completed by 1969-70. As the programme could not make much headway in all the States in the country, Government of India have suggested to the State Government to get the programme rephased as to complete its implementation by 1973-74, i.e., by the end of 4th Five Year Plan.

Long Term Loans :

The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank Limited, Hyderabad functioned as an Apex Institute during the year 1969-70, with 181 primary Land Mortgage Banks with a paid up share capital of Rs. 466.25 lakhs, of which Rs. 106.00 lakhs were contributed by Government. The working capital of this bank amounted to Rs. 9,139.77 lakhs. The statutory reserve funds and the other reserves of this bank amounted to Rs. 83.00 lakhs and Rs. 59.75 lakhs respectively. Total other borrowings of the Bank as on 31-3-1970 amounted to Rs. 8,530.77 lakhs, of which Rs. 28.00 lakhs was from Government. The total investments of the bank as on 31-3-1970 was Rs. 1,582.86 lakhs of which Government securities was Rs. 218.99 lakhs. Total loans

outstanding as on 31-3-1970 were of the order of Rs. 7,433.16 lakhs of which Rs. 114.95 lakhs were overdue. Total debentures issued during the year 1969-70 amounted to Rs. 1,950.58 lakhs and debentures outstanding were of the order of Rs. 7,960.80 lakhs.

The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd., Hyderabad had drawn up a loaning programme of Rs. 25 crores for implementation during the year 1969-70 of which Rs. 15 crores were to be advanced as general loans including taccavi and Rs. 10 crores as special development loans with the finance facilities provided by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation. During the financial year 1969-70, the Primary Land Mortgage Banks in the State have disbursed Rs. 19.19 crores, viz., Rs. 13.63 crores as general loans and Rs. 5.56 crores as special development loans as against the total disbursement of Rs. 17.31 crores in the year 1968-69 and Rs. 11.44 crores in the year 1967-68.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh enhanced the maximum amount of guarantee to the debentures issued by the bank from Rs. 70 crores to Rs. 100 crores during the year 1969-70.

The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank had submitted a memorandum to the Government requesting them to entrust certain non-statutory functions now attended to by the departmental officers to the Officers of the Central Land Mortgage Bank together with proposals for the organisation and opening of Regional Officers of Central Land Mortgage Bank. The Government agreed to the opening of the Regional Office at Nellore for the districts of Nellore and Chittoor as an experimental measure.

The Bank earned a net profit of Rs. 45.45 lakhs for the Co-operative year 1968-69 as against a net profit of Rs. 39.64 lakhs for the year 1967-68. The Bank declared dividends at 5% to the members on the shares held by them for the Co-operative year 1968-69.

Co-operative Farming :

During the year 1969-70, an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided for reclamation of Government Waste Lands and Resettlement of landless agricultural labourers through Co-operative Joint Farming in the State. An amount of about Rs. 8.64 lakhs has been drawn and released to the Societies and Rs. 1.35 lakhs have been diverted to the scheme of Taxi Drivers Co-operatives and the remaining amount has been surrendered to Government.

The utilisation of funds to the extent of little over Rs. 8.64 lakhs under the scheme during the year 1969-70, records a grand achievement over the previous years utilisation of Rs. 30,000 only out of Rs. 3.00 lakhs provided during 1968-69.

During the year 1969-70, the Government extended standing guarantee to the issue of Short Term Loans to the Co-operative Farming Societies for Rs. 18,000. Thus the total amount covered by Government guarantee is Rs. 2,23,070.

Co-Operative Marketing :

(a) During the year 1969-70 financial assistance has been sanctioned to the several Co-operative Marketing Societies etc., as noted below under the annual plan for the implementation of various schemes relating to the development of Co-operative Marketing in Andhra Pradesh and under centrally sponsored schemes.

| Sl.No. | Name of the Scheme | Financial assistance sanctioned. | | | No. of Societies benefitted. |
|--------|--|----------------------------------|----------|----------|------------------------------|
| | | Share Capital contribution. | Loan. | Subsidy. | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. | Share Capital Contribution to Primary Co-operative Marketing Societies | 41,500 | .. | .. | 8 |
| 2. | Share Capital Contribution to D.C.M. Societies | 38,500 | .. | .. | 7 |
| 3. | Managerial Subsidy to Co-operative Societies undertaking processing activity | .. | .. | 13,323 | 14 |
| 4. | Additional Share Capital Contribution and loan for processing units .. | 2,47,334 | 5,23,500 | .. | 7 |
| 5. | Managerial Subsidy to A.P.S.C.M.F. towards promotional and assessment cell .. | .. | .. | 1,17,540 | 1 |
| 6. | Additional loan for completion of Modern Rice Mill at Tadepalligudem. | .. | 3,60,000 | .. | 1 |
| 7. | Loan for installation of Rice Bran Oil Mill at Vijayawada .. | .. | 8,00,000 | .. | 1 |
| 8. | Share Capital Contribution to A.P.S., C.M.F., at Hyderabad, .. | 50,000 | .. | .. | 1 |
| 9. | Development of Hybrid Seeds Societies .. | 21,000 | 52,000 | 19,500 | 2 |
| 10. | Loan and subsidy for construction of godown (Spillover) .. | .. | 1,24,650 | 3,03,476 | N.A. |
| 11. | Additional loan for construction of Rice Mills. | .. | 8,02,760 | .. | 103 |

Scheme of Distribution of Chemical Fertilizers :

The procedure presently followed is that the actual requirements of the Co-operatives are obtained in advance for each quarter and the allotments of stocks are made by the Director of Agriculture and Registrar of Co-operative Societies, with reference to the stocks held by them and the prospects of the sale in the areas, and the entire quota required in a district is being allotted to D.C.M. Societies where they are functioning properly. Where they are not functioning properly, the distribution is being made by Agricultural Department through their depots.

The D.C.M. Societies continued to utilise the financial accommodation from Reserve Bank of India and State Bank of India during the year 1969-70 within the Credit limits of Rs. 5 crores sanctioned by each of the two banking agencies.

Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Marketing Federation :

The main object of the Federation is to arrange for marketing and sale of agricultural and other produce belonging to its affiliated societies and its members to the best advantage within the Indian Union and outside and also arrange for its members certain basic and standard requirements which the cultivators need as producers such as seeds, Iron and Steel, Fertilisers, Agricultural implements, etc.

There were 148 members on the roll of the Federation as on 31-3-1970 including the A.P. State Co-operative Bank and the Government of Andhra Pradesh with a total share capital of Rs. 14.03 lakhs of which Government contribution was Rs. 10.21 lakhs. The Reserve Fund of the Federation as on 31-3-1970 was Rs. 10.70 lakhs. The Federation during the year advanced loans to the tune of Rs. 79.41 lakhs. Agricultural produce worth Rs. 191.61 lakhs was sold by the Federation during the year 1969-70.

Procurement of Paddy and Rice :

In order to see that the Co-operative Rice Mills which are set up with Government money run on proper lines and to their full capacity, Government considered that Co-operatives should be given preferential treatment in the matter of procurement of Paddy/Rice. Government accordingly issued orders entrusting the procurement of paddy to Co-operative Societies. The Co-operatives procured 56,146 M.Ts., of paddy worth Rs. 289.06 lakhs.

During 1969-70 season, the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing Federation has so far advanced Rs. 19.00 lakhs to the Societies for margin money.

The National Co-operative Development Corporation sanctioned a loan assistance of Rs. 28.00 lakhs to the State Government for being sanctioned as additional share capital contribution to the Co-operatives having rice mills towards their margin money requirements. Out of this, the State Government has released a sum of Rs. 19.00 lakhs during March, 1970 and this has been passed on to the deserving Societies.

Co-Operative Sugar Factories :

There were 8 Co-operative Sugar Factories under production in the State. Their aggregate crushing capacity was 7,050 M.Ts., per day. 7 Co-operative Sugar Factories started crushing in the 2nd fortnight of November, 1969 and the remaining one in the first fortnight of December, 1969, as against one Co-operative Sugar Factory that started crushing in October, 1968, 4 Co-operative Sugar Factories in 2nd fortnight in November, 1968 and the remaining three in December, 1968 during the previous season, i.e., 1968-69. They were still on crush as on 31-3-1970.

New Sugar Units :

Eleven new proposals have been recommended to the Government of India by the State Government for issue of licenses to set up sugar units each of 1,250 M.Ts. capacity per day in the Co-operative Sector at the following places.

| S.No. of the proposals. | Name of District. |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Cuddapah | Cuddapah. |
| 2. Renigunta | Chittoor. |
| 3. Miryalaguda | Nalgonda. |
| 4. Pochampadu Project area | Karimnagar. |
| 5. Gurazala | Guntur. |
| 6. Kurnool | Kurnool. |
| 7. Alampur | Mahabubnagar. |
| 8. Mandasa | Srikakulam. |
| 9. Hanuman Junction | Krishna |
| 10. Vattigudipadu | Krishna. |
| 11. Ibrahimpatnam | Krishna |

Further developments are awaited.

Expansion Proposals :

Of the 8 Co-operative Sugar Factories under production, five Co-operative Sugar Factories at Chittoor, Ettikoppaka, Anakapalle and Palakol have been sanctioned letters of intent or licences as the case may be, for expansion of their crushing capacity. The proposals of expansion in respect of Chodavaram and Tuni have been recommended to Government of India.

Details of the existing crushing capacity and the proposed expansion in respect of 6 of the 8 Co-operative Sugar Factories are as indicated below:

| S.No. | Name of the Co-operative Sugar Factory. | Existing capacity. | Proposed capacity. (Tonnes (per day) | Remarks. |
|-------|---|--------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. | Chodavaram CA & IS .. | 1,000 | 1,800 | Proposal recommended. |
| 2. | Chittoor Co-operative Sugars | 1,000 | 1,600 | Licensed. |
| 3. | Palakole CA & IS .. | 1,000 | 1,500 | Letter of intent issued. |
| 4. | Etikoppaka CA & IS .. | 1,000 | 1500 | Licensed. |
| 5. | Anakapalli CA. & IS .. | 700 | 1,000 | Licensed. |
| 6. | Thandava CA & IS .. | 350 | 1,250 | Licensed |

The new co-operative sugar factories at Bhimadole in West Godawari district and one in Visakhapatnam district for which letters of intent were issued will come up soon.

Palmgur Development :

There is an Apex Organisation called the Andhra Pradesh State Palmgur Co-operative Federation, Ltd., Nidadavole, with a membership of 77,361 and paid up share capital of Rs. 2.99 lakhs for implementing developmental programmes relating to the Palmgur Industry in the State. The Federation Secures financial assistance for implementation of various Schemes from the Khadi and Village Industries during Commission, 1969-70 through the State Khadi and Village Industries Board and Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay sanctioned financial assistance of Rs. 4.30 lakhs as loan to the Federation.

During the year 1969-70 the production and sale of Palm Jaggery and Palm Fibre by the affiliated Societies are as furnished hereunder.

| | | (Rs. in lakhs) | |
|----------|------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| | | Production | Sale |
| 1. | Palm Jaggery .. | 8.50 | 8.65 |
| 2. | Palm Sugar .. | 0.11 | 0.04 |
| 3. | Other Palm products .. | 15.30 | 15.38 |
| Total .. | | <u>23.91</u> | <u>24.05</u> |

Toddy Tappers' Co-operative Societies :

With a view to ameliorate the economic conditions of the Tappers in Telangana area, T.T.Cs., are formed and village Sendhi Shops are entrusted to these Societies on an average rental basis without public auction.

Neera and Palm Jaggery Societies were formed for the benefit of ex-tappers who were thrown out of employment in Andhra area consequent on the introduction of prohibition in Andhra Area. There are at present 960 Societies in the 12 Districts of Andhra area.

The Andhra Pradesh Tappers Co-operative Societies Federation, Ltd., Hyderabad :—

As on 31-3-1970 there were 2,015 Toddy Tappers Co-operative Societies registered, out of which 1,914 societies were working in the year 1969-70 in the 9 Districts of Telangana area. There were 829 Societies affiliated to the Federation with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 0.61 lakh. The Federation acts as a supervisory and co-ordinating body over the Primary Societies. A sum of Rs. 5,480.13 paise was issued so far as loans to its members.

Consumers' Co-operatives :

With a view to holding the price line of essential commodities and to ensure proper distribution of scarce commodities to the public as well as to the Government Employees and Industrial Workers, etc., different types of Consumers Stores were started. The details are as follows :

Government Employees Consumers Co-operative Stores :

All the 24 Government Employees Consumers Co-operative Stores were sanctioned a share capital contribution of Rs. 3,500 each except in the case of Government Employees Consumers Co-operative Stores at Hyderabad for which an amount of Rs. 55,000 was sanctioned. Out of 24 stores, 4 stores had gone into liquidation as they had sustained heavy losses due to bad management.

Department Stores :

During the year 1969-70, two more department stores had been set up at the old city of Hyderabad and at Guntur on 18-5-1969 and 11-12-1969 respectively. At the end of the year 1969-70 there were 26 Consumers Co-operative Central Stores with 6 Department Stores working in the State.

Distribution of Consumers Articles in Rural Areas :

According to the objectives of the scheme, consumers activity is to be organised on Co-operative lines in rural areas as an integral part of the task of holding the price line for the country as a whole. Under this scheme the Marketing Societies are being given a subsidy of Rs. 0.05 lakh spread over a period of three years towards the cost of additional staff appointed by them for this purpose by the National Development Corporation. During the year 1969-70 an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs towards the additional share capital to Marketing Societies and an amount of Rs. 0.07 lakh and Rs. 0.57 lakh towards Managerial Subsidy for 1968-69 and 1969-70 had been allotted to the Deputy Registrars (Marketing and Consumers) in the State.

Primary Consumers' Co-operative Stores :

There are 826 Primary Consumers' Co-operative Stores in the State. an Amount of Rs. 1.31 lakhs towards share capital contribution

and Rs. 0.14 lakh towards managerial subsidy had been allotted to the Deputy Registrar (M. & C.) in the State.

Co-operative Housing :

There were two schemes, viz., Middle Income Group Housing and Low Income Group Housing that were under implementation during 1969-70. The following are the brief details of both the schemes implemented during 1969-70.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme :

(a) *Plan.*—A sum of Rs. 4.25 lakhs had been sanctioned out of plan funds for sanction of fresh loans and for meeting the committed expenditure under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme. A sum of Rs. 2.01 lakhs was surrendered while the rest of the amount was allotted for utilisation.

(b) *Life Insurance Corporation of India Funds.*—A sum of Rs. 7.65 lakhs was allotted towards committed expenditure out of the Life Insurance Corporation Funds during 1969-70. A sum of Rs. 7.44 lakhs had been spent.

Middle Income Group Housing Scheme :

During the year a sum of Rs. 5.91 lakhs had been allotted by the Government for meeting the committed expenditure under Middle Income Group Housing Scheme. Out of this a sum of Rs. 4.85 lakhs has been spent.

Co-operative Societies for Weaker Classes :

(a) *The Girijan Co-operative Corporation, Ltd., Visakhapatnam.*—There were 20 members on its rolls at the beginning of the year with a share capital of Rs. 2.01 lakhs. At the end of the year, i.e., 31-3-1970 the membership rose to 23. The Corporation borrowed a sum of Rs. 26.31 lakhs and repaid Rs. 10.94 lakhs and thereby a sum of Rs. 27.57 lakhs was outstanding at the end of the year. The Corporation sold domestic requirements worth Rs. 66.99 lakhs to the Tribals and possessed stocks of domestic requirements worth of Rs. 3.76 lakhs at the beginning of the year. Stocks of Agricultural Produce held at the end of the financial year were worth of Rs. 3.92 lakhs. Similarly after affecting sales of Minor Forest Produce worth Rs. 28.04 lakhs the stock at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 9.40 lakhs.

(b) *Labour Co-operative Societies.*—There were 488 Primary Labour Co-operative Societies besides 5 Federations at Hyderabad, Kurnool, Warangal, Hyderabad City Union and Macherla in Guntur district with a membership of 0.331 lakhs and paid up share capital of Rs. 5.66 lakhs. During the year 1969-70 an amount of Rs. 0.43 lakh had been provided under the Labour Contract Scheme for sanction of financial assistance under managerial subsidy to the Societies for maintenance of staff who keep accounts.

(c) *Pilot Project Scheme.*—The Pilot Project Scheme for intensive development of Labour Co-operatives in Guntur district in this State continued to be under active implementation.

(d) *Auto Rickshaw Drivers Co-operative Societies and Rickshaw Pullers Co-operative Societies.*—There were 29 Rickshaw Drivers Co-operative Societies organised and assisted by Government at Rs. 0.37 lakh as loan.

(e) *Taxi Drivers' Co-operative Societies.*—There were 3 Taxi Drivers Co-operative Societies organised and financed by Government at Rs. 1.95 lakhs each as per pattern. It was proposed to purchase taxis with 85% of the cost of the vehicles to be given by the Scheduled Banks, meeting the balance of 15% by the concerned societies with their own shares and with Government Funds.

(f) *Printing Co-operatives.*—There were 7 Printing Co-operatives which were financed by Government in the State. The 6 District Level Societies were financed at Rs. 0.10 lakh by way of share capital contribution and at Rs. 0.06 lakh towards Managerial Subsidy to each Society. One State level society with Rs. 0.70 lakh by way of share capital contribution loan and Managerial subsidy was organised.

(ii) *Subsidy.*—A total sum of Rs. 0.03 lakh was sanctioned during the year 1969-70 towards Managerial subsidy.

(g) *Washermen Co-operatives :*

(i) As many as 6 Washermen Co-operative Societies were financially assisted at Rs. 0.29 lakh each by way of loan to purchase soda, equipment, share capital, etc.

(ii) *Subsidy.*—A sum of Rs. 1,250 was given to two Washermen Co-operative Societies during the year to meet the cost of staff.

Co-Operative Training, Education and Audit :

Training and Junior Personnel.—The four Junior Co-operative Training Centres at Rajahmundry, Vijayawada, Anantapur and Hyderabad have imparted training in the basic principles of Co-operation to the institutional and directly admitted non-official candidates during 1969-70. The duration of the course is for a period of 11 months commencing from 1st July every year. The course comprises 8 months theory and 3 months practical training in two phases in November, March and April. The Education Sub-Committee of Andhra Pradesh State Co-operation Union Limited, Hyderabad in consultation with the Registrar Co-operative Societies will prescribe the syllabus for training, qualifications for admission of trainees and the fees to be collected from them. 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 National Co-operative Union of India is in overall charge of the schemes in the country. It will conduct inspection of the Training centres, guide and co-ordinate the entire programme of training in the country.

In addition to the above four Training Centres for non-official personnel there is a Co-operative Central Institute at Hyderabad for imparting training exclusively for the Departmental personnel to directly recruited Junior Inspectors and Senior Inspectors. The duration of the course in this training centre is 12 months, comprising 8 months theory and 4

months practical training in two spells. During 1969-70 no batch of trainees was deputed for training.

The targets fixed and the number of candidates trained during 1969-70 are furnished below :—

| S.No. | Name of the Training Centre. | Target fixed for 1969-70 | No. of candidates trained during 1969-70 |
|-------|--|--------------------------|---|
| 1. | Ramadas Co-operative Training Centre, Rajahmundry | 180 | 199 |
| 2. | Co-operative Training Centre, Vijayawada | 246 | 246 |
| 3. | Royalaseema, Co-operative Training Centre, Anantapur | 184 | 184 |
| 4. | Co-operative Training Centre, Hyderabad | 160 | 160 |
| 5. | Co-operative Training Institute, Hyderabad | .. | (The A.P.P.S.C. has not recruited any candidate). |

Member Education Scheme :

The Member Education Scheme is in operation since 1967. This scheme is intended to impart training in the principles and practice of Co-operation among the following :

1. Paid employees of Co-operative Societies like paid Secretaries, Managers and Clerks, and
2. Office bearers and other Managing Committee members and members of Co-operative Societies besides potential and prospective members.

The expenditure on account of implementation of this scheme was borne by the Andhra Pradesh State Government.

26,861 members and office bearers including local leaders were trained from 1-4-1969 to 31-2-1970 under this scheme.

Audit :

Audit is the statutory responsibility of the Chief Auditor, working under the general superintendence and control of Registrar of Co-operative Societies. Pending an appointment of a regular Chief Auditor, one Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies has worked as the Chief Auditor upto 22-2-1970.

Audit of Co-operative Societies :

The final audit in respect of 32,356 societies for the year 1968-69 was programmed upto February 1970, out of which the audit in respect of 24,559 societies was completed. 19,152 final audit reports were received and 13,157 audit certificates were issued.

CHAPTER XIII

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Administrative Set-up :

At Headquarters :

Sri B. Pratap Reddy, I.A.S., Director of Public Instruction continued to function as the Head of the Department during the year under report. He was also the Commissioner for Government Examinations.

At Headquarters, the Director was assisted by one Joint Director of Public Instruction, one Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer and five Deputy Directors of Public Instruction who were in charge of :—

(1) Secondary Education, (2) Colleges, (3) Oriental Studies, (4) Primary Education and Survey, and (5) Training.

He was also assisted by one Special Officer for the Junior Colleges.

The Director, as Ex-Officio Commissioner for Government Examinations was assisted by one Deputy Commissioner for Government Examinations and one Secretary to the Board of Secondary Education of which the Director of Public Instruction is the Ex-Officio Chairman and three Assistant Commissioners for Government Examinations.

In G.O. Ms. No. 901, Education, dated 8-5-1969, Government sanctioned one post of Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction for a period of one year by keeping the existing post of Deputy Director of Public Instruction (Finance) in abeyance.

At District Level.—The District Educational Officers are in charge of administration of various educational institutions other than Degree Colleges and service matters of teachers in the districts. There is one District Educational Officer for each of the 20 (now 21) Revenue Districts in the State. There is one District Educational Officer exclusively for the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. The District Educational Officers are assisted in all by 67 Gazetted Inspectors of Schools. There is one women gazetted Inspector of Schools in each district exclusively for the inspection of Girls' Schools.

The District Educational Officers inspect schools headed by Gazetted Headmasters and Headmistresses. They also inspect offices of the Deputy Inspectors and also the Education Wings of Zilla Parishads and the Panchayat Samithis in their jurisdiction.

The Inspector of Physical Education at Kakinada is in charge of Physical Education in the Andhra area, while the Inspector of Physical Education at Hyderabad is in charge of Physical Education in the Telangana area. The inspectress of Physical Education, Hyderabad is in charge of Physical Education (Girls) all over the State.

The Inspector of Oriental Schools with Headquarters at Vijayawada is in charge of Oriental Schools in the State.

At Block Level.—There is one Deputy Inspector of Schools for each Block under the direct control of the District Educational Officer and independent of the Panchayat Samithi. The Extension Officer (Education) is under the control of Panchayat Samithi. The Deputy Inspectors of School are meant exclusively for the inspection of Primary and Upper Primary Schools.

Primary Education.—During the year under report, 7 Primary Schools at Nagarjuna Dam Site run hitherto by the Public Works Department Project Wing were taken over by the Government in the Education Department on 18-12-1969.

English Language Teaching Campaign Centres.—There are 12 English Language Teaching Campaign Centres functioning in the State under the scheme of introduction of English from Class III. In these centres, training is imparted to the Secondary Grade Teachers working in the Primary and Upper Primary Schools. In each centre, training is arranged for 280 teachers in a year. About 7,500 teachers have been re-trained in these training centres, so far. During the months of February and March, 1970, six English Language Teaching Seminars were conducted for the benefit of the trained graduate teachers working in the Upper Primary and High Schools. About 250 teachers participated in these seminars.

Mid-Day Meals.—During the year 1969-70, 8,05,300 children of the age group 6-11 studying in various Primary Schools were benefitted by this scheme. Its aim is to feed poor school-going under-nourished children and to improve the enrolment of children in the schools.

Teacher's Training.—The following types of training courses were available for the training of Elementary School Teachers during the year 1969-70.

(i) *Elementary Grade Training.*—The Elementary Grade Training Course is conducted only in Tribal areas (i.e.,) at Arakuvalley and Bhadrachalam. The duration of the course is two years. The minimum academic qualification required for admission to the training is VIII Class pass or anyother equivalent examination. An amount of Rs. 30 per month is paid as stipend to each trainee.

(ii) *Secondary Grade Training.*—Candidates who have passed the S.S.L.C., or H.S.C., or any other equivalent examination are eligible for admission to this course. The duration of the training course is two years. Stipend at the rate of Rs. 35 per month is paid to each trainee.

There are facilities for imparting training in the following media :—

- (i) English,
- (ii) Telugu,
- (iii) Urdu,
- (iv) Tamil,
- (v) Marathi.

Ninety (90) Training Schools functioned during the year under report.

Secondary Education.—During the year under report, two High Schools at the Nagarjunasagar Dam Site, run hitherto by the Public Works Department Projects were taken over by the Department on 18-12-1969.

14 Government Upper Primary Schools (one in Andhra area, thirteen in Telangana area) were upgraded to High Schools by opening Class VIII.

Under the special Telangana Development Schemes, the construction of school buildings for the Government Girls' High School, Khammam and Government Boys' High School, Naya Bazar, Khammam was taken up during the year under report.

Permission was accorded in G.O. Ms. No. 2710, Education, 17-12-1969 for opening additional sections in non-Government Secondary Schools (Local Bodies and Aided) during 1969-70 as indicated below to cope with the rush for admissions.

| | | | Higher Classes. | Lower Classes. | Total. |
|----------------------------------|----------------|----|--------------------|-------------------|--------|
| Aided Secondary Schools : | | | | | |
| (a) Andhra .. | .. | .. | 6 | 3 | 9 |
| (b) Telangana .. | .. | .. | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| | Total .. | | 9 | 6 | 15 |
| Local Bodies : | | | | | |
| <i>(i) Andhra :</i> | | | | | |
| (a) Municipal .. | .. | .. | 10 | 4 | 14 |
| (b) Zilla Parishads .. | .. | .. | 30 | 5 | 35 |
| <i>(ii) Telangana :</i> | | | | | |
| (a) Zilla Parishads .. | .. | .. | 25 | 3 | 28 |
| | Total .. | | 65 | 12 | 77 |
| | Grand Total .. | | 74 | 18 | 92 |

Payment of Compensation to Secondary Schools :

An amount of Rs. 8.50 lakhs was sanctioned during the year 1969-70 to compensate the loss of income due to grant of exemption to the pupils of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from the payment of special fees.

Abolition of Class XI in all High, Higher Secondary and Multi-purpose Schools with effect from 1969-70 :

The Integrated Secondary Education Syllabus was introduced in Classes VIII, IX and X during the school years 1966-67, 1967-68, and 1968-69 respectively. Consequently, Class XI became redundant and was



THE GOVERNOR DELIVERED A VALEDICTORY ADDRESS AT THE VALEDICTORY FUNCTION OF THE STUDENTS UNION AT LAW COLLEGE (EVENING SESSION), TILAK ROAD, HYDERABAD AT 5-30 P. M. ON 8TH JUNE 1970.

abolished in all Secondary Schools in the State at the beginning of the school year 1969-70.

Scholarships :

National Loan Scholarships.—The main aim of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to deserving needy and meritorious students to enable them to continue higher education. The Director of Public Instruction is empowered to grant loans in the State.

An amount of Rs. 8 lakhs was spent during the year 1969-70 on awarding fresh loan scholarships.

Out of 1,579 awards allotted by the Government of India to the State for various courses, it was possible to utilise only 1,064 awards during the year. The balance of 515 awards relating to Telangana will be utilised during the year 1970-71.

RENEWALS.

National Loan Scholarships were renewed in 3,228 cases during the year under report and these renewals involved an amount of Rs. 27 lakhs.

The details are as follows :

| Name of the course. | No. of awards awarded for 1969-70 | Value of scholarship to each Scholar. |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. 3 Year Degree Course | 1,509 | 720 per annum |
| 2. Medical Courses | 669 | 970 „ |
| 3. Engineering Courses | 643 | 970 „ |
| 4. Post-Graduate Courses | 218 | 900 „ |
| 5. Polytechnic | 79 | 720 „ |
| 6. Agriculture | 60 | 720 „ |
| 7. Veterinary | 48 | 970 „ |
| 8. Ph. D. | 2 | 1,500 „ |
| Total | 3,228 | |

Educational concessions to the tune of Rs. 4,50,000 were awarded by the District Educational Officers to economically backward boys and girls studying in the final year classes.

Colleges

Two Year Intermediate Course.—A uniform structure and pattern of education throughout the State was adopted.

The two year Higher Secondary Course has been introduced in the existing Degree Colleges and in some selected Secondary Schools upgraded

as Junior College. The new course is designated as the two year Intermediate Course.

The new course was introduced in Andhra Region from the beginning of the academic year 1969-70. In Telangana region it was introduced late, i.e., last term of 1969-70.

Besides the existing affiliated Degree Colleges which introduced the Two Year Intermediate Course, a number of Junior Colleges were established in the State.

As per the policy decision of the Government only two agencies run the Junior Colleges, i.e., Government and Private.

Curriculum and syllabi for the Two Year Intermediate Course will be common for the entire State. An adhoc Board of Intermediate Studies has been established to conduct a common examination.

Degree Colleges.—During the year under report, the first year of the three year degree courses in Arts and Science and Commerce was opened in six new Government Colleges. With the addition of the above Colleges, the total number of Government Colleges in the State comes to 48.

Private Colleges.—During the year under report, permission was accorded for the opening of 3 Arts and Science Degree Colleges in the Private Sector without grant-in-aid. The above colleges took the total of degree colleges under private managements in the State to 98.

Colleges of Education.—Two new Government Colleges of Education were opened in Telangana, one at Mahaboobnagar on 2-10-1969 and the other at Nagarjunasagar on 15-11-1969 with provision for regular B.Ed., Course and shortened B.Ed., Course.

A scheme for the award of special scholarships to women with effect from 1969-70 for encouraging them to take up post-matriculation studies leading to B.Ed., degree and post-graduate studies in Mathematics and Physics in which there is considerable dearth was introduced.

Miscellaneous :

Oriental Studies.—During the year 1969-70, the following institutions/ classes were permitted to be opened under public and private managements :—

| | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. Oriental Colleges .. | 2 Private (Unaided). |
| 2. Oriental High Schools .. | 5 (Private). |
| 3. Oriental Primary Schools .. | 1 (Private). |
| 4. Next Higher Classes opened in Oriental Institutions .. | 24 (Private). 2 (Public). |

The total number of institutions in the Public and Private Sectors are 11 and 118 respectively.

Hindi Education.—Six Hindi Teachers' were deputed to the Central Hindi Institute, Agra, for an advanced training course conducted for the benefit of Hindi teachers of non-Hindi speaking states.

The Government of India released an amount of Rs. 49,00,000 during the year 1969-70, towards the maintenance of 2,902 Hindi teachers appointed during 1966-67 under Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

Anglo-Indian Schools.—The Anglo-Indian Schools continued to provide educational facilities not only to the children of Anglo-Indian and Christian community but also to other sections of society.

Cultural Institutions.—During the year under report, the Andhra Pradesh Sahitya Akademy, the Committee for encouragement and popularisation of the Urdu Language, Andhra Pradesh and the Andhra Pradesh Academy of Sciences, Hyderabad were sanctioned the following amounts by way of grants-in-aid :—

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. The Andhra Pradesh Sahitya Akademy .. | Rs. 1,50,000 |
| 2. The Committee for Encouragement and popularisation of Urdu Language .. | 10,000 |
| 3. The Andhra Pradesh Academy of Sciences. | Rs. 60,000 |

Besides, Government sanctioned grants amounting to Rs. 5,78,192 to various educational and cultural organisations in and outside the State.

Ravindra Bharathi.—During the year under report, Government sanctioned an amount of Rs. 2 lakhs to the Ravindra Bharathi managing committee, Hyderabad for carrying on its activities.

Adult Education.—Under the Scheme of KISAN SAKSHARATA YOJANA (Farmers Education and Functional Literacy Project), Government of India sanctioned an amount of Rs. 30,600 during the year 1968-69 to run 60 functional literacy centres in Shadnagar Block of Mahaboobnagar district. The scheme was implemented during the year 1969-70, by the Andhra Mahila Sabha, Hyderabad.

Government of India have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 23,100 to start another batch of 60 functional literacy centres on the conclusion of the first 60 centres.

Nationalisation of Text Books.—Government in G.O. Ms. No. 1880, Education, dated 29-7-1969 re-constituted the Book Publication Committee for the nationalisation of Text Books and its three sub-committees, viz: (1) Text Book (Production) Sub-Committee, (2) Text Book (Sale and Distribution) Sub-Committee and (3) Artist Sub-Committee.

Physical Education.—Boys' and Girls teams representing the Schools in the State participated in the Autumn and Winter meets conducted by the School Games Federation of India at Poona and Lucknow respectively. The State Team won the 1st place in table-tennis in the Autumn meet at Poona.

Education for the physically handicapped.—There are ten schools in the State for the education of the handicapped children. All of them continued to function during the period under report.

Summer Courses.—As in the past, a number of summer institutes in various subjects were conducted during the year under report in different Universities in the Country for the benefit of teachers and lecturers working in Secondary Schools and Colleges.

Plan

The plan outlay for General Education for the year 1969-70 was fixed at Rs. 150.00 lakhs including Rs. 12.00 lakhs under Capital account. The expenditure incurred upto the end of March, 1970 was Rs. 113.48 lakhs representing 75.65%. The sector-wise details are furnished hereunder :—

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROGRESS OF EXPENDITURE ON STATE PLAN SCHEMES UPTO THE END OF MARCH, 1970.

| (Rs. lakhs) | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|--|---------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| Sl. No. | Head of Department Head of Development | Annual plan provision for 1969-70 | | Expenditure incurred from 1-4-1969 to the end of March, 1970 | | | |
| | | Andhra Region | Telanga- na Region | Andhra Pradesh | Andhra Region | Telanga- na Region | Andhra Pradesh |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| STATE-WIDE SCHEMES : | | | | | | | |
| 1. | University Education | 0.30 | 0.27 | 0.57 | 0.06 | — | 0.06 |
| 2. | Other Educational Schemes | 8.47 | 4.25 | 12.72 | 5.24 | 2.62 | 7.86 |
| REGIONAL SCHEMES : | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Elementary Education | 16.91 | 10.76 | 27.67 | — | — | — |
| 2. | Secondary Education | 6.69 | 5.31 | 12.00 | 2.31 | 3.30 | 5.61 |
| 3. | University Education | 54.35 | 35.08 | 89.43 | 50.27 | 44.76 | 95.03 |
| 4. | Teachers' training | 4.02 | 2.31 | 6.33 | 2.46 | 1.46 | 3.92 |
| 5. | Other Educational Programmes | 0.82 | 0.46 | 1.28 | — | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| 6. | Special Telangana Development Scheme | — | 127.10 | 127.10 | — | 126.86 | 126.86 |

An amount of Rs. 127.10 lakhs was ear-marked for General Education under Special Telangana Development Schemes. The expenditure incurred upto the end of March, 1970 was Rs. 126.86 lakhs. The grant was given largely for the construction of Secondary School buildings under the management of Zilla Parishads and partly for the construction of college buildings by private managements.

Technical Education :

During the year under report the Department of Technical Education, continued to organise and administer the Technical and Vocational Institutions at Degree, Diploma and Certificate levels in the State. The Director was assisted in the administration of the Department by three Assistant Directors, one Statistical Officer and one personal Assistant and other supporting staff.

The State Board of Technical Education and Training, Hyderabad had conducted 143 Government Examinations in all during the year under report.

The highlights of development of Technical Education during the period under report are broadly out-lined hereunder :—

The annual plan outlay for 1969-70 was fixed at Rs. 25.00 lakhs. This was the only Physical target fixed for the year and it was achieved.

The Inspection Commission appointed by the Southern Regional Council visited the Engineering Colleges at Anantapur and Kakinada to consider the proposals of starting Post-Graduate Courses in the said institutions and its report is awaited.

Government have fixed the plan outlay for the year 1970-71 also at Rs 25 lakhs. This is utterly inadequate as several cases of land acquisition and construction programmes which form part of the spill-over schemes are ripe for implementation.

Grant-in-aid to Private Polytechnics and Regional Engineering College, Warangal :

An amount of Rs. 21,98,100.40 has been released to private polytechnics and Regional Engineering College, Warangal during 1969-70 under non-plan. An amount of Rs. 34,000 under plan has been released to Krishnadevaraya Polytechnic, Wanaparthy and S.M.V.M. Polytechnic, Tanuku.

Building Programme :

(j) *Engineering College, Kakinada.*—Land Acquisition proceedings for 9.87 acres and 57.00 acres of land have reached the final stage. Even though land acquisition awards are not passed, the lands are already in possession of the College and permanent buildings constructed.

(i) *Nagarjunasagar Engineering College at Hyderabad.*—The College continued to be temporarily located in buildings of the Government College of Fine Arts and Architecture, Hyderabad. It was decided that a substantial number of buildings of the Canal Organisation may be handed over to the Nagarjunasagar Engineering College, so that a part of the College may be shifted to the Dam site by August 1970. This has not been done so far.

(iii) *M.B.T.S. Govt. Polytechnic, Guntur.*—The Post Graduate Centre at Guntur started by Andhra University continued to function in the permanent buildings of the Polytechnic, as a temporary measure.

(iv) *E.S.C. Government Polytechnic, Nandyal.*—Government Arts and Science College continued to function in the premises of the Polytechnic College.

(v) *S. V. Government Polytechnic, Tirupathi.*—Government approved acquisition of additional land of about 5.00 acres for purposes of construction of additional hostel and play grounds. Land acquisition proceedings are in progress.

(vi) *Government College of Music and Dance, Vijayawada.*—Acquisition of 4.5 acres of Sri Durga Malleswaraswamy Temple could not be acquired and compensation paid for the same since the formalities regarding the procedure of payment have yet to be settled.

Equipment and furniture.—An amount of Rs. 4,69,923 was spent during the year under report towards the purchase of equipment for the various institutions under the control of this department.

Technical High Schools.—The Junior Technical Schools, were re-designated as Boys Technical High Schools. With effect from the academic year 1969-70.

Grants-in-aid to Industrial Schools.—Grants to the extent of Rs.1,78,276 were sanctioned to 70 Aided Industrial/Music Schools in the State during the year under report.

Educational Concessions to the Students studying various Courses :

(i) *Scholarships.*—During the year under report an amount of Rs. 2.33 lakhs has been spent towards the grant of scholarships and stipends to students in the Engineering Colleges, Polytechnics, Mining Institutes, Ceramic Institutes and other miscellaneous institutions under the control of this department. Under this scheme, about 1,540 students have been benefitted.

(ii) *Educational Loans.*—A sum of Rs. 3,53,000 was sanctioned under Educational loans to 485 students of Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics during the year.

(iii) *Miscellaneous Educational Concessions.*—Some of the students studying in the Institutions under this Department were sanctioned Government of India's Merit-cum-Means Scholarships. A good number of students belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and those belonging to other economically weaker sections of the population were also granted Government of India's scholarships. Also post Matriculation Scholarships, Educational Concessions to the children and grant children of Political sufferers, scholarships for children of Primary and Secondary School Teachers, Scholarships under the National loan Scho-

larships Scheme, Educational Concessions to Orphanages and destitutes and concessions under A.E.R. 92 were also sanctioned during the year under report.

(iv) *Scholarships to students of Andhra Pradesh studying in the institutions in India but outside the State in various courses.*—A total sum of Rs. 41,332 was spent during the year under report towards scholarships to students of Andhra Pradesh State studying in institutions outside the State at Graduate and Post Graduate Courses.

(b) Training within India under various schemes :

1. Three Lecturers from Engineering Colleges—one in Mechanical Engineering and two in Electrical Engineering have been deputed in July, 1967 for undergoing Technical Teachers' Training Programme of the Government of India. They are expected to complete the training and return to duty in July 1970. During the year 1969-70 nine teachers of Polytechnics were deputed for training at Technical Teachers Training Institute, Adyar, Madras meant for Polytechnic teachers from 3-7-1969.

The Budget Estimates and the unreconciled actual expenditure, both under plan and Non-plan in respect of this Department is shown hereunder :—

| | Rs. |
|--|-------------|
| (i) Budget Estimates 1969-70 (Non-Plan) .. | 1,68,73,700 |
| Do. (Plan) .. | 16,10,000 |
| (ii) Actual expenditure (Non-Plan) .. | 1,61,59,711 |
| Do. (Plan) .. | 5,65,354 |

The Physical and as well as financial target set for this Department in the third five year plan were successfully achieved. A steady progress was maintained in the development of Technical Education at all levels during the year under review.

Government Examinations :

The following are the examinations conducted by the Commissioner for Government Examinations, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, during the year 1969-70.

- (1) Secondary School Certificate (New Xth Class) Examinations (Common for Andhra and Telangana areas).
- (2) The Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination.
- (3) The Higher Secondary Certificate Examination.
- (4) The Higher Secondary and Multi-purpose Examination (Andhra area).

- (5) The Higher Secondary and Multi-purpose Examination (Telangana area).
- (6) Training School Leaving Certificate Examination.
- (7) Account Test for Headmasters of Secondary and Training Schools.
- (8) Account Test for Employees of Local Bodies.
- (9) VIII Standard Public Examination.
- (10) Hindi Pandits Senior Grade Training Examinations.
- (11) Hindi Pandits Junior Grade Training Examinations.
- (12) Telugu Pandits Training Certificate Examinations.
- (13) Urdu Pandits Training Certificate Examinations.
- (14) Sanskrit Entrance Examinations.
- (15) Higher Grade Certificate in Physical Education Course.

Andhra Pradesh Text Book Press :

The Andhra Pradesh Text Book Press is functioning since 1958 on Commercial lines under the control of the Education Department. Its functions are printing and distribution of Nationalised Text Books throughout the State. The Director of Public Instruction is in-charge of preparation of manuscripts.

The press is headed by a Director who is a technical officer. He is assisted by two Assistant Directors on the technical side and Administrative Officer, Accounts Officer and Stores Officer on the Administrative side.

10 categories of text books have been nationalised for use during 1969-70 in addition to the changing of Telugu Reader I. The press is printing Urdu Readers I, II and III for introduction during the academic year 1970-71. 126 categories of text books have been so far nationalised in Telugu, English, Hindi, Sanskrit and Urdu. Text books in Telugu Language have been nationalised for all classes from I to X and some books in English and Urdu media have been nationalised.

The Book Publication Committee for Nationalised Text Books with the Hon'ble Minister for Education as its Chairman will formulate broad policies regarding the Nationalised Text Books and Publication, sale and distribution of the text books and also review the working of the standing committee and special Advisory Committee and general implementation of the programme. The Secretary to Government,—

Education Department is the Chairman of the Standing Committee to examine the recommendations of the Special Advisory Committee.

Text Books are sold through the agents appointed by the Director of Public Instruction for this purpose. One more Regional Sales Depot at Warangal has been opened during the year 1969-70. The Government have sanctioned the opening of three more Regional Sales Depots at Kurnool, Guntur and Rajahmundry and the depots will function in 1970-71.

The Press has received gift paper from Sweden and Australia and Text Books to the extent of the value of gift paper received are being distributed free to poor and needy students. Text Books to the value of Rs. 18.41 lakhs have been thus distributed. The press realises revenue on account of sale of Nationalised Text Books. The press had a total receipt of Rs. 55.17 lakhs during 1969-70 on account of sale of Nationalised Text Books. The press has spent an amount of Rs. 72.50 lakhs towards revenue expenditure during 1969-70..

National Cadet Crops.

Training carried out in Colleges during the Training Year :

Extent to which training has been carried out as per the Training syllabus.—Training has been carried out according to training syllabus, but due to agitation and strikes of the educational institutions in the Osmania University Area, the training could not be covered in full.

Of particular significance is the training imparted to cadets of Agricultural University who have been trained in the R. & V. Sqn, N.C.C., in horse riding. The high standard of training imparted and the great enthusiasm displayed by the cadets led to the spectacular success in the horse show by the cadets in the N.C.C. rally in Hyderabad in 68 in connection with the Osmania University Centenary Celebrations, and the N.C.C. Rally in Delhi in January 1970.

Interest and enthusiasm by cadets.—In general the interest and enthusiasm of cadets of both Senior and Junior Division is satisfactory. The Girls cadets take a lot of interest in training.

Attendance on parade, measures taken to improve it and results.—In the Telangana region, the attendance was not satisfactory as a result of students' agitation and subsequent closure of Schools and Colleges. In Andhra Region, attendance on parades was generally satisfactory. Most of the cadets have attended more than 75% of the parades.

Extra parades were conducted for those cadets who did not have sufficient attendance and the results are satisfactory. Eligible cadets were promoted to the next higher ranks to provide incentive to them.

Impact of training.—The impact of training was evidenced by better turn out on parades and in camps.

Availability and standard of instructional staff.—The instructional staff is adequate for the Senior Division. For the Junior Division diffi-

culty is generally experienced in sending the staff to the Junior Division troops in mofusil areas and if the scale of one N.C.O. per troop is agreed to this difficulty can be overcome.

Measures taken to utilise the limited quantity of weapons and equipment to the maximum extent.—The weapons and equipment which are in short supply are pooled and issued to the unit whenever required. Proper squadding and systematic rotation of squad was introduced to make the maximum use of limited weapons and equipment.

Attendance in camps by eligible cadets, measures to improve it and results.—Due to paucity of funds, only a limited number of cadets could be given the privilege of attending the annual training camps during the year. The number of cadets who attended the annual training Camps during 1969-70 is 8,736.

Camp administration and connected problems.—P.O.L. budget for the camp may be allotted separately. P.O.L. expenditure is generally more than the camp budget. As such the unit resources of P.O.L. which are already limited are further taxed.

Extent to which training in camps was useful and beneficial.—Cadets were keen on training during the camp. Life in the camps gave the cadets an opportunity to cultivate a sense of discipline and improve the qualities of leadership. With the assistance of the Dte. Gen. N.C.C., and Air Hqs., the Wing cadets participating in the combined annual training camp at Secunderabad in January, 70 were given air experience, in that a Dakota was sent by Training Command Bangalore and flew the cadets over the twin cities. This not only created unprecedented enthusiasm amongst the cadets but also produced a great impact on the general public.

In the inter-group shooting competition held in October, 1969, all the cadets participated in the five events, viz., Earl Roberts shooting trophy Competition, Burdwan Competition, Junior Division Boys, Senior Wing Girls trophy Competitions. A very healthy and lively competition prevailed amongst the Groups.

Director of Employment and Training :

The report pertains exclusively to the Industrial Training Institutes under the Craftsmen Training Scheme sponsored by Government of India and District Level Training Centres under the Government Scheme.

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 in the Headquarters.

1. Joint Director of Training.
2. Deputy Director of Training.
3. Assistant Director (Training)—Vacant.
4. Two Inspectors of Training.

5. One Assistant Apprenticeship Adviser.
6. One Accounts Officer.

Salient Features.—During 1969-70 one Unit of Mechanic (Radio and Television) introduced in the Industrial Training Institute at Vijayawada replacing one of the existing units of Draughtsman (Civil In the Industrial Training Institute at Srisailem, similarly two Units, one each in the trades of Mechanic (Tractor) and Mechanic (Motor) were introduced during the year 1969-70 as additions to the existing courses.

District Level Training Centres.—During the year under report, no addition or reduction was made to the already existing number of ten District Level Training Centres in the State. However, during the year 1969-70, a new training course of “ Stenography (English) ” was introduced in the District Level Training Centre at Mahaboobnagar with an intake of 40 seats. Similarly in the District Level Training Centre, Hyderabad, training in Typewriting and Stenography (Telugu) with an intake of 20 seats was also introduced to cater to the needs consequent on adoption of Telugu as official language. All these schemes were taken up under the Non-Plan Programmes.

During the year under report, i.e., 1969-70, the Government sanctioned as part of the Plan schemes, the award of Merit Scholarships at Rs. 15 per month per trainee to 4% of the total strength on rolls in all the Industrial Training Institute.

Apprenticeship Training Schemes.—The Apprenticeship Act, 1961 is continued in the State during the period under report both in Public and Private Sectors. 470 Apprentices underwent full-term Apprenticeship training during the year under report. 515 Apprentices have appeared for the Trade Test conducted by the National Apprenticeship Council during the year.

The 6th Meeting of the State Apprenticeship Council was convened on 12-9-1969 with regard to the progress of implementation of the Apprentices Act, 1961 in this State.

The first Apprenticeship Seminar was organised on 21st and 22nd November, 1969 by the Organising Committee representing the Andhra Pradesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry, All India Manufacturers' Organisation, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, Institute of Engineers (India), Ltd., and Andhra Pradesh Productivity Council.

All India Trade Test.—During the period under report 4,164 trainees came out successful from all the Industrial Training Institutes both in Engineering and Non-Engineering trades in the All India Trade Tests, held in July 1969 and January 1970.

Public Libraries :

The year under report was one of trouble and turmoil for the entire State, and the department of Public Libraries had its share of stress and strain as a result. Some libraries were destroyed and others could not function,

Administrative set-up.—The Director of Public Libraries was the Head of the Department. In June, 1969 a full time Director was appointed. He was assisted by non-gazetted ministerial and subordinate staff in the Directorate. The question of appointing a gazetted officer to assist the Director was under the active consideration of the Government at the end of the year under report.

In the subordinate offices, there were only two gazetted officers, viz., the Librarian, State Central Library, Hyderabad and the Librarian, State Regional Library, Guntur. The other four Regional Libraries at Tirupathi, Visakhapatnam, Warangal and Nizamabad, respectively, and the Mobile Library, with its Headquarters at Eluru in the West Godavari district continued to be headed by non-gazetted Librarians.

The State Library Committee.—The fifth meeting of the State Library Committee was held in the State Central Library, Hyderabad, on the 27th October, 1969. The Committee made several recommendations for the further development of public libraries in the State, and to improve the finances of the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas.

Library Organisation :

Library Managements.—Public Libraries in Andhra Pradesh are managed by three distinct agencies, viz., (1) the Government, (2) the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas and (3) Private Managements, Panchayats, etc.

Number and Types of Libraries.—There were 2,519 recognised public libraries in the State at the end of the year. These include six Branch Libraries which are in the process of being opened by the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas with the aid of the Government, at the end of the year.

Working hours of Library.—The Central Library, Hyderabad, most of the District Central Libraries and some branch Libraries, were working 12 hours a day, from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. A section of the State Central Library, viz., the Text Book Section has been working for 16 hours a day from 8 a.m. to 12 midnight for the benefit of students. The other libraries were working in two sessions a day, from 8 a.m. to 12 noon, and 4 to 8 p.m.

Library Buildings and Equipment.—The State Central Library at Hyderabad was housed in a Public Works Department building. The State Regional Library, Guntur is also housed in a Government building at a cost of Rs. 26,000 in 1963-64. A sum of Rs. 15,000 was provided in the Plan budget for 1969-70, for the carrying out of certain repairs of an urgent nature.

The other four Regional Libraries are housed in private rented buildings which are not quite suitable for the purpose of libraries. The Department has drawn up a scheme of constructing buildings for these Regional Libraries during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Six District Central Libraries and 39 Branch Libraries were having buildings of their own, i.e., of the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas concerned. 7 libraries were in donated buildings and 204 in rent-free buildings. The rest were housed in rented buildings.

The City Grandhalaya Samstha Hyderabad and the Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha, Kurnool, have acquired sites for constructing buildings for the City Central Library and the District Central Library, respectively. The plans and estimates have been finalised. The foundation stone for the construction of the City Central Library was laid by the President of India, Sri V. V. Giri.

Training Programme.—During the year under report, the Institute of Library Science, Hyderabad, was permitted to conduct the Certificate Course of Training in Library Science, for which a grant of Rs. 1,000 was sanctioned. 25 persons working in the departmental libraries and eligible for admission to the said training course were sent up for training either on deputation or at their own cost.

Technical :

Classification and cataloguing of Books.—Books in all the public libraries were classified under the Dewey Decimal system. Books in the Government libraries were classified, and catalogued by the qualified technical staff of the respective libraries. The classification and cataloguing work in the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas was centralised at the district level, and the work was done by the technical staff of the District Central Libraries. As regards charging and discharging of books, Brown's system was in vogue in the Government Libraries, and the District Central Libraries.

Weeding out of Unserviceable Books.—For the first time since the inception of the Department, weeding out of books that have become quite unusable, was undertaken, and such books were taken out of circulation.

Book Selection Committee.—With a view to eliminating undesirable, obscene and sexy literature from the public libraries, the selection of books for purchase by the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas was centralised by amending Section 13 of the Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act. In pursuance of this amended Section, a High Power Book Selection Committee has been constituted with the Honourable Minister for Education as its Chairman, and the Director of Public Libraries as its convener.

The High Power Committee met as many as five times during the year and examined the lists of books prepared by the Director of Public Libraries.

Library Facilities.—There was a total of 36.30 lakhs books in all the public libraries. The break-up of this figure as between the three types of libraries is as follows :

| | |
|---|------------|
| In Government Libraries | 2.66 lakhs |
| In Libraries under Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas | 21.90 „ |
| In Aided Libraries | 1.74 „ |

In all the Government Libraries and in the District Central Libraries, all the leading periodicals and newspapers, Indian and foreign, were

subscribed to. In the State Central Library alone, as many as 704 periodicals on Science, Technology, Industry, Agriculture, etc., were subscribed to.

The budget provision for purchase of books for the State Central Library has been increased from Rs. 33,000 to Rs. 50,000 and it is proposed to raise it further to Rs. 1.00 lakh. Similarly, the provision under this head of account in the State Regional Library, Guntur, has been raised from Rs. 32,000 to Rs. 40,000 and in the other Regional Libraries, to Rs. 10,000 each. The provision for the purchase of books for the Mobile Library, Eluru was increased from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000.

The following is the table furnishing figures of number of readers, books consulted in the premises and books lent for home reading during the year under report, compared with those of the previous year :—

| | 1968-69 | 1969-70 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Number of readers .. | 1,40,35,066 | 1,50,04,242 |
| 2. Number of books consulted with- in the premises .. | 52,28,024 | 49,37,438 |
| 3. Number of books lent for home reading | 41,39,272 | 48,37,407 |

Facilities for children.—It is proposed to reorganise the existing children's libraries and the children's sections attached to the public libraries. In the Children's Section of the State Central Library, the reorganisation work has been taken up. A small committee has been formed to advise the Department on developing the Children's Libraries, in general, and the Children's Section in State Central Library, in particular.

Facilities for the Physically handicapped.—A separate Section for the Blind was opened in the State Central Library, with an Assistant Librarian, trained departmentally in Braille, in-charge of the Section. It is proposed to reorganise the Braille Section in the State Central Library providing necessary equipment.

Mobile Library Service.—In order to popularise the library movement especially in the rural areas, the "Mobile Library" system has been introduced in many villages. The Government Mobile Library, Eluru has further extended its service to more villages. During the year under report it was serving about 70 service points.

The Hyderabad City Grandhalaya Samstha, has been permitted to introduce a Mobile Service unit in the Twin Cities for providing library service to the sick in the hospitals, housewives, children, Government servants and others, who are otherwise unable to visit the libraries.

Finance and Accounts :

Budget.—The Budget of the Department is of two kinds. (1) The State Budget, voted by the Legislature and (2) Budget of the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas approved by the Director of Public Libraries.

The State Budget estimate for the year 1970-71 is Rs. 37.86 lakhs. The total provision in the budget estimates of all the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas for the year 1969-70 was Rs. 58.77 lakhs.

Special Grants.—The Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas in the Telangana area which are financially backward have to be aided for the maintenance of their libraries and purchase of books and equipment. For this purpose, Government were pleased to provide Rs. 4.21 lakhs in 1969-70 and sanctioned the same increased provision for 1970-71.

The outlay for the developmental scheme of the Department for the first year of the plan, 1969-70 was Rs. 13.05 lakhs, but due to the very difficult ways and means position of the State, the actual allocation in the plan Budget for the year was only Rs. 1.00 lakh made on an adhoc basis.

Measures to spread Library Movement.—In order to attract the people to the libraries, social and adult education programmes were organised. Book Exhibitions, Public Lectures, Film shows, etc., were conducted.

A week-long celebration of the Mahatma Gandhi Centenary was organised in all the public libraries with a variety of programmes.

In the State Central Library, a separate Section, called the “Gandhian Corner” was inaugurated providing books written by Mahatma Gandhi and on Mahatma Gandhi.

The Department of Public Libraries participated in the 30th All-India Industrial Exhibition, held at Hyderabad from the 1st February to 12th March, 1970, and put up a Departmental Stall.

Inspection and Audit.—The accounts of the Office of the Director of Public Libraries were audited by the Audit Team of the Office of the Accountant-General in April, 1969 and reported upon as satisfactory. The Director of Public Libraries inspected his own office periodically and took steps to tone up the administration and its efficiency. The Director of Public Libraries also conducted inspection of the State Central Library, Hyderabad, City Central Library, Hyderabad, the State Regional Library, Guntur and the four Regional Libraries. He inspected the offices of the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas. Besides, he paid surprise visits to a few Branch Libraries.

Aided Libraries.—There were 1,832 recognised public libraries under private management, panchayats etc. The Department for the first time took up the general review of the functioning of these libraries.

The number of libraries to which grants were sanctioned on the basis of eligibility during the year under report was 1,472, and the amount of grants sanctioned to them was Rs. 1.80 lakhs.

CHAPTER XIV

HEALTH

Medical and Health Services Organisation :

The organisational set-up continued to be the same as in the previous year. There were one Director and one Additional Director, 5 Deputy Directors of Medical and Health Services, 9 Assistant Directors of Medical and Health Services (Medical) and 7 Assistant Directors of Medical and Health Services (Non-Medical). The total number of Civil Surgeons was 380 and that of Civil Assistant Surgeons 3,141 and these figures include all Officers of the Directorate and Health Officers in State service. There are 223 posts of Non-Medical Gazetted Officers in the Department.

At the District Level, the District Medical and Health Officer is in-charge of all the Medical and Health Programmes in the District except the District Headquarters Hospital which is in the charge of a Medical Superintendent. The District Medical and Health Officer is assisted by three Deputy District Medical and Health Officers. Besides there are five Zonal Officers in charge of the supervision of the National Malaria Eradication Programme.

Vital Statistics

Out of the total population of 35,983,447 as per 1961 Census, 35,729,477 are covered by Registration of Births and Deaths. Thus the percentage of population covered by Registration of Births and Deaths is 99.29.

The Mid-year estimated population of the State for 1968 is 39,553,000 and the estimated population covered by registration of Births and Deaths is 39,262,000.

During the year under report an important measure has been taken by the Government of India in getting a Bill on Birth and Deaths Registration passed. The Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 (Act, No. 18 of 1969) is likely to come into force in this State from 1st April, 1970.

Certain important Vital Statistics registered during the year 1968 are presented in the Table below :—

| Rural/Urban | Births | Deaths | Infant Deaths | Maternal Deaths | Still Births |
|-------------|-------------|----------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| Rural | .. 5,39,145 | 2,01,932 | 27,385 | 1,298 | 55 |
| Urban | .. 1,94,111 | 57,161 | 9,197 | 458 | 5,873 |
| Total | .. 7,33,256 | 2,59,093 | 36,582 | 1,756 | 5,928 |

The Deaths recorded due to various causes during the year 1968 are presented in the following Table :

| Cause of Death | No. of Deaths | Death rate per 1,000 mid-year population | Percentage to total deaths. |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|--|-----------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| 1. Cholera | 135 | 0.004 | 0.05 |
| 2. Small-pox | 1,488 | 0.04 | 0.57 |
| 3. Plague | .. | .. | .. |
| 4. Malaria | 648 | 0.02 | 0.25 |
| 5. Other Fevers | 86,072 | 2.19 | 33.22 |
| 6. Dysentry and Diarrhea | 9,460 | 0.24 | 3.65 |
| 7. Respiratory Diseases | 18,909 | 0.48 | 7.30 |
| 8. Injuries | 4,219 | 0.11 | 1.63 |
| 9. Deaths due to child Births | 1,756 | .. | 0.68 |
| 10. All other causes | 1,36,406 | 3.47 | 52.65 |
| Total | 2,59,093 | 6.60 | 100.00 |

These are the crude rates. The adjusted rates are presented in the following table :—

| Rural/Urban (1) | Crude Rates | | Adjusted Rates | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Birth Rate (2) | Death Rate (3) | Birth Rate (4) | Death Rate (5) |
| Rural .. | 16.82 | 6.30 | 22.73 | 8.58 |
| Urban .. | 26.96 | 7.94 | 32.55 | 9.58 |
| Total .. | 18.68 | 6.60 | 24.27 | 8.74 |

From the adjusted rates it can be inferred that the problem of under-reporting amounts to a reduction of 5.59 in Birth registration and 2.14 in Death Registration.

Vital Statistics Improvement Schemes :

The following schemes implemented during the third five-year plan as centrally sponsored schemes have been continued under non-plan during the year 1969-70.

- (i) Strengthening of Statistical Organisation at State Headquarters and centralised compilation.
- (ii) Strengthening of District Registrars' Offices.
- (iii) Strengthening of Statistical Units in Municipalities for improvement of Registration and Vital Statistics.

- (iv) Model Registration in Primary Health Centres.
- (v) Sample Registration Scheme.

Model Registration in Primary Health Centres :

During the year under report this scheme has been confined to Headquarters Villages of 10 Primary Health Centres as per the suggestions of the Registrar-General of India, New Delhi. This scheme has revealed a fairly realistic pattern of mortality for Rural Areas of the State, which was lacking previously.

Sample Registration Scheme :

This scheme aims at providing reliable estimates of Birth and Death rates at State and National levels. This scheme has been implemented in 150 selected units (villages or parts of villages) from 1-1-1968 after trying it on a pilot basis in 25 units.

So far four Half-Yearly Surveys have been conducted the last being in January, 1970. The birth and death rates recorded for the first year (*i.e.*, 1968) are presented below :

Birth Rate : 36.72 per 1,000 mid-year population.

Death Rate : 15.82 per 1,000 mid-year population.

Medical Education :

There are altogether 8 Medical Colleges in the State of which 6 are Government Colleges and 2 are run by Private Governing Bodies. The total intake capacity of all these colleges stood at 1,150 per year. Facilities are available for post-graduate education in several specialities at 5 Government Colleges. The sanctioned seats of various post-graduate course in these 5 Colleges are 459.

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.

There are proposals to up-grade the Institute of Medical Sciences, Osmania Medical College into a Regional Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research Centre. As a first step towards this measure the six departments of Medicine, Surgery, Paediatrics, Ophthalmology, Radiology and Anaesthesia have been up-graded into Post-Graduate Departments. During the year under report two more Departments namely Pathology and Forensic Medicine have been up-graded. For these departments the Government of India will provide funds during the current plan period.

There is a College of Nursing for B.Sc., in Nursing. The intake capacity of this College is 25 seats per year of which 15 are stipendiary seats, 5 are non-stipendiary seats and 5 are reserved for service candidates.

Facilities are also made available at Gandhi Medical College, Hyderabad for G.C.I.M. candidates in Integrated Medicine to acquire D.M. and S. qualification. The intake capacity for this course is 25 seats for every six months. The duration of the course is 2 years.

Facilities exist for Research work for the Medical personnel employed in Government Medical Institutions. An amount of Rs. 33,780 has been provided for 23 schemes during the year 1969-70.

Condensed training courses for Laboratory Technicians and Radiographers for a period of six months have been introduced for Departmental Candidates and for training unqualified candidates holding the posts.

There is a Private Institution by name 'The College of General Practitioners' at Hyderabad which has been doing its best to educate and enlighten the General Medical Practitioners in the latest developments in the Medical Field by organising refresher course at various places in Andhra Pradesh. All the Medical practitioners including the Civil Assistant Surgeons working in Hospitals, Dispensaries and Primary Health Centres are also permitted to attend these courses. A non-recurring grant of Rs. 10,000 per year is being granted every year by the State Government for the maintenance of this College.

Nursing Services :

There are in all 26 Auxiliary Nurse Mid-wives Training Centres with the total intake capacity of 505 during the year 1969-70. During the year under report 180 candidates have completed training successfully.

Advanced Training in Medicine :

During the year under report 48 Medical Officers have gone abroad either at their own cost or on World Health Organization, Columbo Fellow-ships and other Scholarships.

Medical Care :

During the year under report provision has been made for improvement of Medical care facilities as follows :—

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Revenue Schemes | Rs. 21.38 Lakhs |
| Capital Works | Rs. 28.62 Lakhs |
| | <hr/> |
| Total | Rs. 50.00 Lakhs |
| | <hr/> |
| Capital works under Special Telangana Development Pro- grammes | Rs. 1.75 Lakhs |
| | <hr/> |
| Grand Total | Rs. 51.75 Lakhs |
| | <hr/> |

Other Programmes :

These include the opening of Dental Clinics, Eye Clinics, Blood Banks and Central Sterill Units.

Public Health Services :

During the year 1969-70 the following provision has been made under State Plan for Public Health Schemes :—

| | | |
|--------------------|----|-----------------|
| Revenue Schemes .. | .. | Rs. 28.00 Lakhs |
| Capital Works .. | .. | Rs. 2.00 Lakhs |
| | | <hr/> |
| Total .. | .. | Rs. 30.00 Lakhs |
| | | <hr/> |

Training of Health Personnel :

12 Officers have been deputed to the Diploma in Public Health, Course.

Health Education :

To improve Health Education 20 posts of Health Educators at the rate of one for each district have been sanctioned.

State Health Transport Organisation :

The establishment of a Regional workshop at Karimnagar to undertake major unit repairs and top-over-hauls of all vehicles of Telangana and also improvements to the Central Workshop at Hyderabad have been sanctioned.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes under Public Health :

A provision of Rs. 720.80 lakhs has been made for the year 1969-70 out of which the Central Assistance will be Rs. 553.86 lakhs. While continuing the existing programmes under Malaria, Small-pox, Family Planning, the following new programmes have been sanctioned.

1. Strengthening of Small-pox Eradication Programme by providing additional vaccinators and Inspectors.
2. Expansion of Cholera Control programme by establishing one Mobile Medical Unit and by appointing special Cholera workers.
3. Expansion of Filana Central Programme by sanctioning one Survey and Central Unit.

Buildings :

During the year under report an amount of Rs. 30.37 Lakhs has been provided under Plan and an amount of Rs. 18.33 lakhs under non-plan for construction of buildings. Further an amount of Rs. 6.33 lakhs has been provided under plan for the construction of Residential Quarters for the staff of 9 Primary Health Centres.

Community Development and Primary Health Centres :

The total number of Primary Health Centres functioning during the year 1969-70 in the State is 415. Out of these 292 Primary Health Centres have been supplied with UNICEF assistance, *i.e.*, vehicles, etc., 783 sub-centres have been supplied with UNICEF assistance *i.e.*, equipment and medicines.

Progress during the year 1969-70 :

- | | |
|--|----|
| 1. Number of Primary Health Centres sanctioned during the year .. | 5 |
| 2. Number of sub-centres established.. | 15 |
| 3. Number of Primary Health Centres for which UNICEF vehicles have been supplied | 24 |

Industrial Hygiene :

During the year under review various proposals for declaration of Industrial, Residential, Commercial and Agricultural Areas have been received from 10 Municipalities and one Panchayat. These have been scrutinised and forwarded to Government through the Director of Town Planning for their final approval.

Supply of Medicines to Government Hospitals :

The supply of Medicines to all the Government Hospitals is effected by the Medical Stores Department, a Government of India concern.

To over-come the short-supply of medicines, a revised procedure for the purchase of medicines for use in Government Medical Institutions has been introduced with effect from 1-4-1969. Under this new procedure, rate contracts for the procurement of essential items of about 200 medicines have been entered into directly with the manufacturers or their distributors.

Supply of Hospital Equipment, Vehicles, Refrigerators :

During the year under report 22 Hospitals have been supplied with various kinds of Hospital equipment.

Drug Control

The Director of Medical and Health Services, is the Drugs Controller and Licensing Authority for sales as well as manufacturing concerns for Drugs and Cosmetics. He is assisted by two Assistant Drugs Controllers at Headquarters, and 20 Drugs Inspectors in the State. Recently an additional staff of one Deputy Drugs Controller, one Assistant Drugs Controller and two Drugs Inspectors besides certain ministerial staff has been sanctioned.

During the year under report 275 samples have been picked up by the Drugs Inspectors and sent for analysis. Of these 89 samples have been declared as not of standard quality and 172 samples have been declared to be of standard quality. No opinion has been given in respect of the remaining 14 samples.

The licences of 68 sales concerns have been cancelled. The licences of 12 manufacturing concerns have been suspended and 2 manufacturing licences have been cancelled as the manufacturers have not been able to provide the required equipment and technical staff.

Control of Communicable Disease :

Epidemiological Research Unit.—The Mobile Epidemiological Unit sanctioned during the year 1964 has been continued during the year

1969-70. The Unit has undertaken a Research study of Gastroenteritis cases in Hyderabad City. The total admission of 3,854 cases of Diarrhoea into Fever Hospital during 1969 have been analysed by age, sex, Municipal ward, Clinical Gradation, therapeutic response, mortality and epidemiological factors. Out of these cases 90 have been proved positive for V. Cholera, of which 3 died. 65 died of Gastroenteritis.

Anti-Plague Scheme, Hyderabad City :

During the calendar year 1969-70, in all 1,40,516 Rodents have been caught in the traps in Hyderabad city. Fumigation work has also been carried on using cymag powder. 8,765 houses have been covered by fumigation and 97,689 rat holes have been fumigated during the year 1969-70.

The two anti-plague units in Chittoor district have been continued during the year 1969-70.

Cholera :

During the year 1969-70 in all 557 cases of Cholera have been reported of which 133 proved fatal. 11 districts and Hyderabad city reported Cholera. The incidence has been found to be considerable in the districts of Visakhapatnam (200 cases and 61 deaths), Srikakulam (110 cases and 45 deaths), Mahaboobnagar (87 cases and 11 deaths), and greater Hyderabad City (77 cases and 2 deaths).

Small-pox :

During the year 1969-70 the Headquarters Organisation continued. Also the 20 Units in the Districts continued with the usual staff.

Based on the experience gained in the implementation of the National Small-pox Eradication Programme during the 3rd Five Year Plan, the Government of India have set-up a Model Scheme for implementation during the IVth Five Year Plan period with 100% Central Assistance as a centrally sponsored plan scheme with a new staffing pattern.

Freeze Dried Vaccine :

During the year 1969-70 the Institute of Preventive Medicine manufactured 94,05,055 doses of which 41,35,275 doses have been supplied to Public Health staff in the state. The cost of vaccine is being met by the Government of India.

The new technique of vaccination with Bifurcated Needle called "Multiple Puncture Method" has been introduced in December, 1969 in place of the Rotary Lancet and was found to be highly effective both for primary and re-vaccination.

During the year 1969 there was a marked decrease in the incidence of and mortality due to small-pox. In all 1,795 attacks and 324 deaths have been reported during 1969 compared to 7,949 attacks and 1,438 deaths in 1968. During the year 1969 the vaccination turnover was 16,22,042 Primary vaccinations and 19,76,733 re-vaccinations.

Malaria :

The independent appraisal team appointed by the Government of India visited the State in 1970 and recommended 0.18 units for entry into the consolidation phase and 0.42 units for entry into the maintenance phase.

The present phasing of National Malaria Eradication Programme in the State is as follows :

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|----|----|----|-----------------|
| Attack phase | .. | .. | .. | 2.10 units |
| Consolidation phase | .. | .. | .. | 6.17 Units |
| Pre-maintenance phase | .. | .. | .. | 8.36 snits |
| Maintenance phase | .. | .. | .. | 16.87 Units |
| Total | | | | .. 33.50 Units. |

Filariasis :

During the year the following National Filariasis Control Programme Units have been continued :

- (1) Three "A" type units at Ramachandrapuram, Mandapeta and Kamareddi.
- (2) Two urban Filaria Units at Visakhapatnam and Hyderabad.
- (3) One Filaria Research-cum-Training Centre at Rajahmundry.

The programme has been expanded by sanctioning one Survey and Control Unit during the year 1969-70 as a centrally sponsored scheme.

Tuberculosis :

In our State it is estimated that above five lakhs of persons are suffering from Tuberculosis.

The total number of beds for Tuberculosis available in various Government Institutions is 3,261. After the introduction of the National Tuberculosis Programme the rush for admission into the Institutions has been going down.

B.C.G. Vaccination :

The B.C.G. Vaccination work has been carried out during the year 1969-70 with 21 B.C.G. teams and 126 B.C.G. Technicians.

Leprosy :

Leprosy is a big Public Health problem in the State. During the year under report a population of 13,46,280 have been surveyed and 21,676 cases have been registered.

Laboratory Services :

Institute of Preventive Medicine.—The Institute of Preventive Medicine since its re-organisation in 1958 has made steady progress.

The Institute can be broadly divided into four groups. (1) the manufacturing wing, (2) the Diagnostic group, (3) the analytical group, and (4) the Central Blood Bank in the City. Besides the Institute has also attached to it the function of training of personnel like Laboratory Technicians and Attendants, under-graduate and post-graduate students and Auxiliary Health Personnel.

Family Planning :

The State stood second in the country during the year 1969-70, in the field of sterilisation operations and first when only tubectomy operations are considered. According to the reports so far received 2,07,061 sterilisations, and 9,095 I.U.C.D. insertions have been done during the year. 36,053 contraceptive users have been recorded and reports are still to come.

The comparative performance for the last three years is presented below :—

| Item. | 1967-68 | 1968-69 | 1969-70 |
|---|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. Vasectomies | 1,44,273 | 1,55,372 | 1,35,000 |
| 2. Tubectomies | 26,523 | 49,699 | 75,000 |
| 3. Total Sterilisations .. | 1,70,796 | 2,05,071 | 2,10,000 |
| 4. I.U.C.D. Inerstions .. | 54,072 | 17,459 | 9,095 |
| 5. Contraceptive users .. | 6,300 | 10,164 | 36,053 |
| Total performance (in terms of sterilisation equivalents) | 1,89,345 | 2,11,738 | 2,16,074 |

As per the recommendations of the Government of India the Mass Education and Information Cell has been established in the State Family Planning Bureau. The Officer-in-charge of the cell assumed charge during the year under report.

During the year under report sanction has been accorded for the re-organisation of 151 Primary Health Centres as Rural Family Welfare Centres in the State. There are 2,980 sub-centres in the State of which 1,218 are under Maternal and Child Health and 1,762 are under Family Planning Welfare Centres.

Training :

The following personnel have been trained at the 4 Regional Family Planning Training Centres during the year :

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|
| (i) Medical Officers | 123 |
| (ii) Block Extension Educators | 58 |
| (iii) Health Inspectors (F.P.) | 245 |
| (iv) Health Visitors | 120 |
| (v) Statistical Assistants | 18 |
| (vi) Social Workers | 13 |
| (vii) Computers | 44 |

Construction Programme :

Till 1969-70 the construction programme under Family Planning has been taken-up by Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samithis.

Budget and Expenditure :

An amount of Rs. 341.10 lakhs has been allotted by the Government of India for Family Planning. Out of this the provisional expenditure is Rs. 303.73 lakhs.

Maternity and Child Health :

The Maternity and Child Health Services have been rendering domiciliary mid-wifery services through the Maternal and Child Health Centres. Now in every Primary Health Centre there is one sub-centre for every 10,000 population for both Family Planning and M.C.H. work. There are 35 M.C.H. Centres in the Rural Backward areas.

During the year under report 179 indigenous Dayas have been trained. The admission capacity in the two Health Visitor Training Schools has been reduced from 180 to 90. The Health Visitors are being deputed to undergo two years training in General Nursing every year. So far 48 Health Visitors have been trained in this course at the Osmania General Hospital, Hyderabad, and K.G. Hospital, Visakhapatnam, 10 candidates have been deputed to this course during August, 1969.

UNICEF Skim Milk Feeding Programme :

The Skim Milk Feeding Programme has been contributing to the nutritional aspect of expectant and Nursing Mothers and pre-School Children. Under an agreement between the Government of India and the UNICEF the Skim Milk Powder is received as a free gift from U.S.A.

During the year 1969-70 there were 450 feeding centres in the State with 15,000 beneficiaries. 62,424 lbs. of Skim Milk Powder were supplied during 1969-70.

Nutrition and School Health :

During the year under review the Bureau of Nutrition has conducted 4 diet Surveys consisting of 119 families in 4 blocks under the Applied Nutrition Programme. The Surveys have revealed that rice, jawar and maize are the main cereals consumed by all the groups surveyed.

Ameliorative Measures.—In addition to the Skim Milk Powder feeding, the expectant and nursing mothers have been supplied with drugs and dietary supplements such as multi-vitamin tablets, fish liver oil capsules, ferrous sulphate tablets and other synthetic preparations.

Applied Nutrition Programme :

The Applied Nutrition Programme has been continued in 30 blocks and has been extended to 15 more blocks during the year 1969-70.

Prevention of Food Adulteration Act :

The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act has been implemented in 50 Panchayats and 70 Municipalities.

Health Education and Publicity :

The State Health Education Bureau which was organised in its present shape in 1959 has continued its efforts to extend the message of healthful living to the people.

State Health Transport Organisation :

The fleet strength has increased from 800 in 1966 to 1,100 by March, 1970. The distribution of the vehicles is as follows :—

| | | | |
|---|----|----------|-------|
| UNICEF Vehicles .. | .. | .. | 425 |
| T.C.M. Vehicles | .. | .. | 220 |
| State Government and Government of India. | | | 455 |
| | | Total .. | 1,100 |

Mobile Maintenance Units :

Out of 13 Units sanctioned only 9 are at present functioning at Visakhapatnam, Kakinada, Machilipatnam, Guntur, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Warangal, Nizamabad and Mahaboobnagar. The one at Mahaboobnagar has been established during the year 1969-70.

Budget and Expenditure :

Based on the expenditure for 1968-69 the per capita Government expenditure on Public Health (other than water supply, drainage, conservancy) works out to Rs. 1.14. The per capita Government expenditure on the Medical Programme works out to Rs. 2.90.

Indian Medicines and Homoeopathy Department :

The designation of the "Special Officer, Indian Medicine Department," has since been changed to "Director," in the year 1969. The Director, Department of Indian Medicines and Homoeopathy is the Head of the Department during the year under report, exercising all administrative and financial control and supervision over all the Government Hospitals, Dispensaries and teaching institutions of Ayurveda, Homoeopathy and Naturepathy in the State.

The Director has two Gazetted Assistants (non-technical) to assist him in matters relating to Administration and Accounts. Besides, Government have also temporarily appointed two Deputy Directors, one for Ayurveda and another for Unani to assist the Director in technical matters.

The institutions mentioned below are under the general supervision of this department either directly or indirectly.

Direct Control :

- (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) Government Nizamia Tibbi College, Hyderabad.
- (9) Anantha Laxmi Government Ayurvedic College, Warangal.
- (10) Dr. Nori Rama Sastry Government Ayurvedic College, Vijayawada.
- (11) Dr. Gururaju Government Homoeo Medical College, Gudivada Krishna district.
- (12) Research Department (Ayurveda), Hyderabad.
- (13) Research Department (Unani), Hyderabad.
- (14) Indian Medicine Pharmacy (Ayurveda and Unani), Hyderabad Sections.
- (15) Herbarium, Hyderabad.
- (16) Board of Indian Medicine, Hyderabad.
- (17) City and District Dispensaries (Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeo) in all 173 Dispensaries).

There are 649 subsidised dispensaries and 72 non-subsidised rural dispensaries.

The information in brief about the above mentioned institutions is given below :

Nizamia General Hospital, Hyderabad :

The in-patient and out-patient wings 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 during the year 1969-70 is 5,92,463, out of which the in-patients treated were (60,454) including 3,399 Maternity cases. The number of out-patients treated is 5,32,099.

The out-patient and in-patient sections of the Nizamia General Hospital, Hyderabad provide clinical training to the students of Nizamia Tibbi College who undergo the B.M.U.S. Course. There is a Dental section also in the out-patient wing of the Nizamia General Hospital. The Jarrah Section of the hospital attends to 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 Unani Research section consisting of 20 beds, (10 for males and 10 for females) continued to conduct clinical research on paralysis and Diabetes.

Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Hyderabad :

The in-patient and out-patient Departments of the Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Hyderabad are also situated in the Government

building in the same compound wherein the Nizamia General Hospital, Hyderabad is located. There are 180 beds including (40) beds for the Ayurvedic Research Section. This bed strength includes the recent sanction of 32 additional beds to the hospital. The total number of patients treated during the year under report is 5,27,093 out of which in-patients are (1,573) and out-patients are 5,25,520.

Five of these beds are allotted to Shalya Shalakya section (Surgical Department) as part of improvement of the teaching facilities to the students of B.A.M. & S. Course. In the Panchakarma section, treatment on paralytic patients is being carried on satisfactorily. Research Department in Ayurveda with (40) beds continued to function in the same Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Hyderabad. The Clinical Research was conducted on Amavata, Sandhigathavata, Garbhini Janya Pandu and Rickets. The total number of in-patients attended to for the above deases is 164 and out-patients 1,488 during 1969-70. Research on treatment of patients according to Yogic principles which was started in the year 1968-69 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 Rama Mohan Ayurvedic College, Guntur and Sri Venkateswara Ayurvedic College, Vijayawada (now known as Dr. Nori Ramasastry Government Ayurvedic College, Vijayawada) are being given House Physician training for a period of 6 months in Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Hyderabad.

Government Homoeo Hospital, Jambagh, Hyderabad :

There is a (10) bedded Government Homoeo Hospital at Jambagh, Hyderabad and it continued to function during the year 1969-70 providing medical aid to the patients. The total number of patients treated in this hospital during 1969-70 is (82,827) out of which In-patients treated are (167) and out-patients 82,660.

Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Warangal :

The Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Warangal has been functioning with (20) beds. This hospital provides not only medical aid to the 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. The number of patients treated in Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Warangal during the year 1969-70 is 1,64,167 out of which out-patients are (1,58,074) and in-patients are (6,093).

Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Toopran, Medak District :

There is a 4 bedded Government Hospital functioning in Toopran, Medak district. The total number of patients treated during the year 1969-70 is 53,670 out of which out-patients are (53,369) and in-patients are (301).

Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Vijayawada :

This hospital has been recently started by Government with a total bed strength of (20). The Andhra Board of Ayurveda has kindly agreed

to construct a hospital building out of their funds and donate the building to Government. Construction has still to start.

Medical Education (Unani and Ayurveda):

The Government Ayurvedic College, and Nizamia Tibbi College, Hyderabad continued to function during the year 1969-70 imparting B.A.M. & S. (Suddha Ayurveda) and B.M.U.S. (Pure Unani) courses respectively. These two Colleges have since been affiliated to Osmania University. There will be a degree course of the Osmania University extending to 5½ years for students qualified in P.U.C. or its equivalent examination.

The Anantha Laxmi Government Ayurvedic College, Warangal and Sree Venkateswara Ayurvedic College, Vijayawada, have been taken over by the Government in October, 1968. The Warangal College has been given provisional affiliation with the Osmania University and the affiliation of the Vijayawada Ayurvedic College with the Andhra University is under consideration of the University.

Andhra Provincial Homoeo Medical College, Gudivada :

This is the only College in the State of Andhra Pradesh which is imparting D.H.M.S., to its students and this College has been taken over by the Government in October 1968 under the name "Dr. Gururaju Government Homoeo Medical College, Gudivada.

Indian Medicine Pharmacy :

The Unani and Ayurvedic Pharmacies continued to supply their products to the Government Hospitals and Dispensaries of Indian Medicine in the State. The pharmacy manufactured and supplied Unani compound medicines during the year 1969-70 worth Rs. 2,07,504.76 to Government Nizamia General Hospital, Hyderabad and Government Unani Dispensaries in the State.

Herbarium :

The Herbarium has some medicinal plants. The students of Government Ayurvedic College, and Nizamia Tibbi College, Hyderabad are posted to Herbarium as part of their studies to identify the different plants. Herbs grown here have been preserved by wet and dry methods, identified and mounted.

Board of Indian Medicine :

The Board of Indian Medicine continued to conduct examinations for the courses of studies imparted in the Government Ayurvedic College, and Nizamia Tibbi College, Hyderabad and also to Anantha Laxmi Government Ayurvedic College, Warangal. It registers practitioners of Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeo and issues licences for the sale of drugs (Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeo).

The Board of Indian Medicine, Hyderabad has registered a total number of 1,540 Medical Practitioners out of which 116 are Unani, 1,391 are Ayurveda and 33 Homoeo during the year 1969-70.

Grant-in-aid Dispensaries and Institutions :

There are 138 Grant-in-aid Dispensaries. The following major institutions also receive grants.

1. Nature Cure Hospital, Ameerpet, Hyderabad.
2. Sri Rama Krishna Mutt, Begumpet, Hyderabad.
3. Dr. Modi's Charitable Institution, Hyderabad.
4. Grama Prakriti Chikistalayam, Sivarampalli.
5. Nature Cure Hospital, Thammadapalli.
6. Gandhi Nature Cure Hospital, Bapatla.

General :

The Indian Systems of Medicine have made a great mark wherever the Government Dispensaries are functioning. The impact has not however been commensurate with the undisputed efficiency of the systems owing to the inavailability of adequate funds and very modest allotments under the Plan.

Public Health and Municipal Engineering Department :

The Public Health and Municipal Engineering Department under the Administrative Control of Health, Housing and Municipal Administration Department headed by the Chief Engineer (Public Health) with headquarters at Hyderabad comprises the following Circle Offices with their headquarters noted against each and under the control of a Superintending Engineer, for each Circle :

1. Public Health, West Circle, Hyderabad.
2. Public Health Circle, Visakhapatnam.
3. Public Health, East Circle, Guntur.
4. R.C.W., (R.W.S.) Circle, Hyderabad.
5. Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad Circle, Hyderabad.

The Public Health Engineering Department is in charge of Investigation, Designs, Preparation of detailed plans and estimates and execution of the Protected Water Supply Schemes 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. It is in charge of scrutiny, technical sanction as well as supervision, direction and test check of all Municipal Works other than Water Supply and Drainage Schemes such as roads, buildings and bridges, etc., as per orders issued in G.O. Ms. No. 114, M.A., dated 28-2-1967.

Out of (83) Municipalities, only the Hyderabad Corporation in the State and 45 Municipalities are having protected Water Supply Schemes. The Comprehensive Water Supply Improvements Scheme (T.R.S.) to Visakhapatnam Town costing Rs. 457.00 lakhs was commissioned in March 1967. The above scheme is for supplying water to the town as

well as for the Industries that have been established in and around the town.

As regards the Drainage Schemes, only the Corporation of Hyderabad, Vijayawada Municipality and Eluru Municipality are partly covered with the underground Drainage facilities. Similar schemes in Guntur, Tenali, Nellore, Eluru and Vizag., are in an advanced stage of execution. In addition to the above, Sullage Utilisation Schemes at Rajahmundry are in progress.

Activities during the year 1969-70 :

During the year 1969-70 an amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs was provided for Urban Water Supply Schemes under Plan Sector which was fully utilised.

Under Special Telangana Development Schemes, an amount of Rs. 55.03 lakhs was provided for Protected Water Supply Schemes in 58 former Town Committees of Telangana Region against which an expenditure of Rs. 55.93 lakhs was incurred. Further a provision of Rs. 14.00 lakhs was also allotted to 7 Municipalities for providing emergency Water Supply Schemes, with bore wells as the source of Supply. The amount of Rs. 14.00 lakhs allotted could not be spent in full as the amounts were released only in March, 1970 and moreover works on 2 schemes could not be started.

During the year under review 22 Water Supply and 7 Drainage Schemes, both plan and non-plan were in progress and an expenditure of Rs. 114.19 lakhs was incurred on these schemes as detailed below :—

| Sl.No. | Particulars. | No.of Schemes. | Expenditure during 1969-70 in lakhs. provisional. |
|--------|---|----------------|---|
| 1. | Plan Schemes | 4 | 15.00 |
| 2. | Special Telangana Development Schemes :— | | |
| | (a) Grants to Municipalities .. | 8 | 16.30 |
| | (b) Protected Water Supply in Town Committees .. | 1 | 55.03 |
| 3. | Non-Plan Schemes .. | 17 | 27.86 |
| | | 30 | 114.19 |

40 Water Supply and Drainage Schemes are under investigation.

Detailed estimates and plans have been taken up for 38 Schemes.

The Department is also in-charge of the Middle Income Group Housing Schemes which were introduced in 1959 to disburse loans to the individuals for the construction of residential buildings within the limits of Hyderabad and Secunderabad Cities.

Andhra Pradesh Housing Board

The Board consists of one Chairman, eleven members, 13 Technical Officers and 10 non-technical officers.

Meetings :

During the year under report 15 meetings of the Board were held and 255 subjects were disposed of.

Activities of the Board :

The activities of the Board continued to be confined to the Telangana Region in general and the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad in particular, during the year, pending formulation of schemes in the Andhra Region.

Schemes under which houses are being built :

(a) *Low Income Group Housing Scheme.*—This is a scheme formulated by the Government of India and implemented by the Board, from the provisions made to the under-Plan and non-Plan. Houses costing not more than 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 equated annual instalments.

The Board has completed construction of 766 houses during the year and allotted 154 houses and the remaining houses will be allotted in the next year.

(b) *Low Income Group Housing Scheme for Weaker Sections of the Community.*—This scheme forms part of the Low Income Group Housing Scheme, but persons whose income does not exceed Rs. 200 per month are alone eligible. The houses constructed under this scheme are to be rented. This scheme is eligible for a subsidy of 25% and the remaining cost is met from loans advanced by the Government.

Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.—This is a non-Plan scheme. The Board is constructing houses under this scheme, each house costing not more than Rs. 35,000 excluding cost of developed land, for the benefit of persons, whose annual income exceeds Rs. 7,200 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000. The allottees have to pay 20% of the cost of the house on allotment and the balance has to be paid in 25 years with interest which may be about 7% as may be fixed by the Government, at the time of sanctioning the loan.

Number of houses constructed by the Board under various categories from the inception of the Board i.e., 1-7-1960 :

The Board so far completed the construction of 4,729 houses under different categories, as detailed below :

| Sl.No. | Name of the scheme. | Houses completed upto end of 1968-69 | Houses completed during the year 1969-70 | Total number of houses constructed so far. |
|--------|---|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| 1. | Low Income Group Housing Scheme | 1,473 | 1,183* | 2,661 |
| 2. | Middle Income Group Housing Scheme | 713 | 94 | 807 |
| 3. | Rental Housing Scheme | 184 | .. | 184 |
| 4. | Slum Clearance Scheme | 200 | .. | 200 |
| 5. | Low Cost Houses for Weaker Section of the Society | 613 | .. | 613 |
| 6. | Schemes financed from Housing Board Funds | 79 | 25 | 104 |
| 7. | Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme | 160 | .. | 160 |
| | | <u>3,422</u> | <u>1,307</u> | <u>4,729</u> |

* Out of 1,183 houses 322 have been notified under M.I.G.H.

City Improvement Board Houses :

The erstwhile City Improvement Board had constructed 4,658 houses in different parts of the City of Hyderabad and let them out on rental basis. Out of these 4,030 houses have so far been sold to the existing tenants on hire purchase basis and the remaining houses continue to be on rent.

Receipts :

The receipts on the aggregate under all accounts were Rs. 2,14,27,922.99. Out of this a sum of Rs. 83,71,516.32 represents ordinary receipts having been realised through rents, instalments, etc., Rs. 79,76,000.00 were received as loans from the Government and the remaining amount of Rs. 50,80,406.67 was by way of deposits and advances.

Expenditure :

The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 2,17,99,466.65. Out of this, the ordinary expenditure amounted to Rs. 54,99,042.12 and the capital expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,18,12,330.10. The balance of Rs. 44,88,094.43 represent expenditure under deposits and advances.

STATEMENT. SHOWING THE I CRUDE AND ADJUSTED BIRTH AND DEATH
RATES REGISTERED IN THE

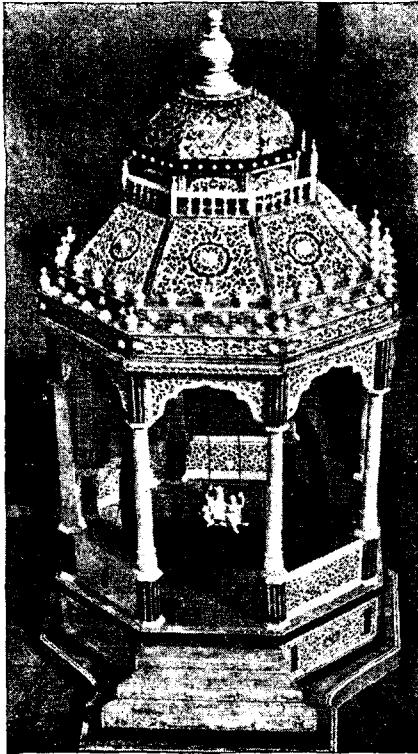
| Sl.No. | Name of the district. | Mid-year estimated population. (000) | BIRTH RATE. | | | | | |
|--------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|--------|--------|----------------|--------|--------|
| | | | Crude Rate. | | | Adjusted Rate. | | |
| | | | Rural. | Urban. | Total. | Rural. | Urban. | Total. |
| 1. | Adilabad .. | 1,140 | 17.67 | 4.36 | 15.47 | 23.16 | 10.79 | 22.24 |
| 2. | Anantapur .. | 1,975 | 27.30 | 23.30 | 26.56 | 29.74 | 27.54 | 29.38 |
| 3. | Chittoor .. | 2,097 | 16.86 | 33.98 | 19.04 | 21.08 | 39.79 | 23.16 |
| 4. | Cuddapah .. | 1,474 | 15.88 | 25.33 | 17.22 | 17.79 | 33.09 | 19.51 |
| 5. | East Godavari (P) | 2,708 | 17.14 | 33.06 | 20.37 | 20.75 | 35.38 | 23.56 |
| | East Godavari (A) | 125 | 18.53 | .. | 18.53 | 24.74 | .. | 24.74 |
| | East Godavari (T) | 2,833 | 17.21 | 33.06 | 20.27 | 20.96 | 35.38 | 23.61 |
| 6. | Guntur .. | 3,340 | 14.38 | 30.14 | 17.92 | 20.33 | 34.57 | 23.20 |
| 7. | Hyderabad .. | 2,240 | 9.48 | 28.27 | 21.04 | 20.63 | 28.41 | 25.41 |
| 8. | Karimnagar .. | 1,764 | 11.07 | 15.27 | 11.37 | 20.08 | 33.71 | 20.54 |
| 9. | Khammam (P) | 1,094 | 13.77 | 14.72 | 13.89 | 18.29 | 40.48 | 19.44 |
| | Khammam (A) | 146 | 10.34 | .. | 9.85 | 28.83 | .. | 28.83 |
| | Khammam (T) | 1,240 | 13.33 | 14.72 | 13.42 | 19.63 | 40.48 | 20.58 |
| 10. | Krishna .. | 2,327 | 13.46 | 36.42 | 19.31 | 20.39 | 40.02 | 24.94 |
| 11. | Kurnool .. | 2,123 | 20.08 | 29.56 | 22.03 | 27.58 | 3.356 | 28.69 |
| 12. | Mahaboobnagar .. | 1,696 | 17.09 | 0.68 | 15.38 | 23.84 | 7.50 | 23.67 |
| 13. | Medak .. | 1,314 | 14.15 | 21.55 | 14.72 | 22.39 | 27.21 | 22.69 |
| 14. | Nalgonda .. | 1,786 | 14.65 | 13.04 | 14.51 | 20.18 | 21.84 | 20.27 |
| 15. | Nellore .. | 2,209 | 15.88 | 37.27 | 18.33 | 20.42 | 51.16 | 23.08 |
| 16. | Nizamabad .. | 1,159 | 15.72 | 12.26 | 15.19 | 22.68 | 19.55 | 22.36 |
| 17. | Srikakulam .. | 2,438 | 21.28 | 16.59 | 20.84 | 29.36 | 22.73 | 28.90 |
| 18. | Visakhapatnam .. | 2,220 | 23.07 | 24.84 | 23.47 | 28.49 | 27.67 | 28.32 |
| 19. | Warangal .. | 1,703 | 15.07 | 29.02 | 17.04 | 21.48 | 37.65 | 23.29 |
| 20. | West Godavari (P) | 2,138 | 16.43 | 36.47 | 19.92 | 20.93 | 38.87 | 23.90 |
| | West Godavari (A) | 46 | 22.09 | .. | 22.09 | 46.35 | .. | 46.35 |
| | West Godavari (T) | 2,184 | 16.57 | 36.47 | 19.97 | 21.58 | 38.87 | 24.38 |
| | A.P. Total .. | 39,262 | 16.82 | 26.96 | 18.68 | 22.73 | 32.55 | 24.27 |

RATES, INFANT MORTALITY, MATERNAL MORTALITY AND STILL BIRTH
STATE DURING THE YEAR 1968

| DEATH RATE. | | | | | | Infant mortality rate. | Maternal mortality rate. | Still birth rate. |
|-------------|--------|--------|----------------|--------|--------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Crude Rate. | | | Adjusted Rate. | | | | | |
| Rural. | Urban. | Total. | Rural. | Urban. | Total. | | | |
| 6.56 | 2.24 | 5.85 | 8.60 | 5.55 | 8.38 | 39.68 | 1.53 | 0.96 |
| 7.80 | 7.01 | 7.65 | 8.49 | 8.28 | 8.46 | 43.36 | 3.51 | 5.76 |
| 6.27 | 10.18 | 6.77 | 7.84 | 11.92 | 8.29 | 52.68 | 1.82 | 4.56 |
| 5.07 | 8.17 | 5.51 | 5.68 | 10.68 | 6.24 | 34.20 | 2.27 | 7.35 |
| 6.17 | 9.37 | 6.80 | 7.47 | 10.02 | 7.94 | 50.35 | 3.82 | 7.07 |
| 8.07 | .. | 8.07 | 10.78 | .. | 10.78 | 40.16 | 1.73 | .. |
| 6.26 | 9.37 | 6.86 | 7.63 | 10.02 | 7.97 | 49.84 | 2.78 | 7.48 |
| 5.56 | 8.56 | 6.24 | 7.87 | 9.81 | 8.26 | 54.45 | 1.76 | 8.19 |
| 4.09 | 7.05 | 5.91 | 8.90 | 7.08 | 7.78 | 41.93 | 0.44 | 14.28 |
| 4.45 | 3.85 | 4.40 | 8.07 | 8.50 | 8.09 | 29.46 | 4.00 | 8.99 |
| 4.31 | 3.99 | 4.27 | 5.73 | 10.96 | 6.00 | 26.18 | 2.94 | 5.82 |
| 3.63 | .. | 3.46 | 10.13 | .. | 10.13 | 21.56 | 2.09 | .. |
| 4.42 | 3.99 | 4.17 | 6.29 | 10.96 | 5.99 | 25.78 | 2.87 | 5.32 |
| 4.76 | 10.02 | 6.07 | 7.12 | 11.02 | 8.02 | 57.22 | 1.97 | 16.50 |
| 6.61 | 8.49 | 6.99 | 9.07 | 9.64 | 9.18 | 44.16 | 2.46 | 7.81 |
| 6.76 | 0.54 | 6.11 | 9.43 | 5.94 | 9.40 | 39.92 | 3.39 | 0.23 |
| 6.30 | 6.44 | 6.32 | 9.98 | 8.14 | 9.86 | 38.83 | 3.04 | 3.96 |
| 5.69 | 2.16 | 5.39 | 7.84 | 3.62 | 7.61 | 31.49 | 3.35 | 2.39 |
| 6.08 | 12.03 | 6.77 | 7.83 | 16.52 | 8.58 | 52.10 | 2.68 | 13.08 |
| 7.40 | 3.95 | 6.87 | 10.68 | 6.30 | 10.23 | 45.60 | 1.92 | 6.50 |
| 9.04 | 5.45 | 8.89 | 12.75 | 7.46 | 12.38 | 75.42 | 2.08 | 2.96 |
| 10.05 | 12.57 | 10.62 | 12.41 | 14.00 | 12.74 | 76.30 | 1.92 | 7.62 |
| 5.14 | 8.09 | 5.56 | 7.33 | 10.49 | 7.69 | 42.19 | 3.88 | 12.46 |
| 5.49 | 9.73 | 6.23 | 7.00 | 10.37 | 7.56 | 53.69 | 2.11 | 12.04 |
| 7.00 | .. | 7.00 | 14.70 | .. | 14.70 | 39.37 | 1.97 | .. |
| 5.53 | 9.73 | 6.25 | 7.20 | 10.37 | 7.63 | 53.35 | 2.11 | 11.76 |
| 6.30 | 7.94 | 6.60 | 8.58 | 49.58 | 8.74 | 9.89 | 2.38 | 8.02 |

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PERFORMANCE OF STERILIZATIONS OPERATIONS, I.U.C.D.,
INSTRUCTIONS AND CONTRACEPTIVE DISTRIBUTION IN THE STATE DURING THE
YEAR 1969-70.

| Name of the district. | Sterilizations. | | I.U.C.D. | | Contraceptives. | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | No. Done. | Out-turn per 1,000 population. | No. inserted | Out-turn per 1,000 population. | No. of condoms distributed. | No. of contraceptive users. | No. of users per 1,000 population. |
| 1. Adilabad .. | 1,313 | 1.09 | 13 | 0.01 | 1,08,059 | 1,500 | 1.26 |
| 2. Anantapur .. | 6,341 | 3.03 | 694 | 0.33 | 74,252 | 1,030 | 0.49 |
| 3. Chittoor .. | 14,585 | 6.43 | 805 | 0.35 | 1,54,274 | 2,170 | 0.96 |
| 4. Cuddapah .. | 7,578 | 4.76 | 258 | 0.16 | 35,938 | 499 | 0.31 |
| 5. East Godavari | 18,568 | 6.01 | 458 | 0.14 | 1,59,201 | 2,210 | 0.72 |
| 6. Guntur .. | 19,897 | 5.57 | 251 | 0.07 | 2,84,024 | 4,080 | 0.15 |
| 7. Hyderabad (Rural) .. | 2,002 | 2.08 | 130 | 0.15 | 1,68,025 | 2,334 | 2.42 |
| 8. Karimnagar | 6,400 | 3.33 | 557 | 0.28 | 80,671 | 1,120 | 0.58 |
| 9. Khammam .. | 2,364 | 1.88 | 168 | 0.13 | 1,09,577 | 1,520 | 1.21 |
| 10. Krishna .. | 15,733 | 6.39 | 275 | 0.11 | 71,490 | 993 | 0.38 |
| 11. Kurnool .. | 7,250 | 3.20 | 342 | 0.15 | 79,878 | 1,109 | 0.49 |
| 12. Mahaboobnagar .. | 2,823 | 1.50 | 52 | 0.03 | 1,05,243 | 1,462 | 0.78 |
| 13. Medak .. | 3,584 | 2.46 | 41 | 0.03 | 33,378 | 464 | 0.02 |
| 14. Nalgonda .. | 4,561 | 2.44 | 131 | 0.07 | 48,643 | 676 | 0.36 |
| 15. Nellore .. | 7,444 | 3.09 | 868 | 0.36 | 66,500 | 924 | 0.39 |
| 16. Nizamabad .. | 5,002 | 4.13 | 217 | 0.17 | 50,000 | 694 | 0.57 |
| 17. Srikakulam .. | 22,256 | 8.02 | 621 | 0.22 | 1,85,481 | 2,566 | 0.93 |
| 18. Visakhapatnam | 21,371 | 7.87 | 1,175 | 0.43 | 1,94,966 | 2,700 | 1.00 |
| 19. West Godavari | 12,690 | 5.41 | 653 | 0.27 | 1,60,588 | 2,230 | 0.95 |
| 20. Warangal .. | 5,892 | 3.22 | 330 | 0.18 | 47,556 | 660 | 0.36 |
| 21. Twin Cities .. | 19,407 | 12.85 | 1,056 | 0.71 | 1,47,559 | 2,049 | 1.38 |
| Total .. | 2,07,061 | 4.85 | 9,095 | 0.21 | 23,75,304 | 32,990 | 0.77 |



INTRICATE WORKMANSHIP OF OUR STATE INDUSTRIES

CHAPTER XV

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

A sum of Rs. 105 lakhs was provided in the Budget Estimate for 1969-70 for Large & Medium industries and a sum of Rs. 40.00 lakhs was provided for Village and Small Scale Industries Sector for implementation of Plan Schemes during the year 1969-70.

The sector-wise break up of the Plan provision is as follows :

| | | Rs. in lakhs |
|-----|--|--------------|
| I. | LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES | 105.00 |
| | Industrial Development Areas and provision of Service facilities | 30.00 |
| | Mehadrigadda Reservoir Scheme | 25.00 |
| | Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation .. | 50.00 |
| | | 105.00 |
| II. | VILLAGE AND SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES .. | 40.00 |
| | 1. Small Scale Industry | 17.92 |
| | 2. Industrial Estates | 7.50 |
| | 3. Handicrafts | 6.96 |
| | 4. Coir Industry | 0.74 |
| | 5. Leather Industry | 6.38 |
| | 6. Industrial Co-operatives.. .. | 0.25 |
| | 7. Khadi and Village Industries | 0.25 |
| | | 40.00 |

Accounts :

The total budget of the Department for the year 1969-70 was Rs. 473.87 lakhs under expenditure and Rs. 82.54 lakhs under receipts including Loans and Advances. Out of Rs. 473.87 lakhs the Plan provision was Rs. 334.73 lakhs (over and above the Planning Ceiling 1969-70).

The break up of the budget figures are furnished below :

| | | Amount Pro- vided in the Budget Estimates, 1969-70. | Final modified appropriation 1969-70 |
|----------|-------|---|--|
| Plan | .. .. | Rs. 3,34,13,100 | 3,26,85,000 |
| Non-Plan | .. .. | Rs. 1,39,74,100 | 1,27,90,600 |

Large and Medium Industries.—Any of the Industries included in the 1st schedule to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 and with an investment on the fixed assets exceeding Rs. 23.00 lakhs can be set up only after obtaining a licence under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 from the Government of India. In the case of Coal, Oil, Seed Crushing, Roller Flour Milling, Power loom Textiles, Leather and Match Industries, a licence under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 is required, even if the investment on the fixed assets is below Rs. 25.00 lakhs.

Out of 108 applications received during the year for the grant of Industrial Licences/Registration with the Directorate General of Technical Development and for clearance on imports of machinery, etc. 72 applications have been recommended to the Government of India. Licences/Letters of Intent/Registration certificates have been granted by the Government of India in the case of 25 industries during the year 1969-70 for the establishment of Industries like P.V.C. Pressure pipes, Agricultural Tractors, Dry Battery Cells, Sugar, Vines, Malted Milk Food (Horlicks), Vernier calipers, Micrometers and Dial Gauges, P.V.C. Industrial Sacks, P.V.C. Sheets, Vanillin, Chassis frames for Automobiles, Thread Rolling Machines, Exploders, Horizontal and Vertical Boring Machines Cotton Tapes, etc.

Supply of Alcohol.—The Sugar Cane Crushed during the year 1968-69 (season) i.e., 1-11-1966 to 31-10-1969 was 37.05 lakh tonnes and the Molasses produced was 1.72 tonnes.

During the year ending March, 1970, applications from 102 firms have been received out of which 86 cases have been recommended for allotment of Alcohol involving a quota of 91.49 lakh litres including Bulk Consumers like M/s. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, etc., to be drawn till March, 1970. The allotment was made for the manufacture of industrial chemicals and other industries.

Breweries.—During the year ended March, 1970, 11 applications were received for setting up of Breweries and 32 applications for Wineries/Distilleries. All the applications for Breweries, Wineries/Distilleries have been either recommended to Government for issue of letters of intent or processed. Government have so far issued Letters of Intent for 21 Breweries and 16 Wineries/Distilleries.

Industrial Development Areas.—The Industrial Development Areas with necessary infrastructure are intended to facilitate establishment of integrated industrial complexes of large and medium industries and for hastening planned industrial growth throughout the State.

An amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs was originally provided for the year under review (1969-70) 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. Besides an extent of 115 acres of land in Balanagar was purchased from M/s. Hyderabad Engineering Works for Industrial purpose.

On the Governmental 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 work is in progress. The water lines in the Naclaram Industrial Development Area and Uppal Industrial Development Area have been laid.

Out of the plan provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs an amount of Rs.29.62 lakhs was spent during the year towards land acquisition and development works. In addition to this an amount of Rs. 61.12 lakhs was also spent for the purpose of depositing in the Civil Courts towards enhanced compensation ordered in various land acquisition cases.

21 plots measuring in all about 200 acres have been allotted to the various industries in the Industrial Development Areas in and around Hyderabad during the current year. Further an extent of about 48 acres of land has been allotted to M/s. Hindustan Milk Food Manufacturers Limited for their Horlicks Factory and another 8 acres of land to M/s. Pappu Veeranna & Sons, for the establishment of Malleable Casting Units at Dowlaishwaram Industrial Development Area (Rajahmundry).

Certain industries like Lakshmi Starch Factory, Mac Dowells, Incecon Chemical Engineering Construction Co., Ltd., and Mahesh & Co., in the Nacharam Industrial Development Area ; M/s. Modern Bakeries and M/s Alkali Metals (Private) Limited at Uppal Industrial Development Areas have gone into production this year. One Synthetic Paints Factory with a capital investment of Rs. 1.00 crore is coming up at Balanagar (Hyderabad) Industrial Development Area and this would provide employment to about 250 persons. Two large scale Tractor Factories are also coming up near Hyderabad with a capital investment of Rs. 18.00 crores providing employment to about 2,500 persons.

Oil Technological Research Institute, Anantapur.—The Oil Technological Research Institute, Anantapur is a permanent Institute for conducting Research on oils and fats. Research was conducted on the following projects during the year 1969-70.

Oil Seed Milling and Extraction Project :

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Scheme No. 1 | .. Ground Nut Milling. |
| Scheme No. 2 | .. Cotton Seed Milling and Oil Refining. |
| Scheme No. 3 | .. Sesame Seed. |
| Scheme No. 4 | .. Solvent extraction of oil seeds and oil cakes. |

2. Fatty Acid Project.

3. Surface Active Agents Projects.

4. By-Products Projects.

Small Scale Industries :

Plan Schemes.—In the annual plan for 1969-70 a provision of Rs. 17.2 lakhs was made for the development of Small Scale Industries. The following are the Small Scale Industries Schemes implemented and continued during 1969-70,

Tool Room and Composite Servicing Workshop, Sanathnagar :

The Tool Room and Composite Servicing Workshop, set up on the Industrial Estate has made good progress. The workshop has already started providing servicing facilities to the local industrialists meeting their requirements of various tools, dies, jigs, etc. The Tool Room made a total production of about Rs. 2.00 lakhs during the year 1969-70.

Quality Marking Centre (Ceramics) Rajahmundry :

The Centre has so far quality marked goods worth Rs. 7,42,747.86 and also received a sum of Rs. 5,270 as charges towards Quality Marking, testing and analysing of Ceramic Products referred to from local industries. Out of the total budget provision of Rs. 56,530 an amount of Rs. 45,151.78 was spent.

Loans :

During the year 1969-70 an amount of Rs. 2.50 lakhs was provided under Block Loans for being extended as Loans to Small Scale and Cottage Industries in the State under the provision of the State Aid to Industries Act. Out of this provision an amount of Rs. 2.18 lakhs was spent during the year and 512 persons were benefitted.

Government Ceramic Service Centre, Rajahmundry and Dronachalam :

The Ceramic Service Centre with a production wing for pickle jars, Bowls, etc., at Rajahmundry and the Ceramic ware unit at Dronachalam have increased their production activities. The units have produced goods worth Rs. 1,54,313 and Rs. 64,221.66 respectively during 1969-70. The articles have also good market and the products are being sold without difficulty. Various Ceramic Products costing Rs. 2,43,967 have been sold by these centres.

Locks Manufacturing Unit at Tadukupet :

The locks manufacturing unit at Tadukupet has produced various kinds of locks worth Rs. 12,715 during 1969-70. The short fall in the production was due to the dearth of Copper. The unit is also expecting heavy orders for the supply of locks from Stationery Department. As against the total budget allotment of Rs. 46,200 an amount of Rs. 42,097 was spent till the end of March, 1970.

Industrial Estates :

The Industrial Estates Programme was taken up for the first time in the State during the Second Five Year Plan by providing ready-made factory buildings to the Industrialists on rental basis with amenities such as Power, Water, Drainage, etc., for the growth of Small Scale Industries and to generate employment opportunities. Eight Conventional Estates were set up by the end of Second Plan at Sanathnagar (Hyderabad), Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam, Samalkota, Nandyal, Warangal, Cuddapah and Chandulal Baradari (Hyderabad). By the end of Third Plan, in all 36 Industrial Estates of various types were set up through out the State for promotion of Small Scale Industries,

Only consolidation of existing Estates was taken up during the year under report and a sum of Rs. 7.5 lakhs was provided for the completion of left over Civil works of existing Estates of which Rs. 7.47 lakhs was spent.

Factory Buildings :

Out of 495 factory buildings constructed on the Conventional Estates, 405 units were occupied at the end of 1969-70. Compared to 387 at the end of previous year. Of these, 311 units were actually working at the end of 1969-70.

The production in these units rose from Rs. 766 lakhs to Rs. 970 lakhs during the year under review providing employment to nearly 5,822 persons as against 5,282 during the previous year.

Developed Plots :

Out of 965 developed plots, 470 plots were occupied at the end of year under review as against 410 during the previous year. 138 industries were actually working at the end of the year.

The total production in these industries touched Rs. 639 lakhs during the year as against Rs. 305 lakhs during the previous year providing employment to 2,440 persons as against 1,272 persons during the previous year.

Co-operative Industrial Estate :

During the year 1964-65, the Co-operative Industrial Estate at Balanagar (Hyderabad) was set up by a Co-operative Society at a cost of Rs. 43 lakhs with the assistance of State Government and the Life Insurance Corporation of India. Land measuring 47 acres was made available to the Co-operative Industrial Estate Limited on long lease basis on nominal rent. 47 developed plots were made available and allotted and occupied by the members of the Estate. 38 factory units were constructed while 9 are under construction and 38 units are working.

To attract new entrepreneurs, Government of Andhra Pradesh 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 rate, etc. With these, it is hoped that the entrepreneurs will take advantage of the said concessions and set up their industries on the Estate thus making the units fully occupied.

Financial Assistance through Banks :

The Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation, the State Bank of Hyderabad and State Bank of India and other nationalised commercial banks are extending in a big way credit facilities to the Small Scale Industries for the construction of factory sheds, purchase of machinery and equipment raw materials and for working capital. This department is assisting the Small Scale Industrial Units in finalising their loan applications by furnishing feasibility reports and other related data.

During the year 60 applications from industrialists and entrepreneurs were sponsored requiring financial assistance and over 60 applications were forwarded to the Banks.

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 margin, to the extent of Rs. 2.00 lakhs, in the case of an individual and up to Rs. 3.00 lakhs partnership concern.

Registration of Small Scale Industries :

In order to have a clear idea of development of individual Small Scale Industries in the States the system of registration of S.S.I. Units came into existence for the maintenance of Statistics of their essential particulars including actual production. Registration was done of all Small Scale Industrial Units employing more than 10 persons. The definition of S.S.I. Units has since been revised and small scale industries will include Industrial Units with a capital investment of not more than Rs. 7.50 lakhs irrespective of the number of persons employed. Capital investment for this purpose will mean plant and machinery only.

So far 17,574 Small Scale Industrial Units have been registered by the end of March, 1970 including 4,974 Small Scale Industries registered during the year 1969-70.

Raw Materials, Spares and Components—Issue of Essential Certificates : The Government of India have published the Import Trade Control Policy for 1969-70 in the Reg. Book Vol. I and II and also the rules and procedures pertaining to the policy.

Employment Schemes :

The Government of Andhra Pradesh in the Industries Department have constituted a Central Supervisory Committee during 1964.

Handicrafts :

The Handicrafts sector comprises of plan as well as non-plan schemes. As new schemes proposed for the year 1969-70 were not sanctioned, the schemes which existed in 1968-69 were continued during the year 1969-70.

Under the Handicrafts sector the work is distributed in the Public and Co-operative Sectors, while in the public sector, development, training and to a certain extent production work was done. In the co-operative sector bulk of production of handicrafts articles was concentrated.

The provision for 1969-70 under Plan schemes was Rs. 6.95 lakhs and out of this an expenditure of Rs. 6.22 lakhs was incurred. The provision under non-plan schemes was Rs. 7.44 lakhs and expenditure incurred out of this was Rs. 7.67 lakhs.

Opening of Sales Emporia under the auspices of Zilla Parishad :

In and outside the State.—A loan of Rs. 25,000 and an annual grant of Rs. 3,000 as subsidy for meeting establishment of emporia charges was given to each Zilla Parishad under the scheme, for establishing emporia for the sale of Handicrafts and Cottage Industries. During the year under report the Zilla Parishads, Karimnagar, Mahaboobnagar, Hyderabad, Kurnool, Nellore, Guntur and Eluru had run the emporia and each of the Zilla Parishads were given managerial subsidy commensurating to the actual expenditure incurred by them. There was a provision of Rs. 21,000 for this purpose and the amount disbursed was Rs. 17,800.

Emporia outside the State.—In the month of August, 1967, Andhra Pradesh Government had started an Handicrafts Emporium in New Delhi by acquiring 2 rooms in Theatre Communication Buildings at Connaught Place. The Emporium purchased goods worth Rs. 6,36,000 during the year 1969-70 and conducted sales to a value of Rs. 7,21,000. The expenditure incurred on the establishment of this Emporium was Rs.66,453.

A show room at a cost of Rs. 4,63,000 has been under construction at Irwin Road, New Delhi inline with other State Governments. The construction is expected to be completed by July, 1970.

Scheme for construction of Show Room within the State :

There is a proposal to provide a show room building in the Departmental emporia running in the districts. A token amount of Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 10,000 have been sanctioned by Government for two buildings at Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam respectively. In addition to this the building provided by the Tirumala Tirupathi Devasthanam authorities at Tirumalai was not equipped with necessary materials including interior decoration at a cost of Rs. 50,000. Thus the total provision of Rs. 80,000 for the year 1969-70 was fully utilised.

There was a provision of Rs. 23,000 for construction of Common Facility Centres. One Common Facility Centre for Red Sandal Wood Toys was constructed at Madhavamala in Chittoor district at a cost of Rs. 10,000. An additional shed was provided to the Common Facility Centre for Kalamkari Art at Masula at a cost of Rs. 6,000.

Emporia :

There are seven emporia in the districts at Vijayawada, Tirupathi, Anantapur, Rajahmundry, Visakhapatnam and Warangal besides the one at Hyderabad. All the Emporia procure goods from Handicrafts Co-operatives as well as individual master-craftsmen. The articles sold in the emporia cover all the products of Handicrafts and Handlooms. The emporium at Hyderabad also undertakes sale of articles of other States and likewise supplies goods to emporia in the States.

Nirmal Industry :

The Nirmal Industry at Khairatabad in Hyderabad undertakes production of decorative articles including miniature paintings and also high quality furniture of utility value. During the year under report the Industry had taken a new line of activity, i.e., interior decoration.

During the year 1969-70 the production and sales was worth Rs. 4,34,016 and Rs. 4,11,540.

Coir Industry :

The Coir Industry in Andhra Pradesh is confined to the three coastal districts of Srikakulam, East Godavari and West Godavari where there are extensive plantations of coconuts. The programme largely consists of running training centres to impart training in the improved methods of coir production and running of pilot production centres for the production of Bristle and Mattress Fibre and other coir products, to enthuse private entrepreneurs to set up similar units.

During the year a sum of Rs. 0.74 lakhs under Plan and Rs. 79,600 under non-plan was provided in the Budget. The schemes that were implemented are the Pilot Production Centres for the manufacture of Bristle and Mattress Fibre at Baruva in Srikakulam district, at Gannavaram in East Godavari district and one production-cum-training Centre at Baruva in Srikakulam district under Non-Plan and Coir Goods Factory at Narasapur in West Godavari district under Plan.

Government Coir Goods Factory, Narsapur, West Godavari District :

The factory is producing various types of coir goods like Hospital beds, Door mats, Brush mats, etc. The expenditure incurred at the factory during the year was Rs. 0.66 lakhs. Goods worth Rs. 43,220 were produced and the sale was Rs. 41,642.

Non-Plan Schemes :

Production-cum-Training Centre at Baruva, Srikakulam District.— At this centre 15 candidates were trained in the year under report in the various coir fields. The training programme has been promoting the employment potential in the Coir Industry in the backward areas of the districts. The ex-trainees are finding employment in Government units as well as in Zilla Parishads. In addition to the training, the centre has been attached with a production wing. During the year a sum of Rs. 21,000 was provided and an amount of Rs. 23,600 was incurred. The centre has produced goods worth Rs. 2,388 and sales effected were Rs. 1,326.

Bristle and Mattress Fibre unit at Baruva, Srikakulam :

This is a pilot production centre established during the IIIrd Five Year Plan period in order to introduce the manufacture of Bristle, Mattress and Millo Fibre in view of the extensive coconut cultivation and availability of coconut husk in abundance in the coastal belt of Baruva. The unit is manufacturing Bristle, Mattresses and Millo fibre which have good demand both within and outside the State. Apart from the above, the products like mattress and millo fibre produced in the unit are utilised as raw materials in other districts centres, viz., Coir Production-cum-training Centre at Baruva where the coir mattress, coir retted rope, etc., have been manufactured and supplied to several government hospitals and Government Press at Kurnool. With an additional amount of Rs.17,300 sanctioned by Government, a well and soaking pits were provided for this unit during the year under report.

During the year a sum of Rs. 23,300 was provided and an amount of Rs. 21,240 was utilised the centre produced coir goods worth Rs. 15,675 and sales effected were of Rs. 7,927.

Bristle and Mattress Fibre Unit, Gannavaram, East Godavari District :

This is also a pilot production centre established during the IIIrd Five Year Plan Period in order to introduce the manufacture of Bristle, Mattresses and Millo fibre in East Godavari district. The unit is now manufacturing Bristle, Mattress and Millo fibre which are in good demand. The unit is also manufacturing various types of Coir Goods like Hospital beds, doormats, Brush mats, etc., which are finding good market. During the year a sum of Rs. 25,100 was provided and Rs. 26,554 were utilised. The centre produced goods worth Rs. 13,184 and sold articles worth Rs. 20,535.

Efforts were made to induce the private Industrialists to take to this industry. One party from East Godavari district had come forward and his application for procurement of machinery was recommended to the National Small Industries Corporation. Arrangements have also been made, through the Coir Board, to provide training facilities to him.

The cases of 4 Coir Co-operative Societies have been recommended to the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank, Hyderabad for extending financial assistance.

A study Team of the Coir Board visited Andhra Pradesh in August, 1969 and held discussions with the officials of State Government at Hyderabad. On the recommendations of the Study Team new schemes have been proposed to Government for the development of this industry.

Textile Design Scheme, Musheerabad, Hyderabad :

This is a permanent non-plan scheme. This unit is preparing latest designs in the trade and supplying samples of these designs to the artisans and industrial co-operatives for introduction in their trade according to the public demand. In all 279 sample paper designs were evolved. In addition to these, carpet paper and graph paper designs, were supplied to the Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, Warangal and Eluru, with a request to introduce them in the carpet Co-operative Weaving Centres under their control. Similarly 43 carpet designs including graph paper designs were supplied to the Superintendent, Central Jail Industries, Warangal, and Chanchalguda, Hyderabad for re-production of looms.

The Printing Blocks prepared in the Textile Designing Scheme were supplied to the Handicrafts and Cottage Industries Sales Emporium, Hyderabad through the Research and Designs Institute, Hyderabad.

All over designing Printing Blocks, i.e., Saree border and Grand Printing Blocks 40 in number were prepared at the Centre.

The outstanding work of the year is weaving of fibre glass fabrics,

and supplied to the Defence Department. This glass fibre fabric is used as the base cloth over which resinous solution is applied on both sides of the Fabric with suitable colour coating. This fabric acts as a bullet proof material and is being extensively used in the Defence Department for various military equipments such as Helmets, Jackets, Tents, Seat covers, etc.

Leather Industry :

For the development of Leather Industry in the State a sum of Rs. 6.38 lakhs was provided in the plan budget during the year, Out of which an amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs was given to the A.P.S.S.I.D.C., for the maintenance of the two units, i.e., Hyderabad Tanneries and Utility Leather Goods Centre, Musheerabad, Hyderabad which were transferred to the Corporation.

Model Leather Goods Unit Vijayawada :

The unit was started in the year 1956 and continued as spill over scheme. The scheme was re-organised on commercial lines. The products manufactured in this unit are good in quality, finish and are sold at competitive rates. A number of orders have been received from various Government Consuming Departments, Municipalities, and A.P. State Road Transport Corporation. Goods worth Rs. 1.65 lakhs have been produced in the unit and sales effected to the tune of Rs. 1.43 lakhs during the year.

Model Tannery, Guntakal :

This is a spill over scheme continued from 3rd Five Year Plan. This unit has concentrated on purely commercial production of different varieties of Leather like Kattori, Bunwar, Sole Leather, Oil Chrome, etc. Finished goods worth Rs. 1.00 lakh was sold to local dealers including Government Departments. The fifth batch consisting of 6 candidates is undergoing training in the unit at the close of the year under report.

Model Tannery, Warangal :

Arrangements are under way to acquire a suitable plot of land. The site is yet to be located as the one already selected has got some drawbacks and a better site is therefore proposed to be acquired.

Disbursement of Loans to Leather Artisans, Tanners and Cobblers :

A sum of Rs.0.60 lakhs was provided in the budget during the year for the purpose of providing financial assistance to the deserving Leather Artisans, Tanners and Cobblers. The amount was fully utilised.

Deputation of Departmental Candidates for training outside the State :

The Departmental Candidates were deputed for training outside the State at Madras during the year on improved methods and technique in the manufacture of Leather. As against a provision of Rs. 0.60 lakh an amount of Rs. 0.04 lakh could be spent.

Non-Plan Schemes :**Model Leather Goods Manufacturing Unit, Vijayawada :**

The Non-Plan part of the scheme consists of only staff pattern set out. The staff patterns is now part and parcel of the complete plan scheme functioning simultaneously under "Plan" and "Non-Plan," due to paucity of funds under non-plan.

Supervisory Staff of Directorate :

This is purely a staff scheme to watch and implement the various Leather Schemes in the State. The wing is also meant for assisting the Advisory Leather Board, Hyderabad.

District Level Leather Offices :

Five District Level Leather Offices with headquarters at Hyderabad, Warangal, Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Anantapur were set up during the year for extending technical know how and conducting demonstration in improved technique in flaying, tanning and manufacture of footwear and leather goods to tanners, cobblers and Leather Industrial Co-operatives in the State.

Industrial Co-operative Societies :

Cottage and Small 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 improve their economic condition.

There are 2,147 Industrial Co-operatives in the State with a paid up share capital of 46 lakhs and membership of 84,475. The production and sales amounted to Rs. 113 lakhs and Rs. 124 lakhs respectively.

During the year unemployment opportunities were provided to 11,528 artisans on full time basis and 7,273 artisans on part-time basis. Utilising the provision of Rs. 0.16 lakhs under the scheme managerial assistance to select Industrial Co-operative Societies, 4 Societies were provided with the services of departmental employees to work as Managers.

Khadi and Village Industries Board.— The Board aims at bringing about all round development in all types of Village Industries and to better the lot of rural artisans.

An amount of Rs. 7,81,936.14 was sanctioned to the Andhra Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board during the year to meet expenditure incurred on the establishment of the Khadi Board.

The above amount was released as follows :

1. Rs. 1,89,486.14 1st instalment of Establishment Grant.
2. Rs. 1,90,000.00 Do.
3. Rs. 1,90,000.00 Do.

| | | |
|----|------------------------|--|
| 4. | Rs. 22,500.00 | Additional expenditure including the A. Gs. audit fee. |
| 5. | Rs. 1,90,000.00 | 4th instalment of Establishment grant. |
| | <u>Rs. 7,81,986.14</u> | |

In addition to the above a sum of Rs. 23,549 was also released to the Board towards additional expenditure during the year 1968-69, over and above the establishment grant such as increased D.A. to staff audit fees, etc.

An amount of Rs. 25,000 was also sanctioned to the Khadi Board during the year 1969-70 towards reimbursement in part of the rebate allowed on the sale of Khadi.

Rural Industries Project :

Three Rural Industries Projects at Nalgonda, Anantapur, and Narasaraopet (Guntur district), which were sanctioned by the Planning Commission, Government of India, during the year 1962-63 of the Third Five-Year Plan period, have been continued during the year under report. The main object of these projects is to encourage the growth of village and small scale industries in the Rural Industries Project areas and Small towns so as to bring about the development of the industries in close integration with the agricultural economy. The projects have been working steadily towards their objective of generating industrial consciousness among the rural population and providing necessary opportunities to the entrepreneurs in starting industries.

In view of the reduced outlay, Government of India have advised the State Government to hand over the production centres and Common Facility Centres to State Small Scale Industries Corporation or Co-operative Societies or to interested private parties. However, as per the State Government's decision, the three General Engineering Workshops at Nalgonda, Anantapur and Narasaraopet, Sprayers and Dusters Unit, Narasaraopet, Procurement-cum-Sales-cum-Raw Material Supply Depot, Narasaraopet have been handed over to Andhra Pradesh State Agro-Industries Corporation Limited for the present.

Match Unit at Ramannapet.—The safety match unit has been sold to a private party and handed over on 30th April 1970.

Community Development Programme.—The following activities are continuing in Panchayat Samithis under Industrial 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 these workshops is to manufacture improved agricultural implements and building material required by rural population.

Many Panchayat Samithis could not run these workshops due to paucity of funds. Action has been taken to reorganise these workshops into bigger and viable workshops and to entrust their management to the Zilla Parishads by pooling the funds of Panchayat Samithis. Consent from some of the Zilla Parishads was awaited at the close of the year under report.

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 workshop and improve their earnings. The artisans who do not possess the improved tools and equipment and necessary workshed can make use of the improved tools and equipment available in the centre to attend to 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.

Grant-in-aid to the Industries Programme in Panchayat Samithis.—Grants-in-aid to Rs. 51,400 has been provided for the maintenance of the tribal welfare schemes in tribal development blocks in Visakhapatnam district for the year under report.

Grant-in-aid of Rs. 44,600 has been provided for the maintenance of the tribal welfare schemes in tribal development blocks in Adilabad district for the year under report.

All these schemes are under the administrative control of the Director of Tribal Welfare, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

Co-operative Sugar Factories :

Crushing Performance.—There are 8 Co-operative Sugar Factories under production in the State. Their aggregate crushing capacity was 7,050 M. Tonnes per day. 7 Co-operative Sugar Factories started crushing in the second fortnight of November 1969 and the remaining one in the first fortnight of December, 1969. They were still on crush as on 31st March, 1970. The cane crushed and sugar produced as on 31st March, 1970 respectively are 8.68 lakh tonnes and 0.81 lakh tonnes as against cane crushed and sugar produced of 8.68 lakh tonnes and 0.84 lakh tonnes respectively of the previous season 1968-69.

The procedure of charging excise duty at a fixed rate of Rs. 28.65 per quintal of sugar was changed and that of charging of advalorem excise duty on an assumed tariff rate per quintal of sugar was adopted.

Recently, *ie.*, from 19th February, 1970, the levy price of sugar was revised from Rs. 161.57 to Rs. 150.43 Ps. per quintal. Thus the price was reduced by about Rs. 11 per quintal. This is bound to affect adversely the working results of the Co-operative Sugar Factories. This has been taken up with the Government of India.

The excise duty was revised upward with effect from 28th February 1970, from 23% *advalorem* to 37.5% in respect of the free quota sugar and from 23% to 25% in respect of levy quota sugar. This too will have an adverse effect on the working results of the factories, and the matter has been taken up with the Government of India.

New Units.—The new proposals each of 1,250 M.T. capacity per day, have been recommended to the Government of India by the State Government for issue of licence to set up sugar units in the co-operative sector. Further developments are awaited.

Handloom Industry :

The Handloom Trade in the State is carried on by the following units :

1. Co-operative Societies ;
2. Master Weaver's Associations ;
3. Individual Units registered under the Small Scale Industries Act ; and
4. Individual producers of Handloom Goods.

Co-operative Societies.—In order to wean the individual weavers from the clutches of the Master Weavers who belong to an affluent sector among the weavers' communities, Co-operative Societies have been organised for the weavers in the State. So far 2.8 lakhs of weavers have been brought into the co-operative fold.

The Andhra Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society, Ltd., Vijayawada is the apex society for the Andhra Region while the Hyderabad Handloom Weavers Central Co-operative Association Ltd., Hyderabad a Federal Society is for the Telangana Region. In the case of wool weavers co-operative societies, there is an apex society for the entire State to which the primaries of Andhra and Telangana regions are affiliated.

Apex Societies.—The Apex Weavers Co-operative Society being the federation of the Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies helps them in the supply of raw materials required by them. It purchases them in bulk and arranges their distribution. Besides they undertake the marketing of the finished goods produced by the primaries. Necessary assistance is also provided to the primaries in production technique and in the production of new designs, etc.

The Andhra Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society Limited, Vijayawada.—As on 31st March 1970, the number of members on rolls of the Andhra Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society, Ltd., Vijayawada is 823. Its paid up share capital was Rs. 32.11 lakhs. During the financial year 1969-70 the business transactions of the society relating to yarn and cloth are as furnished hereunder :

YARN.

| Year | Purchases from mills, etc. | Sales to Weavers Co-op. Societies. |
|---------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1969-70 | 104.82 lakhs | 106.00 lakhs |

CLOTH

| Year | Procurement from primaries | Sales to consumers |
|---------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1969-70 | 94.68 lakhs | 131.02 lakhs |

The Hyderabad Handloom Weavers Central Co-operative Association Limited, Hyderabad.—The Association had a membership of 172 and its paid up share capital was Rs. 16.90 lakhs as on 31st March 1970. It purchased yarn to the value of Rs. 42.66 lakhs and sold yarn to the extent of Rs. 44.07 lakhs. The Association purchased cloth worth Rs. 64.40 lakhs and sold cloth worth Rs. 86.99 lakhs. It has 78 sales depots, 14 inter State emporia, 8 city emporia, 5 pattern making factories, 2 central godowns, 2 yarn units and 5 pedal loom centres.

Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies.—There were 868 primary cotton weaver co-operative societies with a membership of 2,32,599 as at the end of the financial year 1969-70. The share capital contributed by the members of these societies stood at Rs. 113.22 lakhs as on 31st March, 1970. The societies had accumulated under Reserve Fund and other reserves a sum of Rs. 131.20 lakhs. The societies purchased yarn valued at Rs. 342.15 lakhs and the cloth that was sold by them during the year amounted to Rs. 733.10 lakhs.

Credit Facilities.—The Reserve Bank of India provides working capital to Weavers Co-operative Societies and to the 2 Cotton Apex Weavers Co-operative Societies. The amount sanctioned during the year is Rs. 143 lakhs.

Interest subsidy.—In order to provide the finance sanctioned by the Reserve Bank of India to the Weavers Co-operative Societies at concessional rates of interest, i.e., at 3½%, a subsidy is given to the Apex and Co-operative Central Banks to meet their margin. Under this scheme the Banks have been sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs upto the end of the financial year 1969-70.

Handloom Development Scheme.—A sum of Rs. 52.50 lakhs was sanctioned for the implementation of the plan schemes during the financial year. Under the rebate scheme a sum of Rs. 33.20 lakhs have been sanctioned during the year.

Housing Colonies.—No new schemes were taken up during the year 1969-70 for construction of housing colonies for weavers.

Thrift Fund.—Under this scheme, an amount of Rs. 0.71 lakh was sanctioned to the 27 societies towards the Thrift Fund of the members of the societies under Government contribution as provided in the scheme.

Co-operative Spinning Mills.—The Andhra Co-operative Spinning Mills, Ltd., Guntakal and Chirala Co-operative Spinning Mills, Ltd., Chirala, with a total spindleage of 38,440 functioned during the financial

year. The mills supply yarn to the Weavers Co-operative Societies through the Apex Weavers Co-operative Societies.

The Nellore, Rajahmundry and Karimnagar Co-operative Spinning Mills will commence production by next year.

Textile Township.—The project is contemplated to rehabilitate 700 repatriates. The refugees would be provided with employment under this project which would have 350 powerlooms set up for production of textiles. The refugees would be given training to work on powerlooms.

Wool Industry.—The Wool Weavers Co-operative Societies are concentrated in the State in Anantapur, Kurnool districts in Andhra Region and in Mahaboobnagar, Warangal and Hyderabad districts in Telangana region. There are about 35,000 woollen handlooms in the State of which 23,000 are in the co-operative fold.

The woollen goods produced by the wool weavers co-operative societies are Barrack blankets, Check design blankets, field cumblies and cumblies intended for use by the Railways and plantation labour.

The Andhra Pradesh State Wool Industrial Co-operative Society Limited, Hyderabad.—This is the Apex Society for the entire State 41 Wool Weavers Co-operative Societies of Andhra region and 77 Weavers Societies of Telangana region have been affiliated to the apex society.

The paid up share capital of the society is 1.73 lakhs which includes contribution by State Government to an extent of Rs. 0.68 lakhs. It secures bulk orders from plantation estates in Madras and Kerala States and from Railways and Defence Departments and arranges the supply by procuring woollen goods from primary weavers co-operative societies affiliated to it.

Primary Wool Weavers Co-operative Societies.—As on 31st March, 1970 there were 41 societies in Andhra region while 77 societies were in Telangana region. The share capital of these societies was Rs. 5.12 lakhs. The goods produced by them were of the order of Rs. 66.26 lakhs while their sales were to the extent of Rs. 66.52 lakhs.

Silk Industry.—The Silk Industry is concentrated in Anantapur district in Andhra region and in Nizamabad in Telangana region.

There are 6,000 silk handlooms in the State, 2,000 of these are in the co-operative fold. 25 Silk weavers co-operative societies with a membership of 2,488 and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 0.97 lakhs were in existence in the State as on 31st March 1970. The varieties of silk goods produced are saries, blouses materials, Angavastrams, Pitambaras, Dhoties and upper cloth. There is great demand for the silk material in pieces of length of 100 to 150 metres in European Markets. Plain saree material is also in great demand in foreign market for being used as dress material. The private sector is dominating in production of silk goods and also in catering to the needs of the internal and external markets.

The societies produced silk goods worth Rs. 1.95 lakhs and sold goods valued at Rs. 1.93 lakhs.

Sericulture.—Under plan budget for implementation of schemes for the development of the sericulture Industry a sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs was provided.

Cocoons production.—During the year 77,273 Kgs. of reeling cocoons were produced. A sum of Rs. 7,96,970 was realised by the Sericulturists in the State during the period under report.

Extension Work.—To encourage the tribals to take to Tassar Silk industry as their occupation, financial assistance has been given to them for rearing Tassar Silk Worms. The number of tribals benefitted under the scheme district-wise and the assistance given to them are furnished hereunder :

| Name of the District. | Number of persons to whom loans sanctioned. | Total amount disbursed. |
|-----------------------|---|-------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| | | Rs. |
| 1. Adilabad .. | 76 | 7,600 |
| 2. Karimnagar .. | 40 | 4,000 |
| 3. Warangal .. | 50 | 4,000 |
| 4. Khammam .. | 39 | 3,900 |
| 5. Mahaboobnagar .. | 25 | 2,500 |

Seed Organisation.—During the year 3.08 lakhs of crores breed disease free layings were produced to meet the demand for Cross Breed Layings. The Department has set up a grainage at Madakasira. A new grainage is set up at Araku Valley for supplying layings to tribals of the locality.

Mulberry Graft Nurseries.—38,265 numbers of improved varieties of grafts were prepared for distribution to sericulturists.

Silk Reeling.—2,156 Kgs. of reeling cocoons were purchased by the reeling units of the department and 99 Kgs. of raw silk and 63 Kgs. of silk waste were produced.

Chawkis Rearing Units.—The unit at Araku was a great help the tribals in imparting training of the techniques of silk worm rearing and production of cocoons.

Non-Mulberry - Tussar Culture.—During the year 3,50,246 cocoons were produced by the tribals and they were purchased by the departmental units. 488 Kgs. of Raw Silk and 311 Kgs. of silk waste was produced. 12,331 Disease Free layings were reared by the department.

The Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation Limited :

The Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., was set up in 1960 by the Government of Andhra Pradesh as a special

agency of the State Government to stimulate the development of industries in the State. The Authorised Share Capital of the Corporation is Rs. 10 crores and paid up Capital as on 31st March 1970 is Rs. 4.12 crores.

The Corporation has pursued four lines of activity in achieving the objects for which it was set up :

- (a) Financial Assistance to Projects ;
- (b) Direct Promotion of Selected Industries ;
- (c) Joint Venture programmes where the participation of the Corporation is to the extent of 50% of the Share Capital ;
- (d) Preparation of Feasibility Reports and studies highlighting the possibilities of Industrial Development in the State.

Financial assistance to projects.—The Corporation has so far sanctioned financial assistance to nearly 94 Companies covering a wide range of industrial activity. The total industrial investment made by the Corporation from its inception totals to Rs. 684.64 lakhs of which assistance aggregating to Rs. 517.64 lakhs has been utilised by 47 companies. The Assisted Companies cover the fields of plastics, Engineering, Textiles, Chemicals, Sugar, Fertilizers, Cement, Paper, Pharmaceuticals, Ceramics, Electrical, Industries, etc. As a result, the Industrial Development Corporation has been able to have industrial investment from the private sector to the extent of nearly Rs. 70 crores in the State. Prominent among those concerns for which financial assistance was sanctioned are the Coromandel Fertilizers ; Ferro Alloys Corporation ; Hindustan Polymers ; Mopeds India Limited ; Krishi Engines Private Ltd. Straw Paper Mills of India ; Andhra Foundry and Machine Company Limited etc.

Direct Promotion of Selected Industries.— The Corporation besides providing financial assistance to new Industries as well as providing assistance for the substantial expansion of existing industries, has taken up identification and promotion of certain selected projects for implementation in the State wherever possible with the association of private entrepreneurs. Under this category the Corporation has set up a few sponsored companies.

The Corporation has sponsored a major public sector, project, viz., the Indo-Nippon Precision Bearings, Ltd., with a total outlay of Rs. 3.35 crores. This Project is being set up with the technical collaboration of M/s. Koyo Seiko Company, Japan and is expected to start trial production by the end of this year.

The Associated Glass Industries, Ltd., another Company set up by the A.P.I.D.C. Ltd., in collaboration with a private entrepreneur for the manufacture of Glass Hollow-Ware and Crystal ware, and the total project cost is around Rs. 3.15 crores. The collaborators for this project are the well known Hungarian Organisation M/s. Momplex who have considerable experience in setting up similar plants elsewhere in the World. It is expected that this plant will go into production during 1971.

The Corporation has taken up on lease the management of Acetic Acid Plant, Hyderabad belonging to the Hyderabad Construction Company, Ltd. The Plant has gone into commercial production during the period 1968-69. With the commissioning of this plant the Corporation has been instrumental in reviving a plant which has been languishing since 10 years.

Joint Venture Programmes.—The Corporation has taken up on joint venture basis a number of projects in the small and medium scale sector which are generally ancillary in nature to the major projects and undertakings in the State. Some of the Joint Venture Projects set up by the Corporation are : . .

- (a) Gangappa Cables, Ltd, with an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs for the projection of enamel and paper covered Winding Wires ;
- (b) Kumar Chemicals and Fertilizers Private Limited, with an outlay of Rs. 19 lakhs for the manufacture of Potassium Carbonate and other Chemicals ;
- (c) Alkali Metals (Private) Ltd., with an outlay of Rs. 21 lakhs for the manufacture of metallic sodium ;
- (d) Andhra Mechanical and Electrical Industries, Ltd., with an outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs for manufacture of OCBs., CTs., PTs., and Group Insulators ;
- (e) M/s. Ferro Electrics (P.) Ltd., with an outlay of Rs. 12 lakhs for manufacture of soft Ferrites required by the Electronics Industry for entertainment and professional applications ;
- (f) Fluid Systems Private Ltd., with a capital outlay of Rs. 16 lakhs for the manufacture of Process Control Valves.

Preparation of feasibility reports and studies and Company.—The Corporation has during the past few years as part of its promotion activity published a number of reports and brochures to stimulate the interest of entrepreneurs and inventors in the possibility of Industrial Development in the State. The following are some of the more important publications :

- Industrial Potentialities of Andhra Pradesh.
- Establishment of Cattle Feed Plant ;
- Establishment of Automobile Ancillaries ;
- Schemes for technical Entrepreneurs ;
- Schemes for manufacture of Electronic Components ;
- Scheme for manufacture of Precision Measuring Instruments ;
- Scheme for manufacture of Mica Insulation Materials, etc.

In addition, the Corporation has obtained from reputed Consultancy Firms, reports on the feasibility of Establishing a Petro-Chemical Complex at Visakhapatnam and a Salt and Marine Chemical Complex in the Eastern Region.

Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation :

Working of the Corporation in 1969-70.—During the year 1969-70 the Corporation has sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 213.11 lakhs on 151 applications as against Rs. 102.85 lakhs on 40 applications last year (1968-69). Besides loans the Corporation has sanctioned Rs. 2.50 lakhs to one Company for underwriting of shares, Rs. 17.37 lakhs for two companies under Deferred Payment Guarantees. The amount disbursed during the year under loans amounted to Rs. 102.15 lakhs, guarantees to the extent of Rs. 6.84 lakhs were given and the subscriptions under shares accounted for Rs. 5.79 lakhs.

The Corporation this year has earned a total income of Rs. 70.56 lakhs, as against Rs. 67.68 lakhs last year. The net profit before provision for taxation amounted to Rs. 26.12 lakhs. After provision for taxation reserves and payment of dividend on the shares there was a surplus of Rs. 2.96 lakhs. As in last year the Corporation has allocated Rs. 2.50 lakhs towards repayment of subvention received in earlier years.

Director of Commerce and Export Promotion :

The work turned out by the Department, during the financial year 1969-70, may be briefly stated as follows :—

During the period under review, the Department's administrative set up has been reorganised with a view to consolidating and co-ordinating the work turned out independently by the Section Officers, Inspectors and Superintendents. The work of the Directorate has been divided into 4 broad divisions, each being placed in the overall charge of the Deputy Director and the Assistant Directors.

The State Export Promotion Board Meeting.—During the period under review the reconstituted Andhra Pradesh State Export Promotion Board met once on 3rd October 1969 and reviewed the progress made by the State in various fields of its promotional activities in the matter of stepping up exports from the State. The follow up action so far taken in respect of Ores and Mineral products in pursuance of the recommendations of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade were also placed before the Board in its meeting on 3rd October 1969. The term of the Board stands extended till 25th January 1971 as per G.O. Ms. No. 157, Industries (D) dated 3rd March 1970.

Commodity Panels.—During the year under review the following meetings of Ten Commodity Panels were convened at various places and dates shown against each.

| Serial No. | Commodity Panel | Date of meeting | Place of meeting |
|------------|---|-----------------|------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| 1. | Oil and Oil Seeds ; Oiled Cake and deoiled cake—Rice-Bran, etc. | 16-12-1969 | Hyderabad |
| 2. | Handicrafts Panel, Handlooms, Cotton and Silk | 16-12-1969 | Hyderabad |

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
|-----|--|------------|------------|
| 3. | Cashew and cashew products .. | 16-12-1969 | Hyderabad |
| 4. | Agro and Agro-based products | 16- 1-1970 | Vijayawada |
| 5. | Tobacco, Cigarettes and Beedies | 16- 1-1970 | Vijayawada |
| 6. | Light Engineering products .. | 16- 1-1970 | Vijayawada |
| 7. | Heavy Engineering Products .. | 20- 2-1970 | Hyderabad |
| 8. | Perfumes, Cosmetics, Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals .. | 20- 2-1970 | Hyderabad |
| 9. | Polythene and Laminated pro- ducts | 21- 2-1970 | Hyderabad |
| 10. | Coir, Palmirah Fibre and Coir goods | 9- 3-1970 | Kakinada |

During the course of the above meetings, prominent officials and non-officials took part in the deliberations and highlighted the problems confronting the respective commodity groups in the matter of export promotion. The follow-up actions on the decisions of the above meetings are being taken by the respective divisions of this Directorate.

Participation in International Fairs and Exhibitions.—Since individual participation in International fairs presents several problems and will even be out of reach for many a small producer, the Department of Commerce and Export Promotion has organised joint participation of trade and industry in the State, in the Leipzig Spring Fair 1970, (G.D.R.) which was held from 1st March to 10th March 1970. This is the first time that an organised effort in this direction has been made by the department with the collaboration of Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation, Ltd., Federation of Andhra Pradesh Chambers of Commerce Industry and Directorate of Industries. 19 Manufacturers (15 S.S.I., 4 Large Scale and Government Handicrafts Emporium) participated by displaying as many as 354 items produced in the State in this Fair. The Managing Director, Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation and 3 representatives of participating firms had visited the fair. This participation goes a long way in projecting an impressive image of Andhra Pradesh as a supplier of quality goods to sophisticated markets abroad.

Training Programme in Export Marketing.—To develop competence in export entrepreneurship and to enable the industrialists to get well acquainted with all aspects of export matters, this department has organised a specialised training programme in Export Marketing conducted by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi, which is an expert body in training personnel for export management.

Constitution of Mica Committee.—On the representations made by the Mica Chamber of Commerce, Gudur, and the South India Mica Mine Owners Association, Gudur about the problems facing the Mica Industry in the State the Directorate of Commerce and Export Promotion requested the State Government to constitute a Committee with a view to

investigating the problems of the Mica Industry in Andhra Pradesh. The Government of Andhra Pradesh accepted the proposal and constituted a Committee through G.O. Ms. No. 469, Industries dated 1st May 1969 under the Chairmanship of the Managing Director, Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation, Ltd., Hyderabad who is also the Director of Commerce and Export Promotion Department. Two representatives each from the Mica Chamber of Commerce, Gudur, and the South India Mica Mine Owners Association, Gudur, are also members on this Committee.

The Committee held its first meeting at Gudur on 23rd November 1969 and discussed with the representatives of the Mine-Owners/exporters, the problems facing the mica industry in the State. The Committee also inspected few mines and factories in order to acquaint itself with the methods of mining mica and preparing it for the market. The Committee at its second meeting on 21st March 1970 held at Hyderabad made several important recommendations and follow-up action is being taken on these recommendations.

Andhra Pradesh State Export-Import Corporation, Limited.—With a view to serve as a direct channel for the outflow of goods of Andhra Pradesh to foreign markets and as a direct measure to participate in the export trade of the country to render institutionalised assistance to small producers and entrepreneurs in Andhra Pradesh the State Government has set up Andhra Pradesh State Export-Import Corporation with an authorised capital of Rs. 2 crores divided into 20,000 equity shares of Rs. 1,000 each through G.O. Ms. No. 165, Industries (D) dated 5th March 1970. The private participation is expected to be initially 25% rising upto 49% ultimately. The Corporation fulfils the long-felt need to aid the small exporters in the State and to remove the middlemen who are profiting at the expense of the State interests.

Export performance of the State.—As a result of the various promotional activities which our State has undertaken, the exports from the State have registered an appreciable increase in the first six months of the year *i.e.* (April to September 1969), for which period the exports from the State were estimated. For the latter half-year, information from various agencies and exporters is still due and hence estimation was not possible.

Our exports maintained a consistent increase and goods worth Rs. 23.90 crores were exported for the quarter ending June 1969 as against Rs. 22.08 crores during the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

Labour Department

Administrative matters.—During the year under report, the Labour Department continued to function under the Commissioner of Labour as Head of the Department with 4 Units, *viz.*, Labour, Factories, Boilers and Establishments.

During 1969-70, a further measure of decentralisation has been effected and the Regional Assistant Commissioners of Labour have been delegated the powers of the Registrar under the Trade Unions Act and the powers of Certifying Officer under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act. The Assistant Commissioner of Labour who was exclusively looking after the disposal of cases under the Workmen's

Compensation Act, has been entrusted with conciliation work and a part of the area under the jurisdiction of the Regional Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Hyderabad has been attached to this post. Further during the year the Labour Officers have been declared as Authorities to hear and decide appeals arising out of termination of services of employees under Section 40 of the Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishments Act, 1966.

The following labour laws were administered by the Labour Unit during the year under report :

- (a) Industrial Disputes Act.
- (b) Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act.
- (c) Trade Unions Act.
- (d) Workmen's Compensation Act.
- (e) Payment of Bonus Act.
- (f) Working Journalists Act.

Industrial Disputes Act.—The Labour situation during the period was satisfactory. There were however, 111 work-stoppages involving 47,849 workmen and loss of 4,70,379 man-days. The main causes of work stoppages were the demands of workers for revision of wages, payment of Dearness Allowances and its linking to the cost of living index, payment of bonus and better conditions of service.

In the administration and enforcement of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Commissioner of Labour is assisted by 3 Deputy Commissioners of Labour, one Assistant Commissioner of Labour, 3 Regional Assistant Commissioners of Labour and 14 Labour Officers, who have been declared as Conciliation Officers under this Act.

The constitution of a Board of Conciliation in G.O. Ms. No. 125, dated 30th January 1970 to investigate and bring about a settlement in the dispute relating to the staff and the management of I.L.T.D. Company, breaks new ground as this was the first time that Government took advantage of the powers vested in them under the Industrial Disputes Act to set up a tripartite Board of Conciliation. It is a matter of considerable satisfaction that this experiment proved a signal success and the Board was able to bring about a settlement of the dispute on 24th April 1970. As a result of this settlement the wage structure of the staff has been improved considerably and the employees in off season have been ensured retaining allowance for the first time in this industry.

During the period under report 430 conciliations were under taken. Out of them 228 were successful. 22 disputes were referred to the Industrial Tribunal, Hyderabad and 109 to the Labour Courts for adjudication. In 14 disputes the parties agreed for arbitration. The Industrial Tribunal gave 63 awards and the Labour Courts 47.

One Industrial Tribunal and 2 Labour Courts were functioning in the State.

158 Works Committees were functioning during the period.

Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.—The Commissioner of Labour and the Deputy Commissioners of Labour continued to be the Certifying Officers during the period under report. From 28th October 1969, in pursuance of the orders issued by Government in G.O. Ms. No. 455, dated 4th April 1969, Home (Labour-I) the three Regional Assistant Commissioners of Labour at Visakhapatnam, Guntur and Hyderabad and the Assistant Commissioner of Labour at Hyderabad have also been notified as Certifying Officers under the Act.

Trade Unions Act, 1926.—The 3 Regional Assistant Commissioners of Labour, Hyderabad, Guntur and Visakhapatnam and the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Hyderabad, have been notified as Deputy Registrars of Trade Unions, under Trade Unions Act, 1926 and they are functioning as Deputy Registrars of Trade Unions, in their jurisdictions since November 1969.

During the period under report (154) Trade Unions have been registered. The registration certificates of (45) Trade Unions have been cancelled. (1,033) Registered Trade Unions were in existence as on 31st March 1970.

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.—During the period under report the Commissioner of Labour, Deputy Commissioners of Labour, Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Hyderabad continued to be the Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation. Government in G.O. Ms. No. 1319, Home (Labour-II) dated 25th September, 1969 notified the Regional Assistant Commissioners of Labour, Visakhapatnam, Guntur and Hyderabad as Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation. Accordingly these Officers were put incharge of this work with effect from 4th October 1969, while the Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Workmen's Compensation) operated the Personal Deposit account under the Act.

At the beginning of the year as many as 215 cases both under fatal and non-fatal were pending. 195 cases have been filed and 163 cases were disposed of leaving 247 cases pending disposal by the end of the period.

A sum of Rs. 5,39,377.68 was the opening balance of deposits at the beginning of the year. An amount of Rs. 11,50,349.37 against fatal and Rs. 1,16,242.99 against non-fatal cases were deposited with the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation during the year. Rs. 10,61,204.51 in respect of fatal cases and Rs. 94,898.00 in respect of non-fatal cases were paid leaving a balance of Rs. 6,87,167.16. The balance amount could not be disbursed to the beneficiaries mainly due to the appeals preferred by the employers against the orders of the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation in the High Court and also due to non-receipt of enquiry reports about the dependants of the deceased workmen from the Labour Officers/Assistant Inspectors of Labour concerned.

Payment of Bonus Act 1965.—From the reports received in this office, 1,12,601 workmen have received an amount of Rs. 80,37,709.20 as bonus,

About 6,000 factories and 1,000 Establishments employing about 3 lakhs workers are covered by the Act. During the period under report extension of time has been granted by the Government in respect of 24 managements after satisfying themselves that there was justification for grant of extension of time for payment of bonus. Similarly permission was given for change of the accounting year in respect of 1 management.

Working Journalists Act.—The working journalists (conditions of Service and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act has been in force in the State since 1955. The general compliance of the provisions of this Act by the newspaper establishments and news agencies has been satisfactory.

The Wages fixed through the Wage Committee in 1958 have already been revised through the Wage Board constituted by Government of India under the provisions of the Act. The implementation of the Recommendations has been satisfactory.

Cases under Payment of Wages Act, 1936.—The Three Regional Assistant Commissioners of Labour and Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Hyderabad who were notified as the authorities under the Payment of Wages Act continued to function as the authorities to hear and decide all the claims arising out of deductions from the wages or delay in payment of wages of persons employed in their jurisdictions.

168 cases were pending at the beginning of the period under report and 289 cases were filed during the period. Out of these 275 cases have been disposed of leaving 180 cases pending at the end of the year.

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme.—Government have taken a decision to sell away the houses constructed under Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme in Industrial Housing Colonies in the twin cities on hire purchase system.

An amount of Rs. 3,84,730.55 was collected during the year towards rent and water charges on the tenements constructed under the scheme and allotted.

Labour Welfare Activities.—There are 11 Labour Welfare Centres functioning in the State and are being run by the Government. They are located at Visakhapatnam, Guntur, Vijayawada, Adoni, Nizamabad, Sirpur-Kaghnagar, Warangal and at Azamabad, Musheerabad, Seethaphalmandi and Sanathnagar in the Cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. These centres provide recreational and educational facilities to the industrial workers. These centres are located in the industrial areas or near workers housing colonies.

In each of these centres the following activities are being held.

Entertainment.—456 films were screened by these centres and 24,876 workers witnessed them.

Plan Schemes—Housing.—An amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs was provided in the annual plan 1969-70 under Industrial Housing.

Labour and Labour Welfare.—An amount of Rs. 0.25 lakh was provided in the annual plan 1969-70 under the Head "Labour and Labour

Welfare". The following were the schemes included in the annual plan 1969-70.

- (a) Establishment of Labour Welfare Centres.
- (b) Expansion of administrative machinery of the Labour Department.

Financial Aspect.—The financial aspect for the year 1969-70 under both Plan and non-Plan schemes in respect of Labour Unit is as follows :

| Sl. No. | Plan/Non-Plan. | Budgetary provision | Expenditure | Remarks |
|---------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|---|
| | | (Final grant) | (Provisionally) | |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | |
| 1. | Plan | 1,700 | 1,700 | Final accounts have not yet been finalised, by the Accountant-General, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad. |
| 2. | Non-Plan : | | | |
| | (Voted) | 17,93,500 | 17,93,500 | |
| | (Charged) | 8,700 | 8,700 | |

As regards "Receipts of the Department" it is estimated that an amount of Rs. 3,85,800 (Rupees three lakhs, eighty five thousand and eight hundred only) would be realised during the Financial Year 1969-70.

Chief Inspector of Establishments :

The Chief Inspector of Establishments is incharge of the administration of the following Labour enactments :—

- (a) Minimum Wages Act, 1948.
- (b) Shops and Establishments Act, 1966.
- (c) Payment of Wages Act in respect of non-factory establishments.
- (d) Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961.
- (e) Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966.

During the year under report 25,721 inspections were made by the Departmental Officers. 16,139 landholdings were inspected by the District Inspectors of Labour in 1,276 villages in the State. During the year under report, 67 claim petitions were filed before the Authority (*i.e.*), the Presiding Officers of the Labour Court at Guntur and Hyderabad and an amount of Rs. 8,250.95 towards claims and Rs. 1,180.00 towards compensation was awarded to the workers in respect of 42 cases. 851 prosecutions were launched against the employers of different employments included in Part-I of the Schedule to the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and an amount of Rs. 14,886.00 was realised as fines through the courts.

Shops and Establishments Act.—There were 29,206 shops with employees, 85,532 shops without employees, 3,677 Commercial Establishments with employees, 1,042 Commercial Establishments without emplo-

yees, 4,930 Restaurants with employees, 4,162 Restaurants without employees and 558 Theatres covered by the Act. The total number of persons employed in all these establishments was 1,47,350. The amount of fees realised towards registration is Rs. 3,22,481.28 during the period under report. During the period under report 25 permanent exemptions and 11 temporary exemptions were granted from certain provisions of the Act. The Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishments Rules, 1968 contain the provisions relating to the maintenance of Registers, 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 orders issued. During the year under report 4,104 prosecutions were launched, out of which 3,547 cases have been disposed of and a sum of Rs. 73,120 was realised towards fines.

The Payment of Wages Act, 1936.—The Payment of Wages Act, 1936 is applicable to all the Motor Omnibus Services in the State of Andhra Pradesh. There are 1,700 Omnibus services covered by the Act. Inspections under this Act were made once in a half year. Wages were generally paid on the due dates.

Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961.—So far 3,393 undertakings are covered during the period under report and 1,26,107 workers were employed in all the above undertakings. An amount of Rs. 47,692.75 has been realised by way of registration fee. Exemption under section 13 of the Act were granted in respect of 3 Motor Transport Undertakings during the year under report. 322 Prosecutions were instituted for violation of the provisions of the Act and Rules made thereunder and fines levied in different cases came to Rs. 7,922.50. 20 Plans were approved in respect of Rest Rooms for use of the Motor Transport Workers.

Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966.—This Act is challenged by the employers of Beedi Factories in the State covering 13 districts. The High Court, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad has issued interim injunction from the operation of the Act. Its implementation is therefore pending.

Indian Boilers Act :

The number of Boilers on the register of the State is 2,079 including 26 Boilers (New and Second hand boilers) registered during the year 1969-70 and 14 boilers imported into this State. Against the total number of Boilers, i.e., 2,079, 89 Boilers were idle since the last 5 years and 24 Boilers were transferred to other States. Thus the total number of Boilers on the register as on 31st March 1970 is 1966. The Boilers on the active list are 1,375, against which 1,287 were examined. The total number of Economisers on the register as on 31st March 1970 is 63 including one Economiser transferred from the other State during the year. Out of 63, one Economiser was transferred to the other State and five Economisers were idle. Thus the total number of Economisers on the list is 57. During the year, 33 Economisers were examined. Also, 18 unregistered baby Boilers were examined to find out whether they come under the purview of the Indian Boilers Act or not.

No prosecutions were instituted during the year though several show-cause notices were issued to the owners of the baby and uncertified

Boilers of below 5 gallons in capacity and advised them to replace such Boilers within 6 months.

During the year 1969-70 under Indian Boiler Regulations, 10 low-pressure heaters and 8 high-pressure heaters at Bharat Heavy Electricals, Ltd., Ramachandrapuram, Hyderabad were inspected and tested as an "Inspecting Authority".

Under Indian Boilers Regulations, 27 welders belonging to Bharat Heavy Electricals, Ltd., Ramachandrapuram, Hyderabad, Coronandel Fertilisers, M/s. Caltex and Co., and Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Visakhapatnam were tested and 22 welders were declared to have qualified in the above tests and welders-performance certificates were issued to those successful welders. As per the Indian Standard Specification 21 welders of M/s. Hyderabad Allwyn Metal Works were tested and 17 welders were qualified in the tests and certificates issued.

During the year 1969-70, repairs were sanctioned to 35 Boilers under Section 12 of Indian Boilers Act and the repairs were carried out by the approved Boiler Repairers.

There were no appeals made to the Chief Inspector of Boilers, A.P., Hyderabad from the owners during the year 1969-70 against the orders of the Inspectors of Boilers and Deputy Chief Inspectors of Boilers.

Chief Inspector of Boilers :

There were 6,627 factories at the beginning of the year commencing on 1st April 1969. 839 Factories were brought on the registers and 393 factories were removed from the registers during the year ending 31st March 1970.

Regular Inspections were made to all factories 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. 7223 Regular Inspections, 188 Surprise, 1,487 Sunday, holiday and special visits and 219 Night Visits were made to the Factories Registered under the Act and 861 visits to the unregistered factories during the year under report and 1,676 Factories were found closed.

Plans.—1,656 Plans for construction, of 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. An amount of Rs. 2,605 was realised towards fees for the preparation of plans by the Office of the Chief Inspector of Factories during the year.

Licences.—An amount of Rs. 13,92,780.47 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 treatment in factories was attended to and suitable orders were issued wherever necessary.

Lighting.—The lighting in the factories was generally good. While approving the plans for the construction of new factory buildings, reconstructions or extension of existing buildings, provision for adequate natural lighting was insisted on.

Fencing and other safety measures :

Safety posters issued by the Director General Factory Advisory Service and Labour Institute, Bombay were distributed to all the big factories, free of cost for display in conspicuous places in factories.

House Accommodation, Education and other Amenities :

In Andhra Pradesh, some of the big factories have provided housing accommodation. 11 Factories in Visakhapatnam district, 3 in East Godavari, one in West Godavari district, 3 in Guntur district, 5 in Karimnagar district, 4 in Srikakulam district, 6 in Warangal district, 4 in Nizamabad district and 15 in Hyderabad have provided housing accommodation to the workers. 10 Factories in Hyderabad, 7 Factories in Visakhapatnam, 2 in East Godavari, one in West Godavari and 2 factories in Guntur district have provided Co-operative Stores for supply of food grains at fair prices. All of them were running on sound lines. There are three credit societies in factories, two in East Godavari district and the other in Visakhapatnam district.

Prosecutions :

75% 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.42,065.00 was realised towards fines imposed in 703 cases convicted by the Court. 33 cases were withdrawn, 25 cases were acquitted and 49 cases were pending disposal at the end of the period.

Payment of Wages Act :

The provision 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.

The Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industries Development Corporation Ltd:

Keeping in view the policy decision, not to own and run any industrial units directly, the Corporation has drawn up a plan for implementation during the year 1969-70. The following is the brief note on the programmes and achievements of the Corporation during the year 1969-70.

Production Units :

The Corporation targetted a production of Rs. 65 lakhs goods and sale of Rs. 68 lakhs as against which it produced goods worth about Rs. 35 lakhs and effected net sales amounting to Rs. 39 lakhs.

The Corporation contemplated to sell away 8 production units during the year 1969-70. The response to the advertisement for sale of the production units under the control of the Corporation was not attractive enough as a result of which it decided to negotiate with the individual

tenderers for improving their offers. Due to the protracted negotiations, the Corporation could finalise offers only in respect of two units, viz., Stoneware Pipe Factory, Rajahmundry and General Purpose Engineering Workshop, Tadepalligudem.

Raw Material Servicing Centres :

The Corporation owns 6 Raw Material Servicing Centres which are spread through the State. During the year, the raw material servicing centres not only traded in indigenous materials but also imported materials like dyes, chemicals, tallow etc. The actual turnover of the raw material servicing centres during the year 1969-70 is Rs. 1.45 crores as against the targetted sales of Rs. 1.06 crores.

Promotional Activities :

The following are the programmes taken up for implementation during the year 1969-70.

Capital Participation :

It is commonly accepted that in an industrially backward State like Andhra Pradesh, industrial promotion is possible only with the schemes of participation in the capital structure. The capital participation induces the hesitant entrepreneurs, particularly in the backward areas to come forward and establish industries in partnership with the Corporation which undertakes a part of the risk.

During the year under review, it was estimated that the Corporation would invest a sum of Rs. 49.00 lakhs in the share capital of small scale industries as against which 13 schemes worth Rs. 134.35 lakhs only could be promoted by the Corporation. The share of the corporation in the share capital of these 13 schemes works out to Rs. 20.45 lakhs against the targetted amount of Rs. 49.00 lakhs. With the above schemes so far the Corporation participated in the share capital of 17 companies.

Preparation of Feasibility Reports :

An organisation by name "ANDHRA PRADESH INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGISTS' FORUM" was sponsored by the Corporation. With the co-operation of scientists and technologists in the State, the Corporation is preparing a number of feasibility reports which can be utilised by the small scale industrialists in the State. The Corporation is also enlisting the services of Technical Consultancy Firms for preparing feasibility reports in select sophisticated lines of industries.

The Corporation's ambition was to prepare 100 feasibility reports, but it could prepare only 68 reports during the year under review.

Technocrat Assistance Schemes :

With a view to provide employment to technically qualified entrepreneurs, the State Bank of India and other banks are operating on a scheme to help these engineers to set up industries. The Corporation has decided to set up Technocrat Industrial Estates in cities like Hyderabad, Guntur, etc. where the engineers would be provided with sheds on hire purchase basis.

The Corporation has taken up the construction of an Industrial Estate exclusively for technocrats at a cost of Rs. 15.6 lakhs. Work was commenced on the project during the year 1969-70 and it is expected that the Estate would be ready by July, 1970.

The Corporation wanted to promote 100 industries to be set up by technocrats under the schemes formulated by various banks. But it could examine and process only 76 applications from the technocrats.

Loans to Small Scale Industries :

The Corporation has so far sanctioned an amount of Rs. 48.00 lakhs as long term loans to 69 small scale industrial units in the State. However, in view of the availability of loan capital from various commercial banks in the State, the Corporation has stopped the loaning activity excepting in case of industries set up in backward areas, and that too only when the exigencies demand.

Programme of the Corporation under IV Five Year Plan :

The promotional programme of the Corporation during the IVth Five Year Plan period is as under :

| Sl.No. | Name of the scheme. | Amount Rs. in lakhs |
|--------|---|------------------------|
| 1. | Capital participation and joint ventures | 300.00 |
| 2. | Techno-Economic Consultancy service and preparation of feasibility reports | 5.00 |
| 3. | Special schemes of industrial development for chronically drought affected areas | 100.00 |
| 4. | Special schemes of industrial development for backward areas of Telangana | 100.00 |
| 5. | Industrial schemes for Rehabilitation of Repatriates from Burma, Pakistan and Ex-servicemen | 10.00 |
| 6. | General Promotional Activities | 3.00 |
| 7. | Marketing assistance to small industries | 50.00 |
| 8. | Assistance to Technocrats and Technocrat Industrial Estates | 20.00 |
| 9. | Sub-contracting Agency Service to Small Industries | 1.00 |
| 10. | Sample show room-cum-sales window | 2.00 |
| 11. | Development of Tanneries and Leather Units | 5.00 |
| 12. | Setting up of 2 new Raw Material Servicing. . . . | 4.00 |
| | Total | 600.00 |

Royalaseema Schemes :

The above scheme envisages an investment of Rs. 1.00 crore by the Corporation for starting 100 industries in the 30 taluks categorised as chronically drought affected at a total cost of Rs. 3.00 crores. It is anticipated that these industries will create employment opportunities to 500 educated young men, 2,000 skilled and semi-skilled workers. These industries will also in turn stimulate further growth of a number of industries.

The Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation Ltd :

Capital Structure & Financial Resources.—The Authorised Capital of the Corporation is Rs. 200 lakhs and Subscribed Capital as on 31st March, 1970 was Rs. 84.5 lakhs.

Management :

The Board of Directors of the Corporation including its Chairman and Managing Director are appointed by the Government under the Articles of Association of the Company. In addition to Official Directors during the year there were three non official Directors representing the private sector-mining, Universities and general public. The organisation continued to be under the direct charge of a part-time Managing Director assisted by one Sr. Geologist, Two Mining Engineers, one Ceramic Engineer, one Sales Officer, one Accounts Officer, one Chemist and one Assistant Secretary with necessary staff.

Activities :

The activities of the Corporation can be broadly grouped under three heads.

Exploitation of Minerals intended for Export :

The Corporation operated two iron ore mines one near Veldurthi, Kurnool district and a other near Siddapuram, Anantapur district. The ore was sold on F.O.R. loading station basis to the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India, Ltd. The value of the ore sold to them was 3.44 lakhs.

Exploitation of Minerals resulting in import substitution and consequent saving of foreign exchange :

Asbestos.—The Corporation continued to operate the asbestos mine near Brahmanapalle, Cuddapah district and has produced 142 tonnes during the year. As the country's requirements of asbestos are being nearly completely met from imports, this resulted in a foreign exchange saving of Rs. 4.02 lakhs for the country.

Ball Clay.—The Corporation continued to operate one ball clay mine near Dwaraka Tirumala West Godavari district. With a production of 3,866 tonnes during the year and sale of 3,649 tonnes a foreign exchange saving of Rs. 1.23 lakhs was achieved, as some of the consumers, whose requirements are met by the Corporation, were obtaining their requirements from imports.

Exploitation of minerals based on which mineral processing units are set up :

Ball Clay.—Based on the ball clay mines near Dwaraka Tirumala, West Godavari district, the Corporation continued to operate a levigation plant for purification of the clay. During the year, however, pending improvements to the quality of the product, the washing plant was worked for a part of the year only. It is, however, expected that this plant will resume its production soon.

Glass Sand :

The Corporation continued to operate a quartz mine near Choulpalle, Mahaboobnagar district.

Other Mines :

The Corporation continued to operate one limestone mine near Ramathiratham, Kurnool district. The mineral occurs in powder form and is useful as a soil conditioner. The requirements of the coffee plantations in Mysore State were met.

One Clay mine near Punyakshetra, East Godavari district also continued to be operated and the requirements of the crucible manufacturers in and around Rajahmundry were met.

Joint Ventures :

The Corporation promoted a subsidiary company under the name and style of "Sunder-Shila Pvt., Ltd.," jointly with Sri J.D. Lohade and others to work and manage a marble mine near Yellandu, Khammam district and to set up a slicing and polishing unit for marble near Hyderabad. Work is under progress during the year.

Production-Sales :

The following tabular statements gives production and sales picture for the various minerals in the Corporation's units.

| Name of the branch and mineral | Production (tonnes) | Sales | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| | | Quantity (tonnes) | Value (Rupees) |
| 1. Pulivendla Asbestos | 141.5067 | 131.38 | 4,02,021.00 |
| 2. Dwaraka Ball clay | 3,866.39 | 3,649.30 | 1,22,671.13 |
| Tirumala Ball washed. | 546.82 | 672.98 | 1,10,171.56 |
| 3. Pocharam* Barytes | .. | 3,035.80 | 1,89,503.25 |
| 4. Velugumetla* Do. | .. | 1,410.20 | 80,532.70 |
| 5. Punyakshe- tram. Fire clay | 3,366.00 | 2,326.98 | 78,569.91 |
| 6. Elkatta Glass sand | 4,223.00 | 3,995.80 | 1,92,032.45 |

| | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| 7. Siddapuram | Iron ore | 13,992.10 | 13,513.62 | 2,23,799.34 |
| 8. Veldurthi | Do. | 2,264.00 | 10,069.30 | 1,19,961.27 |
| 9. Ramathirtham | Limestone | 915.00 | 1,622.40 | 61,070.49 |
| | | | | 15,80,338.10 |

* Mines closed. Stocks sold.

Weights and Measures Department :

The Department is headed by an Independent Controller assisted by one Deputy Controller, one Assistant Controller (Admn.) and one Assistant Accounts Officer at Head Office.

Aims and Objects of the Department :

The aims and objects of the Weights and Measures Department are two fold namely :

(1) To prohibit the use of non-standard weights, measures, weighing instruments and measuring instruments of various kinds which lead to confusion and give rise to several dishonest practices and to replace them by standard weights and measures and instruments which alone are permitted to be used in the area where the Act is enforced ; and

(2) To see that the weights and measures in use are accurate as per the prescribed standards.

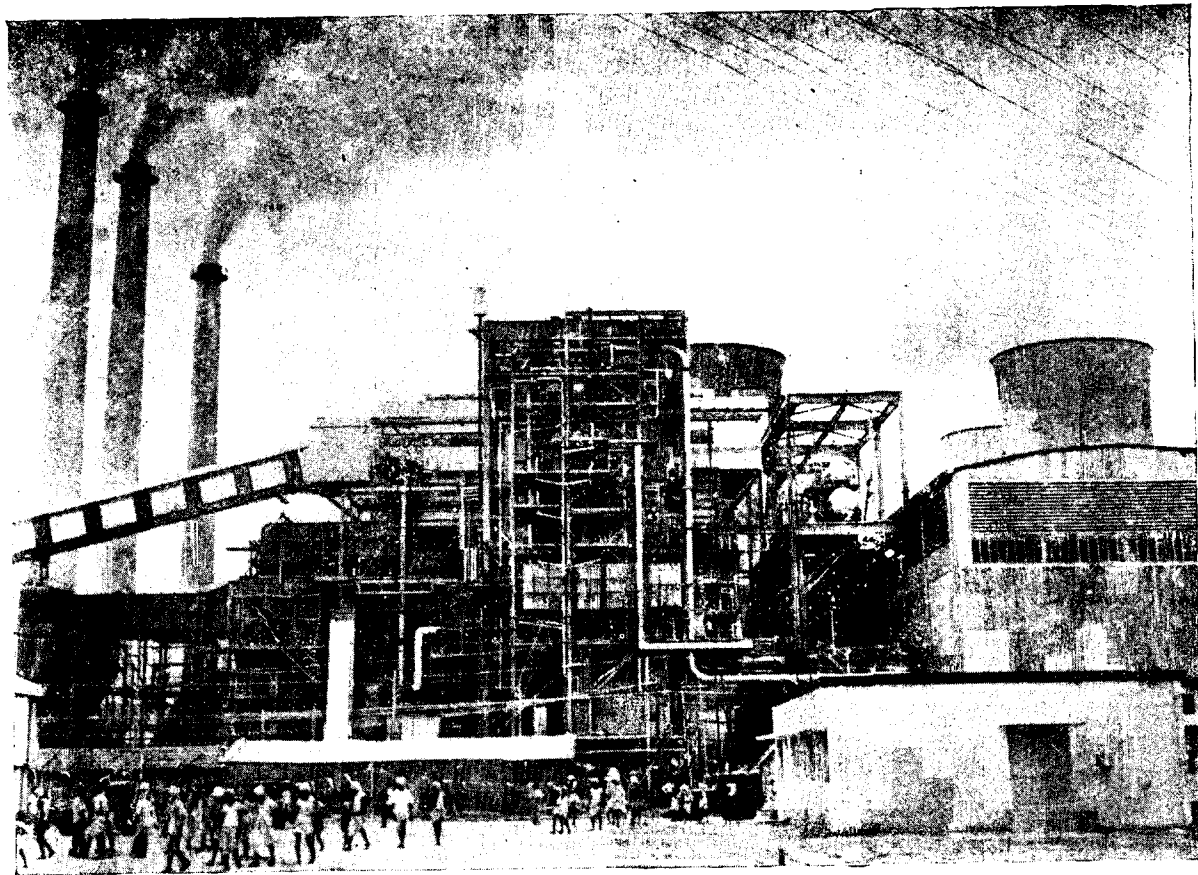
Propaganda :

During the year under review the Department has celebrated Metric Publicity Week from 30th January, 1970 to 6th February, 1970. Besides giving a wide publicity for the use of correct weights and measures etc., Film shows, Radio talks, Exhibitions and distribution of Publicity material were also arranged to popularise the use of correct weights and measures.

Progress achieved in the implementation of Metric System :

The Metric weights, measures and instruments have been brought into circulation and their use in almost all the sectors both private and public has been made compulsory. Though in the Public Sector due to certain administrative and technical difficulties the work is lagging behind yet the progress achieved so far is sizable. By the exhibition of metric films and practical demonstrations of the use of weights and measures the general public has been sufficiently enlightened to guard against the malpractices in the use of weights and measures. The Department has made all possible efforts for an effective enforcement in the remote rural areas also.

During the year under review 8,88,032 weights 3,16,141 measures, 1,56,323 weighing and 1,855 measuring instruments have been stamped and brought into circulation. 5,410 illegal weights, 6,014 measures and 3,869 scales were seized during the year. The Department has launched 3,177 prosecution cases as against 4,302 cases during the previous year. 602 cases were so far decided by the Courts realising an amount of Rs. 30,578.00 in the shape of fines, The Department has also compounded 1,525 cases levying an amount of Rs. 71,921.00 as compounding



KOTHAGUDEM SUPER THERMAL POWER STATION]
"FROM POWER TO POWER":

fees. 236 Licences, 60 Manufacturers Dealers and Repairers were issued while collecting Rs. 13,030.00 towards licence fees during the year under review. An amount of Rs. 89.00 has also been realised towards sale of application forms.

Revenue and Expenditure of the Department :

The total revenue collections of the Department are Rs. 14,62,027.99 as against the recurring expenditure of Rs. 14,69,242.00.

Financial Assistance :

During this year an amount of Rs. 3,74,200 has been released by the Government, vide G. O. Ms. No. 921, Industries (D.) dated 21-10-1969 for expenditure on the Adoption of Metric System by other heads of Departments and also for the purchase of certain equipment by the Weights and Measures Department and other Heads of Departments connected with the Adoption of the Metric System.

The Azam Jahi Mills, Limited :

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Cloth Produced : Mtrs. | 2,24,63,930 | Value : Rs. | 2,50,97,163 |
| Yarn Produced : Kg. | 9,34,470 | Value : Rs. | 59,88,655 |
| Workers employed : | 3,400 | | |

Due to extremely difficult trading conditions, caused by high price of cotton, stores and other materials, the Azam Jahi Mills has incurred substantial losses during the last three or four years.

The company has got a programme for replacement of a part of the old machinery and renovation of the entire mill. Once the replacement and renovation programme has been completed, which should be within the year 1970 and the mill has launched on its diversified manufacturing programme, there is bound to be a favourable impact on the productivity and profitability of the mill.

The Mill Management has also been working out a plan for the manufacture of synthetic fabrics. The matter has been taken up with some leading firms with a view to have a survey made of the possibilities for establishing a separate unit for manufacture of synthetic fabrics as a part of the mill's diversification programme.

The Singareni Collieries Company, Limited :

General.—The marketing conditions have been difficult this year also. We have lost some of our traditional buyers in the Power Houses and cement sectors. The output this year has been 37,00,062.18 tonnes as compared to 38,53,859.64 tonnes last year. The stocks at the beginning of the year were 10,15,744.63 tonnes and at the end of the year were 10,15,722.46 tonnes.

The total number of workers on rolls as on 1st March, 1970 were 29,472 with an average attendance of 23,400 workers.

The total value of coal raised was Rs. 1,455.07 lakhs.

Despatches.—The despatches during the year under review were 35,82,968.43 tonnes as against 37,73,855.12 tonnes during last year.

Mechanisation :—During the year 3,20,196.80 tonnes were raised by power loading machines in Ramagundam Division, Mandamari Division, Kothagudam Division and Yellandu Division.

Sand stowing.—Hydraulics and stowing was continued in No. 5, 6 and 7 licles of Kothagudem Division. The total quantity of sand stowed during the year was 1,48,130 C.M. and the coal raised was 84,209 tonnes.

Labour Relations.—The Voluntary Retirement Scheme, which was introduced in 1968 in consultation with the worker's representatives, was extended during 1969-70 as a result of which about 1,238 workers retired. They were paid ex-gratia amounts ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 apart from gratuity, provident fund and other benefits to which they were entitled under the Rules.

Manufacture of 'Singcoke' on a small scale was started during the period with a view to popularise the utilisation of coal for domestic purposes and to rehabilitate the surplus workmen.

Industrial Tribunal :

The Industrial Tribunal has jurisdiction to decide all the matters mentioned in Schedule II and III of the Industrial Disputes Act. The Labour Courts have powers to deal with the matters specified in Schedule II only. 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. The Industrial Tribunal is also an Employees' Insurance Court.

By G.O. Ms. No. 2560, dated the 9th November, 1959, the Industrial Tribunal is also an appellate authority under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, XX of 1946 for the whole of the State of Andhra Pradesh.

By letter No. 211-B1/56, dated the 28th January, 1957, the Government have been pleased to direct that the hearings of this Tribunal may be held at important places in its discretion. In compliance with this directive, tours are being undertaken to hear the cases by the Industrial Tribunal and the Labour Courts so as to facilitate the workers and management for expeditious disposal of cases.

Mines and Geology :

The State Department of Mines and Geology continued to perform as usual its promotional and developmental activities during the year under report.

Equipment :

An amount of Rs. 98,493.79 was spent on purchase of three Rumanian Tractors and Escorts' Trailers and a further amount of Rs.41,345.69 towards accessories and spares for the five diamond core drills in operation.

Library and Museum :

81 books were added during the period under report, on technical subjects as well as on legislation. This Department is on the free-mailing list of the Geological Survey of India, and received 70 publications, consisting of Memoirs, Records, Bulletins, unpublished reports on progress of mineral investigations by officers of the Geological Survey of India. 102 magazines and periodicals have been subscribed and 125 magazines and periodicals were received free of cost during the year under report.

Chemical Laboratory :

A total number of 306 samples of ores and minerals were analysed by the Departmental Laboratory, involving estimation of individual radicals in the samples altogether 885. The details of samples analysed were limestone and dolomite 143, Iron Ore 51 and bauxite 34, Nepheline syenite 34 and manganese ores 22.

Regulatory Activities of the Regional Offices :

The five regional offices at Kurnool, Warangal, Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Nellore functioned effectively during the year under report. 48 applications for Mining Lease and 131 applications for grant of prospecting Licence were referred to Assistant Director of Mines and Geology, Kurnool during the year 1969-70 and 89 Prospecting Licences and 26 Mining Lease applications of the previous year were pending. Out of the above, 28 applications for Mining Lease and 94 for prospecting Licence were disposed of during the period. The Assistant Director has completed annual inspections of 145 leases and reported lapses noticed in the conduct of mining operations. Three cases of illicit mining and unauthorised transport of minerals were detected and reported to the Collectors for taking penal action. He has further verified the accounts of 41 mines. The Kurnool Regional Office is maintaining a museum with 75 specimens of representative rocks and mineral and a library with 168 technical books and magazines. 33 samples of Limestone to determine whether flux-grade or otherwise were collected and sent to the Chemical Laboratory of the Department. In the Kurnool Region, the National Mineral Development Corporation commenced prospecting for diamonds in Dhone and Ramallakota area of Kurnool district and Vijrakarur of Anantapur district and recovered altogether several frangements of diamond weighing a total of 88.74 carats of which 291 pieces of 60.19 carats were auctioned for Rs. 16,772.91 paise at Hyderabad after the due publicity.

Activities of the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund :

An amount of Rs. 1,48,455.93 was spent towards purchase of drugs, equipment during 1969-70. The fund is also in receipt of an annual subsidy of Rs. 4,500 from State Government for medical treatment of Public through these institutions. The Ambulance Van started functioning during the year under report for transport of injured or ailing patients from mines to Base Hospital, at Kalichedu or Headquarters Hospital at Nellore. The hire charges collected was Rs. 1,228.50.

Adult Education Centres for the labour, and schools for children with facilities of boarding home, mid-day meals, free dresses and books and scholarships are being run incurring an expenditure of Rs. 1,48,712.86.

The State Government have been sanctioning teaching grants to meet expenditure on the appointment of teachers at State Government scales and rates. During the year under report an amount of Rs. 75,783.05 was received from the State Government towards teaching grants.

The other activities include grant of subsistence allowance to T.B. patients and victims of fatal accidents, as also providing measures for safety, Housing colonies, consumers' co-operative stores, drinking water and recreational clubs etc., for workers and an amount of Rs. 1,446.46 was spent as subsistence allowance during the year under report. During the year an amount of Rs. 2,095.00 was spent under the Fatal Accident Benefit Scheme. An annual grant is paid to the Chairman, National Council for Safety in the Mines at Dhanabad on receipt of a requisition for the grant of Re. 1 per labour for the celebration of Safety week. Besides, a portion of grant is also paid to the Joint Director of Mines, Safety, Hyderabad for conduct of Safety Week celebrations. An amount of Rs. 1,000 has been sanctioned to the Joint Director of Mines, Safety, Hyderabad for providing of vests to the workers and prizes to the winners in trade tests and the expenditure on this was Rs. 6,033.

Singareni Collieries Company Limited :

Production of coal during the year was 73,00,062.00 tonnes. The corresponding despatches were 35,82,968.43 tonnes, as against last year's 37,73,855.12 tonnes. During this period 3,20,196.80 tonnes were raised by power loading machines. No additional mechanisation of collieries was undertaken.

Under the diversification schemes manufacture of Carbonised Coal/Smokeless fuel under the trade name "Sing-Coke" was taken up. This has been done by the improved Open Bhatti Method in which the gaseous by-products are not recovered and only the carbonised coal is produced. Its impact on the market is under study at the close of the year under report.

The total number of workers on rolls, were 29,472 with an average attendance of 23,400 workers. The wages were paid as per the unanimous recommendations of the Central Wage Board of the Coal Mining Industry as approved by the Central Government.

The details of the prospecting work done by Colliery Management were as tabulated below :

| Particulars | Kotha-gudem. | Yellandu | Ballampalli | North Godavary | South Godavary |
|---|--------------|----------|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| (a) No. of drills working .. | 4 | .. | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| (b) No. of bore holes drilled. | 16 | .. | 3 | 14 | 4 |
| (c) Total footage drilled including coal and shale. | 6,870 | .. | 1,326 | 6,485 | 1,220 |
| (d) Running thickness of coal and shale .. | 216 | .. | .. | 190 | 105 |
| (e) Additional reserves of coal proved in million tonnes .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.7 | .. |

Mineral Investigations :

Detailed exploration for lead and copper ores in Agnigundala area of Guntur district : Copper ores at Mailaram, Sarakal and Venkatarapuram in Khammam district ; copper ores in Gani area of Kurnool district ; copper ores in Garimanipental area, Nellore district ; lead ores of Devarakonda area in Nalgonda district ; lead ores in Zangamrajupalle area in Cuddapah district, bauxite in Sunkarametta - Anantagiri hill range in Visakhapatnam district ; Chromite in Tallada area of Khammam district ; gold in Ramagiri gold field in Anantapur district ; graphite and wolframite in East Godavari district ; apatite-vermiculite deposits in the Kasimpatnam area, Visakhapatnam district ; asbestos in the Pulivendla belt of Cuddapah district and steatite in Tadpatri taluk of Anantapur district ; diamond in volcanic pipe-rocks at Wajrakarur, Anantapur district ; mica in the Gudur area in Nellore district ; glass and foundry sands in Chirala area, Guntur district ; and ball clays in Dwaraka Tirumala area in West Godavari district were the main mineral investigations carried out.

An area of 1,000 sq. km. of detailed mapping, 2.74 sq. km. of large-scale plane-table mapping, 2,300 i.m., of underground mapping, 1,344 cum. of pitting and trenching, 150 geo-chemical samples and 10,700 m. of drilling were carried out in the above investigations. The highlights of the results achieved are summarised below :

Bauxite Deposits of Sunkarametta - Anantagiri Range in Visakhapatnam District and Dumkonda Hill in East Godavari District :

Fairly extensive cappings of aluminous laterite have been located on Galikonda and Raktakonda ranges between Anantagiri and Sunkarametta in Visakhapatnam district and on Dumkonda hill in Rampachodavaram agency tract in East Godavari and contiguous parts of Visakhapatnam districts. The chemical analysis of preliminary grab samples from these deposits have shown fairly good quality bauxites containing 42.67 to 56.32% alumina, below 2.78% silica, between 11.00 and 28.50% iron-oxide and below 2.66% titanium oxide. A programme of detailed exploration to prove the reserves and grade in co-ordination with the State Government of Mines and Geology is being taken up during 1970-71. The deposits are likely to yield sizeable reserves of good quality bauxite for an aluminium industry in the area and for export.

Ramagiri Gold Field, Anantapur District :

Exploratory mining on the 3rd level in Yeppamana mine was discontinued and pumping operations were continued to prevent inundation of the mine, in anticipation of the decision to the Government to hand over the operations to an Exploiting Agency. However, no Exploiting Agency stepped in to take over the operations till the end of the year under report.

Graphite-Wolframite at Burugubanda, East Godavari District :

A promising zone of graphite within Khondalite and Charnockitic gneisses, estimated to contain an inferred reserve of 3.15 lakh tonnes of graphite ore (estimated to yield about 40,950 tonnes of graphite) was

located and prospected near Burugubanda in Rampachodavaram agency tract. In addition to graphite, the zone carries wolframite (tungsten ore) bearing pegmatite veins estimated to yield an inferred reserves of about 86.4 tonnes of wolframite concentrate. Preliminary beneficiation tests of bulk samples of graphite and wolframite ores show that the run-of the mine ore is amenable to concentration and recovery to marketable grades of graphite and wolframite.

Asbestos in Puliwendla Belt, Cuddapah District :

An intensive programme of drilling carried out in Ramanuthapalle and Brahmanapalle blocks along the Piliwendla asbestos belt has indicated promising asbestos vein zones in the serpentinised zone at the upper contact of the dolerite sill with Vempalle dolomite. In Ramanutlapalle blocks, asbestos veins, of 1 mm. to 6 mm. aggregate thickness have been met with. The Block will be opened up by exploratory mining by the A.P.M.C., In Brahmanapalle block, the drilling was planned along the down-dip site of the existing lease-holds of Kalimanigutta and A.P.M.C., mines. Asbestos fibre veins of aggregate thickness ranging upto 110 mm. were met with in different boreholes and the drilling has proved the easterly down-pitch extension of the asbestos shoots of Kalimanigutta and A.P.M.C., mines to a vertical depth of about 80 m. and 60 m. respectively. The second line of drilling to prove the shoots uniformly to a depth of 80 - 90 m. is now in progress. The A.P.M.C., plan to open up the above zone down-dip by underground mining from their existing mine shortly.

Steatite in Muttsukota-Royalcheruvu Area, Anantapur District :

Detailed mapping of the steatite deposits of Muttsukota, Julakalava, Tabjula and Royalcheruvu areas has been carried out to study the mode of occurrence, extent, thickness, grade and reserves, and samples collected for laboratory studies.

Mica-Pegmatites in Gudur Belt, Nellore District :

In addition to detailed mapping of the area and study of mica mines, test drilling amounting to 328 m. has been carried out in Kalichedu area to prove the geophysical anomalies obtained by geo-physical prospecting to locate hidden pegmatites under the soil covered areas. The results of drilling are not so far encouraging to show the usefulness of geophysical prospecting to locate pegmatites.

Glass and Foundry Sands of Chirala Area, Guntur district.—Systematic sampling of white sands between Bapatla, Chirala and Chinna-ganjam and sieve analysis of the sands have been carried out to study the grading characteristics of the sands. Bulk samples of the sands have also been collected and sent to the N.M.L. Foundry Station at Madras for testing. The results of testing and chemical analysis of these sands are awaited to ascertain their usefulness as foundry sands and for glass manufacture.

Ball Clays Dwaraka Tirumala Area, West Godavari district.—Detailed mapping and study of the working mines of plastic (ball) clays in Dwaraka Tirumala area and auger drilling is in progress to study

the extent, thickness and quality of these clays. A fairly extensive belt of highly plastic clays has also been located along the northern extension of the known deposits at Dwaraka Tirumala and is now being prospected by auger drilling and pitting.

Groundwater Investigations.—During the period under review systematic geohydrological investigations were carried out in the district of Guntur, Krishna, Kurnool, Mahaboobnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore and Srikakulam, covering an area of 9,795 sq. km. 18 water supply investigations were carried out which include those for town water supply to Kodangal and Nagar Kurnool (Mahaboobnagar district) and Medchal and Ibrahimpatnam (Hyderabad district), Milk Chilling Centres at Chityal and Aler (Nalgonda district), Tiruvuru and Chillakallu (Krishna district) and Narasaraopet (Guntur district), Sirpur Paper Mills, Samalkot Railway Station, W.T. Station, Visakhapatnam, Isagaon Rehabilitation Project (Adilabad district) and proposed Sugar Factory at Alipur (Medak district). Geohydrological survey in Vempalle and Pallem R.F. areas (Chittoor district) and Kalapadu, Yethalur and Kallur R. F. Areas (Nellore district) proposed for settling repatriates from Burma and Ceylon has also been carried out to assess the groundwater potentiality. Electrical logging of boreholes in Satapur Farm area (Nizamabad district) and at Alipur (Medak district) was carried out.

Geohydrological survey in the districts of Adilabad, Mahaboobnagar and Warangal, covering an area of 10,120 sq. km. was carried out to assess the technical feasibility of sinking wells for irrigation purpose, in connection with the formulation of Area Development Schemes.

Drought Relief operations were continued in the districts of Chittoor, East Godavari, Krishna, Kurnool, Mahaboobnagar, Nalgonda, Nellore and Srikakulam which include Geohydrological survey in the areas proposed by the State Government, selection of sites for and drilling of boreholes, conducting pump tests and ultimately handing over the borewells to the State Government for installation of pump-sets and commissioning wells. A total of 54 boreholes ranging in depth from 10.30 m. to 150.00 m. were drilled and the yield from these ranged between 150 to 48,000 litres per hour.

Under the 88 exploratory borehole project work, which is being carried out in collaboration with the A.P. State Government in the districts of Krishna, East and West Godavari and Guntur, 11 boreholes were drilled and 8 have been electrically logged. One pilot bore-hole at Gollapudi in Krishna district was drilled down to 200 m. under the Regional groundwater assessment project.

Engineering Geology Investigations.—Geological investigations for Srisailem Hydro-Electric Project, Lower Sileru Hydro-Electric Project, Lower Manair Project, Tamileru Project and Bhadrachalam earthquake were the major investigations carried out. The work consisted of detailed mapping and study of dam sites, location of site for power tunnel, advice on grouting in crushed zones, location and logging of boreholes along proposed dam sites, etc.

The Department also carried out during the year geological investigations for Rallavagu Project (Khammam district), Gajuladinne Project (Kurnool district), Bethampudi Project (Warangal district), Nagarjuna-

sagar Right and Left Canals (Kurnool, Krishna and Nalgonda districts), Pranhita H.E. Project (Adilabad district), Gandipalem Project (Nellore district) and Pulichintala dam site (Krishna district and Nalgonda district).

Geological investigations of the Bhadrachalam earthquake of 13th April 1969 indicated an intensity of +VII of MM scale and the tremors are considered to be of technic origin due to readjustment of the earth's crust in the Godavari rift valley.

Meetings and Conferences.—The 16th Meeting of the Mineral Advisory Board attended by the Director of Mines and Geology, was held at Delhi during the year under report. Important items discussed by the Board were : the declining trends of export of manganese ores and the crisis facing the industry as also the effects of export duty on mica. The Board has further discussed the over-lapping of inspection agencies set up by the Central and State Departments in the implementation of the Act 67 of 1957. The Board has also considered several suggestions seeking amendments to the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 and for this purpose has constituted four Standing Committees giving representation to all States on rotation basis.

The Minister for Commerce, Export Promotion, Labour and Mines had attended the Conference of State Ministers of Mining and Geology at Delhi on 30th September, 1969. The Director of Mines and Geology was also present. The Conference also discussed the problems facing the manganese industry.

Review on Mining Industry.—In the State, manganese and mica are two important exportable items earning foreign exchange. The total area held under mining leases for manganese was approximately 3,000 acres in the districts of Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam. The output of manganese in this period was 1,38,245 tonnes valued approximately at Rs. 50.00 lakhs. 30% of manganese mines reported closure for lack of markets. The present exporters are selling the ore of 30% Manganese content at Rs. 72 F.O.B. (t) Visakhapatnam Port obtaining performance bonus and despatch money in addition thus deriving on an average the export value at Rs. 77 per tonne at the port of despatch.

During this period the number of leases for mica have registered from 189 to 177. The number of working mines has also reduced from 66 to 62 as a result of highcost of production and depletion of deposits at lower levels. The maximum ceiling prices imposed on export of scrap mica and the elimination of market for No. 6. Loose Mica Splittings has virtually crippled the mica industry in the country as a whole. The total area held under leases for mica was 6,682.30 acres in the Nellore district alone ; and about 54 acres in Khammam district. The total output of crude and cut mica from Nellore district was 7,988.75 metric tons and 154 tonnes from Khammam district.

Mineral Revenue.—An amount of Rs. 14,70,528 has been realised (which excludes royalty receipts on coal, and mineral revenue data still awaited from nine districts, of Adilabad, Anantapur, Guntur, Hyderabad, Kurnool, Medak, Nizamabad, Nellore and Ongole). The balance

of arrears outstanding for recovery is more than Rs. One lakh in the districts of Srikakulam, Khammam, Krishna and Karimnagar.

Port Department :

The Andhra Pradesh Port Department is responsible for the conservancy of all the Intermediate and Minor Ports in the State except the Major Port of Visakhapatnam.

The Head quarters of the State Port Department of Andhra Pradesh is located at Kakinada. There are 5 minor and 2 Intermediate Ports and 1 Light House Station situated along the coast line of about 960 kilometers as given below :

- | | | |
|--|---|--------------------|
| 1. Kakinada (East Godavari District) | } | INTERMEDIATE PORTS |
| 2. Machilipatnam (Krishna District) | | |
| 3. Krishnapatnam (Nellore District) | } | MINOR PORTS |
| 4. Bheemunipatnam (Visakhapatnam District) | | |
| 5. Calingapatnam (Srikakulam District) | | |
| 6. Vadarevu (Ongole District) | | |
| 7. Narsapur (West Godavari District) | | |
| 8. Baruva (Light House only) (Srikakulam District) | | |

The above ports are divided into two zones as below :—

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---|-------------|
| 1. Kakinada | } | North Zone |
| 2. Bheemunipatnam | | |
| 3. Calingapatnam | | |
| 4. Narsapur | | |
| 5. Baruva (Light House only) | | |
| 6. Machilipatnam | } | SOUTH ZONE. |
| 7. Krishnapatnam | | |
| 8. Vadarevu | | |

The Andhra Pradesh State Ports are worked under the administrative control of the Government of Andhra Pradesh in Public Works Secretariat Department. The State Port Officer, who is the head of the Port Department is also the Marine Advisor to the State Government and exercises administrative control over the conservancy of all the ports in the State. The State Port Officer is also the Agent for Government Consignments and Government Surveyor.

The Port Officer, Kakinada, which post is also presently held by the State Port Officer is in charge of the Ports falling under the North Zone. The Port Officer, Machilipatnam is in-charge of the South Zone Ports. This post is also held in full additional charge by the State Port Officer. The Government are looking into the recruitment of a Port Officer to fill the above post.

Both the Port Officers are under over-all control of the State Port Officer. Each of the above Ports, other than Kakinada and Machili-

patnam are looked after by Departmental Port Conservators and Assistant Port Conservators.

The State Port Officer is assisted by six Gazetted Officers as mentioned below :—

- (a) PORT OFFICER, Machilipatnam (Vacant).
- (b) MECHANICAL ENGINEER AND DREGING SUPERINTENDENT : (Of the cadre of Executive Engineer, P.W.D.).
- (c) LABOUR OFFICER AND PERSONAL ASSISTANT (ADMN.) TO THE STATE PORT OFFICER.
- (d) ASSISTANT ENGINEER (MARINE). Kakinada.
- (e) ASSISTANT ENGINEER (MARINE), Machilipatnam.

The total tonnage of imports and exports handled at all the Intermediate and Minor Ports of Andhra Pradesh under the Administrative Control of the State Port Officer, Kakinada during the period under review was 5,31,460 Metric Tonnes, all of which was Foreign Trade, showing an increase of 24,244 Metric Tonnes as compared with the traffic of the year 1968-69.

The tonnage of Imports and Exports, all of which was Foreign Trade, handled by steamers at all the Intermediate and Minor Ports of Andhra Pradesh was :

| | Metric Tonnes |
|--------------------|---------------|
| 1. Imports | 67,269 |
| 2. Exports | 4,64,191 |
| Total .. | 5,31,460 |

There was no sailing vessel trade at any of the Andhra Pradesh Ports.

The main commodities handled at all the Intermediate and Minor Ports of Andhra Pradesh during the year under report were :

Exports.—Iron ore, Pig iron, Rice bran, Tobacco, Palmyra fibre, Palmyra stalks, Crushed bones, Boiled rice bran, Groundnut extractions, Kardi extractions, etc.

Imports.—Urea, Rock phosphate, Muriate of potash, Fertilisers, etc.

| | No. | N.R.T. |
|-------------------------------|-----|----------|
| Steamers | 143 | 5,88,785 |
| Sailing Vessels (Cargo boats) | 31 | 1,041 |

There was no passenger traffic at any of the Intermediate and Minor Ports of Andhra Pradesh during the year under report.

The Port of Kakinada handled half-a-million (5,05,716) tonnes of cargo, during the year 1969-70. This figure falls short by 1,500 tonnes on the last year figures, which was an all time record.

The quantum of exports have increased by 35,743 tonnes. The exports during 1968-69 were 4,24,964 tonnes and during 1969-70 were 4,60,707 tonnes.

Works :

Minor repairs as well as special repairs to the port flotilla units and shore equipments are carried out departmentally by work shops. The repair works to civil structures, viz., Buildings, Godowns, Masonry harbour works etc., are also carried out departmentally. However, the civil repair works of some considerable magnitude are carried out through contractor.

The Capital Expenditure at each of the Ports during the year 1969-70 was as under :—

| Sl.No. | Name of the port. | Capital Expenditure. | |
|----------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| | | Plan works. | Non-plan works. |
| | | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. | Kakinada .. | 1,09,126.19 | 89,488.22 |
| 2. | Machilipatnam .. | 1,22,255.11 | 25,863.49 |
| 3. | Krishnapatnam .. | 1,49,374.00 | 4,659.00 |
| 4. | Bheemunipatnam .. | 57,600.00 (Survey Charges) | 4,011.00 |
| 5. | Calingapatnam .. | | 441.50 |
| 6. | Vadarevu .. | | 2,919.00 |
| 7. | Narsapur .. | | Nil |
| 8. | Baruva (Light House only) .. | .. | 100.00 |
| Total .. | | 4,38,355.30 | 1,27,482.21 |

Dredging Operations :

Kakinada Port : Bar Channel.—The maintenance of navigable depths in the approach channel is of utmost importance to the efficient functioning of the port. The M.O.T. dredger arrived at this Port during August 1969 and commenced dredging operations from 26-9-1969 after connecting pipelines and laying of anchors. Unfortunately due to severe cyclone which had hit Kakinada Port on 7-11-1969, the dredging work has been dislocated as the 500 feet length of pipe lines along with their floaters and joints have drifted deep into the “Mada” forest near Coringa about 10 miles south of the anchorage. It has become a stupendous task to the departmental Engineers to cut the forest and disconnect the pipe line, cut the channels into Bay and finally haul them into the Bay. Finally, all the pipes were floated and connected on to the dredger and dredging operations commenced from 22-2-1970. So far, 1,400 feet wide channel has been excavated. The dredging work is in progress.

Grab Dredger "Cocanada".—This dredger along with another Grab Dredger "Priestman" is utilised along side the various wharves and jetties at the port.

Grab Dredger "Priestman."—This dredger is also utilised for maintenance dredging of the commercial canal. This dredger had done commendable work in laying and shifting the anchors of the M.O.T. Dredge-1, since her arrival in August, 1969.

Suction Dredger "Andhra Kesari,"—This dredger has been laid up for repairs during the year 1969-70. The dredger was transferred to Irrigation Department and was handed over to the Public Works Department Drainage Division, Bhimavaram on 6-12-1969 along with the crew on out-right sales basis.

Machilipatnam Port : Grab Dredger "Machilipatnam."—This dredger dredged about 700 tonnes during the year under report. It has been handed over to the Public Works Department, Drainage Mechanical Sub-Division on 29-11-1969 on hire basis for dredging the drainage canals.

Suction Dredger "Gopala Reddy."—This dredger dredged about 5,000 cubic metres during the year under report. This dredger also has been handed over to the Public Works Department drainage, Mechanical Sub-Division on 29-11-1969 on sale basis.

Ports and Local Lights :

Kakinada Port.—There is one Light House at Vakalapudi in the charge of one Head Light Keeper and other staff under the control of the State Port Officer. Apart from the Light House, there are two Aga Lights at the Port of Kakinada.

There are similar Aga Lights at the Ports of Machilipatnam, Krishnapatnam, Bheemunipatnam, Calingapatnam and Baruva which are being exhibited throughout the year.

All the above lights which serve as navigational Aids are properly maintained and were continuously exhibited throughout the year under report.

Receipts and Charges :

The Funds of the Andhra Pradesh Port Department were under Minor Ports Fund and Landing and Shipping Fund Kakinada and Machilipatnam, till 31st March, 1969. In Go. Ms. No. 1882, dated 21-12-1968 the Minor Ports Funds and Landing and Shipping Funds were merged with the consolidated Fund of the State with effect from 3-4-1969.

The following are the receipts and charges for the year 1969-70.

Receipts :

Under the Head "XXXIX Ports and Pilotage,"

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----|----|----|-------------|
| (i) Port Dues | .. | .. | .. | 1,44,874.09 |
| (ii) Landing and Shipping dues | .. | .. | .. | 5,01,846.19 |
| (iii) Launch hire | .. | .. | .. | 1,79,192.11 |

| | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| (iv) Crane Hire | 12,132.76 |
| (v) Rents | 89,156.42 |
| (vi) Interest on Government Securities | 3,399.25 |
| (vii) Miscellaneous receipts and overtime fees | 7,15,888.98 |
| | <hr/> |
| Approximate Total | 16,46,485.80 or 16,46,486.00 |
| | <hr/> |

Charges :

Under the Head "53. Ports and Pilotage."

| | |
|--|--------------|
| (a) Purchase of Marine Stores and Coal for the building repairs and out-fit of ships and vessels. (Stores including cost and conveyance) | 2,69,115.00 |
| (b) Ports Establishment | 9,37,958.00 |
| (c) Non-Plan Works (Maintenance of Port equipment, etc.) | 1,98,884.00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 14,05,957.00 |
| | <hr/> |
| Plan Works | 4,38,355.00 |
| | <hr/> |

General Information :

The State Port Officer, Andhra Pradesh, Kakinada convened the meetings of the Andhra Pradesh Minor Ports Development Board and Andhra Pradesh Minor Ports Advisory Committee on 7-10-1969 in the conference hall of the Cocanada Chamber of Commerce, Kakinada under the Chairmanship of the Honourable Minister, for Fisheries and Ports.

Plan Information :

A draft IVth Plan for the Minor Ports Development has been drawn up with the following outlay.

| | Rs. in lakhs |
|---|--------------|
| 1. Development of Kakinada Port | 250.00 |
| 2. Development of Machilipatnam Port | 125.00 |
| 3. Development of Krishnapatnam Port | 46.00 |
| 4. Survey and investigation work at the other Minor Ports | 11.00 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total | 432.00 |
| | <hr/> |

The above draft plan was approved by the working Group constituted by the State Government for "Roads and Transport" sector and the same was communicated for the approval of the Central Working Group on "Roads and other Transport." The Central Government however took a decision that only one port in each Maritime State would be taken up under Centrally Sponsored Schemes subject to the economic justification and the technical feasibility. Accordingly the port of Kakinada is recommended for development under Centrally Sponsored Scheme, the outlay being Rs. 251.36 lakhs.

CHAPTER XVI

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

A bird's eye view of Irrigation in Andhra Pradesh:

Andhra Pradesh popularly known as the River State is rich in land and water resources. Two of the major rivers of India the Godavari and Krishna with their tributaries pass through the heart of the State. Medium sized rivers are the Pennar, the Vamsadhara and the Nagavalli. There are a number of small coastal rivers like Sarada, Thandava, Waraha, Pampa, Yeleru, Maneru, Gundlakamma, Swarnamukhi etc. All these bring a dependable yield of 150 M. Ac. Ft. of water every year and drain into the Bay of Bengal.

Andhra Pradesh is primarily an agricultural State. Even in the past the Andhra Rulers paid a good deal of attention to the development of irrigation in their regions. The big lakes like Ramappa, Pakhal and many other irrigation works of the Kakateeya period of our history are still serving the people in the Telangana Area.

Very big tanks like the Cumbum, Kanigiri Reservoir, Bukkaraya Samudram, Nandyal tank etc., and the anicut system on Tungabhadra River are some of the monumental irrigation works handed over to us by the Vijayanagaram Rulers. They have saved the famous Rayalaseema from complete devastation due to drought and famine in the past.

The anicuts across the mighty Godavari, turbulent Krishna, spasmodic Pennar, Nagavalli, Tungabhadra and many other smaller rivers are the legacy of the British Engineers. The untiring efforts of Sir Arthur Cotton brought into existence the mighty Godavari anicut at Dowlaishwaram and the Krishna Anicut at Vijayawada. The Sangam and Nellore anicut across the Pennar soon followed and the Kurnool Cuddapah Canal linking the Tungabhadra and Pennar river extending further south was but one step further in the same direction. Dummagudem anicut on the Godavari at Bhadrachalam also owes its origin to his genius, his ambition being to provide cheap navigation from the port of Kakinada into the heart of India, namely Wardha. The total cost of all these anicut works came to only Rs. 752 lakhs in those days; but they irrigate a total extent of about 30 lakhs acres.

The Osman Sagar, Himayatsagar, Pocharam lake, Nizamsagar Ghanpur anicut across Manjira Dindi, Palair and Wyras Projects are the contributions of the eminent engineers of the erstwhile Hyderabad State during the pre-independence period of our country.

With the advent of independence, there has been very rapid progress in the development of the natural irrigation facilities for the production of more food. The Tungabhadra Project has been taken up for execution in 1946 as a joint venture of the former composite Madras and Hyderabad States. The planned development taken up by the country under the five year plans has resulted in taking up a large number of Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation projects.



LAYING OF FOUNDATION STONE FOR THE SIR ARTHUR [COTTON]
BARRAGE BY THE HON'BLE CHIEF MINISTER OF A. P. ON
11-4-70. SEEN IN THE BACKGROUND IS THE OLD ANICUT
"THE OLD ORDER CHANGETH YIELDING PLACE TO THE NEW".

The Prakasam Barrage constructed across the Krishna River at Vijayawada for relieving the strain on the old anicut, serves an ayacut of an additional lakh acres and was the first major Irrigation project after the formation of Andhra State and this has been completed in a record period of less than four years, ahead of schedule and also most economically.

The gigantic Nagarjunasagar Multi-purpose project on the same river, lamp lighted by our late Prime Minister Sri Jawaharlal Nehru in 1955 December has already left the clock behind with quick progress both on the canals and on the Dam.

The Upper Pennar, Bhairavanitippa project, Rallapad, Improvements to Kurnool, Cuddapah canal, Sarlasagar, Manair, Musi are now "fait accompli".

The Tungabhadra High Level Canal Scheme Stage I for the benefit of famine-stricken Rayalaseema which serves an ayacut of 1.2 lakhs acres is completed and commissioned.

A Barrage scheme across the Godavari river is taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 2659 lakhs. This is proposed to be constructed for relieving the strain on the century old Dowlaishwaram anicut in the upstream side. Two circles have been formed, one to look after the construction work and another for preparation of designs. Another mammoth project across Godavari at Pochampad for the benefit of three of the nine districts of Telangana, namely Nizamabad, Karimnagar and Warangal which has been fully investigated and taken up in the Second plan is now in progress. There is a separate organisation headed by Chief Engineer for Pochampad project.

For the benefit of backward areas in Srikakulam district, the Vamsadhara Reservoir scheme has been included in the IV plan and the scheme has been inaugurated recently by Hon'ble Chief Minister for Andhra Pradesh. In all 23 Major and Medium Schemes are in good progress at the end of the year under review.

All these will still leave many of the Major and Minor rivers practically unharnessed. Further potential available may be exploited by bigger projects like Ippur, Inchampalli on Godavari, Pulichintala on Krishna, Somasila on Pennar and other Medium Projects on the Minor Rivers. Out of the dependable yield of 185025 M. Cum (150 M.Ac.Ft) of water every year, the present utilisation in Andhra Pradesh is only 32071 M. Cum (26 M.Ac.Ft) i.e., 17.33%. The utilisation in the head reaches of the rivers in Mysore and Maharashtra States is not likely to exceed 61675 M.Cum (50 M.Ac.Ft). The balance of about 91279 M. Cum (74 M.Ac.Ft) of water, can irrigate nearly 6.48 M. Hectares (16 Million acres) of dry parched land in the State.

Physiographical and Climatological Features: The physiography of Andhra Pradesh State may be divided into 3 parts; (1) Mountainous region (ie) Nallamalai and Erramalai hills of Rayalaseema and the Eastern Ghats of Coastal Districts (2) Plateaus having an altitude of 91.44 m to 762 m (300 to 2500 ft) in between the said ranges (the whole

Telangana and Rayalaseema districts) and (3) the deltas or plains of the major rivers like Vamsadhara, Godavari Krishna Pennar in coastal districts.

Rainfall / Rainy Seasons-South West and North East Monsoons :

There are two monsoons in the year, the South West and the North East. The South West Monsoon, which brings down heavy rains occurs in the months of June to September and the North East monsoon which is less heavy, falls in the months of October to December. The area comprising Srikakulam, Vishakapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Adilabad, Warangal, Khammam and the deltaic portion of Krishna falls within the Zone of South West Monsoon with a rainfall ranging from 87 cms. to 112 Cms (35" to 45") i.e., in the sub-humid zone. The Rayalaseema districts, Nellore and Uplands of Guntur, Mahaboobnagar, Nalgonda districts are in semi arid zone getting some of the North-East Monsoon also and the rain fall is between 50 cm. to 75 cms. (20" to 30"). In the rest of the districts of the state the rainfall is between 75 cm to 87 cm (30" to 35").

Brief Description of important Irrigation and Navigation Works :

Srikakulam Minor River System : This is a net work of open head channels on Langulya, Vamsadhara and Garibulagadda rivers. The Capital outlay on the system is Rs. 2.78 lakhs and the ayacut served is 66,800 acres.

Nagavalli River System : At Thotapalli in the Srikakulam district, a regulator has been built across the Nagavalli river and a canal 22 miles long was excavated. The canal irrigates 27,900 acres. A new canal called Nagavalli R. S. Channel for the irrigation of 6,360 acres existing, and 2640 acres new has been excavated on the right side of the Nagavalli regulator at a cost of Rs. 26.86 lakhs.

The Godavari Delta System: The Godavari River rises in the Western Ghats within 50 miles of the Arabian sea, and flows across the Peninsula for 900 miles before it falls into the Bay of Bengal. Its Chief Tributaries are the Manjira and Pranhita. Shortly after the Sabari joins it, The Godavari finds its way through the spurs of Eastern Ghats and for two miles it flows through a picturesque gorge clothed with luxuriant tropical vegetation. Some distance below it leaves the last range of Ghats, enters the plains at Polavaram and flows upto Dowlaishwaram where it divides into two main branches, viz., the Gowtami and the Vasista. Between the two arms lies the Central Delta, while the Eastern and Western deltas lie to the East and West of the two arms respectively. The two arms split up into numerous branches as they approach the sea dividing the Central delta into a number of islands. The river drains 1,15,000 sq. miles and carries as much as 2.8 million cubic feet per second in high floods.

The Godavari Anicut system consists of an anicut and three main canals irrigating the three deltas. The anicut is in four sections. The Dowlaishwaram section is 4839 feet long, the Ratli section is 2,859 ft. long, the Maddur section is 1,550 feet long and the Vizeswaram section is 2,601 feet long. It was subsequently found necessary to raise the anicut slightly by fixing up 2 ft. high falling shutters on the crest. In 1935

the 2 feet shutters were replaced by 3 feet shutters. The shutters which fall automatically during floods are lifted as the floods subside by means of power operated ploughs, so as to maintain the requisite water level in the river. The head works of the canal consist of a head sluice and under sluice and head lock for each of the three main canals. The eastern delta is about 450 sq. miles in extent, the central delta 500 sq. miles, while the Western delta about 1000 sq. miles in extent stretches down to the Collair lake.

In the Eastern and Western deltas, the Samalkot and Eluru canals define the limits of irrigation i.e., the areas enclosed between them, and the river Godavari. They also form the link between Kakinada port and Eluru town where the (Krishna) Eluru canal, of the Krishna Delta system joins the (Godavari) Eluru canal. The Central delta, particularly the Nagaram island is the Garden of Godavari district and is noted for the Gannavaram aqueduct which was completed in about eight months time in the fifties of last century, a remarkable feat due to Captain Orr. The Polavaram aqueduct at Annampally in the eastern delta is a recent construction to irrigate Polavaram island. The river and its branches are banked throughout to protect the deltas from the floods. The Tallarevu channel has now been extended across the Coringa area of the Godavari river to irrigate over 10,000 acres in Coringa island.

The net work of canals in all the deltas are navigable throughout their length for eleven months in the year and carried cargo valued at nearly 28.96 crores and 15,435 passengers during 1969-70. They irrigate about 9.251 lakhs acres during the first crop season and about 3.60 lakhs acres during the second crop season, besides supplying water to dry crops such as ground-nut and gingelly. The total area under irrigation is about 12.85 lakhs of acres. The value of crops is 22 crores. The capital outlay of the system is 2.99 crores.

Polavaram Island System : This is a part of the Godavari Canals system and consists of a canal taking off from the bank canal of the Godavari Central Delta about half-a-mile above Annampalli lock. The Canal crosses Vriddha Gowtami by a masonry aqueduct and irrigates Polavaram island enclosed by the two branches of Gowtami Godavari. The system irrigates about 23,700 acres in East Godavari district.

The Krishna Delta System : The Krishna river rises in the Western Ghats near Mahabaleswar, some 4,000 feet above the sea level and runs Southwards through Maharashtra State for some distance before it runs eastwards into Andhra Pradesh and receives the Bhima. Further down, the Tungabhadra joins it and the last important tributary to join is the Musi. The river, after flowing through a narrow gorge in the Nallammalai hills, enters the plains of the Coramandal coast studded with hills. The last of the three hills is at Vijayawada where the river flows between two of them 6 furlongs apart, where an anicut was built in 1855. Stretching away on both sides of the river beyond Vijayawada are the two sections of the deltas, the eastern delta lying on the left side and the western delts on the right. For 40 miles below, the river runs as a single stream. It then throws out the Puligedda Branch. Between this and the main river lies the Divi Island. The main river then flows for 15 miles and divides into three branches before it empties into the

sea. The river drains 97,000 sq. miles and its flood discharge is about 14 lakhs cubic ft. per second in high floods.

The history of the Krishna anicut is almost the same as that of the Godavari, Sir Arthur Cotton who built the Godavari anicut was again responsible for the anicut at Vijayawada with its two canals supplying the two sections of the deltas.

The Eastern delta has an area of about 1,160 sq. miles and stretches as far as Collair in the North. The Western delta is about 950 sq. miles and extends to the south as far as Peddaganjam. The Krishna-Eluru Canal in the Eastern delta connects the Godavari-Eluru Canal in the North and the Commamur canal of Western delta joins the Buckingham canal in the South. These contour canals and the interior canals form a net work of Irrigation and navigation system affording means of Irrigation and transport for the two deltas. Previously, Divi Island was irrigated with water pumped from the river by Diesel Engine driven pumps. Pumping from the river was continued till 1935 where the Campbell aqueduct was built at Puligedda to carry Krishna East Bank Canal across the river to Divi. This canal now irrigates, by direct flow, the entire ayacut in Divi Island.

The Krishna East Bank Canal takes off at mile 4/0 of the Masulipatnam canal. The canal is navigable and runs alongside the river for a considerable distance before it passes the Puligedda areas of the Krishna river by the Campbell aqueduct. The aqueduct is one of the longest reinforced concrete structures in India and carries a road way 16'-0'' wide and a foot path 4'-0'' wide. The aqueduct is submerged, during the high floods. The capital expenditure on the canal is Rs. 58 lakhs.

The river and its aims forming the Divi Island are banked to protect the delta from floods.

The Krishna canals are navigable for about 11 months in the year. The Krishna delta system irrigates about 12,85,000 acres including the Krishna East bank canal. The capital expenditure is Rs. 4.95 crores. Second crop irrigation has been introduced in this delta.

Pennar River Canals System.— The system consists of two anicuts, one at Sangam and the other at Nellore. The left canal from Sangam anicut feeds the Duvvur tank and the Kanigiri Reservoir, the latter being one of the largest tanks in the Circars. Another channel taking off at the right side of the anicut feeds the Nellore Tank. At the Nellore anicut, about 20 miles down stream of Sangam, the canal taking off on the right feeds a number of tanks, the largest of which is the Sarvapalli tank. An extent of about 1,98,000 acres is being irrigated under this system.

Buckingham Canals.— This canal is used entirely for navigation. It runs through Madras, parallel and close to the Coramandal coast, joining up a series of natural backwaters and connects all the coastal districts with Guntur and South Arcot at the ends. The canal runs

for 196 miles North of Madras, and 62 miles South of Madras. The length of the canal in Andhra Pradesh is 257.44 kms. (160 miles). At its Northern end, it is connected to the Commanur canal of the Krishna delta, which in turn is connected to the Godavari canals running north upto Kakinada. Due to its alightment close to the coast, it is difficult and costly to maintain the canal. The navigability of the North canal is affected by the open sea bars at Pulicat. In a bad year water levels may drop down and lead to considerable difficulty for navigation. The canal carries a large traffic of salt, shells, firewood, building materials and food grains and is one of the main feeders to the Madras Market. It carried cargo of an estimated value of Rs. 15.64 lakhs during the year 1969-70.

Under the scheme for improvements to Inland Water Transport, experimental dredging in Buckingham canal was taken up with the Suction dredger purchased against the Second Plan provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs by Government of India. Another dredger has been purchased from the State Port-Officer at the cost of Rs. 5.5 lakhs against the Government of India allotment of Rs. 7.49 lakhs during 1967-68. At present two dredgers are in use and out of these one dredger has been transferred to drainage circle. An improvement scheme for B/Canal is under contemplation for Rs. 3.1 crores for thorough repairs in order to restore orderly navigation in the canal.

The annual maintenance charges incurred during 1969-70 was Rs. 5.94 lakhs.

Kurnool Cuddapah Canal.—The Kurnool Cuddapah canal takes off from the Tungabhadra from an anicut at Sunkesula 15 miles upstream of Kurnool. The canal provides for irrigation of 99,000 acres in Kurnool and Cuddapah districts but the irrigated area varies widely from year to year. The canal runs parallel to the river for about 50 miles when it takes a turn Southwards towards Cuddapah district and pierces the ridge between Pennar and Krishna Valley through a cutting called the Mittakondala cutting. Below this point, the Kali and Kundu rivers are utilised to carry the irrigation supplies. There are anicuts across the Kundu river at Santhajuttur and at Rajoli, at which the canal supplies are again picked up and used for irrigation in the Kurnool Cuddapah Canal and its branches. The Kurnool Cuddapah canal flows through black cotton soil and irrigates mostly dry crops. During the recent year large areas of wet crops were also grown under the canal. The total ayacut exceeds a lakh of acres. The canal is maintained at a heavy and recurring loss particularly because of the optional system of irrigation. The canal was navigable throughout till 1934 when the reach below Lockinsula at Mile 74/0 was closed to navigation. The capital expenditure on the canal was about Rs. 274 lakhs and the return is about 0.25 percent. The canal is now remodelled at an estimated cost of Rs. 767 lakhs to irrigate 3.02 lakhs acres (gross) and the wet ayacut proposed was developed.

Review of the Progress Made on Plan Schemes.—Prior to the commencement of Planning, the total area irrigated from all sources in Andhra Pradesh was 62.40 lakhs 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 11.11 lakh acres besides 12.42 lakh acres under Minor Irrigation schemes. The Fourth Plan proposals of this State are yet to be finalised.

The year 1969-70 is considered to be the first year of the IV Five year plan. The Plan ceiling originally fixed for Major & Medium Irrigation Schemes during 1969-70 was Rs. 375 lakhs. This ceiling has subsequently been reduced to Rs. 347.00 lakhs by affecting a cut of Rs. 28.00 lakhs under T. B. P. H. L. C. (Stage II) Scheme, as the said amount was released to accommodate the expenditure incurred on the scheme during the year 1968-69. Subsequently additional provision to the tune of Rs. 20 lakhs (Rs. 15 lakhs for T. B. P. H. L. C. Stage II and Rs. 5 lakhs for Bahuda Reservoir) was sanctioned by the Government. In addition to the above provisions an amount of Rs. 25 lakhs was sanctioned by Government of India in order to step up the pace of investigation and survey of Irrigation Projects. Taking these additional provisions into consideration the total ceiling for Major and Medium Irrigation schemes during 1969-70 was Rs. 392.00 lakhs out of which an amount of Rs. 366.44 lakhs had been spent. The short fall in expenditure is mainly under investigation of projects and this is due to late receipt of additional central allocation. Under Lankasagar Project, the amount paid towards land acquisition could not be brought to account of 1969-70 due to late receipt of schedules from the Revenue Department. During the year 1969-70 an additional potential of about 5,920 acres had been created under Major and Medium irrigation schemes.

The following Major and Medium Irrigation schemes which are included in the annual Plan for 1969-70 are under various stages of execution.

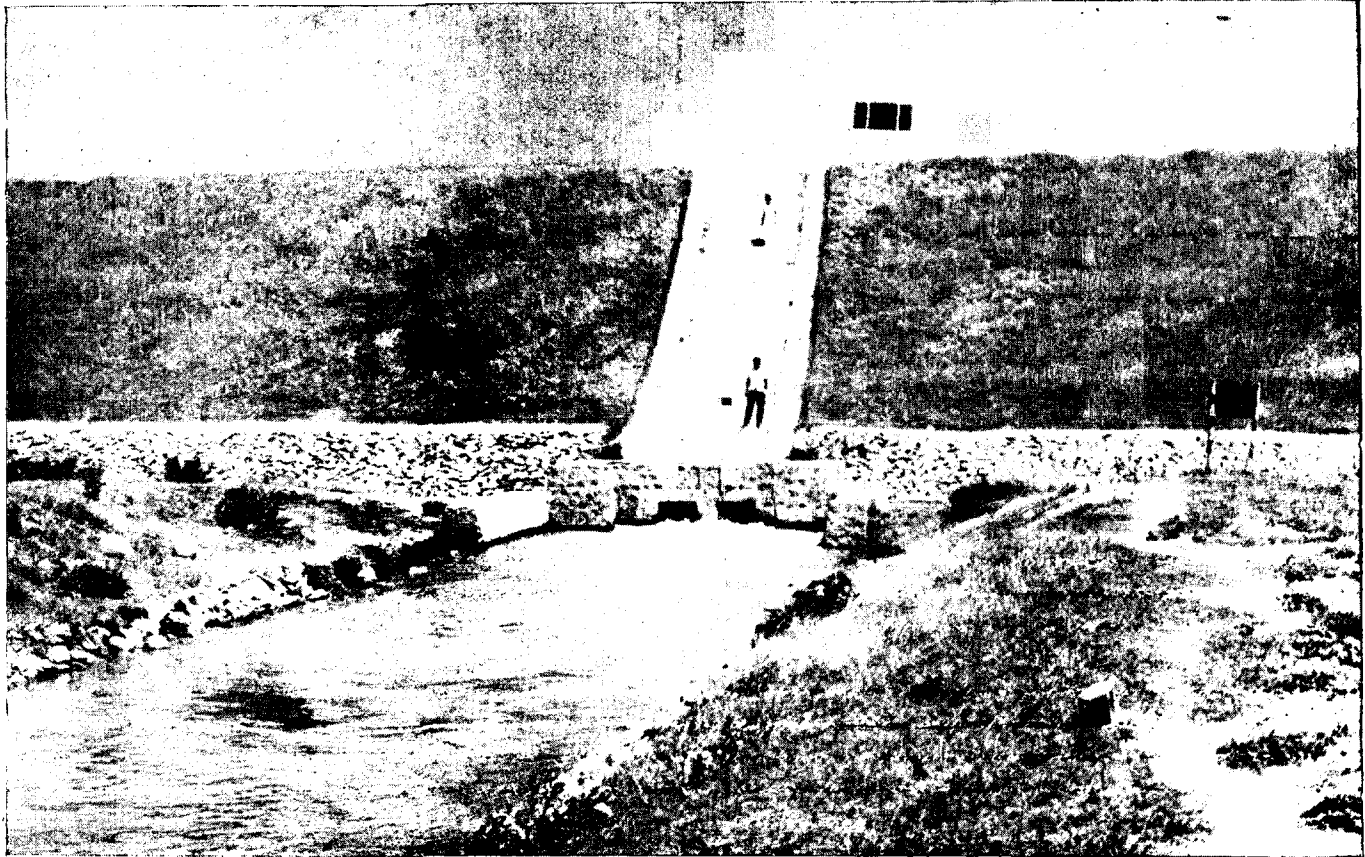
Major and Medium irrigation Projects in progress :

1) Improvements to K. C. Canals (from 0/0 to 74/0 and 74/6 to 190/0 Kurnool District)

The expenditure for the year 1969-70 is Rs. 3.58 lakhs as against the final grant of Rs. 3.55 lakhs. The works connected with the main scheme have been physically completed and full potential has been created, except land compensation. The ayacut irrigated during the year 1969-70 is 2,09,070 acres.

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 TM cft., of Tungabhadra waters irrigating a total extent of 3,88,000 acres comprised of 2,51,400 acres in Andhra Pradesh area and 1,36,000 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 scheme was split up into two stages providing benefits in two equal halves. Stage I of the scheme has already been completed. The expenditure incurred on ayacut reads during 1969-70 was Rs. 3,91,682 and the amount incurred since inception was Rs. 19,65,958.



KOTIPALLIVAGU PROJECT

T.B.F.H.L.C. Schemes State II (Anantapur & Cuddaph Districts).— The 2d 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 of Andhra Pradesh in G.O. Ms. No. 1777 dt 13-1-1967.

Details of stage II of the scheme together with their progress during 1969-70 are as follows:—

Widening And Lining The High Level Main Canal.— The stage I Canal is to be remodelled to carry the ultimate discharge of 4,000 c/s at head. The total length of canal to be lined is about 47 miles (ie., from 69/0 plus 370 to 116/5.330), out of which 9 miles 2 F. lining have been completed.

Guntakal Branch Canal.— This takes off from M. 116/5.330. of Main canal and irrigates an extent of about 47,957 acres lying in Gooty and Uravakonda Taluks of Anantapur district and Alur taluk of Kumool district. The canal excavation upto M. 9/2 and distributaries 1 to 5 have been completed and water has been let out to irrigate an ayacut of 6,500 acres.

Mylavaram Dam Across River Pennar.— This envisages a dam across the river Pennar with North & South canals to irrigate an extent of 50,000 acres and 25,000 acres respectively. The progress on the work is as follows:—

Head Works.— Three alternative alignments have been examined.

Pilivendala Canal Scheme.— Detailed investigation and preparation of detailed work-wise estimates have been completed and estimates costing Rs. 298.13 lakhs have been submitted for sanction. The scheme is proposed to be taken up if advance betterments is paid by beneficiaries. The Technical clearance is awaited from the C.W.P.C.

Gajuladinne Project.— This scheme, estimated to cost about Rs. 2.54 Crores, is intended to extend irrigation facilities to an extent of about 35,000 acres of ayacut lying in Pathikonda Taluk of Kurnool district. The detailed investigation of this scheme is completed. An amount of Rs. 3 lakhs was provided under 99 capital outlay on INFD Works during 1969-70 besides an allotment of Rs. 2,89,000 under 44 INFD and investigation projects. An amount of Rs. 2,53,385 and 2,27,035 has been spent during 1969-70 on the scheme under 99 Capital Outlay and 44 INFD investigation of Projects respectively.

Thungabhadra Project Low Level Canal, Andhra Pradesh Area, Kurnool District.— The Thungabhadra right side low level canal is an inter state canal serving some areas in Mysore state and five taluks of Kurnool, Adoni, Alur, Pathikonda & Dhoni in Andhra Pradesh area. The Ayacut contemplated under the system is 1,48,000 acres. Actual irrigation during 1st crop period of 69-70 is 95,134 acres. An expenditure of Rs. 1.14 lakhs has been incurred during 1969-70.

Thandava Reservoir Scheme (Visakhapatnam District).—The proposals 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 c/s. The project envisages the construction of saddle spillway with 4 vents of 40' x 30'. The spillway is proposed in the valley with suitable approach and tail end channels in front and rear of spillway to pass the surplus discharge. An earth dam of about 660'-0" is proposed in the river portion at site. The maximum height of the earth dam is 105 ft.

It is now proposed to provide irrigation facilities to an ayacut of about 31,000 acres new wet, besides occasional supplement to 5359 acres of tank wet and 2735 acres of channel wet under the reservoir. A revised estimate for Rs. 403.72 lakhs was submitted to Government for sanction.

The total expenditure incurred upto 3/70 is Rs. 156.19 lakhs.

Mehadrigedda Reservoir project (Vizag District).—It is proposed to construct a reservoir at an estimated cost of Rs. 251.94 lakhs (Technical sanction) by forming an earthen dam across the Mahadrigedda with F. R. L. at 61.00. The project is intended to supply 7 million gallons of water per day for industrial purposes. The estimate has been sanctioned for Rs. 238.22 lakhs in G. O. Ms. No, 568, Industries dated 13-6-69 and the work taken up for execution. Two divisions are attending to the execution. An expenditure of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been incurred by the end of 3/70.

Varaha Reservoir Scheme (Kalyanapulova Reservoir Visakhapatnam District).—The scheme envisages the formation of a reservoir across the river Sarada, a tributary of the river. Waraha with a storage capacity of 463 Mcft. at +460 F.R.L. The proposals consist of an earthen dam for a total length of 4200' T.B.L. at +472.50 and gated spillway 240' long with 5 vents of 40' X 6' with crest at +454.00 to pass a designed flood discharge of 18,480 c/s located between L. S. 3,168 to 3,380 in the river bed and founded on solid rock, Crest gates of 6' high will be installed to store water up to 460.00 level. The channel takes off from the head sluice located at M. S. 880' and originally contemplated to irrigate an ayacut of 6,106 acres. It is proposed to increase the ayacut to 8060 acres, i.e., 2,876 acres wet and 5,184 acres dry.

The earth dam is completed upto +460.00 against +472.5 level and the regulator is completed up to +440.00 level against 454.00 crest level. The ogee cap is to be concreted. The head sluice is completed. The canal excavation is in progress upto M. 8/1 with distributaries.

The total expenditure upto 4/70 on the scheme is Rs. 91.32 lakhs.

Zurreru project (Kuruool District).—Original Estimate = 22.76 lakhs. Revised Estimate = 30.333 lakhs.

The Zurreru Project is a medium irrigation scheme proposed, to utilise the waters of Zurreru river by bunding up the stream. The site is situated near Doddanala Hills in Banganapalli Sub-Taluk, Kurnool district. The scheme consists of an earthen dam with 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 cost of the scheme is Rs. 30.33 lakhs.

The scheme has been completed except for the payment of land compensation and water let out for irrigation. The ayacut irrigated in 1969-70 is 1,544 acres.

Pama reservoir scheme (East Godavari District)—The Scheme envisages the construction of a reservoir across the 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 spillway for a length of about 232'-00" 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 serves an ayacut of 12,000 acres. The revised estimate was submitted to Government vide the C.E.'s letter No. 1686 dated 21-9-1968.

The work on earth dam, spilway regulator and head sluice was completed. Erection of gates is also completed. Erection of gates is also completed. Water will be allowed for irrigation for all the 12,000 acres.

The total expeniture upto 3/70 on the scheme is Rs. 63.66 lakhs.

Vottigedda Reservoir (Srikakulam District).—Estimated cost Rs. 135.68 Lakhs. The proposal is to construct a dam across the river Vottigedda a tributary of the Nagavalli. The location of the dam site is near Ravala village, Parvatiputam Taluk, Srikakulam district.

The proposed reservoir impounds 860 Mcft. of water at 399.90 F. R. L. The maximum flood discharge provided is 53,240 c/s. The project envisages the construction of gated spill way with 4 vents of size 40'-0'' x 20'-0'' to pass the flood discharge located between L. S. 4100 to 4290 in the river bed founded on rock with dam on both sides of spillway section. The length of the earth dam is 350 ft. inclusive of left side saddle. The scheme estimated to cost Rs. 135.68 lakhs, will serve an ayacut of 16,670 acres in the final stage.

Out of 33,350 units of earth work involved for the dam, a quantity of 30,120 units was done. Masonry for the regulator has been completed to the extent of 8,210 units out of 9,400 units.

The excavation of the right side main canal upto M 1/4 along with distributary No. 1 is in progress. Six cross masonry works on right side main canal and 16 C. D. works on distributary No. 1 and its minor distributaries are in progress.

The upto date expenditure on the scheme till the end of 3/70 is Rs. 100.15 lakhs.

Kanpur Canal Scheme (Nellore district).—In the 1st stage of the scheme it was proposed to excavate a channel from the right of the river Pennar just above Sangam anicut with a capacity of 1,400 cusecs. The length of the main canal proposed is 24 M-2F. It is intended to divert the flood flows of the Pennar river into 80 tanks situated on the right flank of the river Pennar in Atmakur, Rapur and Nellore Taluks of Nellore district.

This contemplates stabilisation of the registered ayacut of 10,350 acres under Govt. tanks and 6,685 acres under this canal will be served by the Pennar flows till such time as the Krishna waters, through the Nagarjunasagar project right bank canal, will be available to take care of this ayacut. At the ultimate stage this project is to serve an ayacut of 78,000 acres in the above drought affected areas of Nellore district. Expenditure to the end of 3/70 on this scheme was Rs. 123.04 lakhs.

Torrigeđa Pumping Scheme (Godavari River) East Godavari district.—The project envisages providing irrigation facilities to the lands in Torrigeđa region by pumping water from the Godavari river. The pumping installation will have three vertical spindle deep well pumps of 740 H. P. and a capacity of 37,500 G. P. M. each, keeping one as a stand by. The main canal takes off from the pump house and runs two miles and branches off into two channels, right side channel and left side channel with lengths of 12 miles and 18 M-4F respectively and both will empty into Torrigeđa.

The ayacut contemplated under the scheme is 15,400 acres. The ayacut localised under wet is 13,600 acres. The irrigation potential created was to an extent of 13,000 acres and efforts to create potential for the balance of ayacut of 2400 acres are being made.

The expenditure on the scheme during the year 1969-70 was Rs. 4.39 lakhs. Total expenditure on the scheme to end of 3/70 was Rs. 65.49 lakhs.

Pincha Reservoir Project.—The proposal contemplates the formation of a reservoir by constructing an earth dam across the river Pincha near Palakalagunta about 3 furlongs South of Dasara palli, a 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 F. R. L. +1000.00. The maximum flood discharge considered is 57,000 c/s. The

project envisages the construction of a regulator of 3 spans of 40' × 15' with two scour vents of 20' × 10' at the left flank with masonry non-over flow section to the left of the regulator and earth dam on the right flank. Additional surplus arrangements to dispose of 4,000 c/s, with a head of 3'-0" (M, F, L. being 1003.00) is also proposed on the right flank.

The ayacut proposed under the project is 3888 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 3790 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. The expenditure to the end of 3/70 was 62.23 lakhs.

Excavation of supply channel From Paleru to Bitragunta, Nellore District.—The scheme envisages the construction of a masonry anicut across Paleru river near Jillelimudi, 6 miles North of Kandukur and to excavate a supply channel on the right side for a length of 13 miles for supplementing Bitragunta tank and 4 tanks below. The scheme was physically completed and full potential created. The ayacut so far developed under the scheme is 5,300 acres.

The revised estimate has been sanctioned by Government for Rs. 29,76,900/- including D & I charges. The work is completed. The total expenditure to the end of 3/70 was Rs. 24.18 lakhs.

Unper Pennar Project.—Original Estimates Rs.152.37 lakhs. Revised estimates Rs.168.95 lakhs. As per the original proposals the project comprises of a dam across the river Pennar in Anantapur district. In the course of execution, the scheme has undergone certain changes. The central section of the dam has been revised to that of a regulator. As per the original proposals the F.R.L. was Plus 1758.50 with an effective capacity of 1,500 Mcft. with 1-1/3 fillings. The capacity of the reservoir was increased to 2,000 Mcft. by constructing a regulator for irrigating an ultimate ayacut of 9700 acres. The work was completed and completion report rendered to the Accountant General.

The ayacut brought under cultivation by the end of 1969-70 was 6965 acres of localised area and 1621 areas of non-localised area against an estimated ayacut of 9700 acres.

Bhairavanitippa Project.—Original Estimate=Rs. 1,01,66,400. Revised Estimate=Rs. 1,41,93,200. The project envisaged the construction of an earthen dam about 1½ miles long at Bhairavanitippa in Anantapur district to impound flood waters upto the maximum gross capacity of 2,630 Mcft. at F.R.L. & M.W.L: 1,655 giving a lakhs of 2,310 Mcft. One main

canal of length 15.4 miles with a carrying capacity of 181 c/s irrigating an ayacut of 8,240 acres takes off from the left flank. Another canal with a carrying capacity of 83 c/s running for a length of about 9 miles to benefit 3,760 acres takes off from the right flank. The total area submerged in the foreshore area is 4,995 acres, out of which 3,095 acres are in Mysore State. The project was inaugurated on 28.12.1951 and completed in all respects by 30.11.1961.

The total ayacut brought under cultivation during the 1st crop of 1969-70 was 12,531 acres of localised ayacut.

Kaddam Dam (Adilabad District),—Estimated cost Rs.838.00 lakhs. The Kaddam Project has been proposed to utilise the waters of the Kaddam stream to irrigate an ayacut of 67,000 acres abi and 20,000 Tabi. It consists of a gravity dam and composite dam, spillway and canal 48 miles long. Full potential has been created and the development of ayacut is slowly taking place due to backwardness of the area. Every effort is being taken to utilise the full potential created by arranging loan assistance to ayacutdars.

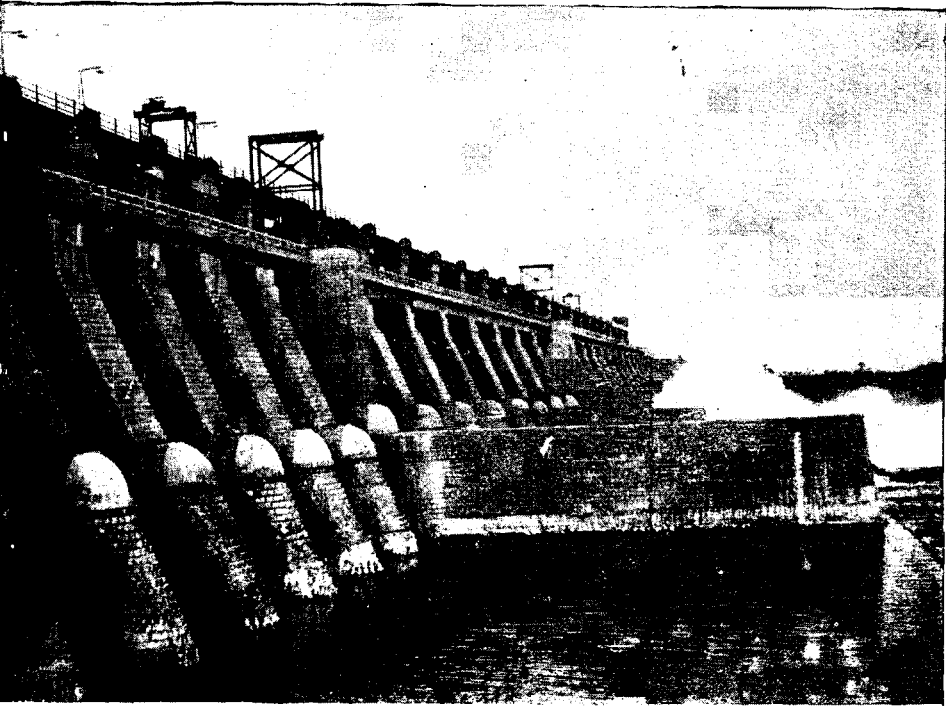
The works now being attended to during the year are rectification of hoist arrangements of the new flood gates on the left flank and right flank, pretensioning wire rope arrangements and strengthening the web splice of old gates, erection of midget power plant, construction of R.F. channel and its four distributaries etc. The expenditure on the project during the year 1969-70 was Rs. 5.33 lakhs.

Swarna Project (Adilabad District): The Swarna Project is proposed across the River Swarna near Jowli Village, which is approachable from Nirmal on the Hyderabad-Nagpur road. The catchment area at the site is 112 sq. miles, all free and 75% dependable yield is 2,137 Mcft. 40' × 22' radical gates are proposed to discharge 80,000 c/s with crest level at 1152.00 with F.R.L and M.T.L. at plus 1174.00. North dam is proposed on both flanks adjacent to the spillway. It can irrigate an ayacut of 6300 acres Abi, 500 acres crop, and 2,130 acres Tabi after completion.

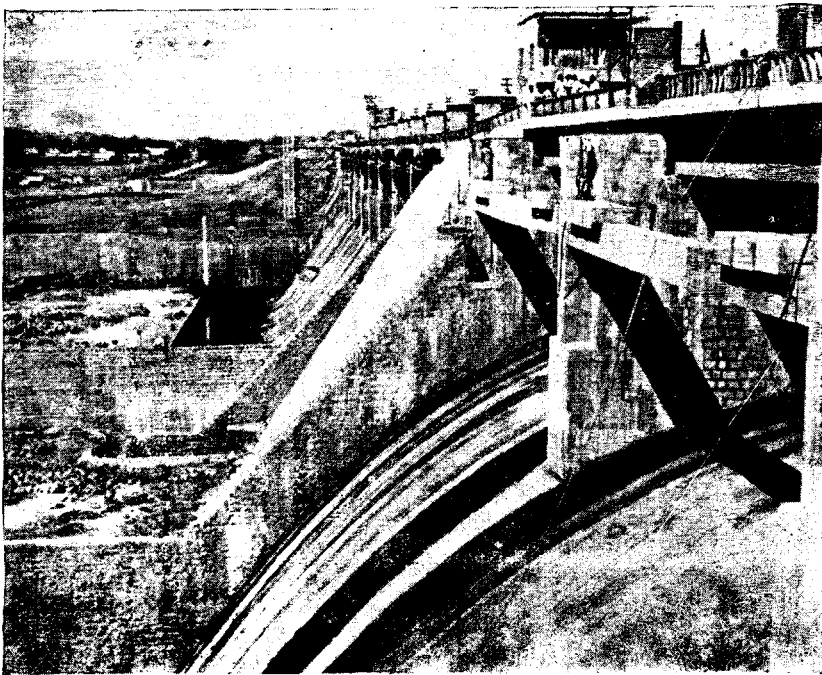
The anticipated cost of the scheme is 115.61 lakhs. The expenditure incurred during the year 1969-70 was Rs. 20.94 lakhs, inclusive of famine expenditure.

Nallavagu Project.—The Project utilises the waters of the Nallavagu, a tributary of the Manjira river. The site for the proposed reservoir lies near Sultanabad, Narayanakhed Taluk, Medak district. The scheme envisages the construction of a 6,350 ft. long earthen dam of about 48.5' maximum height in the river bed with H.C. weir of 1,121 ft. long to surplus a flood of 40,100 c/s with 4.5 ft. of head in left flank. The irrigation proposed is 5,900 acres. The estimate was sanctioned for Rs. 40.44 lakhs. The anticipated cost of the project is Rs. 74.20 lakhs.

The head works were completed by the end of the June, 1968 and canal works were completed and water let out for irrigation. The expenditure during the year 1969-70 was Rs. 0.76 lakhs.



MUSI DAM



KADDAM DAM

Kotepally-Vagu Project (Vikarabad Taluk Hyderabad District).—The Kotepally vagu project is proposed to utilise the waters of Kotepalli which is a sub-tributary of the river Bhima which is a tributary of the river Krishna. The site of the dam is located about 2 miles south of Kotepalli village, Vikarabad, Hyderabad district. The scheme envisages the construction of an earthen dam 5,675 ft. long in the main gorge portion and a surplus weir 1280' length in the left flank to dispose of 520 c/s. Two irrigation channels are proposed one on each flank to irrigate 9975 acres and may be increased to 11,000 acres. The anticipated revised estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 105.40 lakhs, including direct and indirect charges and is awaiting the approval of the Government.

The earth dam has been completed. The work on the weir portion and canals is nearing completion. The right flank canal has been excavated upto 11.35 K.M. It is proposed to create a potential for 6,000 acres during the currentabi season and enhance the same to 8,000 acres by 31-3-1970. The expenditure during the year 1969-70 was Rs. 7.65 lakhs.

Lankasagar Project.—The project is located near Rajagudem village in Madhira Taluk, Khammam district about 4½ miles south of Lankapali, I.B. situated at M. 164/0 on the Hyderabad Rajahmundry road, across Kattaleru a tributary of the Munneru river in the Krishna basin.

The scheme is to form an earthen dam of about 40' maximum height in the river bed with F.R.L. of 384.00 and M.W.L. of 390.55 with uncontrolled spillway of 480 ft. in length to dispose of a flood of 30,000 c/s. The irrigation channels one on each flank, are proposed to irrigate 5,100 acres. The revised cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 80.15 lakhs and is under the consideration of the Government for sanction.

The following is the present stage of work :

- a) *Earth dam.*—Completed.
- b) *Spillway.*—The spill way has been completed barring the gaps for constructing piers as there is a proposal to provide shutters at a later date.
- c) *Canals and C. D. Works.*—The earth work excavation of R. F. & L. F. Canals have almost been completed except for final touches.
- d) *C. D. Works in L. F. Channel.*—C. D. Works upto 4th mile have been completed.
- e) *C. D. Works in L. F. Channel.*—Almost all the C. D. Works have been completed.

The expenditure during 1969-70 on the project was Rs. 2.3 lakhs and the total expenditure on the scheme till the end of 3/70 was Rs. 55.4½ lakhs.

The potential created by the end of 3-70 was 4058 Acs. It is proposed extend to the R.F. channel to irrigate an additional ayacut of 1500 acres.

Lakhanpur Project.—Pargi Tq. Hyderabad Dist. The Lakhanpur project is a Medium Irrigation scheme across the Parginala stream in Hyderabad near Lakhanpur Pargi Tq.

It consists of an earthen dam and H.C. Weir to dispose of a flood of 10,000 c/s and two irrigation channels to benefit an ayacut of 2,000 acres of Abi and 600 acres of Tabi.

The revised estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 47.66 lakhs.

Rajolibanda Diversion Scheme.—This scheme comprises of an anicut across the Tungabhadra river at Rajolibanda village about 80 miles downstream of the Tungabhadra dam. A canal 89 miles long takes off from the left flank. The original estimate for the whole scheme was sanctioned for Rs. 162.86 lakhs by the Hyderabad Government. The revised estimate for Rs. 383 lakhs for the work is under consideration for sanction. The works on the scheme are almost completed. The ayacut fixed under this scheme is 88,000 acres.

The total expenditure from the beginning of the project is Rs. 3,59,08,992.00 upto end of 1969-70.

Musi Project (Nalgonda District).—The Musi Project is a medium irrigation scheme across the river Musi, a tributary of the Krishna river. The site for the Reservoir is located about 6 miles to the north of Tekmatla bridge on the Hyderabad-Masulipatnam National Highway in Nalgonda district. The scheme consists of a regulator in the bed of the river to dispose of the medium flood discharge of 4.00 lakh C/s with earthen bunds on either flank, By means of two irrigation channels, one on each flank, it is proposed to irrigate 38,000 acres Abi and 3,800 acres Tabi. The revised cost of scheme is 400 lakhs including lining of Canals.

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. 2.873 lakhs was spent for the maintenance of the project during the year 1969-70 and the area irrigated is 23,956 acres.

Vamsadhara Project (Srikakulam District): The Vamsadhara Project is proposed to be constructed in two stages. The first stage envisages construction of a barrage across Vamsadhara at Gotta and excavation of left low level canal at a cost Rs. 864.00 lakhs to irrigate about 1,48,300 acres. The estimate has been sent to the Central Water and Power Commission on 20th January, 1970 and is awaiting clearance from the Government of India. As soon as the clearance from the Central Water and Power Commission is received, necessary provision will be made by reappropriation or by supplementary grants and work will be taken up for execution.

The second stage consists off:

- i) Barrage of Neradi across the river with a right side high level flood flow canal with a direct ayacut of 20,000 acres.
- ii) Reservoir across a minor Valley of Vamsadhara basin near Hiramandalam village to store flood water of Vamsadhara river to irrigate an ayacut of 1,06,000 acres under Hiramandalam Canal.
- iii) Link Canal between Hiramandalam reservoir and Gotta barrage to regulate supplies to the ayacut under the Gotta canal.

The investigation of the Second Stage of the project is in progress. Block leveling operations of the ayacut under Gotta left canal, Hiramandalam and Neradi Canals are in progress.

Godavari barrage scheme (East Godavari District).—The existing anicuts across the Godavari near Dowlaiswaram constructed by Arthur Cotton are over 110 years old and cannot be depended to provide a stable supply of irrigation water to the one million acres of land under its command for very long. It is, therefore, imperative that a new structure is built without delay so as to replace the existing old weir.

It has been recommended to construct a barrage just upstream of the existing anicuts. The proposed barrage is to be built across four branches viz., Dowlaiswaram, Ralli, Maddur and Vizeswaram, connecting up the islands. It will help not only stabilisation of irrigation supplies for the existing ayacut under the Godavari delta system but will also provide irrigation facilities for a new area of 25,900 acres. The design of the Barrage has been so formulated as to provide the best use of existing anicut. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 21 crores and it has been forwarded to the Government of India through the State Government.

Bahuda reservoir scheme (Chittoor District).—The proposal contemplates the construction of a Reservoir across the Bahuda river to impound a gross capacity of 398 Mcft at F.R.L. 2015 and two pick-up anicuts are also proposed below the reservoir. Irrigation is proposed be carried out by letting out water into the river to be picked up lower down by the pick up anicut and partly by the canals taking off at flanks. This serves an ayacut of 2,880 acres. The cost of the scheme Rs. 41.00 lakhs for direct charges and Rs. 44.83 lakhs including indirect charges.

The formation bund is nearing completion except for the river portion. Construction of regulators and sluices have been completed except for fixing up of shutters. Excavation of the right side channel is nearing completion. The channel work on left side is in progress. Construction of pickup anicuts has been completed. The administrative sanction to the project is still awaited from the Government. The total expenditure on this scheme to the end of March, 1970 was Rs. 30.59 lakhs.

Guntur channel scheme (Guntur District).—This is not a new scheme but forms part of Krishna barrage scheme which was completed in the year 1957. The scheme 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 present estimated cost of the scheme is about 170 lakhs. The expenditure on this project to end of 3/70 was 51.06 lakhs.

Gajuladinne project (Kurnool District).—The Gajuladinne project envisages the construction of a reservoir across the river Hundri near Gajuladinne (v) h/o Irabanda village, Pathikonda taluk, Kurnool district. The dam site is at a distance of 38 miles from Kurnool town. The original cost of the scheme was Rs. 96.36 lakhs. The present cost of the scheme is Rs. 254.00 lakhs and the project has been cleared by the Planning Commission in December, 1966. It is proposed to complete the scheme in the IV Plan and create the full potential.

Gandipalem reservoir scheme.—The proposal is to construct a dam across the river Pillaperu in Udayagiri Taluk in Nellore district. The proposed site is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south west of Gandipalem village and is about 15 miles in the interior lying west of Pamuru on the Pamuru-Dustaluru road.

The catchment area at the dam site is 190 sq miles and the proposed reservoir impounds 2.09 Mcft. of water at F. R. L. 490.00. The maximum flood discharge provided is 65,000 c/s. The project envisages the construction of chute spillway for a length of 240'-0'' with an average height of 24' 0'' in the left flank, and an earth dam of 919' long the maximum height being 60'-0'' in the river portion.

It is proposed to irrigate an ayacut of 10,000 acres of which 270 acres are of precarious wet and 9730 acres of new wet. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 97.00 lakhs including direct and indirect charges.

Gostani Reservoir scheme (Visakhapatnam District).—The proposal is to supply 110 lakhs gallons of water per day to Visakhapatnam town and to augment supplies to an existing ayacut of 13,476 acres under the channels above and below the dam site upto Rubbuvani kattu. The work is completed except for erection of crest gates which is in progress. The reservoir received water in 10/68 and is supplying water to Vizag town.

Ramakrishnapuram Anicut.—Koilsagar Project was constructed across Ukachettivagu at Koilkonda village in Atmakur taluk of Mahaboobnagar district. The ayacut proposed under this scheme was for 12,000 acres of Abi and 2,300 acres of Tabi. This scheme is proposed to be completed during IV Plan creating a potential of 6,700 acres. The estimate was modified as per actual necessity which is about Rs. 95.20 lakhs and sanctioned by Government recently.

Kinneresani Project (Khammam District).—The proposal is to construct a reservoir across the Kinneresani river, a tributary of the Godavari near Kothagudem in two stages. The scheme costs Rs. 528 lakhs.

and is taken up as a deposit contribution scheme on behalf of Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board.

The first phase work is completed and water supplied to Kothagudem thermal scheme, and the work on 2nd phase is in progress.

The expenditure during the year 1969-70 was 4.84 lakhs bringing the total expenditure to end of 3/70 to Rs. 395.93 lakhs.

Minor Irrigation Programme (PWD) 1969-70:

Progress on Minor Irrigation Works.—Against the original provision of Rs. 241 lakhs, the provision made in the final modification for Minor Irrigation Scheme in charge of P. W. D. during 1969-70 was Rs. 246 lakhs, including Rs. 31 lakhs for special Telangana Development Programme and Rs 15 lakhs for Minor Irrigation Schemes in tribal areas. The expenditure incurred during the year 1969-70 was Rs 230.68 lakhs.

During this year as many as 1463 schemes were under execution out of which about 373 schemes were completed. The additional irrigation potential created under Minor Irrigation schemes was 82,690 acres which is included an extent of 15,630 acres of new area.

About 572 Minor Irrigation works costing about Rs. 464.64 were sanctioned but could not be taken up for execution so far for want of funds. These will provide irrigation facilities to an extent of 78,572 acres new, besides giving assured supplies to an extent of 41928 acres of old ayacut.

Preparation of Master Plan.—Under the Master Plan about 1227 schemes costing Rs. 27.73 crores to irrigate 3.46 lakhs acres have been tentatively proposed in the entire State, with reference to the availability of yield and cultivable land in different river basins. Detailed investigation of these schemes will be taken up according to availability of funds.

Tube wells Programme.—A programme for construction of 88 exploratory tube wells in the Krishna Godavari deltas and adjoining upland areas was also taken up by the State Irrigation Department during 1967-68. This schemes forms a part of the comprehensive project for agricultural development through utilisation of ground water in the Krishna Godavari deltas and adjoining upland areas which is submitted to the Government of India for approval and allocation of special funds for its implementation during the IV Plan period. This comprehensive project contemplates the construction of 7500 production tube wells in the delta and upland areas of Guntur, Krishna, West Godavari and East Godavari. Of these, 2500 tube wells are proposed in the upland areas for providing new irrigation facilities to a gross area of about 4.2 lakh acres annually. The remaining 5000 tube wells will be located in the delta areas for stabilising existing irrigation facilities over an area of 2.95 lakhs acres during Kharif and rabi seasons, and also to provide new irrigation facilities to an area of 2.89 lakhs acres in the rabi season. Besides construction of production tube wells, the project also envisages the provision of agricultural inputs, land development, farm machinery

and electrification schemes etc., The total estimated cost of the comprehensive project is Rs. 70.2 crores, of which a sum of Rs. 16.7 crores will have to be initially borne by the Government towards purchase of drilling earth moving and other machinery, electrification schemes, establishment charges etc. The balance expenditure of Rs. 535 crores will have to be borne by the beneficiaries themselves.

Since precise geohydrological data is essential, the scheme for construction of 88 Exploratory tube wells in the above areas is being implemented in collaboration with the Geological Survey of India. Southern Region Hyderabad. For implementation of this scheme, one special P. W. D. Ground Water division was set up in 1967 with its head quarters at Eluru. The division is attending to the construction of exploratory tube wells in the Krishna, West Godavari and Guntur districts.

Out of the scheme estimate of Rs. 57 lakhs, the following are the year-wise budget provisions:

| S. No. | Year | Budget Provision |
|--------|---------|------------------|
| 1) | 1967-68 | Rs. 5.13 lakhs |
| 2) | 1968-69 | Rs. 15.00 lakhs |
| 3) | 1969-70 | Rs. 20.00 lakhs |

The Progress made under the above scheme during the said years is as under:—

| Sl. No. | Year | Guntur District | Krishna District | East Godavari | West Godavari | Nellore | Total |
|----------|--------------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------|---------------------|
| 1. | 1967-68 | Nil | 5 | Nil | Nil | — | 5 |
| 2. | 1968-69 | Nil | 7 | 7 | 5 | — | 19 |
| 3. | 1969-70 | 7 | 7 | 12 | 14 | 7 | 47 |
| 4. | 1970-71 (in progress) | 3 | — | — | 12 | 2 | 17 (in progress) |
| Totals:— | | 10 | 19 | 19 | 31 | 9 | 88 |

On more scheme of 60 Exploratory tube wells in 6 districts of Andhra Pradesh State at 10 Tube Wells in each district of Vizag, Srikulam, Khammam, Karimnagar, Adilabad, and Warangal has been formulated and submitted to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for sanction.

Collection of valuable geohydrological data is in progress from all the above exploratory tube wells. Under the above scheme, it is also proposed to convert such of those exploratory tube wells which are found successful into production tube wells and hand over them to the farmers for operation, after receiving the expenditure in-curred by the Government on their construction.

Seasonal Rainfall and water supply.—During 1969,70 the weather and crop conditions were better than the previous years.

Nagavalli and Srikakulam Minor River system.—The maximum rainfall recorded during the year in Srikakulam was 100 MM at Neradi barrage station on 26-7-1969 and the maximum rainfall recorded in Visakhapatnam district was 168.91 at Khodyam on 8-11-69.

Godavari delta system: The total rainfall during the year 1969-70 as recorded at Dowlaishwaram was 1545.20 mm. The maximum rainfall during the year was 76.20 mm on 8-11-69 at Dowlaishwaram.

The maximum level recorded over the crest of Dowlaishwaram anicut during the year 1969-70 was 13.1 ft. on 23-9-1969.

Water supply during the 1st crop season was fair and transplantation was done in time. No difficulty has been experienced for supply of water during the 1st and II crop irrigation seasons.

The canals under Godavari Central delta were opened for irrigation on 16-5-1969 at 6.00 p.m., and canals under Godavari Eastern delta and Western delta on 7-6-1969 at 6.00 p.m. and on 7-6-1969 at 6.00 a.m. respectively.

Floods: Breaches and accidents on Godavari delta system: The maximum flood level recorded over the crest of Dowlaishwaram Anicut 13'-1" on 23-9-1969 as against 7'-0" on 19-8-1968. Due to heavy rains in May, 1969 and cyclone with heavy rains in November, 1969 many irrigation sources including flood banks were damaged.

The following are the details of flood reports sent to the Accountant General in A.P. F.C. Form No. 20 with particulars of estimates sanctioned:—

| | Nos. |
|--|------|
| 1. Number of irrigation sources including flood banks breached. | 517 |
| 2. Number of flood damage reports in A.P..F.C. form 20 sent to the Accountant General. | 42 |
| 3. Number of estimates sanctioned to restore the irrigation sources with their total cost. | 595 |

Cost 1,00,10,310/-

Almost all the flood and Cyclone damage works have been completed.

Krishna Delta: The rainfall during the year was more than the previous year i.e., 1968-69. The maximum rainfall recorded at Vijayawada lock was 289.60 MM on 19-5-69.

The maximum water level recorded over the crest of Prakasam Barrage at Vijayawada during the year was 14.70 ft. recorded on 8-8-69 as against 12.50 ft. recorded on 22-8-1968.

The head sluices of western delta were opened on 10-6-69 and the Eastern delta on 20-6-69. The River Krishna maintained an adequate water level during the year both in 1st and II crop seasons.

Pennar river canal system.—The rainfall in the year 1969-70 was more than the previous year i.e., 1968-69. The maximum rainfall recorded during the year at Nellore anicut was 233.70 mm. on 12-12-69 as against 106.70 mm. on 5-11.68.

Rayalaseema Districts.—The rainfall in these districts during the year was more than the previous year i.e., 1968-69. The maximum rainfall during the year was 207 mm on 23-10-69 at Swarnamuki rain guage station, Chittoor district.

Telangana Districts.—In this region the rainfall was more than that in the last year i.e., 1968-69. The maximum rainfall during the year was 266.70 mm recorded at Madira in Khammam district on 20-5-69.

The water from Nizamsagar reservoir was let out from 25-5-69 for irrigation. Total quantity of water received during the year 1969-70 at important project sites are as follows:—

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| 1. Tungabhadra dam | 312.42 Tmcft. |
| 2. Prakasam barrage | 1087.29 „ |
| 3. Godavari anicut | 2185.23 „ |
| 4. Nizamsagar project | 851.31 „ |

Flood Control schemes.—The flood control programme forms a part of the Irrigation section of the State and an amount of Rs. 3.65 crores is proposed to be spent on flood control, drainage and anti water logging and anti sea erosion during the 4th Five Year Plan period. The flood problem in this state is mainly confined to the deltaic area in the coastal districts and it is incidental in the upland areas.

The Mitra Committee constituted by the Government of India has examined the flood and drainage problems in the Krishna and Godavari delatic areas including the Kolleru lake basin and recommended certain flood control and drainage schemes costing about Rs. 27 crores for implementation under various priorities. In order to implement the above schemes in the two deltas, necessary field organisation consisting of three circles was formed under the control of the Chief Engineer, projects (Drainage Wing) and works taken up during 1969-70. The entire loan assistance of Rs. 3 crores advanced by the Government of India was spent in the year 1969-70 i.e., upto March, 1970. Further, a comprehensive project estimated @ Rs. 45/-crores has been prepared in 3/70 by the Chief Engineer Projects (Drainage Wing) and sent to Government of India for taking up more works and early completion of all the schemes recommended by the Mitra Committee.

The Master plan for flood control in the Godavari, Krishna, Pennar, Kolleru lake, Nagavali, Vamsadhara, Sarada, Thandava, Varaha, Yeleru, Swarnamukhi, Gundalakamma and Bahuda river basins has been finalised. An amount of about Rs. 3/- lakhs was spent on flood control schemes (excluding scheme taken up in Krishna and Godavari deltas from drainage cess funds) during the year 1969-70.

Due to the heavy cyclone in May and November, 1969 heavy damages have occurred to the various irrigation sources in the upland and coastal areas of Guntur, Krishna, Khammam, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East and West Godavari districts. The total damages to irrigation sources in all these districts due to the said two cyclones of 1969 was Rs. 730 lakhs (Rs. 419 lakhs in May 1969 and Rs. 311 lakhs in November 1969). Against this, an amount of Rs. 475 lakhs (Rs. 246 lakhs for May cyclone and Rs. 229 lakhs for November cyclone) was allotted for carrying on repairs to the affected irrigation sources. Rs. 241.47 lakhs and Rs. 66.09 lakhs were spent by the end of March, 1970 for carrying out repairs to May and November 1969 cyclone affected work respectively. The rest of the funds allotted were programmed to be spent by end of May and September 1970 and they had been spent fully.

Investigation Programme of Various Projects in the state.—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, and Medium Irrigation schemes which are included in the Five Year Plans. The investigation of Minor Irrigation scheme i.e., fixing standards etc., to ex-zamindari sources is undertaken by the investigation divisions attached to various regular circles at the rate of one Division for each circle.

An amount of Rs. 7,75,000/- for investigation of M.I. and Major and Medium Schemes in Andhra area, and an amount of Rs. 6,95,195 Major and Medium schemes in Telangana area was spent during the year 1969-'0.

Gaugings wing.—The gaugings wing is comprised of one Deputy Director of the rank of an Executive Engineer, with Headquarters fixed at Hyderabad. There are three sub-divisions attached to this wing and they are located at Dowlaishwaram, Kurnool and at Hyderabad. The Executive Sub-Divisions are conducting canal gaugings of major and minor rivers, in Krishna, Godavari and Pennar rivers and observe data for silt and sediment purpose.

The collection of meteorological data such as rainfall, evaporation losses, humidity, temperature etc., is being attended to. The rainfall data so collected is being sent to the Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics for publication.

Engineering digest.—The work relating to the editing and publication of the Journal of the Public Works Highways, Electricity and Public Health Engineering Departments under the caption "Engineering Digest" is being attended to by a special sub-division under the control of the Assistant Director attached to the Gaugings wing. This Journal is intended to serve as a medium for the exchange of information among the staff of the above Departments particularly on the advance of upto date achievements in the various fields of Engineering, the difficulties overcome in the instruction and maintenance of works, and the useful economics effected in the various projects. This

Journal is being distributed to all the Technical Officers of the Engineering Departments in the state and it is also being sent as an exchange journal to all Technical Publications in India and abroad.

Mechanical Circle.—The activities of Divisions under the control of this circle during the year under reference is as follows:-

During the year this division has carried out major repairs to Dozers, Scrapers, Tractors, Dumpers, Jack Hammers etc., and the cost of repairs worked out to Rs. 17.02 lakhs.

The following are the details of expenditure incurred for the financial year under report:

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| 1) 100 C. O. Ined Plan | Rs.1,84,100 |
| 2) 100 C. O. on Non-Plan | Rs.3,66,000 |

General Superintendent, Sithanagaram.—The necessity for the continuance of this division is still there to clear the needs of the entire Krishna delta and for the manufacturing of hoists, gates of various major and Minor Irrigation projects in progress in all the district of Andhra Pradesh.

Executive Engineer-Ground Water Division.—Eluru: The ground Water Division was formed in September 1967 for the construction of 88 exploratory tube wells to collect comprehensive data in Geohydrology, aquifer formance, chemical analysis of water, arial extent of the Ground Water and spacing of the tube wells in the Krishna Godavari Delta and adjoining upland areas Guntur and Nellore districts. An estimate of Rs. 57 lakhs for the construction of 88 exploratory Tube wells was sanctioned by the Chief Engineer, Major Irrigation in No. 27/67-68.

P. W. Workshops & Stores, Hyderabad.—The activities of the workshop extend almost to the entire State of Andhra Pradesh, as it under takes works of entire P. W. D., including Highways, Buildings, Irrigation and Public Health Branches. In addition tne unit undertakes the work of Civil Departments of Telangana area and Public sector undertakings.

Engineering Research Department.— The Engineering Research Department deals with varied research works and 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 to suggest modifications wherever 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 basis of the various projects to determine runoff, yields and flood intersities for the national design of the projects of various magnitudes.

To determine, by experimental investigations and scientific testing of the materials, the causes that have led to the failure of structures like cause ways, bridges and buildings regulators weirs, masonry and earthen dams etc. to enable them to be reconstructed without risk of future failures.

Basic and Fundamental Research works sponsored by the Central Board of Irrigation and Power.

Equipment.—A provision of Rs. 65,500 was made during the year. The actual expenditure booked was Rs.50,012 towards the purchase of equipment.

Budget and Expenditure.—The budget provision for the year under report as finally modified for the Non-Plan, State Plan, Basic and Fundamental Research was Rs. 5,43,800, Rs. 4,80,000 and Rs. 1,29,500 respectively.

Rescaerh work-Applied Research.—The investigation on routine and specific problems referred to the six Research Laboratories of the Department by various departments of the State, Centre and private firms have been done during the year.

Engineering Material Laboratory: Several major problems were tackled in the Engineering Materials Laboratory during the year under report pertaining to various projects.

Nagarjunsagar Project :

The following is the total extent to be localised on the Right Bank and on the Left Bank, the extents localised and the Balance remaining to be localised and the reasons therefor.

| Particulars of item | Right Bank (In lakhs of Acres) | Left Bank |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Total area to be localised | 11.74 | 8.80 |
| 2. Area localised at Gazetted Team Level | 11.09 | 9.16 |
| 3. Area localised and finalised by the Special Collector | 11.09 | 8.26 |
| 4. Area published in the District Gazette | 7.43 | 2.85 |
| 5. Area for which proposals have been received from the Special Deputy Collector, Localisation Unit, Nuzvid and pending finalisation at Special Collector's level | | 1.11 |

6. Balance area for which soil and command plans are due from the Public Works Department 0.65

Land Acquisition in Respect of Nagarjunasagar Project Submergence Area.—As per the programme of Land Acquisition for submergence area of Nagarjunasagar Reservoir, furnished by the P. W. D. 57 villages including hamlets and Tandas got submerged under N.S. Reservoir in their entirety.

Rehabilitation.—There are 4,824 displaced families affected by the project. For rehabilitating these families suitable Reserve Forest areas have been disreserved and 24 Rehabilitation Centres have been established. During the year 1969-70, 121 families have been shifted to the Rehabilitation Centres or forest areas leaving a balance of only 66 families.

In addition to the 4,824 displaced families, there are 268 families also whose lands alone have been required and submerged under the reservoir but not their houses. The Government in their Memo No. 1644-C 2/67-18, P. W. D. dated 25-1-1969 accepted for extension of the concessions contemplated under the approved Rehabilitation Policy of the N. S. Project including free grant of five acres of dry land to these 268 families, subject to the condition that the families should go and settle at the places shown by the Special Collector, N. S. Project. Out of 268 families, 54 families (Land Awards) have been shifted and the balance is 21 families.

Land Acquisition.—During the early period of 1969-70 seven L.A. Units on the Right Bank and 5 L.A. Units on the Left Bank were functioning to acquire the lands required for N. S. Canals including Ayacut Roads. The organisation was strengthened by creating 5 more additional Units.

Pochampad Hydro Electric Scheme.—36 MM of hydel power from the South Canal of Pochampad Project now under execution is contemplated under this scheme. The maximum power draft available is 7,800 cusecs (234 cu.m) being limited by the maximum demand of irrigation under a maximum rated head of 19.5m (64 ft) available between F.R.L. of Pochampad Reservoir and F.S.L. of South Canal, 4×9 MW units are proposed to be installed. The cost of the project is estimated as Rs. 425 lakhs and a return of 23% is expected from the scheme. The cost of generation works out to about 3 paise/unit. Project Report is under finalisation.

T.B.H.L.C. Hydro Electric Scheme.—The scheme envisages generation of seasonal power of 22 MW utilising about 1626 cusecs (48.8 cu.m) discharge of Tungabhadra High Level Canal while being let into Pennar Valley at the end of Uravakonda deep cut. The head available between the F.S.L. of the canal and F.R.L. of the Mid Pennar Reservoir is 57.34 m (188ft.) The power will be available during irrigation season from July to December. The cost of the project is estimated as Rs. 324 lakhs and the return expected is 8%. The cost

of generation works out to 3.24 paise per unit. Project Report is under finalisation.

Upper Krishna Hydro Electric Scheme: The fall of 118' (36m) available on the river Krishna on the up stream side of Srisailem is proposed to be utilised and a Run of River Plant is proposed. The generation under this scheme is seasonal about 75 MW in 4 months and 25 MW in 3 months. The cost of the project is estimated as 16.52 crores and the revenue return expected is 7.34%. The cost of generation works out to 5.15 paise/unit. The Project Report is under preparation.

Inchempalli Hydro Electric scheme.—This scheme envisages the construction of reservoir across the river Godavari at Inchempalli about 13 KM down stream of confluence of Indravati.

Pranahita Hydro Electric scheme.—This scheme is under investigation. The main site of investigations is near Talai village situated in Sirpur Taluk of Adilabad district. Most of the surveys are completed at this site. Investigation at two other alternative sites is under progress. Boring operations could not be done since Maharashtra Government objected. The matter is under correspondence.

Organisation.—During the year, the Chief Engineer, Electricity (Projects) was in charge of the construction of Government works of Electricity Department on the Electrical side, and the Chief Engineer (Civil) was incharge of the construction of Civil Works of all the projects. The Chief Engineer Electricity (Operation) was in-charge of all the operating stations.

Pochampad Project :

Programme for 1969-70.—The provision for Pochampad Project for 69-70 was Rs. 600 lakhs. Including Rs. 100 lakhs. central assistance, this was enhanced to Rs. 700 lakhs. Due to the increase in the provision for the Project, accelerated programme of construction was drawn up to create a potential of 40,000 acres by June, 1970, advancing the date of letting out of water by one year, upto M/23 of Main Canal and distributary system.

To the end of March 1970, an expenditure of about Rs. 19.00 Crores has been booked.

Organisation: The Office of the Chief Engineer Pochampad was formed on 18-8-1969. The Pochampad Project Organisation comprises of the following units:-

- 1) Chief Engineer's Office, Pochampad Project, Hyderabad.
- 2) Superintending Engineers Office Designs and Quality. Control Pochampad Project, Hyderabad.

- 3) Superintending Engineer, G.V. Circle I Pochampad Project.
- 4) Superintending Engineer, G. V. Circle II, Daroor Camp, Jagtial, Karimnagar district.
- 5) Superintending Engineer, G. V. Circle III, Jagtial, Karimnagar district.
- 6) Superintending Engineer, G. V. Circle IV, Manakondur, Karimnagar district.
- 7) Superintending Engineer, G.V. Circle V, Pochampad Project.
- 8) Executive Engineer, Quality Control and Soil Testing Division Pochampad Project.

(Under the control of Chief Engineer, Pochampad Project. The Chief Engineers Office for Pochampad Project was formed on 15-8-69.

Budget.—Original grant allotted for the Pochampad Project for the year 1969-70 was Rs. 6.00 Crores. An additional grant of Rs. 1.00 crore was allotted vide G.O.Ms. No. 13, (Planning and Panchayat Raj) Plg. IV Department dated 12-2-1970. Thus the total grant was Rs. 7.00 crores. The expenditure to end of March 1970 accounts (including supplemental March 1970 Accounts) is likely to be Rs. 7.76 crores.

Progress of work :

Pochampad Dam: The construction of masonry and earth dam (left and right flanks including island portion) are in progress. The progress achieved to the end of March 1970 is as under:—

| <i>Particulars</i> | <i>Total Work load</i> | <i>Work done to end of 3/70</i> | <i>Percentage to work load.</i> |
|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Earth work for Dam | 104.39 lakhs cum. | 47.96 lakhs cum. | 45.95% |
| 2. Masonry | 4.30'' | 3.07'' | 71.50% |

Canals :

Earth Work: The earth work excavation of Godavary South Canal from mile 0/0 to 48/0 is in various stages of progress except in mile 31, 34, 37, 39, 40, 42/0 to 42/4, 42/6, to 43/0 to 44/0 44/4 to 45/0 45/4 to 46/0, 46/4 to 47/0 and 47/0 to 47/4. The Earth work excavation in miles 4, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14 and 19 has been completed. The progress achieved to the end of March, 1970 is as under:—

Earth work Canals.

237.57 lakhs cum. 74.40 31.30%
lakh cum.

Masonry Works.—Out of 79 masonry works, work has been started on 24 works upto mile 22/4 and out of these 10 works are completed. The others are at various stages of progress.

Distributaries.—Work on distributaries 5, 6, 9, 12, 14, 18 to 20, 22, 24 to 26 and 29 is in various stages of progress. The total quantity of work done upto end of March 1970 is as under:—

| | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| Earth work for distributaries | } 12.68 lakh cum. | 8.89 lakh cum. |
| | | 70.10% |

Localisation and Investigation.—Preliminary localisation done during the year upto 3/70 is 82,698 acres and from the inception to the end of 3/70 is 2,88,888 acres.

Investigation has completed upto M. 54/2 of of Main Canal and surveys beyond M. 54 were in progress.

Manair Dam.—The boring operations of Manair Dam site upstream and down stream are completed. The excavation of foundations of spillway from Ch: 99.25 to 103.50 is in progress. The total work done upto 3/70 is 11,500 cum.

Earth Dam.—The excavation of cut-off trenches on left and right flank is in progress. About 51,000 cum. of earth work excavation is completed.

Buildings.—The work on 701 residential 17 non-residential and 9 sheds for stores and workshops is in progress.

Nagarjunasagar (Project) Dam :

Expenditure: The expenditure during the year was Rs. 1.40 crores. The expenditure till the end of 31-3-1970 since the inception was 78.84 crores.

Progress of Work :

Masonry and Concrete for Dam :

The quantity of concreting done during the year 1969-70 is 2822 units or (7991 cum).

Road Bridge over the spill way.—Deck concreting of all the spans of road bridge over spillway has been completed by the end of May, 1969. The work of R.C.C. handrailing and foot paths over the bridge is also completed.

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 formation of dust proof road over the earth dams and construction of masonry parapet walls on either side of earth dam is in progress. This work is likely to be completed during the year 1970-71.

Gates.—(a) Diversion Tunnel.—The intake structure for the El 400 tunnel has been completed. The service gates and hoists for El. 400 tunnel are installed. The supply of water is being regulated through El. 400 tunnel for the second crop under Krishna Delta. The emergency gates for El. 400 tunnel are programmed to be erected in position during the year 1970-71.

(b) Right Canal Regulator gates.—The service gates are being operated to let out required discharge into Nagarjunasagar right canal for irrigation.

(c) Chute service Gates.—The service gates and hoists were installed in position in Blocks 25 and 51 during 1968-69. The embedded parts for the emergency gates are also installed in position. The service gates are being operated to supplement the discharge over spillway for irrigation under the Krishna Delta.

Right Canal Unit:

Progress of work and utilisation of irrigation potential.—All works necessary for letting down water in the 1st 57 miles of Main Canal with Branches and Distributaries in Blocks 1 to 9 and Block. 10 excluding Pedanandipadu channel scheme and part of Block 11 to cover an ayacut of 6.77 lakhs acres were completed. Water was released into N. S. Right Canals on 17-7-69 and the Canals were closed on 25-4-1970.

Localisation.—The area localised under N. S. Right Canals is 11,09,129 acres. An area of 65,000 acres has yet to be localised under N. S. Right Canals and this area yet to be localised has to be finalised. Budget & expenditure. The final allotment for the year 1969-70 for Nagarjunasagar Right Canal amount was Rs. 350 lakhs. The amount was spent in full.

Left Canal Unit:

Progress of works and utilisation of Irrigation Potential.—All works necessary for letting down water in the 1st 72/0 miles of Main Canal with branches and distributaries in Block 1 to 12 and part of 13 have been completed and an Irrigation Potential of 2.30 lakh acres has been created. Water was released in January, 1970 upto Mile 72/0 of Nagarjunasagar Left Main Canal and was supplied through out the year and upto 25-4-1970.

The Ryots in the Ayacut area have utilised water to an extent of 2,85,314 acres of crop area including both Kharif and Rabi on left side for Irrigation purposes. It is programmed to create an additional Irrigation Potential of 0.21 lakh acres by 7/70 bringing the cumulative Irrigation Potential to 2.51 lakhs acres under Left Canal.

Localisation.—Localisation has not been done during this year.

Land Acquisition.—The cumulative area of land acquired to the end of 3/70 on main canal is about 11,553 acres and in blocks 1 to 20 of Left Canal Unit for excavation of branches and distributaries is about 6085 acres.

Budget and Expenditure.—The final allotment for the year 1969-70 for Nagarjunasagar Left Canals was Rs. 650.00 lakhs. The amount was spent in full. The cumulative expenditure to end of 3/70 from the inception of the project comes to Rs. 3595.00 lakhs in respect of



'A HALLMARK OF INDIAN INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS'
VIEW OF THE BHARAT HEAVY ELECTRICALS PLANT, HYDERABAD

Nagarjunasagar Left Canal Unit.

Srisaillam Hydro Electric Project :

The construction work of Srisaillam Project was in progress during the year 1969-70 (April 1969 to March, 1970).

Main Dam.—Construction of Dam in masonry/Concrete in block 7 to 10 in the deep channel portion of the river was in progress. During the year 1969-70, 9.84 lakhs cft. of masonry/concrete construction was done.

Bridge across Krishna River.—Concreting of piers 1 to 11 the bridge across river Krishna was in progress during the year and they are at various levels. The bridge work is programmed to be completed by June, 1971.

Foreign Exchange.—Foreign Exchange worth Rs. 1.15 lakhs was released to this project during the year 1969-70, bringing the total Foreign Exchange released to end of 1969-70 to Rs. 89.54 lakhs.

Budget Accounts.—The budget estimate for 1969-70 was Rs. 350.00 lakhs. The expenditure during the year 1969-70 was Rs. 350.00 lakhs, for civil works. The Cumulative expenditure from the commencement of the project to end to March, 1970 is Rs. 2559 lakhs for civil works.

Electricity Department:

The following works are under the control of the Government. Operation; maintenance and other related matters of (i) Machkund, (ii) T. B. Dam, (iii) Hampi Hydro Power Stations (iv) Upper Sileru Hydro Electric Scheme and (v) Balimela Project,

2. Investigation of new schemes.
3. Planning.

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 1969-70 after allowing for retirements is 610.4 M. W. No. additional generating capacity could be added during the year. The peak load on the State Power Grid rose to 525.2 MW during the year as against 441. MW. during the previous year ie., 1968-69.

The Power Sector was allotted an amount of Rs. 37.57 crores originally for both Government and Board works for 1969-70. The revised plan provision is Rs. 43.17 crores and the provisional expenditure is Rs. 33.45 crores (excluding Srisaillam Project).

Generating Stations:

1. *Machkund Hydro Station.*—This is the 15th year of operation for this station. The installed capacity of this station is 114.75 MW

consisting 3×21.25 MW and 3×17 MW 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 835.6 MU. Andhra Pradesh utilised 545.2 MU. The peak load on Andhra feeder reached 118 MW.

2. *Thungabhadra and Hampi Power Stations.*—These two stations are jointly owned by Andhra Pradesh and Mysore Governments sharing the ratio 80:20. The installed capacities of Dam and Hampi power house are 4x9 MW each.

The total generation of both the power houses during the year is 312 MU. Andhra Pradesh utilised 235 MW. (including import from Sharavathi Power House in Mysore).

New Schemes under Execution:

1) *Upper Sileru Hydro Electric Scheme.*— 2×60 MW sets were commissioned during 1967-68 and the power station was handed over to the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board. Balance works were continued during the year. The works were almost completed. The crest gates on Guntawada weir were installed.

2) *Balimela Hydro Electric scheme.*—A dam is being constructed on the river Silveru at Balimela in Orissa State. The reservoir created by this dam provides the main storage for Upper Sileru power House. A small house will be put up at the toe of the dam by Andhra Pradesh in future. The cost of the Balimela Dam is shared equally by Orissa and Andhra Pradesh Governments, the share of Andhra Pradesh Government being limited to Rs. 12 crores. The Andhra share of expenditure during the year is about 95 lakhs as per preliminary accounts.

Investigation of new Schemes.—The details of investigation work on various schemes are given below.

Nagarjunasagar Pumped Storage Scheme.—This scheme envisages generation of power of 100MW by 2×50 MW sets at the foot of the Nagarjunasagar dam by utilising average head of 86 m (282 ft.) available between the F.R.L. and minimum tail water level with a regulated discharge of 5000 cusecs (150 c.u.m). In order to cope with the period of adverse water availability this station is proposed to operate as a pumped storage scheme with pump turbine units.

The Project Report was sent to Central water and Power Commission. The clearance of Planning Commission is awaited. The scheme is highly remunerative giving a percentage return of 51.17. The cost of generation works out to 1.92 paise per unit.

Pochampad Hydro Electric scheme: 36MW of hydel power from the south Canal of Pochampad Project now under this scheme. The maximum power draft available is 7,800 cusecs (234 c.u.m) being limited by the maximum demand of irrigation under a maximum

rated head of 19.5m (64 ft) available between F.R.L. of Pochampad Reservoir and F.S.L. of South Canal. 4+9 MW units are proposed to be installed. The cost of the project is estimated as Rs. 425 lakhs and a return of 23% is expected from the scheme. The cost of generation works out to about 3 paise/unit. Project Report is under finalisation.

T.B.H.L.C. Hydro Electric scheme.—The scheme envisages generation of seasonal power of 22 MW, utilising about 1628 cusecs (48.8 cu.m.) discharge of Tungabhadra High Level Canal while being let into Pennar Valley at the end of Uravakonda, deep cut. The head available between the F.S.L. of the canal and F.R.L. of the mid Pennar Reservoir is 57.34 m (188 ft.) The power will be available during irrigation season from July to December. The cost of the project is estimated as Rs. 324 lakhs and the return expected is 8%. The cost of generation works out to 3.24 paise per unit. Project Report is under finalisation.

Upper Krishna Hydro Electric scheme.—The fall of 118' (36M) available on the river Krishna on the up stream side of Srisailam is proposed to be utilised and a Run of River Plant is proposed. The generation under this scheme is seasonal about 75 MW, in 4 months and 25 MW, in 3 months. The cost of the project is estimated as 16.52 crores and the revenue return expected is 7.34%. The cost of generation works out 5.15 paise/unit. The Project Report is under preparation.

Inchempalli Hydro Electric scheme.—This scheme envisages the construction of reservoir across the river Godavari at Inchempalli about 13 km down stream of confluence of Indravati.

Pranahita Hydro Electric scheme.—This scheme is under investigation. The main site of investigation is near Talai village situated in Sirpur taluk of Adilabad district. Most of the surveys are completed at this site. Investigation at two other alternative sites is under progress. Boring operations could not be done since Maharashtra Government objected. The matter is under correspondence.

Organisation.—During the year, the Chief Engineer, Electricity (Projects) was in charge of the construction of Government works of Electricity Department on the Electrical side, and the Chief Engineer (Civil) was incharge of the construction of Civil works of all the projects. The Chief Engineer electricity (Operation) was in-charge of all the operating stations.

The Electrical Inspectorate:

There are at present two Divisions with Headquarters at Hyderabad and Kurnool and seven sub-divisions at Hyderabad, Nizamabad, Warangal, Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Chittoor and Kurnool.

Functions.—The following are the Acts and Rules under the provisions of which the Inspectorate is functioning.

- i. Indian Electricity Act, 1910.
- ii. Indian Electricity Rules, 1956.
- iii. Andhra Pradesh Cinemas (Regulation) Rules, 1955,
- iv. Andhra Pradesh Cinema (Regulation) Rules, 1962.
- v. Electrical Licensing Rules 1960 under rule 45 of Indian Electricity Rules, 1956.
- vi. Acquisition of Electrical Undertakings (Acquisition Act) 1954.
- vii. Electricity Duty Act, 1939.

The following are some of the important functions carried out under the provisions of the above mentioned Acts and Rules:

- i. Investigation of Electrical accidents.
- ii. According of statutory approval for high voltage installations.
- iii. Surprise inspections under rule 5 of Indian Electricity Rules, 1956.
- iv. Annual inspection of Cinematographs.

Agency for Generation and Supply of power in the state: The main agency for generation of Electric power in the State is the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board.

Sanction Holders.—There are also two sanction holders namely; The Singareni Collieries, Kothagudem and the Sirpur Paper Mills, Kagaznagar generating power for their industry and incidentally supplying power to a few consumers.

Self-Generating Stations.—There are 24 industrial undertakings having their own generating sets which are used either as a stand by or to supplement their needs.

Licences.—There are no licensees in the State.

Cinema Operators Examination Committee.—Government while abolishing the Government Board of Examiners for Cinema Operators A.P., with effect from 6-9-1968 have constituted a committee under the Cinema Operators (Registration, Apprenticeship and Examinations) Rules 1969 issued in G-O. Ms, No. 207, Home Department dated 18-12-1969.

The committee consists of

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Chief Electrical Inspector to Government. | Ex-Officio Chairman |
| 2. Electrical Inspector A.P. (West Hyderabad) | Member Ex-Officio Secretary |

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| 3. Deputy Director of Films | Member Ex-officio |
| 4. Electrical Inspector, A.P. (East) Kurnool | Member Ex-Officio |
| 5. Sound Engineer | Member Non-Officio |

No Cinema Operators examination was conducted during the year under review.

Number of Cinema Operator Licences:

The number of Cinema Operating Licences issued fresh and renewed during the year are as follows:—

| | |
|--|------|
| 1. Fresh Licences | 16 |
| 2. Renewal of Licences | 507 |
| 3. Issue of duplicate Licences | 4 |
| No. of Cinematograph installations in the State. | |
| 1. As on 1-4-69 | 950 |
| 2. Added during the year | 106 |
| 3. Closed During the year | 11 |
| 4. Total as on 31-3-70 | 1045 |

Revenue and Expenditure:

Revenue

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| i) Under I. E. Act and Rules | 59,946-00 |
| ii) Under Cinematograph Act and rules | 92,759-00 |
| iii) Under Electricity Duty Act | 61,795-00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 2,14,500-00 |
| | <hr/> |

Expenditure

The total expenditure of the year under review is Rs. 6,36,100/-.

General: Duty act.—The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Electricity Duty Act 1939 was extended to telangana Area of the A.P. State from 5-8-68.

Acquisition of Electrical Undertakings.—Final compensation proposals in respect of Masulipatnam Vijayawada Chittoor, Jadcherla and Mahaboobnagar Electrical undertakings were under correspondence with Government and Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board and also with respective Electrical undertakings either for acceptance or on certain-disputes.

The Andhra Pradesh Electricity Department:

The following works are under the control of the Government:

1. Operation, maintenance and other related matters of (i) Machkund, (ii) T.B. Dam, (iii) Hampi Hydro Power Stations and construction of Upper Sileru Hydro Electric Scheme and Belimemala Project.
2. Investigation of new schemes.
3. Planning.

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 1969-70 after allowing for retirements is 610.4 M.W. No additional generating capacity could be added during the year. The peak load on the State Power Grid rose to 525.2 MW during the year as against 441 M. W. during the previous year i.e., 1968-69.

The Power Sector was allotted an amount of Rs. 37.57 crores originally for both Government and Board works for 1969-70. The revised plan provision is Rs. 43.17 crores and the provisional expenditure is Rs. 33.45 crores (excluding Srisailem project).

Generating Stations—Machkund Hydro Station.—This is the 15th year of operation for this station. The installed capacity of this station is 114.75 MW consisting of 3 × 21.25 MW and 3 × 17 MW 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 835.6 MU. Andhra Pradesh utilised 545.2 MU. The peak load on Andhra feeder reached 118 MW.

Tungabhadra And Hampi Power Stations.—These two stations are jointly owned by Andhra Pradesh and Mysore Governments sharing the power in the ratio 80:20. The installed capacities Dam and Hampi power houses are 4 × 9 MW each.

The total generations of both the power houses during the year is 312. MU. Andhra Pradesh utilised 235 MW. The peak load on Andhra Pradesh side is 69.3 MW. (including imports from Sharavathi Power House in Mysore).

New Schemes Under Execution :

Upper Sileru Hydro Electric Schemes.—2 × 60 MW sets were Commissioned during 1967-68 and the power station was handed over to the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board. Balance works were continued during the year. The works were almost completed. The crest gates on Guntawada weir were installed.

Balimela Hydro Electric Scheme.—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 power house. A small power house will be put up at the toe of the dam by the Andhra Pradesh in future. The cost of the Balimela Dam is shared equally by Orissa and Andhra Pradesh Governments, the share of Andhra Pradesh Government being limited to Rs. 12 crores. The Andhra Pradesh share of expenditure during the year is about 95 lakhs as per preliminary accounts.

Investigation of New Scheme.—The details of investigation work on various schemes are given below.

Nagarjunasagar Pumped Storage Scheme.—This scheme envisages generation of power of 100 MW by 2×50 MW sets at the foot of the Nagarjunasagar dam by utilising average head of 86 m (282 ft) available between the F. R. L. and minimum tail water level with a regulated discharge of 5000 cusec (150 cu. m). In order to cope with the period of adverse water availability this station is proposed to operate as a pumped storage scheme with pump turbine units.

The project report was sent to Central Water and Power Commission. The clearance of Planning Commission is awaited. The scheme is highly remunerative giving a percentage return of 51.17. The cost of generation works out to 1.92 paise per unit.

Roads And Buildings :

Organisation : The Roads and Buildings Department which came into being on 1-4-1965 continued to function headed by the Chief Engineer, during the year under report. The Chief Engineer is assisted by 5 Deputy Chief Engineers, One Consulting Architect and One Non-Technical Personal Assistant on Non-Technical side. One post of Executive Engineer (Roads and Buildings). Investigation Division, sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 1687, Public Works, Dated 18-11-1968, was also attached to this office of Chief Engineer (R & B) and utilized from 21-5-1969, for preparation of estimates from the investigation particulars received, in order to expedite inclusion of Schemes in the IV Five Year Plan.

Work-Load of the Department .—The Department is executing all Road and Bridge Works, which are Centrally sponsored, on National Highways, and C.R.F. Works, besides executing the Capital Works on all the State Roads and maintaining them. The construction and maintenance of all State Government Buildings are also being attended to by the Department. Besides, these the Water Supply System for the Twin Cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad is also under the charge of this Department.

The total work-load of the Department on Roads Wing in terms of expenditure is Rupees 9,9354,000/- during 1969-70.

Works :

Roads and Bridges .—The Roads and Buildings Department is in-charge of all Government Roads in Andhra and Telangana Regions.

There are 14,017 Miles of Roads in charge of the Government in the State as on 31-3-1970. Of these 9,115 Miles are in Andhra Region and 4,902 Miles are in Telangana Region.

Out of the total length of 14,017 Miles Roads in the State, 304 Miles of roads have Cement Concrete Surface, 9,756 Miles are Black topped, 3,257, Miles are Metalled Roads and the remaining 700 Miles are un-metalled roads (Gravel or Earthen). During the year under report, there is an increase of 60 miles in the total mileage of Roads.

The total expenditure on maintenance of Government Roads in the State during the year under report is Rs. 6,80,35,006/- and the average cost of maintenance per mile is Rs. 4,847/.

National Highways.—A draft IV Five Year Plan of works to a value of Rs. 40.59 Crores for National Highways was sent for the approval of Government of India and sanction is awaited.

State Roads

The provision for "State Roads" in the Annual Plan for 1969-70 is Rs. 189.70 Lakhs including provision of Rs. 49.70 Lakhs for Special Development Schemes for Telangana Region. As there was a bottleneck due to Land acquisition proceedings, an amount of Rs. 16.54 Lakhs was surrendered from the total provision for spending on Special Development Schemes in Telangana Region which was accepted by the Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee. The Region-wise financial targets and achievements are as follows.

| <i>Region</i> | <i>Targets</i> Rs. in Lakhs | <i>Expenditure</i> Rs. in Lakhs |
|------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Costal Andhra .. | 108.11 | 107.77 |
| Telangana .. | 57.11 | 59.90 |
| Rayalaseema .. | 7.94 | 6.91 |
| Total | 173.16 | 174.58 |

Central Road Fund Programme.—A programme for Rs. 142.61 Lakhs for 9 works were proposed to be taken up under C. R. F. Programme, taking into account the amount available at the credit of the State Government upto end of 1973-74. Approval of Government of India is awaited for the programme.

The following are some of the works which are in progress during 1969-70.

| Name of work. | Estimate Amount Rs. |
|--|------------------------|
| 1. Forming a road from Kotipalli to Allamuru | 22,20,000 |
| 2. Constructing a bridge across Coringa Canal in M,8/5 of Kakinada-Yanam Road. | 17,00,000 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| 3. Forming and metalling road from Kanchikacherla-Vatsavar (via Kudah) | 18,00,000 |
| 4. Constructing a bridge at M. 15/1-5 of Jaggayyapet-Bonakal Road. | 24,00,000 |
| 5. Upgrading Nandigama Pokkanur Road | 12,13,000 |
| 6. Forming a road from Ongole to Chinaganjam M. 53/O to 71/5 | 13,35,000 |
| 7. Constructing a vented causeway across Cheyyar River at M. 27/2-8 of Cuddappah-Balapalli Road. | 14,60,000 |
| 8. Constructing a bridge across river Sabari on Mareдумilli-Chintur Road. | 47,00,000 |

Agency Development.—A special programme for the Development of Scheduled Area and Scheduled Tribes of Andhra Pradesh in the IV Five year Plan was prepared for a total outlay of Rs. 5320.29 Lakhs. In this programme, an amount of Rs. 1338 Lakhs was proposed under communications. This programme envisages completion of incomplete roads, laying of additional roads and providing C. D. Works on Certain Roads. Approval of the Government to this programme is awaited.

Development of Roads in Nagarjunasagar Ayacut Area:—In G. O. Ms. No. 2088, Food and Agriculture Department Dated 20-11-69, Government accorded sanction for the Scheme of construction and improvement of Feeder Roads and Market Complexes in Nagarjunasagar Project Area. This Scheme is sponsored by the Government of India and is known as “Development of Infrastructure Complex of Markets and Roads in N.S.P. Command Area”. The following works were sanctioned and taken up for execution by Roads and Buildings Department at the end of the year under report:—

| <i>Nalgonda District.</i> | <i>Expenditure in 1969-70 Rs.</i> |
|--|---|
| 1. Improvements of Road from Tripuravaram to Adavidevulapalli. Cost Rs. 18.67 Lakhs. | 577.00 |
| 2. Improvements to Road from Medlachervu to Kodad via Kandibanda and Togarai. Cost Rs. 8.00 Lakhs. | 12,980.00 |

Ongole District:

| | |
|--|-------------|
| 3. Improvements to the road from Vinukonda to Pedavalagallu cost 6.98 lakhs | 1,34,237.00 |
| 4. Improvements to the Road from Vinukonda to Karempudi (upto Bommarajupalli). Cost Rs. 4.82 Lakhs | 1,11,792.00 |
| 5. Improvements to the Road from Nakarikallu to Santhamagaluru. Cost Rs.6.84 Lakhs. | 2,54,184.00 |

Works (b) Buildings:

Accomplishments.—During the year under report, the department continued to execute works on all major Buildings. in addition to the normal maintenance of the buildings under the Administrative Control of the Department.

During the year under review ie. on 4th October, 1969 His Excellency the President of India Shri V.V. Giri laid the foundation stone for the proposed Children's Ward in Sarojini Devi Eye Hospital, Hyderabad and also unveiled the Bronze Bust Statue of Mrs. Sarojini Devi Naidu in the Hospital premises.

The (200) bedded Headquarters Hospital Buildings at Rajahmundry was completed and handed over to the Medical Department on 8-2-1970.

The new buildings of (50) bedded Hospital at Chirala were opened on 6-11-1969.

The grant outlay for the year 1969-70 on Plan and Non-Plan Sector of the Buildings Pragrament is furnished below :

(a) 103 Capital ou:-lay-Plan

| | Grant for 69-70 (Final) Rs. in Lakhs | Expenditure during 1969-70 Rs. in Lakhs |
|---------------------------------|--|--|
| E. Medical | 22.72 | 22.25 |
| F. Education (i) Ordinary | 18.61 | 18.07 |
| F. Education (ii) Technical. | 7.00 | 6.30 |
| G. Agriculture | 3.61 | 4.10 |
| M. Public Health | 13.05 | 10.34 |
| N. Animal Husbandry | 1.96 | 1.79 |
| Total Rs | <u>66.95</u> | <u>62.85</u> |

(b) 103 Capital Outlay-Non-Plan.

| | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| A. Forest | — | — |
| B. General Administration | } 0.90 | 0.90 |
| Voted. |  |  | 0.21 |
| Charged | 0.77 | |
| C. Revenue | 0.69 | 0.54 |
| D. Police (Administrative Buildings) | 4.01 | 2.88 |
| (Police Housing) | 1.50 | 1.28 |
| E. Medical | 14.20 | 13.35 |
| F. Education | 2.08 | 2.08 |
| J. Public Works (Administrative buildings) | 3.71 | 3.54 |
| (Rental Housing) | 6.98 | 6.84 |
| K. Jails. | 0.42 | 0.42 |
| L. Administration of Justice | 1.19 | 0.79 |
| O. Stationery & Printing. | 2.40 | 2.25 |
| Q. Miscellaneous | 0.37 | — |
| Total : | <u>38.53</u> | <u>34.87</u> |

*(c) 52 Capital Outlay on Public Works*Non Plan

| | | |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| A. Land Revenue | 0.33 | 0.32 |
| E. General Administration | 0.74 | 0.63 |
| F. Administration of Justice | 0.20 | 0.19 |
| G. Jails | 1.04 | 0.32 |
| K. Medical | 1.42 | 1.34 |
| O. Stationery and Printing | 0.46 | 0.43 |
| Q. Public Works. | 0.10 | 0.25 |
| Total | <u>4.29</u> | <u>3.48</u> |

Consulting Architect :

The Consulting Architect with his staff functioned directly under the control of the Chief Engineer along with the Buildings Branch.

The number of estimates received during the period under review were (460) out of which (14) estimates were given administrative sanc-

tion and (2) estimates technical sanction. Out of (322) estimates sent to Government for according administrative sanction, (223) estimates were received back duly sanctioned. The Consulting Architect has evolved (302) drawings relating to the Buildings works during the year.

Works (c) Water works.—For conducting Zonal Survey and reorganising the distribution system of Water supply in the Twin Cities, an Investigation division was sanctioned in G. O. Ms. No. 140, Public works, Dated 1-2-1969 and the sanction was utilised during the year under report from 25-6-1969.

After formation of this Division, Zone-wise investigation had been taken up in the area under Himayatsagar Supply System, consisting of four Zones and the area comes to 10,526 acres. Surveying was conducted in all the Four Zones and desgining of distribution system in Misrigunj Zone was also completed. Trend of population in the Twin Cities was studied based on the census figures. The population of the target year ie., 1981 was arrived at. Similarly the ultimate density of population in various Zones by 1981 was also arrived at.

Works (d) 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 reference relating to Bridge Construction, Designs and Estimates and Technical Comments prior to their execution. The following are the details of the work turned out during the year under report:

| | Designs I | Designs II | Total |
|--|-----------|------------|-------|
| 1. Estimates for bridge works prepared. | 15 | 26 | 41 |
| 2. Scrutiny of Tender Designs | 3 | 7 | 10 |
| 3. Preliminary proposals for Bridge Workers. | 12 | 9 | 21 |
| 4. Scrutiny of Designs received from Railways and P. W. D. for bridges affecting roads under (R & B) | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| 5. Scrutiny of Technical references for works under execution and also prior sanction. | 9 | 12 | 21 |

Investigation of Roads and Bridges and Culverts and Preparation of Estimates.—During the year under report, the Investigation Circle at Vijayawada attended to the preparation of 207 estimates to a value of Rs. 7.03 Crores for works on National Highways and State Roads besides furnishing field particulars and estimates for works in other Circles to a value of Rs. 12.37 Crores.

In Rural Circle, Hyderabad, the Investigation Division, at Nizamabad and Hyderabad surveyed 318 Kilo-metres of Roads and 28 number

of Bridges and Culverts. Twenty three detailed estimates to a value of Rs. 108.13 Lakhs were prepared for road and bridge works.

Floods and Damages.—Unprecedented Cyclone and heavy intensity of rain fall have badly hit the coastal of Andhra Pradesh from 16-5-1969, to 21-5-1969 Roads in Guntur, Krishna, West Godavari and Khammam Districts have also been heavily damaged.

The following are the details of cost of restoration of flood damaged roads and bridges on State Roads during May, 1969 Cyclone district-wise.

| Sl. No. | District | Cost |
|---------|---------------|--------------|
| | | Rs. in Lakhs |
| 1. | Guntur | 134.75 |
| 2. | Krishna | 65.60 |
| 3. | West Godavari | 12.00 |
| 4. | Khammam | 20.00 |
| Total | | Rs. 232.35 |

The Central Team, which visited the Cyclone affected areas of Andhra Pradesh from 4th to 6th June, 1969 recommended an amount of Rs. 200.00 Lakhs for Road Works.

The Government have sanctioned in G. O. Ms. No. 537, Revenue Department, Dt. 28-5-1969 an amount of Rs. 276 Lakhs for repairs to Irrigation and Road Works.

Tools and Plant: The Transport and Machinery Division at Vijayawada continued to attend to the needs of Tools and Plant of the Department. The workshop manufactured Twelve Trar Boilers costing Rs. 54,000/- Bridge bearings required for the bridge work at Chaderghat, Mehadrigad and at M. 47/7 of Madras-Calcutta Road at a value of Rs. 1,50,000/- also were manufactured, supplied to the Divisions concerned during the year under report.

Institute of Engineers: The Officers of the Department who are members of the Institute attended the Conference of the Institute of Engineers.

*Statement Showing the Classified cost of Maintenance
for the Year 1969-70*

| Sl. Classification. No. | Government Roads | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|
| | Mileage Miles | Expenditure | Cost per Mile |
| 1. <i>Kakinada Circle :</i> | | | |
| National Highways. | 352 | 28,49,688 | |
| State Highways. | 432 | 25,63,609 | |
| Major District Roads. | 1526 | 67,26,464 | |
| Other District Roads. | — | — | |
| Total | 2311 | 1,21,39,761 | 5253 |

2. *Eluru Circle* :

| | | | |
|-----------------------|------|-------------|------|
| National Highways. | 255 | 34,75,840 | |
| State Highways. | 576 | 24,03,755 | |
| Major District Roads. | 1502 | 94,26,283 | |
| Other District Roads. | 37 | 14,318 | |
| Total | 2370 | 1,53,20,196 | 6464 |

3. *Cuddapah Circle* :

| | | | |
|------------------------|------|-------------|------|
| National Highway | 354 | 24,19,034 | |
| State Highways. | 2066 | 1,07,03,765 | |
| Major District Roads. | 1952 | 92,82,467 | |
| Other Districts Roads. | 62 | 1,76,785 | |
| Total | 4434 | 2,25,82,051 | 5093 |

4. *Rural Circle* :

| | | | |
|-----------------------|------|-----------|------|
| National Highways | 327 | 16,03,706 | |
| State Highways. | — | — | |
| Major District Roads. | 1877 | 66,22,158 | |
| Other District Roads. | .. | .. | |
| Total | 2204 | 82,25,864 | 3732 |

5. *Head Quarters Circle Hyderabad* :

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-----------|------|
| National Highways. | 71 | 3,88,000 | |
| State Highways. | — | — | |
| Major District Roads. | 471 | 19,45,717 | |
| Other District Roads, | — | — | |
| Total | 542 | 23,33,717 | 4306 |

6. *Warangal Circle* :

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-------|-------------|------|
| National Highways. | 95 | 4,27,189 | |
| State Highways. | — | — | |
| Major District Roads. | 2061 | 70,06,228 | |
| Other District Roads. | — | — | |
| Total | 2156 | 74,33,417 | 3448 |
| Grand Total | 14017 | 6,80,35,006 | 4847 |



HIS EXCELLENCY MR. JEAN DARIDOR, AMBASSADOR OF FRANCE
CONVERSING WITH THE MINISTER FOR WOMEN'S WELFARE AND
TOURISM, SMT. RODA MISTRY.

CHAPTER XVII

SOCIAL WELFARE

Social Welfare continued to be one of the essential functions of the Andhra Pradesh Government. For the year under report, a sum of Rs. 5,12,45,700 was allocated for the Welfare Programme of the Social Welfare Department.

Administrative Set-up :

State level.—The Department is under the charge of Minister for Social Welfare, who is a Cabinet Minister. The executive head of the Department is the Director of Social Welfare, an I.A.S., Officer, who is Ex-Officio Deputy Secretary to Government, Education (Social Welfare) Department. In the Directorate, he is assisted by two Personal Assistants (Deputy Collectors) (Proposed) and one Deputy Director. In addition, there is one Assistant Accounts Officer, one Publicity and Cultural Officer and one Evaluation Officer.

District Level.—In every district, there is one District Social Welfare Officer to implement Social Welfare Programmes, and one Additional District Social Welfare Officer for Land Acquisition for the purpose of providing house-sites to Scheduled Castes.

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

In the Andhra region, the District Social Welfare Officers and Additional District Social Welfare Officers are assisted by the staff of the Revenue Department who are deputed for the purpose. The Revenue Inspectors are posted as Social Welfare Inspectors to assist them in executive functions.

Social Welfare Advisory Committee :

The State Social Welfare Advisory Committee was constituted to advise Government on matters connected with the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Economically Backward Classes in the State. The Minister for Social Welfare is the Chairman of the Committee and the Director of Social Welfare is the Ex-officio Secretary. During 1969-70 the committee met once and passed 20 resolutions.

Schemes and Activities of the Department :

The various ameliorative measures undertaken by this department for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes and other weaker sections of the people, are given below :

Educational Facilities :

The main schemes under educational facilities are :—

1. Government Hostels.
2. Subsidised Hostels.
3. Government of India Scholarships.
4. State Scholarships (R.S.S. and N.R.S.S.).
5. Fee Concessions.
6. Free supply of books and clothing.
7. Social Welfare Schools, and
8. Mid-Day Meals.

Government Hostels.—The Social Welfare Department provides Hostel facilities to the children of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes for prosecuting their studies. During 1969-70 there were 342 Government Hostels for Scheduled Caste students with a sanctioned strength of 17,610 boarders. An amount of Rs. 4,00,000 and Rs. 62,35,700 was released to Zilla Parishads under plan and normal budget respectively for the maintenance of these Scheduled Caste Hostels. There were 342 Government Scheduled Caste hostels, and 22 Government Hostels for Economically Backward Class students.

Subsidised Hostels.—Apart from the Government Hostels the Social Workers, private organisations, and philanthropists are running hostels for the Scheduled Castes and Economically Backward Class students. These hostels are subsidised by the Social Welfare Department. The subsidies are sanctioned at the rate of Rs. 23 per month per boarder to the hostels situated in areas other than District Headquarters, and Rs. 25 per month per boarder to the hostels situated at the District Headquarters and at Vijayawada, Rajahmundry and Vijayanagaram, for ten months in a year. During 1969-70 there were 1,000 subsidised hostels in our State, out of which 825 were Harijan Hostels and 175 Backward Class hostels.

During 1969-70, a sum of Rs. 89,00,000 was released to Zilla Parishads to provide subsidy to 825 Scheduled Caste Hostels. Similarly a sum of Rs. 23,84,600 was released towards subsidy to 175 Backward Class Hostels.

Government of India Post-Matric Scholarships.—During 1969-70, a sum of Rs. 4,00,000 lakhs and Rs. 32,80,000 were provided under plan and normal budget respectively for Scheduled Caste students studying in Colleges and Post-matric institutions. An amount of Rs. 35,25,009 was spent towards scholarships to 9,450 Scheduled Caste students.

State Scholarships.—Under this scheme Residential (R.S.S.) and Non-Residential Scholarships (N.S.S.) are sanctioned to the poor students studying in recognised Colleges and Schools, who are residing in recognised hostels.

State Residential Scholarships :

Scheduled Caste Students.—For 1969-70, an amount of Rs. 2,75,000 under plan and Rs. 30,86,000 under normal budget has been provided for sanction of Residential Scholarships to Scheduled Caste Students.

16,114 Harijan students were sanctioned residential scholarships with a total expenditure of Rs. 33,93,898.48.

Harijan Christians (R.S.S.)—For the year 1969-70, an amount of Rs. 20,35,300 was provided for sanction of State Residential Scholarships to the Harijan Christian students under normal budget provision. An Amount of Rs. 18,43,226.13 was incurred for sanction of Residential Scholarships to 9,222 Harijan Christian students.

Economically Backward Classes (R.S.S.)— For 1969-70, an amount of Rs. 2,25,000 under plan budget and Rs. 47,71,800 under normal budget was provided for sanction of residential scholarships, to Economically Backward Classes. 22,938 students were sanctioned scholarships during 1969-70 with an expenditure of Rs. 51,81,704.94.

Non-Residential Scholarships (N.R.S.)—For the year 1969-70, an amount of Rs. 24,41,900 was provided under normal budget for the award of Non-Residential Scholarships to Scheduled Caste Students. 45,342 Harijan students were sanctioned scholarships with an expenditure of Rs. 17,55,670.67.

Harijan Christians.—For the year 1969-70 an amount of Rs. 1,62,600 was provided under normal budget for award of Non-Residential scholarships to the Harijan-Christian students and 6,243 Harijan-Christian students were sanctioned scholarships with an expenditure of Rs. 1,45,928.19.

Economically Backward Class Students: (N.R.S.)—For the year 1969-70 an amount of Rs. 9,01,000 was provided under normal budget for award of Non-Residential Scholarships to Economically Backward Class Students. 25,199 students were sanctioned scholarships with an expenditure of Rs. 8,54,083.15.

Fee Concessions.—Rs. 85,300 was provided to Harijan, Harijan-Christian and Scheduled Tribe Students and Rs. 3,79,500 to Economically Backward Class Students for payment of compensation to universities on account of fee concessions under normal budget provision.

Free supply of books and clothes to Scheduled Caste Students.—This is being done on a systematic and organised basis.

Social Welfare Schools.—There are 529 Elementary Schools and 4 High Schools in Andhra Area, run exclusively for Scheduled Caste students and situated in Harijan-wadas only.

Mid-Day Meals.—‘ CARE ’ Mid-Day meals are served to Scheduled Caste students studying in Social Welfare Schools. There is a budget provision of Rs. 10,58,700 for this purpose.

Industrial Schemes.—Many Scheduled Caste people are engaged in tanning, leather work, handloom, weaving, spinning, carpentry, black-smithy, etc., therefore, training-cum-production centre in trades like Carpentry, Basket making, Tanning, Leather goods, Weaving and Tailoring were started during the Second Plan period and are being continued. During 1969-70, there were 27 Training-cum-production Centres run by this Department all over the State with a total sanctioned strength of

600 candidates. An amount of Rs. 4,68,100 was provided under normal budget for maintenance of these Centres. 456 trainees were admitted in the Centres and a sum of Rs. 4,01,833.70 was spent for maintenance.

Health and Housing :

The main schemes under this provision are as follows :—

Land Acquisition for house-sites.—For 1969-70, an amount of Rs. 49,70,000 was provided for acquisition of house-sites and erection of structures for Harijans. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 33,50,000 has been released to Zilla Parishads to provide house-sites. During 1969-70, a sum of Rs. 50,24,414.04 which includes previous year's unspent balance was spent for acquiring house-sites and 13,425 families were assigned house-sites.

Incentive grants for erection of structures.—The Harijans who get allotment of house-sites are provided a cash grant of Rs. 100 per family as an incentive to put up a house on the site provided. During 1969-70, an amount of Rs. 16,20,000 was released to Zilla Parishads for erection of structures to the Harijan families. 15,661 families were given incentive grants during 1969-70.

Drinking Water Wells.—During 1969-70, a sum of Rs. 5,23,000 was allocated for the purpose of providing drinking water wells to Harijans. Out of this amount an expenditure Rs. 2,72,690 was incurred during the year 1969-70 for sinking of new wells and repairs to old wells. During 1969-70, 99 new wells were sunk and constructed and 17 wells were repaired and work in respect of 85 wells is in progress.

Sanitary Amenities.—An amount of Rs. 5,39,400 was provided during 1969-70 for the provision of sanitary amenities to Scheduled Caste localities in rural areas.

Path-ways and Burial Grounds.—A sum of Rs. 45,000 has been provided under this scheme for 1969-70.

Housing for Sweepers.—In order to improve the living conditions of sweepers and scavengers and also for the provision of house-sites to persons engaged in unclean occupations, an amount of Rs. 4,00,000 has been provided under Centrally Sponsored Schemes for 1969-70. This scheme is being implemented by the Director of Municipal Administration, but as a special case it was given to Zilla Parishad, Hyderabad for implementation for 1969-70 as the entire amount was given for Hyderabad.

Community Halls.—Realising the necessity of community halls, this Department has been constructing Community Halls, in Harijan localities. For 1969-70, a sum of Rs. 3,95,000 was provided for this purpose.

Construction of Girls' Hostel Buildings.—For 1969-70, a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 was provided for construction of girls hostels. This amount was provided to four subsidised hostels situated in Hyderabad, Nellore and West Godavari district.

Publicity and Propaganda.—A post of Publicity and Cultural Officer was created during 1968-69 at the Directorate to attend to the work of

conducting publicity and propaganda for the eradication of untouchability and for the removal of social disabilities. An amount of Rs. 20,000 has been provided for publicity and an amount of Rs. 1,92,600 for celebration of Harijan Days during 1969-70. The entire amount has been spent during the year under report.

Other Social Welfare Measures :

Homes for the Aged and Disabled.—There are two homes maintained by the Department for the Aged and Disabled, one at Hyderabad and the other at Visakhapatnam with a sanctioned strength of 200 and 50 in-mates respectively. A provision of Rs. 30 per in mate per month is made exclusively for food charges. For the year 1969-70, an amount of Rs. 1,90,200 has been provided for this scheme.

Orphanages.—There are two orphanages, one at Hyderabad and the other at Kakinada with a sanctioned strength of 65 and 60 respectively. Orphan boys only are admitted into these institutions. They are provided with free boarding, lodging, clothing, education, etc. An amount of Rs. 25 is spent per month per boarder towards food charges. During 1969-70, an amount of Rs. 69,800 was provided under this scheme. A new orphanage with a sanctioned strength of 80 inmates with a provision of Rs. 50,000 was started at Warangal during 1969-70.

Old Age Pensions.—Destitute persons aged 65 and above who have no means of livelihood are granted Old Age Pensions. This scheme is being implemented by the Collectors in the Districts. An amount of Rs. 1,15,76,000 was provided for this purpose during 1969-70.

Begger Homes.—The Government of Andhra Pradesh maintains a Home for beggars at Hyderabad and a sum of Rs. 61,000 has been provided in 1969-70 for maintenance of this Home.

New and Special Schemes :

Gandhi Centenary Year Schemes.—The significant feature of the budget of the year 1969-70 is that a special provision of Rupees One Crore was set apart for expenditure on Harijan and Harijan Welfare on the occasion of Gandhi Centenary Celebrations. Out of Rs. One Crore, a sum of Rs. 75,86,000 has been allotted for the Social Welfare Department.

Scheme-wise allotments of amounts out of Gandhi Centenary funds for various schemes are given below :—

| Sl.No. | Name of the scheme. | Amount allotted. |
|--------|---|---------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| | | Rs. |
| 1. | Establishments | 2,29,000 |
| 2. | Residential Scholarships for Harijans | 3,86,000 |
| 3. | Residential Scholarships for Harijan-Christians | 5,50,000 |

| (1) | (2) | (3) |
|---|----------|-----------|
| 4. Boarding grants to Scheduled Caste Subsidised Hostels. | | 10,65,000 |
| 5. Government Hostels | | 13,12,000 |
| 6. Land Acquisition for House-sites and for raising structures | | 9,20,000 |
| 7. Publicity (Purchase of Literature on Untouchability) .. | | 1,02,400 |
| 8. Harijan Dinotsavams | | 1,92,600 |
| 9. Boarding Grants to Backward Class Subsidised Hostels. | | 1,30,000 |
| 10. Orphanages | | 10,300 |
| 11. Non-Residential Scholarships to Economically Backward Classes | | 1,90,000 |
| 12. Government Hostels | | 1,60,700 |
| 13. Homes for the Aged and Disabled | | 32,000 |
| 14. Sanitary Amenities | | 5,00,000 |
| 15. Community Halls | | 3,95,000 |
| 16. Residential Scholarships to Economically Backward Classes | | 10,00,000 |
| 17. T.A. to Backward Class Advisory Committee Members | | 11,000 |
| | Total .. | 75,86,000 |

Supply of Clothes to Harijan Children.—Another new scheme implemented during 1969-70 is the supply of clothes to Harijan children on the occasion of Mahatma Gandhi Centenary Celebrations. A sum of Rs. 3,98,438 was diverted from Mid-Day Meals budget provision and released to the District Social Welfare Officers and Panchayath Samithis for this purpose.

Special Telangana Development Schemes.—During 1969-70, Government have undertaken special Schemes for Development of the Telangana region on the recommendation of the Telangana Regional Committee. Out of Special Telangana Development Funds, a sum of Rs. 11,25,000 has been allotted during 1969-70 for the welfare of weaker sections. Out of this allotment, an amount of Rs. 8,19,000 was ear-marked for Social Welfare Schemes. This amount was provided mainly for such useful purposes like construction of hostel buildings for Government Social Welfare Hostels and for Community Halls to Harijans. A sum of Rs. 6,85,000 was allotted for construction of Government Social Welfare Hostel Buildings in Karimnagar, Khammam, Nalgonda, Nizamabad and Warangal districts. A sum of Rs. 50,000 was allotted for construction of Community Halls in Adilabad district and Rs. 75,000 was given for irrigation wells, etc., in Medak district.

Evaluation and Statistics Cell in the Directorate :

For purpose of evaluation, an Evaluation Cell was created in the Directorate of Social Welfare in August, 1969 and an Evaluation Officer was appointed with two Evaluation Assistants to assist him.

Women's Welfare Department :

In a tradition-bound country programmes for development should cover all fields human endeavour viz., economic social and cultural. Women, constituting more than 50% of the population, form the major segment of the weaker sections of the community and special efforts are necessary to prepare them for the gigantic task of reconstructing society. The Department of Women's Welfare has therefore the following objects :

1. To promote the welfare of the families in all aspects through educational, preventive and protective services,
2. To work for the welfare of the community in relation to the families,
3. To run community service centres providing facilities for mutual exchange of opinion and leadership training,
4. To provide economic relief by teaching 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 intensive training to workers and to develop skills and techniques necessary to carry on welfare services.

Administrative Set-up :

The Director of Women's Welfare is the Head of the Department. She is assisted by three Regional Assistant Directors for the three regions namely Hyderabad, Vijayawada and Kurnool. Each District has a District Women's Welfare Officer who supervises the work of the field staff of the Department, namely the Women's Welfare Organisers, Extension Officers (W. & C.W.) and the Grama Sevikas.

Departmental Activities.—The work of the Women's Welfare Department can be broadly classified into two divisions, institutional and executive. Under the first category the services are further sub-divided into preventive and correctional services.

Preventive Institutions :

Service Homes.—During this year, 5 Service Homes have been continued. The strength of the Service Homes at Vijayawada and Warangal was raised from 30 each to 100. The rest of the Homes retained the previous strength. Details are as follows :

| | Service. | Adults. | Children. |
|----|------------|---------|-----------|
| 1. | Hyderabad | .. 150 | 60 |
| 2. | Khammam | .. 150 | 60 |
| 3. | Vijayawada | .. 50 | 30 |
| 4. | Vijayawada | .. 100 | 15 |
| 5. | Warangal | .. 100 | 15 |

The Homes provide general education and training in crafts to destitute women. Tailoring and Embroidery is taught in all the five Homes. The children are provided with time have education,

Vocational Training Centres.—There are 7 Vocational Training Centres for educated but unemployed girls at Hyderabad, Warangal, Srikakulam, Eluru, Kurnool, Anantapur and Cuddapah. At these centres training is provided in Typewriting, Short-hand, Accountancy, including Commercial Practice, Banking, etc., Residential scholarships of Rs. 30 p.m., per candidate are provided for 20 students in each of the 7 Centres which have a sanctioned strength of 30 each.

District Tailoring Centres.—Two District Tailoring Centres have been opened, one at Cuddapah for Andhra District, and the other at Hyderabad for Telangana District as part of the economic programme for women.

There are three tailoring centres in the Twin cities for the poorer classes, mainly from Muslim families, who observe pardah and have no education. They are taught how to stitch their own clothing.

Children Homes.—The poor and destitute children are admitted in Childrens' Homes where they are provided with free food, clothing, boots, educational stationary and are sent to regular schools. There are 37 such Homes with a uniform sanctioned strength of 60 each, except in one of them which is at Peddapadu, Kurnool district, where the strength is 100.

Bala Vihars.—Bala Vihars are meant to provide facilities for recreation and cultural activities to children. There are 28 such Bala Bihars in the State. Mid-day meals are also provided with the assistance of CARE.

Creches.—The Department has opened 33 creches which cater to the needs of the very young children while their mothers are at work in the field. These have been continued during the year under report.

Women Welfare Branches :

One of the oldest schemes of the Department is the Women's Welfare Branch. This is a multi-purpose institution. Women come to these centres to learn crafts, exchange views on post and pre-natal care, environmental Hygiene, Adult literacy, etc. The organiser conducts Community Centres for Women and Balwadi Classes. Some of the branches are also provided with the services of a Maternity Assistant who attends to domiciliary mid-wifery cases.

Correctional Institutions :

Recognising the necessity for correctional institutions, the Central Social Welfare Board sponsored the establishment of State Homes at part of its Social and Moral Hygiene programme. Under this scheme there are 4 State Homes at Hyderabad, Rajahmundry, Kurnool and Mahabubnagar. The first two Homes have a sanctioned strength of 100 each and the latter two Homes of 75 each.

Extension Methods.—The Social Welfare Programme is also carried to the masses through the extension method. The Department directs the programme for women and children in the Panchayat Samithi through a net work of field staff consisting of the Grama Sevikas at village level and the Extension Officers (W. & C.W.) at the block level.

Two family and Child Welfare projects were started at Pattancheru in Medak district and at Venkatagiri in Nellore district.

Grant-in-aid Programme.—The Department provides funds for running the Women's Welfare Branches situated within the periphery of the Panchayat Samithi. It also provides grant-in-aid for maintenance of the two Services Homes one at Allagadda by the local Mahila and the other at Sitanagaram by the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust. In respect of these two latter institutions the grant given is Rs. 45 and Rs. 35 respectively for each inmate for 30 inmates in each Home.

Exhibitions.—As usual the Department participated in the All India Industrial Exhibition at Hyderabad from 1-1-1969 to 10-2-1969.

Special features :

Training Courses.—The Department has undertaken to give short-term orientation training to its employees at the School of Social Work, run by the Indian Council of Social Welfare, Andhra Pradesh Branch, Hyderabad. Smt. Phulrenu Guha, Minister of State for Law and Social Welfare, Government of India, who was invited to deliver the valedictory address to the first batch of trainees, was very much impressed by the co-ordination that has been established between the Women's Welfare Department and voluntary organisations.

Inspection Wing in the Directorate.—An Inspection Wing has been created by an Inspecting Officer, to strengthen the work of the Directorate by periodical inspections of its institutions.

District Women Welfare Officer for Twin Cities :

Because of the volume of work, there are two District Women Welfare Officers—one for the rural areas and one for the twin cities. The present District Women Welfare Officer will take over the work in the rural areas and the newly appointed District Women Welfare Officer will look after the programmes in the Cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

There is a provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh under the Plan Budget for this Department. During the year 1969-70 the Zilla Parishad, Hyderabad, and Mahabubnagar have been permitted to open two children's Homes—

one at Pargi, in Pargi Panchayat Samithi and the other at Mahabubnagar, from out of the funds placed at their disposal under the Special Telangana Development Scheme. The maintenance of these two children's Homes will be taken over as part of the plan schemes from 1st of April, 1970. Similarly 5 creches have been permitted to be opened at Bhongir and Munagala in Nalgonda district, Zahirabad in Medak district, Chowdaripally and Hayatnagar in Hyderabad district.

In order to facilitate the 3 Regional Assistant Directors, they have been provided with one jeep each during the year 1969-70.

Tribal Welfare Department :

Administrative Set-up :

The Department of Tribal Welfare has been functioning with effect from November, 1966 for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Denotified Tribes, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes with a Director as the Head of the Department, who is assisted by the following staff at the Directorate.

| | | | |
|----------------------------|----|----|---|
| Deputy Director | .. | .. | 1 |
| Programme Officer | .. | .. | 1 |
| Assistant Accounts Officer | | .. | 1 |

A research and Training Institute is annexed to the Directorate to assist the Director of Tribal Welfare for giving suitable advice based on the results of their response and surveys, for the proper implementation of the Tribal Welfare Programmes. The Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute consists of two wings, viz., Research Wing and Training Wing. It is headed by Director assisted by a Principal and Research and other Technical Officers.

The Tribal Welfare programmes undertaken by the Department of Tribal Welfare are under different heads of development such as Education, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Public Health and Medical Minor Irrigation, etc., for the Scheduled Tribes living in Scheduled Areas. For the Scheduled Tribes living in the plain areas, the Departments has been running schools located very near to their inhabitations, for the benefit of their school age children. Besides, the Department has been implementing the following schemes for the benefit of the Scheduled Tribes.

1. Housing.
2. Supply of plough bullocks.
3. Drinking water wells.

The above schemes are also being implemented for the benefit of Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes. The details of the schemes implemented for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes during the year 1969-70 and briefly as hereunder :

Education.—Under this programme many facilities are provided like opening of various types of schools, Ashram schools, Hostels, sanction

of Scholarships and supply of books, slates and clothing free of cost for Tribal and Denotified Tribes children during the year under report.

(a) An amount of Rs. 95,379 was spent towards supply of books, slates and clothing benefitting 13,321 scheduled tribe children. Similarly an amount of Rs. 82,952 was spent for supply of books, slates and clothing to 5,808 Denotified Tribe, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic pupils.

(b) (i) The following amounts were spent in the awarding of residential scholarships during 1969-70 to Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribes children.

Scheduled Tribes :

| Amount spent | Number of children benefitted | Denotified Tribes | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | Amounts spent | Number of children benefitted |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| Rs. 1,69,827 | 563 | 90,412 | 533 |

(b) (ii) An amount of Rs. 3,27,892 was spent in awarding non-residential scholarships to 12,287 Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribes students.

(b) (iii) The following amounts were spent in awarding post-Matric Scholarships to Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribe Students during 1969-70.

| Scheduled Tribes | | Denotified Tribes | |
|------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| Amounts spent | Number of students benefitted | Amounts spent | Number of students benefitted |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| Rs. 1,74,528 | 388 | 1,20,654 | 271 |

(c) Nationalised Text Books were supplied free of cost to 41,590 students of Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribes studying in classes I to X during the year 1969-70.

(d) (i) There were 81 Government Hostels where free boarding and lodging was provided to 2,139 Scheduled Tribe Students. Out of this there were 7 Girls hostels where 82 Girls boarders were benefitted. In addition to this there were 20 Government hostels catering to needs of 467 students belonging to Denotified Tribes, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes. The amount spent on Scheduled Tribes hostels including Girls Hostels was Rs. 4,81,572 whereas the expenditure in respect of

hostels for Denotified Tribes, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic tribes was Rs. 1,22,700 during the year 1969-70.

(d) (ii) In addition to the hostels run by Government there were 326 subsidised hostels run by private individuals or organisations with a total sanctioned strength of 8,406 for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribes. The total subsidy granted to these hostels was Rs. 17,05,047.

(e) An amount of Rs. 4,47,040 was spent for the maintenance of 207 primary schools for Scheduled Tribes with a total strength of 3,385 Scheduled Tribes, 997 Denotified Tribe Students and 1,154 other pupils ranging from I to VIIIth class. Similarly an amount of Rs. 2,41,876 was spent in maintaining 180 elementary schools with a total strength of 5,151 Denotified Tribes, 672 Scheduled Tribes and 751 other pupils ranging from Class I to V.

(f) In addition to the above mentioned schools, there were 34 Ashram Schools for Scheduled Tribes with total strength of 437 pupils. An amount of Rs. 96,441 was spent on the maintenance of these schools during 1969-70. In addition to the above Ashram schools there were 49 Ashram Schools in Tribal Development Blocks for Scheduled Tribes.

(g) (i) During the year 1969-70 the following amounts were released for the construction of Ashram School building and Hostel Buildings.

| | No. of buildings | Amounts Rs. released Rs. |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (i) Ashram School Buildings .. | 13 | 3,25,000 |
| (ii) Girls Hostel Buildings .. | 8 | 2,00,000 |
| (iii) Government Hostel Buildings .. | 35 | 7,55,759 |

(g) (ii) *Scheduled Tribe Hostel, Bheemavaram*.—A model hostel has been started at Bheemavaram, Chennur Taluk, Adilabad District with a sanctioned strength of 100 boys wherein bright tribal boys from various parts of the District are admitted. This is the first of its kind in the State where coaching facilities have been provided to the boarders so as to raise their standard of education.

Agriculture :

(a) The following Agricultural Farms and Units were continued during the year 1969-70 besides distribution of high yielding crops etc.

| | Number |
|---|----------|
| 1. Maintenance of Demonstration Units .. | 12 Units |
| 2. Improvement of Agricultural Facilities in Seethampeta, Gummalakshmpuram and Araku Valley | 5 Farms |
| 3. Horticultural Development Farm at Sirigandlapadu | 1 Farm |

(b) An amount of Rs. 1,49,000 was spent for the supply of 453 pairs of Plough Bullocks to 453 Scheduled Tribes. Similarly an amount of Rs. 89,580 was spent towards supply of 203 pairs of plough bullocks to 203 Denotified Tribes Agriculturalists.

(c) *Land Colonisation*.—In order to rehabilitate Scheduled Tribes in Warangal District a colonisation project was started at Rangapur. To supervise the project a Tribal Welfare Inspector was posted with total budget of Rs. 1.20 lakhs during the year 1969-70. In addition to this an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh was allotted to Srikakulam district for renovating the old land colonisation schemes.

Animal Husbandry.—In order to eradicate cattle diseases, Minor Veterinary Dispensaries, Rural Veterinary Dispensaries, Veterinary First Aid Centres were continued during the year under report, as detailed below :—

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----|
| 1. First Aid Centres | 20 |
| 2. Veterinary (Minor) Dispensaries | 8 |
| 3. Stationary Veterinary Dispensaries | 19 |
| 4. Rural Veterinary Dispensaries .. | 10 |

In addition to the above the live-stock Farm at Chinthapalli which was established in the year 1956 was continued during the year under report, so as to improve the productivity of the cattle in the Agency Areas and to create an incentive among the hillmen for adopting improved methods of live-stock husbandry.

Industries.—Training-cum-production Centres were maintained in Tribal Areas to impart craft training to Tribal youths in carpentry, blacksmith, sericulture, matweaving, etc. In all, there were 6 training-cum-production Centres under the control of this Department. The artisans were provided with stipends during training period and implements and monetary aid after completion of the training under follow-up programme.

Medical and Health.—The main activity under this programme was the maintenance of 13 Hospitals, 15 Dispensaries, 12 Mobile Medical Units, 10 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and conducting anti-malarial operations in the Tribal areas. 24 Electric Refrigerators were purchased and supplied during the year 1969-70 for Hospitals and Dispensaries. An additional amount of Rs. 1,18,000 was provided towards supply of equipments and medicines. In addition to this 10 Jeeps were purchased and supplied to Mobile Medical Units.

Land Acquisition for House Sites.—(a) An amount of Rs. 4,98,122 was spent in providing house-sites for the Scheduled Tribes benefitting 2,313 Scheduled Tribes on an acquired extent of land Ac. 64.19.

(b) An amount of Rs. 3,14,637 was spent in providing house sites to Denotified Tribes Communities benefitting 1,475 Denotified Tribes people on acquired land measuring Ac. 32.51.

Housing—An amount of Rs. 94,500 was spent towards construction of houses to Scheduled Tribes benefitting 199 Schedule Tribe families. Similarly an amount of Rs. 1,22,000 was spent in providing houses to 292 Denotified Tribes families.

Sinking of Wells.—An amount of Rs. 42,000 was provided for sinking of 22 wells for the benefit of Yerukulas, Yanadhies and Sugalies (Schedule Tribes) in Andhra Region. Similarly an amount of Rs. 10,400 was provided for taking up 5 wells for the benefit of Denotified Tribes, in both Telangana and Andhra Region.

Tribal Development Blocks.—An amount of Rs. 35.00 lakhs was released to 24 Tribal Development Blocks for taking up various ameliorative measures for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes in these blocks. Instructions were issued to the Block Development Officers concerned to utilise these grants in the ratio of 6 : 4 for schemes under Agriculture including Animal Husbandry, Minor Irrigation and Soil Conservation, etc., and schemes under Education respectively.

Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute.—During the year under report an amount of Rs. 3,59,771 was spent on the continuance of this Institute.

Publicity.—During the year 1969-70, 3 Jeeps with projectors and equipments were purchased and provided each to Srikakulam, Khammam and Adilabad Districts for undertaking Audio-visual publicity on the various developmental programmes undertaken for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribes and the safeguards provided under various protective legislations for Scheduled Tribes in Scheduled areas.

Community Radio sets.—During the year 1969-70, 320 Community radio sets were purchased and supplied to Tribal Welfare institutes like schools, hostels, etc., as detailed below :

| | |
|------------------------------|--------|
| 1. Ashram Schools , .. | .. 85 |
| 2. Government Tribal Hostels | .. 70 |
| 3. Tribal Village Panchayats | .. 165 |

Protective Legislation.—During the year under report a Regulation further to amend the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled areas Land Transfer Regulation, 1959 was made. The amended Regulation was titled as "Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Land Transfer (Amendment) Regulation 1970".

Employment and Training : (Employment wing)

Organisation.—The Director of Employment and Training continued to be administered by the State Director of Employment and Training, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad with his headquarters at Hyderabad. The Employment Wing is comprised of the State Employment Market Information Unit and State Vocational Guidance Unit in addition, and these form part of the Directorate. The Department controls and administers the following units with the following components in the Districts :

- (1) 20 Employment Exchanges (one in each District).
- (2) One Special Employment Exchange for the Physically Handicapped persons at Hyderabad.
- (3) One Professional and Executive Employment at the Directorate of Employment and Training.
- (4) Three University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau, one each at the Osmania University, Hyderabad, Andhra University, Waltair and Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupathi.
- (5) 20 Employment Market Information Units, one in each one of the Employment Exchanges in the District.
- (6) 15 Vocational Guidance Units, one each in the Exchanges at Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Kurnool, Nizamabad, Warangal, Guntur, Kakinada, Chittoor, Nellore, Eluru and Anantapur, Karimnagar, Khammam and Mahabubnagar.
- (7) 13 Employment Information and Assistance Bureau located at the Block Development Offices at Giddalur (Kurnool), Gannavaram (Krishna), Ibrahimpatnam (Hyderabad), Kothapeta (East Godavary), Nakkapalli (Vizag), Podili (Nellore), Salur (Srikakulam), Suryapet (Nalgonda), Vinukonda (Guntur), Penukonda (Anantapur), Sidhout (Cuddapah), Kollur (Khammam) and Mulug (Warangal).

Towards the close of the year under Annual Plan for 1969-70 Vocational Guidance Units were set up at Mahabubnagar, Karimnagar and Khammam. A Professional and Executive Office to cater to the needs of highly qualified employment seekers possessing Professional Technical and Scientific Degrees and Post-Graduate Degrees has also been set up at the close of the year at the State Directorate.

Organisational Development :

A Special Liaison Office under Regional Employment Officer, designated as Employment Liaison Officer, was set up at Visakhapatnam in February, 1966, to deal with the problems of resettlement of Repatriates from Burma and Ceylon. The entire expenditure on this work is borne by the Government of India. Orders have been issued by Government for its continuance till February 1971. The jurisdiction of the Employment Liaison Officer, extends besides Andhra Pradesh to Mysore State also. All possible efforts are being made by the Employment Liaison Officer to resettle early, as many repatriates as possible, by exploring employment potential in both the Public and the Private sectors.

Employment situation during 1969 in the State.—During the period from 1st January 1969 to 31st December 1969, overall employment situation in the State improved by 0.8%. Total employment at the end of the period was 9.18 lakhs as against 9.10 lakhs at the end of the previous year.

Vocational Guidance.—There are in all 15 Vocational Guidance Units working in the State and only 8 of them have independent Officers in post. 4 Vocational Guidance Officers are holding additional charge of the posts of Regional Employment Officers/District Employment Officers and 3 posts of Vocational Guidance Officers are vacant.

Aptitude Testing.—Aptitude Testing Programmes were conducted during the year 1969. They were administered to candidates seeking admission to the Industrial Training Institutes at Vijayawada, Kakinada, Visakhapatnam, Tenali, Anantapur and Model Training Institute, Hyderabad. During the year 1969 the number of applicants called for testing were 6,574 out of which 5,113 were actually administered tests. The number of test-selected candidates was 1,845.

Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, Hyderabad.—A Special Employment Exchange for the Physically Handicapped was set up on Andhra Pradesh with its Headquarters in Hyderabad in August 1962, the controlling authority being the Director of Employment and Training, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

Placements.—146 candidates were placed in employment during the financial year as against 114 candidates during the financial year 1968-69. Of them 109 were orthopaedically handicapped, 29 deaf and dumb and 8 blind persons.

Registrations.—461 applicants were registered during the period as against 349 applicants during the proceeding financial year. Of them, 359 were orthopaedics, 68 deaf and dumb and 34 blind persons.

Employers using the Exchanges.—350 employers used the Exchange during the financial year.

Live Register.—The Live Register at the end of March, 1970 contained 991 registrants, 781 orthopaedically handicapped, 109 deaf and dumb and 101 blind persons.

Conference and Meetings.—The 5th meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, Hyderabad was held on 7th July, 1969 under the Chairmanship of Sri G.D. Qureshi, I.A.S., Director of Employment and Training, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

Professional and Executive Office.—Registration records of 1,684 Professional and Executive Standard Applicants including 124 women applicants were received from the different Employment Exchanges in the State at the start of this office.

*Statement showing particulars of scholarships sanctioned
by Social Welfare Department during 1969-70.*

| Sl. No. | Name of the Scholarship. | Category of students benefitted. | Amount allotted. | No. of students sanctioned scholarships | Total amount of scholarships sanctioned. |
|--------------|---|----------------------------------|------------------|---|--|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. | Government of India Post-matric Scholarship. | Scheduled Caste. | 36,80,000.00 | 9,450 | 35,25,009.00 |
| 2. | State Residential Scholarships. | Do. | 36,61,000.00 | 16,114 | 33,93,898.48 |
| 3. | State Non-Residential Scholarships. | Do. | 24,41,900.00 | 45,342 | 17,55,670.67 |
| 4. | Govt. of India Post-Matric Scholarships (Renewals). | Lower income group students. | 7,00,000.00 | 956 | 6,37,537.00 |
| 5. | State Residential Scholarships. | Economically Backward Classes. | 49,96,800.00 | 22,938 | 51,81,704.94 |
| 6. | State Non-residential Scholarships. | Do. | 9,01,000.00 | 25,199 | 8,54,083.15 |
| 7. | State Residential Scholarships. | Harijan Christians. | 20,35,300.00 | 9,222 | 18,43,226.13 |
| 8. | State Non-residential scholarships. | Do. | 1,62,600.00 | 6,243 | 1,45,928.19 |
| Grand Totals | | | 1,82,78,600.00 | 1,35,464 | 1,73,37,057.56 |

Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards :

Organisation.—The Andhra Pradesh State Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Boards' Organisation continued to function with its Headquarters at Hyderabad. The Minister for Labour, Relief and Rehabili-

tation is the President of the State Board. The Director of Employment and Training is the Chief Controlling Officer and Head of the Soldiers', Boards' Organisation. There are whole time paid Secretaries for the Andhra Pradesh State Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Board, and District Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Boards, Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore and Chittoor. The Collectors are the Presidents of their respective District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards except Hyderabad District, for which the Special Secretary to the Government, Home Department is the President. Employment Officers are the Ex-Officio Secretaries of D.S.S. & A. Boards.

Expenditure.—The expenditure on D.S.S. & A. Boards is being shared by the Centre and the State Governments on 50 : 50 basis, while the entire expenditure on the State Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Board is being met by the State Government only.

Meetings.—One meeting of this State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board was held on 10th September 1969.

Flag Day Collections.—Flag Day was observed on 5th December 1969. With the co-operation of local, military and civil officials, the collection campaign on the day was successful. A sum of Rs. 44,047.57 has been collected upto 13th April 1970 throughout the State for the Flag Day 1969. During the year under report, a sum of Rs. 25,884.87 being the State's share for the Flag Day 1968 collection was received from the Secretary, Indian Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Board, Government of India, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi.

Financial Assistance from Andhra Pradesh Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Board Fund.—The Fund is operated by the Secretary, Andhra Pradesh Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Board. The fund is intended for granting financial assistance to ex-servicemen and their dependents. During the period under report 99 ex-servicemen/dependents of deceased personnel were sanctioned maintenance grants on monthly basis from the above fund and a sum of Rs. 17,275.55 was spent during the period under report on this item. A sum of Rs. 823.10 was granted to 34 ex-servicemen/dependents of deceased soldiers towards immediate relief. 48 ex-servicemen employed in Government service were sanctioned short term loans amounting to Rs. 15,074.00. 8 ex-servicemen T.B. patients under going treatment in T.B. Hospitals were sanctioned Rs. 203.20 towards pocket money.

Special Fund :

The objects of the special fund are as follows :—

1. Towards 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 resettlement, 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 dependents.

A sum of Rs. 21,323.20 has been disbursed during the year 1969-70 towards payment of educational concessions to seventy cases of children of ex-servicemen.

Activities of the Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi.—The activities of this organisation for the period under review included :—

- (a) Settlement of service disability/family pension cases.
- (b) Arranging medical treatment to ex-service T.B./Leper patients.
- (c) Rendering financial assistance to ex-servicemen and the dependents of deceased personnel for maintenance, education, resettlement and rehabilitation, co-operative schemes, etc.
- (d) Arranging for training in suitable trades to ex-servicemen for resettlement.
- (e) Obtaining assistance for medical after-care at home to ex-service T.B./Leper patients from the Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi and from the Post-War Services Reconstruction Fund.
- (f) Augmenting and pooling of Flag Day collections in the State.
- (g) Attending to all welfare matters of ex-servicemen families of serving and deceased personnel.

Statement showing the items of work attended to by the Andhra Pradesh State Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Board.

| Sl. No. | Item of work attended to by the Organisation during the year. | Total No. of cases dealt with |
|---------|---|-------------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| 1. | Family Pension | 190 |
| 2. | Disability Pension | 240 |
| 3. | Service Pension | 195 |
| 4. | Division of Pension | 1 |

| | | | |
|-----|--|-------|-------|
| 5. | Final Settlement of accounts | .. | 257 |
| 6. | Assignment of land | .. .. | 3,684 |
| 7. | Medical After Care Grant | .. .. | 31 |
| 8. | Treatment of T.B. patients | .. .. | 17 |
| 9. | Medical assistance | .. .. | 44 |
| 10. | Educational concessions | .. .. | 939 |
| 11. | Financial assistance | .. .. | 785 |
| 12. | Issue of duplicate discharge certificate | .. | 416 |
| 13. | Medals/Stars | .. .. | 202 |
| 14. | Training in Q.M.T.S. | .. | 13 |
| 15. | Verification | .. .. | 887 |
| 16. | Transfer to Home station | .. .. | 210 |
| 17. | Compassionate discharge | .. .. | 384 |
| 18. | Land dispute | .. .. | 82 |
| 19. | Miscellaneous cases | .. .. | 6,000 |
| 20. | Employment assistance to ex-servicemen : | | |
| | (1) On Live Register | .. .. | 1,182 |
| | (2) Placed | .. .. | 272 |

CHAPTER XVIII

TRANSPORT

State Road Transport Corporation

During the year 1969-70, the Corporation had to face a number of disturbances and difficulties. The political agitation in Telangana area and cyclonic havoc in the Coastal Districts of Andhra area during the year under review, resulted in heavy loss to the Corporation both by way of damages to its property and shortfall in its revenue. The Corporation with all the above difficulties continued to serve the public whenever and wherever it was possible to do so.

Management.—There was no change in the basic set-up of the Corporation Management Board which continued to function with ten Members including two representatives of the Central Government (Railways).

The Corporation consisted of the undermentioned members as on 31st March 1970.

- | | | | |
|--|----|----|--------------------------|
| 1. Sri S.A. Iyengar, I.C.S. | .. | .. | Chairman. |
| 2. Sri N. Ramesan, I.A.S. | .. | .. | Vice-Chairman. |
| 3. Sri M.R. Pai, I.A.S., General Manager | .. | .. | Member (Ex-Officio) |
| 4. Sri Ahmed Hussain, M.L.A. | .. | .. | Member (Non-Official) |
| 5. Sri M.V. Krishna Rao | .. | .. | Member (Non-Official) |
| 6. Sri R.C. Parmar, Deputy Chief Accounts Officer and Deputy Financial Adviser, South Central Railway. | | | Member (Ex-Officio) |
| 7. Sri V.P. Rama Rao, I.A.S. | .. | .. | Member |
| 8. Sri B. Ranganatha Rao, Deputy Secretary to the Government of Andhra Pradesh, Home (Transport) Department. | | | Member (Ex-Officio) |
| 9. Sri N.P. Sen, Principal, Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad. | | | Member (Non-Official) |
| 10. <i>Vacant.</i> | | | |

During the year 1969-70, the Corporation Board met 18 times and passed 302 Resolutions in all.

The following were some of the important decisions taken by the Corporation during the year :—

1. New operational division designated as “Warangal Division” with headquarters at Hanumakonda comprising the undermentioned.

depots with additional posts required for the new division was approved and formed :—

- (a) Hanumakonda (District and Suburban Services).
- (b) Khammam.
- (c) Kothagudem (district and suburban services).
- (d) Narketpally.
- (e) Devarkonda.

2. Interim relief, as recommended by the Central Wage Board was sanctioned to persons engaged on casual basis, Retainer Drivers and Retainer Conductors with effect from 1st June 1967 involving an additional expenditure of about Rs. 3.2 lakhs per annum. The rates of payment allowed to the persons engaged on casual basis were also revised as per the recommendations of the Central Wage Board.

3. The stores and Purchase Department was bifurcated into Stores and Purchase Wings with exclusive channels of promotion in the two wings, duly modifying the method of Recruitment and Qualifications for the different posts as necessary.

4. Compensatory (City) Allowance was sanctioned for the first time to Officers drawing Pay upto Rs. 600 per mensem in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad with effect from the 15th November, 1968.

5. An advance of Rs. 2 lakhs bearing interest at 8-1/3% per annum was sanctioned to A.P.S.R.T.C. Officers' Co-operative Housing Society, Ltd., repayable in 40 monthly instalments.

6. A contribution of Rs. 5,000 (Rupees five thousand only) was made to the fund proposed to be raised by the Labour Department of the State Government to be utilised to provide lasting benefits to the workers on the occasion of the celebration of the 50th Anniversary of establishment of International Labour Organisation.

7. A cadre post of Officer in the Class-I Junior Scale to be placed incharge of organisation of Sports & Recreational activities as part of welfare activities was agreed to be created.

8. A subsidy of Rs. 10,000 was granted for the year 1970-71 towards financial assistance for maintenance of the School in the Staff Colony at Mushirabad for the benefit of the children of employees, subject to the condition that two Officers of the Corporation nominated by the Chairman be included in the Managing Committee of the School.

9. A second Tyre Retreading Unit was established at Hyderabad in December, 1969.

10. Printing of bus tickets was introduced in the Printing Press of the Corporation in October, 1969.

Organization.—With the decentralised set-up in each division, the Corporation continued to function satisfactorily during the year

under review. With a view to increase the operational efficiency and administrative control, a new division with the headquarters at Warangal was formed during the year. Thus, there were 7 divisions and 31 Administrative Units with 80 Operational depots for Passenger services and one depot for other non-commercial vehicles. The Cell system continued to function with the Vigilance and Implementation Cells providing necessary assistance to the management in exercising effective control and proper evaluation of policy decisions and schemes.

Staff.—The Staff strength of the Corporation at the beginning of the year was 19,997 and it was increased to 20,662 at the end of the year under review. The recommendations of the Pay Committee were implemented and the existing Scales of Pay were revised with effect from 1st January 1967. The existing 35 scales of pay were rationalised into 18. The Corporation also revised the Scales of Pay to Officers with effect from 1st January 1967.

Labour and Welfare.—The relations between the Management and the Unions in the Corporation were cordial. The Employees' Co-operative Credit Society continued to provide loans to the staff. A sum of Rs. 49.82 lakhs was sanctioned towards loans to 5,194 staff of the Corporation during the year. The Corporation continued to render assistance to the Co-operative Housing Societies by way of loans for purchasing plots and for construction of houses to the Officers and staff.

The A.P.S.R.T.C, continued to provide facilities for training and practice in various games and also encouraged cultural programmes conducted by the Staff.

The Employees and their families continued to receive free medical aid by the Corporation during the year.

Routes and Route Kilometres.—The total number of routes and route kilometres as on the last day of the year under report were 387 and 13,144.9 respectively.

Fleet.—The bus fleet of the Corporation decreased from 2,411 at the beginning of the year to 2,372 at the end of the year. 249 new buses were put on road and 288 old buses with five trailers were withdrawn. 1,411 Engines with 622 buses were completely overhauled in the Workshops of the Corporation and were operated during the year.

Nationalisation.—No new areas were taken-up for nationalisation during the year under report.

Basic Fare.—There was no change in basic fares during the year under report and the basic fares continued to be charged as in the previous year.

Operation of services :

In City and Suburban Service, the number of buses operated was 337 as against 350 in the previous year. The total number of passengers carried decreased from 1,068.30 lakhs to 815.61 lakhs. The traffic

earnings also decreased from Rs. 229.61 lakhs to Rs. 186.28 lakhs during the year.

(b) *District Services.*—In the district services, the average number of buses operated was 1,639 as against 1,605 in the previous year. The total number of passengers carried decreased from 1,990.26 lakhs during the previous year to 1,855.19 lakhs during the year under report.

Inter-State Operations.—The Inter-State Services continued to be operated into Mysore, Maharashtra and Madras States and no further services were introduced during the year under report.

Revenue and Expenditure.—The provisional total revenue receipts (including the Sales of Tyre-retreading Unit and Printing Press) during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,969.42 lakhs as against Rs. 2,106.07 lakhs during the previous year. The provisional revenue expenditure (including the cost of Tyre-Retreading Unit and Printing Press) during the year amounted to Rs. 1,995.16 lakhs as against Rs. 2,056.72 lakhs. The net provisional deficit after providing for Depreciation, Interest on Capital and other provisions worked out to Rs. 25.74 lakhs as against the net surplus of Rs. 49.35 lakhs during the previous year. After providing for the ex-gratia payment for the year the deficit is likely to increase from Rs. 25.74 lakhs to Rs. 45.24 lakhs.

Capital.—The capital requirements of the Corporation continued to be provided by the State and Central Governments in the ratio of 3:1. As on the last day of the year, the total contribution of the participating Governments stood at Rs. 1005.80 lakhs comprising of Rs. 757.91 lakhs from the State Government and Rs. 247.89 lakhs from the Central Government.

Conclusion.—Thus, inspite of heavy shortfall in the traffic earnings to the tune of Rs. 373.00 lakhs and increase of expenditure by Rs. 25.88 lakhs on staff, due to enhancement of Pay and Allowances, etc. as a result of the implementation of Revised Pay Scales 1967 and provision of Rs. 26.00 lakhs, an additional contribution to the Insurance Fund to meet the cost of burnt vehicles and damages of Corporation property, the year under report is likely to result in a marginal loss of only Rs. 45.25 lakhs as against 61.90 lakhs estimated in the Revised Budget for 1969-70.

State Transport Authority

Organisation and set up.—The Transport Commissioner is the 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.

For Administrative convenience, the State is divided in 15 regions, each region comprising one revenue district in the Andhra area and two districts in the Telangana area excepting the twin cities of Hyderabad, and Secunderabad and Hyderabad District, which constitute a separate region. There is one Regional Transport Officer in charge of each region. The region comprising of the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and Hyderabad District is under the control of a Deputy Transport Commissioner who is the Secretary, Regional

Transport Authority Hyderabad. He has two Gazetted Assistants in the grade of Regional Transport Officers.

There are four Deputy Transport Commissioners with Headquarters at Kakinada, Guntur, Kurnool and Hyderabad. There is one Regional Motor Vehicles Inspector, attached to each Deputy Transport Commissioner.

There is one Joint Regional Transport Officer in each of the districts of Krishna, Guntur and Visakhapatnam in addition to the Regional Transport Officer.

There are 4 Regional Motor Vehicles Inspectors, 46 Motor Vehicles Inspectors and 47 Assistant Motor Vehicles Inspectors.

Flying Squads.—There are four flying squads in the State with headquarters at Hyderabad, Guntur, Visakhapatnam and Kurnool.

Powers and functions of the various offices.—The Transport Commissioner is the appellate authority against the orders passed by the Regional Transport Authorities under Section 60 of the Motor Vehicles Act. He is also the controller for the enforcement of (1) Motor Cars (Distribution and Sales) Control Order, 1959, (2) Scooters (Distribution and Sale).

Immediately, after the Transport Commissioner, the Secretary, State Transport Authority is the Chief Executive Officer of the State Transport Authority and he exercises administrative control over all the subordinate officers in the office in addition to his duties 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 their respective Regional Transport Authorities. For prompt and quick disposal of routine matters certain powers like renewal of permits, grant of private and public carrier permits and temporary permits etc., 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 Commissioners are to inspect the 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 64 of the Motor Vehicles Act against the orders passed by the Secretaries of Regional Transport Authorities. They are also the appellate authorities under Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1963 and the rules made thereunder.

The duty of the four Flying Squads is to make surprise checks on Motor Vehicles for contravention of the provisions of the Motor Vehicles

Act, Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation Act and the rules framed thereunder, arrest leakage of revenue to the State and to enforce the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act and Motor Vehicles Taxation Act more effectively.

Departmental Tribunals :

(a) *The State Transport Authority.*—It is constituted with the Transport Commissioner as the Chairman, Chief Engineer (Roads and Buildings) and a Non-Official Member as its members.

(b) *The Appellate Authority.*—It consists of the Transport Commissioners as Chairman and the other members of the State Transport Authority as members.

Appeals and revision petitions.—The State Transport Authority and the Appellate Authority meet as frequently as is necessary. The number of meetings held by the State Transport Authority, Transport Commissioner and Appellate Authority during the year under report were 11, 15 and 20 respectively. The number of appeals and revision petitions received from disposal by the State Transport Authority, Transport Commissioner and Appellate Authority during the year including those pending as on 1st April 1969 were 581, 328 and 848 respectively. The number of appeals disposed of during the year by the said authorities were 162, 247 and 357 respectively. The number of revision petitions and appeals pending for disposal by the State Transport Authority, Appellate Authority and Transport Commissioner as on 1st April 1970 are 419, 491 and 81 respectively.

(c) *Regional Transport Authorities.*—For the purpose of regulating road transport industry and for control of traffic, a separate Regional Transport Authority is constituted for each district in the State. A Regional Transport Authority is constituted with the Collector of the district as Chairman and other official and non-official members. The quorum prescribed for the Regional Transport Authority, Hyderabad is five and three for all other Regional Transport Authorities.

The Regional Transport Authorities have been given full discretion in the opening of new routes, introduction of additional buses on the existing routes with a view to provide adequate and efficient transport facilities to the travelling public.

There has been no competition between road and rail transport in the State and the railway authorities are kept informed wherever new routes are opened. Additional buses were put on the existing routes and variation to the existing routes were proposed and their views were considered.

Inter-State Services :

Inter State permits were granted on the basis of reciprocal agreements. The State had entered into agreement with all the neighbouring States and also with Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Punjab. The distribution of permits on inter-State routes is based on the principle of parity. Variations to the existing stage carriage permits are agreed to, by mutual correspondence and agreements with the States concerned.

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 tourist taxies of each State to ply in all the four States.

Single-Point Tax :

The principle of single point tax is observed in respect of the tax on Motor Vehicles as well as tax on passengers and goods, in respect of vehicles plying between Andhra Pradesh and the States of Tamil Nadu and Mysore. With regard to Maharashtra, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh States, the single point tax system is observed in so far as tax on Motor Vehicles only is concerned. This State is collecting separately surcharge content of Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Tax from the Vehicles of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh States as those States are also collecting tax on passengers and goods.

Restrictions regarding plying of lorries on Inter-State and Inter-Staff routes.—The Police for the operation of goods vehicles was formulated with a view to provide free flow of traffic on inter-State as well as inter-State routes in order to keep pace with increasing demand for provision of additional transport facilities due to the economic development in the country. This has 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 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 among the States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamilnadu, Maharashtra and Mysore for operation of 200 public carriers of each of the five States throughout the five States on National and State Highways, with composite permits in the Home State without the countersignature in the other four States. The vehicles operating under this agreement can operate on all National and State Highways with a deviation upto 38 Kilometers with a view to reach a recognised market place or established consignee or consigner. The vehicles operating on the basis of the above agreement have to pay an annual tax of Rs. 500 to each of the reciprocating States in addition to the taxes levied by the Home State.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES OF DIFFERENT
CATEGORIES AS ON 31-3-1970

| Name of the District | Stage Carriages | Public Carriers | Private Carriers | Contract Carriages | Motor Cycles & Scooter | Motor Cars | Others |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. Adilabad | 80 | 102 | 64 | 13 | 190 | 213 | 10 |
| 2. Ananthpnr | 250 | 408 | 62 | 11 | 313 | 447 | 63 |
| 3. Chittoor | 552 | 662 | — | 63 | 298 | 690 | 153 |
| 4. Cuddapah | 275 | 450 | 58 | 24 | 174 | 214 | 31 |
| 5. East Godavari | 354 | 750 | 139 | 180 | 4,172 | 1,594 | 802 |
| 6. Guntur | 695 | 1,293 | — | 171 | 1,256 | 1,518 | 99 |
| 7. Hyderabad | 393 | 2,614 | 1,843 | 1,529 | 15,269 | 13,899 | 269 |
| 8. Karimnagar | 159 | 189 | 39 | 42 | 321 | 380 | 91 |
| 9. Khammam | 131 | 111 | 40 | 10 | 256 | 233 | 12 |
| 10. Krishna | 356 | 2,167 | 63 | 157 | 1,772 | 1,605 | 396 |
| 11. Kurnool | 309 | 452 | 39 | 78 | 227 | 389 | 21 |
| 12. Mahaboobnagar | 181 | 73 | 32 | 3 | 130 | 135 | 6 |
| 13. Medak | 134 | 56 | 12 | 4 | 80 | 56 | 103 |
| 14. Nalgonda | 272 | 148 | 46 | 76 | 335 | 330 | 15 |
| 15. Nellore | 330 | 280 | 25 | 56 | 504 | 479 | 13 |
| 16. Nizamabad | 128 | 512 | 95 | 100 | 789 | 452 | 25 |
| 17. Srikakulam | 206 | 295 | — | 28 | 266 | 244 | 5 |
| 18. Visakhapatnam | 274 | 523 | 207 | 158 | 2,231 | 1,686 | 69 |
| 19. Warangal | 140 | 210 | 60 | 55 | 595 | 434 | 31 |
| 20. West Godavari | 238 | 542 | 40 | 157 | 1,770 | 1,360 | 1,624 |
| TOTAL | 5,457 | 11,836 | 2,664 | 2,915 | 30,948 | 26,258 | 3,838 |

CHAPTER XIX

MISCELLANEOUS GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

Forests :

Organisation—Territorial Divisions.—During the year 1969-70 there were no changes in the jurisdiction of territorial divisions, ranges, etc., excepting the following :

In order to orient the boundaries of Warangal and Kothagudem Circles with boundaries of Revenue districts of Warangal and Khammam, certain adjustments were made. Due to this reorganisation, a new Range Mangapet was formed in Warangal Division with areas transferred from Paloncha Division of Kothagudem Circle. One Forest Block Pandem of Kothagudem Division of Kothagudem Circle was transferred to Kothagudem Range of Mahbubabad Division of Warangal Circle.

Three Blocks Jamalapalli, Motlatimmapur and Garla were transferred from Mahabubabad Range of Mahbubabad Division of Warangal Circle to Kothagudem Division of Kothagudem Circle. However, considering the administrative convenience these 3 blocks have again been re-transferred to Mahbubabad Division with effect from 1st November 1969, though they lie in Khammam District.

As per the orders contained in the Chief Conservators Proceedings No. 71926/L3/68, dated 20th March 1969 a new Range in Bellampally Division with Headquarters at Tiryani was formed with effect from 1st April 1969 by reorganising the existing ranges in Bellampally Division and by transferring one Section with 2 beats from Mancherial and one section with 3 beats from Kagaznagar Division in order to prevent clearance of forest growth for illicit cultivation in vulnerable forest areas of Ex. Asifabad Range and to ensure effective control of the interior areas.

In view of the Chief Conservator's Proceedings No. 8539/L3/66, dated 10th April 1969, Ambagaon Forest Block of Adilabad Division with an extent of 1,200 Hectares has been transferred to Nirmal division along with the post of a Forest Guard for Administrative Convenience.

Working Plan Divisions.—During 1969-70, eight working plan Parties functioned at various Forest Divisions for the preparation of Working Plans.

Forest Settlement Officers.—The four Forest Settlement Officers with headquarters at Hyderabad, Srikakulam, Kakinada and Chittoor continued to perform their duties to finalise the work connected with the Settlement of Forest Blocks notified under Section 4 Andhra Pradesh Forest Act, 1967 in the entire State.

Territorial Charges.—The Administrative set up of the State Forest Department was as follows on 31st March 1970.

| | |
|-------------------|----|
| Circles | 7 |
| Divisions | 39 |

| | |
|---------------|-------|
| Ranges | 183 |
| Sections.. .. | 637 |
| Beats | 2,520 |

Forest Areas.—The total forest area in the State was 65,119.50 square Kilometres at the end of 1969-70. The break-up of the forest area according to the legal position is as follows :—

| | Square Kilometres |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| (i) Reserved Forests | 44,196.54 |
| (ii) Reserved lands | 19,332.17 |
| (iii) Un-notified areas | 1,590.79 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 65,119.50 |
| | <hr/> |

The total length of boundaries of forest blocks as on 31st March 1970 was 61,485.13 Kilometres.

Details of area disreserved.—An area of 7,392.07 hectares was dis-reserved during the year under report.

An area of 4,159.55 hectares of Forest in Sriharikota Island of Nellore South Division has been handed over along with all the existing casurina, cashew and eucalyptus plantations to the Atomic Energy Commission on 22nd September 1969 for the Establishment of East Coast Launching Station.

Management of Forests.—Almost all the Forest areas in the State excepting some small patches which have been taken over by Forest Department recently have been brought under sanctioned Working Plans and are being managed on scientific lines. Presently the work of revision of Working Plans of eight divisions is in progress.

Out-turn of timber and other forest produce :

Timber and Fuel.—During the year 1969-70, 1,342 timber and fuel coupes, comprising an area of 1,11,245 hectares were sold for an amount of Rs. 3,56,36,374. Apart from this 329 timber and thinning coupes comprising an area of 4,847 hectares were worked departmentally. The timber, charcoal and fuel obtained from the forests during the year under report is as follows :—

| Name of Produce | Quantity |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| (i) Timber | 1,99,389.41 Cubic metres |
| (ii) Firewood | 4,54,199.28 Tonnes |
| (iii) Charcoal | 24,440.07 Tonnes |

Other Minor Forest Produce.—The quantity of important Minor Forest Produce obtained from Forests during the year under report is as follows :—

| | | | |
|-------------------|----|----|--------------------|
| (i) Bamboo | .. | .. | 1,84,967.76 Tonnes |
| (ii) Beedi Leaves | .. | .. | 24,324.33 Tonnes |

Forest Settlement and Survey.—The work connected with surveys, demarcations, submission of Section 4 proposals, settlement and submission of Section 15 Notifications, in respect of all the unnotified Forest Blocks and economic beroons was in full swing and there has been a steady improvement in this field of activity during the year under report.

Supply of P.T. Poles.—During the period under review 550 teak poles costing Rs. 16,500 and 300 teak poles costing Rs. 9,000 were supplied by the District Forest Officer, Saw Mill Division, Jannaram and the Divisional Forest Officer, Nirmal respectively to the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

Supply of Sealing Wax.—1,550 Kgs. of sealing wax was supplied to the Director of Stationery Department by the Divisional Forest Officer, Nirmal for an amount of Rs. 6,801.60.

Supply of Agricultural Implements :

Thatching grass, fodder grass, domestic fuel, etc.—Under the terms of leases, the contractors of forest coupes are required to supply agricultural implements and fuel to the local villagers from their coupes, at the rates approved by the District Collectors as specified in the sale notices. The existing rates for the supply of agricultural implements as approved by the Collector, in Adilabad District are as follows :—

| Sl.No. | Name of implement | Unit | Rate |
|--------|-------------------|--------------|------|
| | | | Rs. |
| 1. | Dumpa | .. Each | 1.25 |
| 2. | Kola | .. Each | 8.00 |
| 3. | Paley | .. Each | 2.50 |
| 4. | Guntak | .. Each | 2.00 |
| 5. | Noga | .. Each | 2.50 |
| 6. | Irsu | .. Each | 0.25 |
| 7. | Kandi | .. Each | 8.00 |
| 8. | Doura | .. Each | 1.00 |
| 9. | Gorru | .. Each | 2.50 |
| 10. | Fuel | .. Cart Load | 3.00 |

Thatched and Fodder grass is allowed to be removed in head loads from the forests free of cost *vide* G.O. Ms. No. 1797, dated 4th September 1967. The green manure leaf is sold at a nominal cost of Rs. 0.25 paise per cart load in Guntur Circle.

The following items of forest produce were supplied from Bhadrachalam South Division at seniorage rates for domestic and agricultural needs to the public.

| Sl. No. | Forest Product. | Quantity | Amount |
|---------|------------------|---------------|----------|
| 1. | Bamboos .. | 950 Numbers | 19.00 |
| 2. | Thorn Bamboos | 14 Cart Loads | 21.00 |
| 3. | Fuel .. | 76 Cart Loads | 50.65 |
| 4. | Rough Stone .. | 38 Units | 45.60 |
| 5. | Fencing material | 52 Cart Loads | 78.00 |
| 6. | Timber .. | 10,954 Cft. | 1,606.15 |

The local buroods (maidars) are supplied with their requirements of bamboos from the bamboo coupes at a seniorage rate of Rs. 12.50 per 100 bamboos as per G.O. Ms. No. 41, Food and Agriculture Department, dated 8th January 1970.

Teak sawn waste such as parata (cut ends) and Saw dust obtained at Government Saw Mill, Jannaram is supplied to the ryots for their bonafide and domestic consumption at the rates fixed by the Government from time to time.

The details of produce supplied to the ryots at concessional rates, during the year under report are furnished below :—

| | Rs. |
|--|-----------|
| A. 98 Cart loads of Parata at Rs. 12 per Cart load .. | 1,176.00 |
| B. 66 Lorry loads of Parata at Rs. 150 per Lorry load | 9,900.00 |
| C. 2 Lorry loads of Parata at Rs. 130 .. | 260.00 |
| D. 22½ Cart loads of cut ends at Rs. 4 per Cart load | 90.00 |
| E. 2 Lorry loads of cut ends at Rs. 60 per Lorry load | 120.00 |
| F. 84 Lorry loads (5 tonnes) of cut ends at Rs. 80 per lorry load | 6,720.00 |
| G. 1 lorry load (7.5 tonnes) of cut ends at Rs. 120 per lorry load | 120.00 |
| H. 6 Lorry loads of Saw dust at Rs. 80 per lorry load | 480.00 |
| | 18,866.00 |

The scheme for removal of dead and dry fuel as a measure of fire protection, by issuing permits in Karimnagar division first sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 1046, dated 12th July 1968 was continued during the year 1969-70. 170 permits were issued at the rate of Rs. 2 per permit and an amount of Rs. 340 was collected.

Concession to the Tribal Population.—To improve the lot of tribals in interior areas and to have sufficient labour force near work spots, five Forest villages were constituted in Adilabad Circle with an area of 951.65 hectares. It has now been decided that all these villages should be converted into revenue villages so as to extend to them facilities such as taccavi loans, etc.

The tribal population in Nagarkurnool Division of Hyderabad Circle continued to enjoy the concessions of free removal of Parka Mohava and thatching grass from the reserve forest as per G.O. Ms. No. 97, Food and Agriculture Department, dated 19th January 1967.

Yanadis in Sriharikota Island were engaged in Departmental works and also by contractors and they are being paid in addition to the wages, a bonus of 45% for collection of Minor Forest Produce.

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.

The cattle of Chenchus are allowed free grazing in the forest, besides providing lands to them inside the Reserve Forest for cultivation.

For the amelioration of tribals the Department is raising coffee plantations in agency areas of Visakhapatnam district. Only tribals are engaged by Departments for the execution of works in Coffee plantation areas.

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 will expire in March, 1971. Almost all Bamboo coupes in Adilabad Circle were allotted to Sirpur Paper Mills. Apart from Adilabad Circle 17 coupes have been leased out to the Sirpur Paper Mills in Khammam and Paloncha Divisions of Kothagudem Circle.

As far as Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills is concerned, 74 series were leased out to them on long term basis.

In order to encourage Katha Industry, Sundra trees of over 55 centimetres in girth at breast height in the entire Adilabad Forest Circle were leased out for a period of 20 years from 1968-69. The royalty payable by the leasee is Rs. 6 per tree. During the year under review, i.e., upto end of June, 1969, 33,157 trees were extracted from Coupe No. 1 of Kagaznagar Division and a part of Coupe No. 2 in Nirmal division and a royalty of Rs. 1,98,942 was collected.

In Chittoor district there are 4 Sandal Wood Factories, 3 at Kuppam and one at Mulakacheruvu, where Sandal oil is extracted from the wood. These factories however, obtain their requirement of wood from Mysore and Madras States.

Fire Protection.—During the year under report 201 fire incidences were reported in the State and a total area of 13,500.74 hectares was reported to have been burnt. Intensive publicity measures were undertaken this year, to see that damages by fires are minimised. Fire Protection Week was also celebrated throughout the State to focus public attention on the evils of Forest Fires during January, 1970.

Free Grants.—During the year under report, 1,594 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.

Grazing.—Some special blocks have been opened in Padra of Nagar-kurnool Division and Nidgal of Nalgonda division where goat browsing is allowed as per Government Memo. No. 2621/For. II/67, dated 3-10-1968. An amount of Rs. 6,407 was collected during the year 1969-70 by allowing goat browsing in these blocks.

Forest Offences :

At the beginning of the year, there were altogether 95,625 offence cases pending final disposal.

| | | | |
|------------|----|----|--------|
| Prosecuted | .. | .. | 7,155 |
| Compounded | .. | .. | 85,109 |
| U.D.O.Rs. | .. | .. | 3,361 |

The break up of offence cases booked during the year (1969-70) is as follows :—

| | | | |
|------------|----|----|--------|
| Prosecuted | .. | .. | 4,033 |
| Compounded | .. | .. | 34,753 |
| U.D.O.Rs. | .. | .. | 2,942 |

The cases disposed of during the year are as follows :

| | | | |
|------------|----|----|--------|
| Convicted | .. | .. | 1,645 |
| Acquitted | .. | .. | 496 |
| Compounded | .. | .. | 41,765 |
| U.D.O.Rs. | .. | .. | 3,553 |

A total compounding fee of Rs. 25,15,028.00 was collected during the year while a total compounding fee of Rs. 34,94,373.00 was pending collection at the close of the year.

During the year under report, 343 cases involving lorries and 3,583 cases of goat browsing were booked. A major portion of the above offence cases were detected and booked by the Flying Squad Parties and Red Sanders anti-smuggling squad.

During the year, one road with a length of 17 kilometres was formed at a cost of Rs. 7,082.60. At the close of 1969-70, there were 578 roads under the control of Forest Department covering a length of 5,197.93 kilometres.

Buildings.—During the year under report the following buildings were constructed.

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. Rest Houses | 3 |
| 2. Seed Stores | 3 |
| 3. Auction Halls | 1 |
| 4. Forester Quarters | 1 |

Plantations.—The details of plantations, indicating the extents of areas of various important species, raised during the year under report and the extents of areas of plantations of various species existing at the close of the year under report are furnished below :—

| Sl.No. | Name of species. | Area planted during 1969-70 in hectares. | Total existing plantation area at the close of the year in hectares. |
|--------|---|--|--|
| 1. | Teak | 2,528 | 24,484 |
| 2. | Eucalyptus | 420 | 9,031 |
| 3. | Cashew | 323 | 14,118 |
| 4. | Casurina | 996 | 11,308 |
| 5. | Red-Sanders | 23 | 830 |
| 6. | Sandalwood | 529 | 1,094 |
| 7. | Bamboo | 1,287 | 7,068 |
| 8. | Soft wood | 2 | 479 |
| 9. | Sissoo | 16 | 178 |
| 10. | Coffee | 5 | 474 |
| 11. | Pineapple | .. | 26 |
| 12. | Bursara | 20 | 94 |
| 13. | Other Miscellaneous species and mixed plantations | 1,552 | 27,949 |
| | Total | 7,701 | 97,133 |

Scheme implemented under Development plans :

Establishment of Zoological Garden.—This is a spill over scheme formulated in the Second Five Year Plan and continued during the Fourth Five Year Plan intended to establish a modern Zoo at Hyderabad as a centre of attraction to the visitors. An amount of Rs. 6.40 lakhs was provided in the Annual Plan for 1969-70. Government have given additional a sum of Rs. 5.25 lakhs in order to take up works by Public Works Department and for purchase of animals and birds. An amount of Rs. 10.85 lakhs has been spent, for the development of the Zoo.

Teak Plantations.—An amount of Rs. 16.90 lakhs was provided in the required annual plan for 1969-70 to raise plantations over an area of 2,624 hectares.

Casurina Plantations.—The Scheme is intended to raise Casurina Plantations to meet the increasing demand for fuel and poles. An amount of Rs. 7.38 lakhs has been provided in the revised annual plan for 1969-70 to raise plantations over an area of 996 hectares. A sum of Rs. 7.29 lakhs has been spent and the entire physical target has been achieved.

Forest Education.—An amount of Rs. 1.40 lakhs was provided in the revised annual plan of 1969-70 and Rs. 1.38 lakhs has been spent. The capacity of Forester's class has been maintained at 60 candidates per session.

Forest Research.—This is a scheme which envisages the opening of Research Centres. An amount of Rs. 15,000 has been provided in the annual plan for 1969-70. Government have sanctioned the scheme during September, 1969 and the posts of Geneticist and Assistant Soil Chemist etc., have since been filled up. An amount of Rs. 5,000 has been spent on purchase of equipment, etc.

Forest Consolidation.—This scheme is intended to carry out the works of survey and demarcation of the beroon areas and Zamindari forests taken over by the Department and settlement of illicit cultivation and clearance of boundaries and fixation of Cairns, preparation of notifications under various sections of Forest Act etc. An amount of Rs. 1.20 lakhs was provided in the annual plan for 1969-70 out of which a sum of Rs. 1.19 lakhs has been spent, to implement the scheme.

Bursera Plantations.—An amount of Rs. 19,000 was provided in the Annual Plan for 1969-70 to raise the plantations over an area of 10 hectares. The entire amount has been spent and the physical target achieved.

Red-Sanders.—An amount of Rs. 15,000 was provided in the annual plan for 1969-70 and the entire amount has been spent. The target of 10 hectares has been achieved.

Quick growing species.—This scheme is intended to raise plantations of Eucalyptus and Bamboos to supply raw material for paper and pulp industries. An amount of Rs. 8.25 lakhs was provided in the annual plan for 1969-70 to raise the plantations over an area of 1,688 hectares. A sum of Rs. 8.21 lakhs has been spent and plantations were raised over an area of 1,687 hectares.

Soil Conservation Schemes :

Raising of Coffee Plantations.—This scheme is intended to provide employment to economically backward tribals in the agency area by growing coffee which is a good foreign exchange earner and also serve as a Soil Conservation measure. An amount of Rs. 8.00 lakhs was provided in the annual plan for 1969-70, out of which a sum of Rs. 7.98 lakhs has been spent. The physical target fixed is 5 hectares of new plantations and to maintain the old plantations of 469 hectares. The entire physical target has been achieved.

Centrally Sponsored and Assisted Schemes :

Soil Conservation Works in River Valleys Project-Machkund Basin.—This scheme is intended to carry out Soil Conservation Works in catch-

ment area of Machkund Basin. An amount of Rs. 8.00 lakhs was provided in the Annual Plan for 1969-70. An amount of Rs. 11.97 lakhs has been spent.

Forest Resources Survey.—An amount of Rs. 96,000 was provided in the annual plan for 1969-70 for undertaking the survey of wood resources in Mahaboobnagar district over an area of 640 kilometers.

Cashew Package Programme.—An amount of Rs. 61,000 was sanctioned by Government of India for carrying out plant protection measures during 1969-70 over an area of 875 hectares. Only an expenditure of Rs. 33,000 was incurred and an area of 480 hectares was treated.

Drought Relief Work.—An amount of Rs. 2.70 lakhs was spent during the year 1969-70 on drought relief works in Mahaboobnagar, Khammam and Kurnool districts.

Wild Life :

Shooting Blocks.—During the year 1969-70, 35 shooting blocks were opened for public and 15 for foreign tourists.

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. From the modest beginning made in 1963, the Park has become a premier picnic spot in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and is the largest Zoo in the country.

During the year 5,15,723 persons visited the Zoo and an amount of Rs. 1,66,560 was realised as revenue.

Vanamahotsava.—In view of the disturbed conditions prevailing in the city, the Vanamahotsava function was not celebrated at State Capital during 1969-70. Speeches of the Forest Minister and other officers were broadcasted on All India Radio, Hyderabad.

Publicity.—During the year, the following pamphlets, posters and folders were issued by the Department.

Pamphlets.—Minister's appeal in connection with the "Forest Fire Protection" and Wild Life Week Celebrations.

Folders.—Two folders on the following subjects were issued.

1. On Forest Fires.
2. On Wild Life Preservation.

Posters.—A poster with Lion (The National Animal of India) was published on the occasion of Vanyaprani Saptah.

Films.—During the year 3 films (16 mm.) were added to the Film Library of the Department.

Wild Life Week.—Wild Life Week was celebrated during the year at the Nehru Zoological Park. The President of India, Sri V.V. Giri and Smt. Giri graced the functions.

Revenue and Expenditure :

The total revenue of Forest Department during the year 1969-70 was Rs. 6,01,15,919. The total expenditure incurred during the year under Plan and Non-Plan items was Rs. 3,10,45,317 out of which Rs. 2,53,72,706 was under Non-Plan and Rs. 56,72,611 was incurred under plan schemes. The net surplus revenue of the Forest Department during the year 1969-70 is Rs. 2,90,70,602.

Accommodation :

This branch of the Genral Administration 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 acquire and allot private buildings in the Twin Cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

The following are the statistics of private buildings allotted by the Authorised Officer during the year under report :

| | |
|---|----|
| (1) Total number of buildings allotted to Government Offices | 54 |
| (2) Total number of buildings allotted for the residences of Government employees | 73 |

Nearly 2,356 applications for allotment of private buildings for residential purpose and about 60 requisitions for allotment of office accommodation were on the waiting list at the close of the Financial Year under review.

Prosecutions were launched in 12 cases for contravention of the provisions of the aforesaid Act. The number of cases which resulted in conviction and in acquittal is 3 and 5 respectively. The number of prosecution cases pending at the end of the year is 11.

Office of the Estate Officer.—The Officer continued to function during the year under report with these duties :

1. Collection of arrears of rents and current rents from the occupants of the Government buildings.
2. Eviction of unauthorised occupants under Andhra Pradesh Public Premises (Eviction of unauthorised occupants) Act.
3. Summary dispossession on buildings under Andhra Pradesh Buildings (Lease, Rent and Eviction) Control Act.

The office is comprised of two write viz. Eviction Unit and Rent Collection Unit with different duties assigned to each.

Eviction Unit.—This unit, under the supervision of two Deputy Tahsildars, attends to the work relating to eviction of unauthorised occupants from the public premises, summary dispossession of unauthorised occupants from private buildings. During the year under report 138 cases relating to both private buildings and Government buildings, were referred to the Estate Officer, for eviction of unauthorised occupants. Out of these 67 cases were disposed of and 71 cases were pending. This pendency was due to the fact that section 5 (1) of the Andhra Pradesh Public Premises (Eviction of unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1961 was struck down by the High Court of Andhra Pradesh and consequently this Act was enacted again in 1968.

Collection of Rents Unit :

Arrears of Rents.—This Unit is incharge of collection of current and arrears of rent for the Government, buildings. The total arrears of rent pertaining to the period from April, 1965 to March, 1969 was Rs. 238,162 out of which an amount of Rs. 11,739 was realised till November, 1969. Still there is a balance of Rs. 2,26,423 which includes a sum of Rs. 1.44 lakhs relating to quarters in the Military lines.

Current Rents.—The total demand during the year was for Rs.4,23,156 out of which a sum of Rs. 3,92,197 was realised. The recovery of current rents outstanding was Rs. 30,959.

Election :

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. A. Preparation and Printing of Electoral Rolls : | |
| (i) Assembly and Parliamentary Constituencies .. | 20,44,523 |
| 2. (ii) Council Constituencies | 5,069 |
| 3. B. Conduct of Elections— | |
| (iii) House of the people and State Legislative Assembly (when held simultaneously) | 77,799 |
| 4. (iv) Legislative Council | 2,073 |
| 5. C. Conduct of Bye-Elections to— | |
| (i) House of the People. | 479 |
| 6. (ii) State Legislative Assembly | 40,309 |
| 7. (iii) Legislative Council | 5,148 |
| 8. Presidential Elections | 914 |

Items (1) and (3) are shareable by the State Government and the Government of India on 50 : 50 basis. The entire expenditure on items (5) and (8) above will be borne by the Government of India. Items (2), (4), (6) and (7) are exclusively borne by the State Government.

Receipts :

The total receipts for the period under report were to the tune of Rs. 14,000.00. The receipts are shareable by the State Government and the Government of India on 50 : 50 basis.

Government Gardens Department :

During the year 1964, the Government was pleased to take a major policy decision to centralise the gardens attached to various Government offices, Hospitals, Educational Institutions, Water Works Departments, etc. Under the Centralisation Scheme, one hundred and five Gardens were 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, 12 more gardens were added.

Object :

The original object of the Department was to layout and maintain gardens on behalf of the Government and provide only recreational facilities to the public. Making the city beautiful has been the additional object of the Department for the past seven years besides providing new features like the Horticultural Library open to the public, technical service and practical help.

Activities of the Department :

Plant Classification.—During the year under report about 92 species were identified. This is a continuing process. A large number of students from various schools and colleges from all over India as well as abroad, Indian and Foreign tourists visit the garden to study the botanical specimens. Plant material is often supplied to the Botany Departments for Laboratory studies and examinations.

The Jai Jawan and Jai Kissan topiary established during the previous year has now reached its perfection and is a great centre of attraction and inspiration to the public and is one of the most photographed features in the Public Garden. The Ashoka Pillar on the lawns of the Legislative Assembly has also become very attractive and a unique garden feature.

Horticultural Library.—The Horticultural Library has been growing since 1963 but it cannot yet be said that it has come of age. Only with a special grant from Government further additions can be made. Nevertheless, the list of library books added recently to the library makes quite an impression on the progress even with limited funds.

Plant Introduction.—New species and varieties of trees, shrubs and creepers have been added to the collection. While most of these are kept in the Public Garden Nursery for observation, acclimatisation and multiplication, others that thrive well under local conditions have been

planted at various places in the Public Gardens and other gardens in the city.

Nursery.—This Department maintains a first class Nursery where thousands of seasonal and perennial seedlings, rooted plants of shrubs and creepers and flowering and non-flowering shady avenue trees are propagated and sold to the public. The entire requirement of plants for the various gardens under the control of this Department is met from this Nursery. The revenue from the sale of plants has been doubled. New varieties and species have been introduced and multiplied for sale to the public.

Technical Advice.—The Director and his Assistants were approached by the public and industrial entrepreneurs for technical advice and practical help in designing, laying out and maintaining gardens. Over 5,000 persons were given advice on horticultural matters. As a result of this active co-operation, a large number of gardens have sprung up in and around the twin cities.

Flower Show and Garden Competition.—This Department whole-heartedly co-operated with the All India Industrial Exhibition Society, Hyderabad in conducting the Annual Horticultural Show and Garden competition, and carried away the majority of the prizes under various items.

This Department also participated with the State of Maharashtra in their International Flower Shows held in Bombay during the year at which the director was invited to be a judge.

Film Shooting.—The Government were pleased to reduce the fees for the film shooting in the Government Gardens last year from Rs. 300 to Rs. 100 per day. In spite of the substantial reduction, the film industry did not take advantage of the same. This concession has been extended during the year under report.

Printing Department :

During the year 1969-70 Government Central Press continued to function with other branches mentioned before headed by a Director.

1. Government Central Press.
2. Secretariat Press.
3. Inspector-General of Police Press,
4. Telugu Press.
5. High Court Press.
6. Publication Bureau.
7. Government Press, Kurnool.

The sanctioned strength of workers of the Government Central Press and the Branch Presses was 3,250 for the year under review. The total expenditure of the Department during the year was Rs. 92,58,443.70 excluding the over time and the private printing charges.

Government Central Press, Hyderabad and the Government Press, Kurnool, was functioning in two shifts.

Government Central Press.—Government Central Press undertook the printing of the Andhra Pradesh Weekly Gazette, Extraordinary Gazette, Budget 1970-71, Civil Lists, State Administration Report 1968-69, 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.

The total number of jobs undertaken during the year was 2,855.

Out-turn.—The out-turn of the Government Press in terms of units is as follows :

| | | | Royal 8-vo size pages |
|------------------------------------|----|----|---------------------------|
| I. Composing | .. | .. | 1,64,076 |
| II. Printing | .. | .. | 702.40 lakhs impressions. |
| III. Binding : | | | |
| (u) Loose Copies | .. | .. | 2,28,15,000 |
| (b) Wire stitched & Wrapper bound. | | | 54,20,000 |
| (c) Sewn & Bound | .. | .. | 1,69,000 |
| (d) Embossing | .. | .. | 17,38,000 |
| (e) Numbering | .. | .. | 3,35,29,000 |
| (f) Covers | .. | .. | 19,40,000 |
| (g) Ruling | .. | .. | 3,30,61,000 |
| (h) Full bound | .. | .. | 2,617 |
| (i) Half Bound | .. | .. | 4,806 |
| (j) Quarter Bound | .. | .. | 3,752 |

During the year under review the number of currents received in Government Central Press were 62,251 and despatched 31,998.

A sum of Rs. 64,799.20 paise was realised towards subscriptions and sale of the Andhra Pradesh Gazette during the year.

Private Printing.—The value of the work done at Private Presses by this Department, Heads of Departments and the Collectors works out to Rs. 82,101.00 excluding the election work and the printing work relating to the High Court Records. Payment, was however made to the extent of Rs. 65,942.42 paise only.

Over time.—The expenditure on over time during the year under report was Rs. 7,34,466.51.

Welfare Activities :

Library.—A library containing books on literature has been maintained for the use of workers. Books in different languages, i.e., English,

Telugu, Urdu and Hindi have been purchased and are being issued to workers.

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 Factory's Act and Rules under the supervision of Labour Welfare Officer.

Recreation activities.—Games material like Badminton, Volelyball and Tenniquoit have been purchased and they are being used by the workers who are interested in them. Musical instruments like Harmonium, Tabla and Dholki have also been procured for use on festive occasions and national functions.

Mutual Benefit Fund.—During the period under review a sum of Rs. 71,820 was paid to 21 workers.

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 dependants. During the period under review the Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 12,900 for the purchase of medicines, medical equipment and multi-vitamin tablets. The employees working in sections where they come in contact with lead fumes are provided multi-vitamin tablets and milk.

Supply of Bun and Milk.—The employees working in shifts are supplied each with one bun and 1/8 litre of milk daily on working days only. The expenditure in this regard has come to Rs. 94,475.12 for 1969-70.

Co-operative Society.—There is a Co-operative Credit Society run by the workers through an elected body by its members. The society has 1,596 members on its rolls. During the period under review a sum of Rs. 2,02,262 was advanced to 683 members (workers) as loans from the Society.

Home Guards Training.—76 workers have already received Home Guards Training and their services are utilised by the Government as and when required.

Workmen's Compensation.—During the period under review four workers met with accidents and sustained injuries. Three workers have been awarded compensation amounting to Rs. 2,422.

Secretariat Press.—The Secretariat Press consists of the following sections :—

| | | |
|--------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| (a) Confidential Section | } | Productive Sections. |
| (b) General Section | | |

(a) *Confidential Section.*—The 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.

3. Police Department.
4. Legislature Department.
5. General Administration Department.
6. Educational Institutions.

Social Works :

1. State Governor's Address (twice).
2. Budget Speech.
3. State Electricity Bonds.
4. State Gram Panchayat Election work, Ballot Paper Printing etc.,

General Section.—The 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. Financial resources for the 4th Five Year Plan, 1969-70.
2. Summary of the report of the Fifth Finance Commission.
3. Tourist Week Celebration Folders.
4. Evaluation Studies No. 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36.
5. Report of the Rayalaseema Development Board.
6. Season and Crop Report.
7. Statistical Abstract, 1968.
8. Hand book of Statistics.
9. Monthly Bulletin of Bureau of Economics and Statistics.
10. Detailed Books of Accountant General.
11. Report of the Regional Committee.
12. Report of the Public Accounts Committee.
13. Report of the Assurance Committee.
14. Police Administration Report 1966.
15. Police Administration Report, 1967.
16. Anantapur Gazetteer.
17. Report on Telangana Surpluses.
18. Budget Demands.

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 | 1,94.19 (lakhs). |
| 2. No. of Indents received | .. 3,228 |
| 3. No. of Indents completed | .. 3,279 |

I.G.P. Press.—The Press exclusively prints standardised forms of the Police Department and also other miscellaneous forms and reports.

Telugu Press.—The Telugu Press mainly undertakes the printing of “GRAMAYANI” of the Assembly Proceedings. The periodicals like “PODUPU” were printed in this Press. The important works printed at the Press during the year under review are as follows :

- (a) Telugu Budget Memorandum.
- (b) Starred Questions of Andhra Assembly and Council.
- (c) Periodicals : “Gramavani” and All India Radio School Broadcasts.
- (d) Booklets on :—
 - (i) Small Scale Industries Schemes.
 - (ii) Welfare of Jawans.
 - (iii) Drought Relief Measures.
 - (iv) Instructions to Enumerators (Census Dept. Work).
 - (v) Civil Defence of House Holders.
 - (vi) Instructions to polling personnel, of G.P. Elections.
 - (vii) Abbreviation for Metric Units in training type cards.
- (e) Ballot papers for Gram Panchayat Elections.

High Court Press.—The High Court Press deals with the printing of the daily cause list, ready list and works of a High Court of Andhra Pradesh. The Branch of Rajahmundry Jail was functioning satisfactorily during the year under review.

Publications 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 Proceedings and Council Proceedings and 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 Undertakings etc. Government Publications are on sale at the Lal Bahadur Sastry Show-room and also in the Publication Bureau Wing. Agents have also been appointed to sell the Government publications in the Twin Cities of Hyderabad, Secunderabad and in the Districts.

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 three languages. Lately, the printing of High Court Judgements and Indian Law Report has been entrusted to it.

Rubber Stamps.—Indents received were 524 and expenditure incurred on the supply of Rubber Stamps, works out to Rs. 11,529.77.

Construction of New Press Building.—An expenditure of Rs. 51 lakhs has been incurred towards construction of new press buildings, Adminis-

trative Block and Publication Bureau and Stationery Wings. It is likely that the press building will be completed by October, 1970.

Cost Accounts :

The Cost Accounting System was introduced in Government Central Press, Hyderabad with effect from 1-4-1964 and the Proforma Accounts for the years 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67 were prepared and forwarded to the Accountant General, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad. The Proforma Accounts for the year 1967-68 are under finalisation and will be forwarded to Accountant General shortly.

Necessary steps have been taken to enforce the task and to introduce Cost Account System in the Branch Presses with effect from 1969.

The Proforma Accounts for Government Press, Kurnool for the year 1967-68 have been sent to Accountant General.

Directorate of Printing, Stationery and Stores Purchase (Stores Purchase Wing) :

There was no change in the set up of the Stores Purchase Wing of Printing, Stationery and Stores Purchase Department on 31st March, 1970.

The year under review is the Fourth Year of its working after the bifurcation of the composite Stores Purchase and Industrial Marketing Department. Its scope and functions in the reconstitution set up have been 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 Director-General, Supplies and Disposals.

The Stores Purchase Wing was entrusted with the purchase of a large variety of miscellaneous items for the Press Workshop from February, 1968. 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 Charge was effected to enable the Printing Department to concentrate better on its service functions.

The year under review has registered a total purchase of stores worth Rs. 18,59,415.93.

The total value of purchases made during the Financial Year. 1969-70 through Small Scale Industrial Units was Rs. 48,719.70 paise,

Rate Contracts.—During the period under review, 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 Plank (required for the Stationery Department for packing purposes).

Indents.—The total number of indents received during the period under review was (89). The total Number of tender enquiries issued during the year under report was (21). These were published in the Andhra Pradesh Trade Bulletin, Indian Trade Journal and various News Papers.

Purchases.—The total value of Stores Ordered during the year was Rs. 18,59,415.93 Paise out of which Rs. 83,086.76 paise represented purchases against the Director-General, Supplies and Disposals, Rate Contracts and Rs. 48,719.70 Paise represented purchases from the Small Scale Industrial Units.

Registration.—The total number of firms registered during the year under report was 13, thus bringing the total number of firms registered till the end of 31st March 1970 to 832.

The total number of registration forms issued during the year was (51) and this fetched an income of Rs. 625.13. Out of these 16 Registration forms were issued at concessional rates to Small Scale Industrial Units.

Accounts.—The following are the details of receipts from the sale of tender forms etc.

| Sl. No. | Particulars. | Cost | Amounts of Sales Tax |
|---------|---|----------|----------------------|
| 1. | Sale Proceeds of Tender Forms .. | 1,097.00 | 33.80 |
| 2. | Fee towards the sale of Registration forms at full rates .. | 525.00 | 15.75 |
| | Excess Amount .. | 1.68 | |
| | Total Rs. .. | 1,623.68 | |
| 3. | Fee towards the sale of Registration forms at concessional rates to Small Scale Industrial Units .. | 80.00 | 2.40 |
| | Excess Amount .. | 0.30 | |
| | Total Rs. .. | 80.30 | |

| | | | | |
|----|---|-------|-----------|----|
| 4. | Total Permanent Security Deposit amount released | .. .. | 17,000.00 | .. |
| 5. | Total Permanent Security Deposit amount still to be released | .. .. | 93,000.00 | |
| 6. | No. of firms deposited permanent security Deposit this year (3) | .. .. | 3,000.00 | |

Statement showing Orders Placed by the Stores Purchase Wing of the Training, Stationery and Stores Purchase Department during the Year 1969-70 (Category-wise).

| Sl. No. | Name and Category | Value of Order placed (in Rs.) | Value of Orders placed against D.S.S. & D. Rate Contracts (in Rs.) | Total Value (in Rs.) |
|---------|------------------------|--------------------------------|--|----------------------|
| 1. | Stationery Articles | .. 14,48,458.74 | .. | 14,48,458.74 |
| 2. | Printing Materials | .. 3,27,870.43 | .. | 3,27,870.43 |
| 3. | Table Fans .. | .. .. | 2,592.00 | 2,592.00 |
| 4. | Ceiling Fans | .. .. | 2,636.35 | 2,636.35 |
| 5. | Fire Extinguishers | .. .. | 3,788.40 | 3,788.40 |
| 6. | Tyres and Tubes | .. .. | 6,017.01 | 6,017.01 |
| 7. | Audio-Visual Equipment | .. .. | 33,440.00 | 33,440.00 |
| 8. | Electrical Bulbs | .. .. | 3,210.00 | 3,210.00 |
| 9. | Refrigerators .. | .. .. | 19,700.00 | 19,700.00 |
| 10. | Water Coolers | .. .. | 11,225.00 | 11,225.00 |
| 11. | Air Cooler .. | .. .. | 478.00 | 478.00 |
| | | 17,76,329.17 | 83,086.76 | 18,59,415.93 |

Town Planning Department :

The Town Planning Department mainly functions under the Town Planning Act, 1920 and relevant chapters of Andhra Pradesh Municipalities Act, 1965, having the Director of Town Planning as the Head of the Department and other staff Gazetted and Non-Gazetted to assist him.

The preparation of Detailed Town Planning Schemes was undertaken and initiated in 37 Municipalities. In respect of new Municipalities constituted recently efforts are being made to take up Detailed Town Planning Scheme for areas which are in the process of rapid development.

There are 185 Detailed Town Planning Schemes under various stages of preparation in 37 Municipalities.

Layouts.—During the year 1969-70 this Department has prepared and approved 62 interim layouts in Town Planning Schemes areas and 71 Layouts in non-scheme areas under Andhra Pradesh Municipalities Act and furnished them to various Municipalities, Town Planning Trusts and other agencies.

Designs.—During the year under report this Department has prepared and approved 157 designs for various items such as shops, auditoriums, markets, schools, museums, stadiums, Municipal Offices, Panchayat Samithi Offices, Traffic Islands, reading rooms, Town Halls, Meeting Halls, Council Halls, Low Income Group Housing Quarters, Bus-Stands, etc.

Industrial and Residential areas.—During the year under report proposals for demarcation of Industrial and Residential areas have been received from Municipalities, out of which, proposals of 10 Municipalities have been approved and are under scrutiny of the Department.

Approval of installations.—During the year under report this Department received 822 applications for installation and running of mills for purposes like coffee grinding, flour and saw mills, rice hullers, oil mills, sugar cane crushers, etc., out of which 596 cases have been approved, 150 cases have been returned for want of complete particulars like topographical details and submission through Executive Officers.

Exemption under Building Rules.—During the year under report, this Department received 1,451 proposals for the grant of exemption from building rules, out of which 969 cases have been granted, 363 cases have been refused, and 119 cases are pending for want of required particulars at the end of the year under review.

Urban Development Execution of Town Planning Schemes.—During the year 1969-70, Government have provided an amount of Rs. 63,000 and sanctioned it to the Municipalities as loans for developments and improvements works in the Municipalities like laying of roads, parks, drains, culverts, playgrounds.

Village Housing Project Scheme.—Village Housing Project Scheme is a Centrally aided Scheme which envisages the construction and re-modelling of houses in selected villages by loan assistance on aided self-help basis in accordance with a phased programme. The Master Plans of the selected villages are drawn by the State Rural Housing Cell so as to enable the Villages to be remodelled sector by sector, the whole process to be completed in 8 to 10 years.

Master Plan Units.—During the Third Plan period, the Government of India have given financial assistance to the State Government for taking up certain towns and cities for the preparation of Master Plans and Regional Plans for the orderly development in view of the rapidly increasing population. The aim of the Master Plan is to regulate the future pattern of development in an organised way aggregating, residential, industrial, commercial and shopping areas and providing parks, playgrounds, medical health and educational facilities, etc., on sound principles.

The following towns were taken up during the Third Plan period by the Master Plan Units. (1) Hyderabad-Secunderabad, (2) Warangal, (3) Visakhapatnam, (4) Vijayawada, (5) Guntur, (6) Rajahmundry, (7) Kakinada, (8) Machilipatnam, (9) Nellore, (10) Kurnool, (11) Tenali, (12) Tirupathi, (13) Kothagudem and Nizamabad.

Regional Development Plan for Rayalaseema.—During this year the department has prepared plans and reports for the Regional Plan of Rayalaseema area which is a Backward Region.

Expenditure :—

| | | | Rs. |
|--------------------|----|----|-------------|
| Permanent Staff | .. | .. | 3,37,320.00 |
| Rural Housing Cell | .. | .. | 1,50,293.00 |
| Master Plan Unit | .. | .. | 5.476 lakhs |

Archaeology and Museum :

During the period under report there has been no change in the Administrative Set up of this Department except for two brief spells, *i.e.*, from 20th August 1969 to 2nd September 1969 and from 28th February 1970 to 12th March 1970 when the Deputy Director of Archaeology and Museums was in additional charge of the post of the Director of Archaeology and Museums.

Excavations—Peddabankur Excavation.—Peddabankur is presently a small village situated about 0.4 km. (2 furlongs) east to the road leading from Kareemnagar to Peddapalli. It was a Satavahana site and is now being systematically excavated thereby revealing much useful information.

The Chronology of the site.—The III field seasonal excavation revealed the presence of three distinct cultural periods.

Excavation at Golconda.—Minor excavation at Golconda was originally conducted in the beginning of the year 1969 at a cost of Rs. 1,000. The excavation was commenced at Qutubshahi Tombs at Golconda of Hyderabad District. During the Excavation at Qutubshahi Tombs, a summer house was unearthed, by the Director of Archaeology and Museums in the month of February 1969. Further minor excavation has been conducted in January 1970 at a cost of Rs. 10,000. This excavation was closed on 28th March 1970.

Exploration.—During the year under report, minor explorations have been conducted at the following four sites meeting the expenditure from the provision available in the normal budget.

Exploration at Kulpak.—Kolanupaka, now a tiny village is situated 7 Kilometers away from Alair, a Railway station on Secunderabad Kazipet section of the South Central Railway. There is a regular motorable road passing through this village connecting Alair and Siddipet.

The entire village and its surroundings were explored thoroughly and the following sites (1) Chakalavanidibba, (2) Mutyalamma Gadda,



A GENERAL VIEW OF SUMMER HOUSE AND A PALACE EXCAVATED AT GOLCONDA NEAR QUTUB SHAHI TOMBS
(THE UNEARTHING OF HIDDEN TREASURES)

(3) Raja Dwaram and (4) Ooba Dibba, were selected for exploration. The first two sites were previously explored. During 1969-70, the third site 'Raja Dwaram' has been taken up.

Gazula Banda.—Gazula Banda or Gazula Bendu literally means 'the rocky mound of bangles' and is situated on the bank of a big tank on the outskirts of Eitoor, a small village lying at a distance of 4.8 K.M. (3 miles) from Panigiri, a bus stop on the Hanumakonda-Suryapet main road in the Suryapet Taluk of Nalgonda district. The site can be approached either from Eitoor or from Panigiri by walk.

The exploration work yielded few sherds of Red and All black ware of coarse texture having incised wavy designs on Red background and oblique strokes executed in white on black respectively. A broken piece of the neck of a sprinkler, few rims and sherds of Red ware pots and bowls are some of the other notable finds.

A further excavation is necessary on the site to glean its full potentiality as the site is left half excavated for the paucity of funds.

Penuganchiprolu.—Penuganchiprolu known in common parlour as Penu Kamchiprolo, *i.e.*, Second Kanchi is situated 12.8 K.M. (8 miles) east of Jaggayyapeta of Krishna district on the right bank of of Munneru, a tributary of river Krishna which gave impetus for the development of a flourishing urban culture from the beginning of the Christian Era. The present village developed on the ruins of an ancient settlement.

The venue of exploration was concentrated in the Harizanvada and the mound situated is S. No. 200. On the basis of the Buddhist images and the pottery recovered in associated levels the site can safely be assigned to 2nd or 3rd centuries A.D.

Tenneru.—Tenneru situated 23 Kms. east of Vijayawada, is connected by Guntur-Machilipatnam Railway line. On the eastern side of the village in S. No. 192/3 several earthen ware legged sarcophagi (earthen ware tubs) containing skeletal remains of primary burials were brought to light. The site was very much disturbed by the villagers removing sand. The exploration revealed that the site was solely used as an ancient burial complex as scores of earthen ware tubs were seen side by side in one occupational phase.

Survey and Exploration.—Two regional Officers (Assistant Directors) were appointed in the last year with their Offices at Warangal and Guntur assigning one of the items of important work, *i.e.*, Survey and Exploration, with the necessary staff to work under them. During the year under report, the following sites have been surveyed and explored.

Ancient site at Garkipadu in Guntur District.— This is one of the popularly known Satavahana sites. The ancient habitation site, though very much disturbed by the villagers, is still a potential source of antiquarian remains if systematically excavated.

Vemuru in Guntur District.—During the agricultural operations a lime stone slab was brought to light by a villager by name Koganti Venkatasubbaiah in Survey No. 1122/1A of Aregalapadu, the corner

of which resembles the Art of Amaravati and Nagarjunakonda. The site was recommended for protection and inclusion in the exploration programme for the year 1970-71.

Panchalingala in Kurnool District.—Situated on the banks of Tungabhadra this village is popularly known for the ancient temple which is enshrined by five lingas. In this temple there are a number of sculptures. As the temple is also very interesting a Temple Museum was proposed to be organised within the premises by systematically displaying the inscriptions and sculptures noticed there.

Chunchu Erragudi in Kurnool District.—Situated about 23 Kms., interior from Dhronachalam of Kurnool District, Chunchu Erragudi is popularly known for the Architectural importance of Ramalingeswaraswamy temple which on stylistic grounds belonged to Vijayanagara period.

Pennada Agraharam in West Godavari District.—In the eastern side of the village there is an ancient site known as the thousand Saivaite Temple Complex. Some of the villagers believe that at a particular site a few sculptures were actually buried. As there was no objection for the trial excavation the site was recommended for exploration in the year 1970-71.

Besides the above ancient sites the sites at Kolakonda and Lingampalli villages in Warangal District have been surveyed and were recommended for exploration work in the programme for 1970-71.

Epigraphy—Survey.—During the year under report Epigraphical Survey is being conducted in the Kurnool and Karimnagar districts. A total number of 440 inscriptions have been copied during the year. The most noteworthy feature of the new discoveries is the origin of the Vijayawada caves known as Akkanna and Madanna Caves. The paleography of a small record incised on the rock of the flooring of the cave reveals that it was first excavated in the second century B.C. which has been hitherto assigned to 5th or 6th Century A.D. Similarly a cluster of votive stupas on the top of the Mogulrajapuram hill dates back to the same period. An old fort at Tondamnad in Chittoor district has been surveyed and it has been assigned to third century A.D. The earliest record there is dated in the time of Aditya Chola, the founder of the Imperial Chola Dynasty. Another important inscription of this year's collection is that of Venkata Raya, the short-lived Vijayanagar king, and son of Achyuta Raya (A.D. 1529-1542). This is the only record of this king who ruled only for about 6 months. Three inscriptions of the Kayastha ruler Gangaya Sahini have been discovered in Nalgonda district, which are the earliest records of this ruler to the north of the river Krishna. Similarly a record of the Yadava ruler Permadi, has been discovered in the same Nalgonda Region.

Epigraphy Publications.—During the year under report a publication entitled "the copper Plate Inscriptions of the State Museum, Volume II" was brought out. This has been edited by Sri N. Ramesan, Special Secretary, Finance, Government of Andhra Pradesh. It contains two valuable copper plate inscriptions, one of Nripatunga Varma of the latter Pallavas and the other of Parantaka son of Kulottunga Chola-I. These two records throw fresh light on the history of later Pallavas, the

date of the shore temples at Mahabalipuram and the later history of Vengi after the death of Rajaraj Narendra.

During the period under report, the following other publication under 'Archaeological Series' has been also brought out.

"The Temples of Srisailam" by Dr. M. Rama Rao.

Museums :

During the year under report, the State Museum has played a significant part in different fields of its activity and for proper display of various pieces of sculpture 50 wooden pedestals have been manufactured. The display of exhibits and paintings in the Contemporary Art Pavilion has been completed and the Pavilion is being thrown open to the public shortly.

Collection of Exhibits.—During the year under report, a total number of 4,083 exhibits (including coins) were acquired for the museum through Treasure-troves and purchase. Some of the rare sculptures have been acquired from Nellore district in the above collection.

Preservation of Exhibits.—During the year under report a mandapa with the sculptural pillars unearthed during the excavations at Eluru has been constructed in the compound of Victoria Jubilee Museum at Vijayawada. Besides this, some preservations have been purchased for proper preservation of the exhibits on modern lines.

Regional and Site Museums.—As reported in the Administrative report for the year 1968-69, the construction of the Museum Building at Karimnagar has been completed and action is being taken to shift display material and exhibits and also to post the staff. This District Museum will be thrown open to public very shortly.

Numismatics.—During the year under report this department has acquired 4,027 coins for the cabinet of the State Museum out of which 186 gold, 107 base-gold, 3,505 silver, 19 billion and 210 copper coins. The above coins represent Moghul, Asafjahi, Sultans of Delhi, East India Company, British India, Western Chalukyas and Vijayanagar.

Conservation of Protected Monuments.—During the year under report, the following monuments have been declared as Protected under the provisions of Andhra Pradesh Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1969 (Andhra Pradesh Act VII of 1960).

- (a) Mud Fort at Kanukollu village, of Kaikalur taluk of Krishna district.
- (b) Sri Bheemeswaraswami Temple, Gunupudi village of Bhimavaram taluk of West Godavari district.

During the year 1969-70, the following monuments were conserved under "Conservation" grant of the department :

- (a) Special Repairs to Khazana Building ;
- (b) Special Repairs to cistern-cum-swimming pool in Qutub Shahi tombs ;
- (c) Special Repairs to the promenades, cisterns and drains ;
- (d) Special repairs to the gates and construction of Compound Wall in Qutub Shahi tombs and
- (e) Conservation of Summer House site newly excavated in Qutub Shahi Tombs.

Library Books.—During the year 1969-70, 193 books on Art, Archaeology and History have been purchased for the libraries of Archaeology and Museums at Hyderabad and to sub-offices at Warangal, Guntur and Rajahmundry. Sixty eight books have been received on exchange and as complementary copies.

Administrative Reforms :

The Administrative Reforms Wing in the General Administration Department is continuing to function with the skeleton staff of 3 Sections and one Assistant Secretary to Government. Some of the more important items of work done by this wing during 1969-70 are briefly given below :—

Training in Office Procedure.—Arrangements have been made for imparting training in office procedures to about 163 employees of the office of the Director of Public Instruction. The training is in progress.

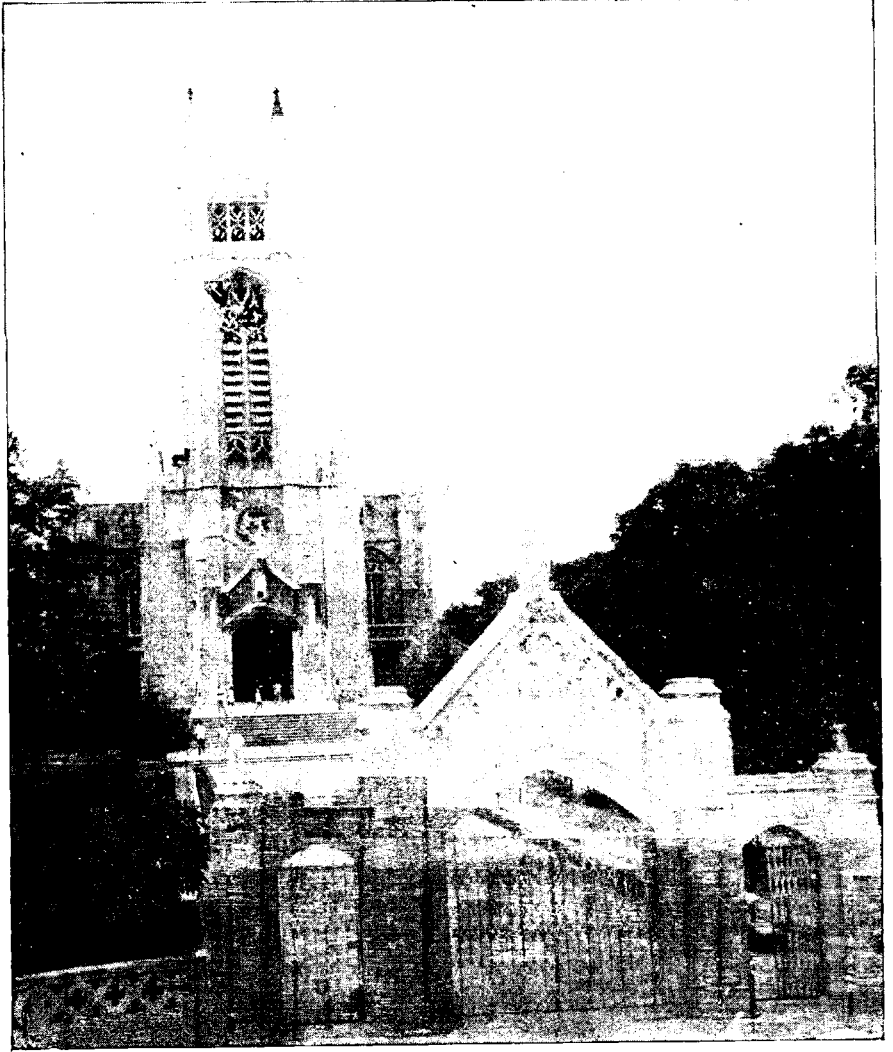
Encashment of Earned Leave.—A scheme enabling Government employees to surrender a portion of their earned leave and receive the leave salary thereof has been initiated and processed, resulting finally in the introduction of the scheme by the Finance Department.

Delegation of powers to Section Officers.—Various powers in routine matters have already been delegated to the Section Officers in the Secretariat in order to facilitate quicker disposal of work. A further power to sign acquittance rolls also has recently been delegated to the Section Officers.

Establishment of a Central Training Institute.—Certain proposals for the establishment of a Central Training Institute under this State Government are being processed.

Inspection of Offices of Heads of Departments and Departments of the Secretariat.—A scheme for the systematic inspection of the Office of the Heads of Departments as well as the Departments of the Secretariat by the Senior Officers, with a view to toning up of the administration, by undertaking timely measures of reorganisation of their set-up and introducing such reforms of the procedures and modes of work as may be found expedient and necessary, as a result of the inspections, was introduced.

In pursuance of this scheme, Reports of Inspection on 7 Departments of the Secretariat and 23 Offices of the Heads of Departments



THE MEDAK CATHEDRAL—AN INSPIRING WORK OF ARCHITECTURE

containing the findings and recommendations of the senior officers have been received.

Incentive Awards.—A Committee consisting of the First Member, Board of Revenue, the Special Secretary to Government, Industries Department and the Additional Chief Secretary to Government is entrusted with the scrutiny of the propos 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. On the recommendations of the above Committee, cash awards to the tune of Rs. 1,000 were ordered to be given during 1969-70 in the shape of National Savings Certificates to 4 employees and advance increments were sanctioned to 54 employees.

Information, Public Relations and Tourism Department :

The Departments of Information, Public Relations and Tourism continued to act as a liaison agency between the administration and people endeavouring to bring about, among other things, greater understanding and appreciation of the policies and programmes of the Government among all sections of society with the aid of various media of mass communications at its disposal.

Budget.—The total budget provision of the Department for the year 1969-70 under non-plan and plan was Rs. 94,36,600 and Rs. 11,32,000 gross respectively.

Press relations.—During 1969-70, as many as 26,604 clippings from Telugu, Urdu and English newspapers and periodicals were furnished to the Government.

With a view to securing publicity in the press for the decisions and activities of the Government, the Department issues daily press releases, notifications, press notes, unofficial notes, etc., in Telugu, English and Urdu. During 1969-70, the total number of such releases stood at 3,600. On special occasions like the Gandhi Centenary, the Tourist Week, States Anniversary and birth-days of national celebrities, seventy four topical feature articles and backgrounders were released to the press.

Information Centre.—At present two Information Centres at the State level and one at the National level are functioning at Hyderabad, Vijayawada and New Delhi respectively. The Hyderabad Information Centre has a Library with about 12,638 books and 205 members. On a daily average 350 visitors use the Centre and the Library. The Centre received more than 200 newspapers, magazines and journals in English, Telugu, Urdu and Hindi languages.

The information Centres at Vijayawada and New Delhi also maintain a reading room and a library.

The sales Sections attached to the Centre sells books brought out by this Department, the Archaeological Department and also books of the Publications Division, Government of India. The sales during the year amounted to Rs. 3,839.55.

The Centre at Hyderabad publishes a fortnightly folder entitled 'Programme for the Fortnight' which includes useful information relating to important events during the fortnight and also write-ups of permanent value, besides the film shows arranged by the Department.

In addition there are Information Centres at the District and State levels.

News Agencies.—The Information Centre is also entrusted with the work of payment of subscription to the news agencies like the P.T.I., UNI, INFA, ANS, Deccan News Service, Bharat News Service and Foreign News and Features.

Newspaper Record Section.—The Newspaper Record Section of this Department subscribes to over 100 newspapers and journals in English, Telugu, Hindi and Urdu for official use of the Department. These papers are supplied to the Minister and concerned officers and the readers for information and necessary action.

Radio Rural Forums.—At present, there are 1,220 Radio Rural Forums in the State. A quarterly periodical under the name of "The Gramavani" exclusively devoted to the farmers is being published regularly in Telugu by the Department. It has a circulation of 2,500 copies. The copies are being distributed free of cost to all Radio Rural forums.

Promotion of Tourism.—Tourist Information Bureau at Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam and Tirupathi help the tourists to plan their visits and tours. The Regional Tourist Bureau at Visakhapatnam now functions from the Apsara Hotel.

The tourist department has now three 15 seater mini buses "Lepakshi", "Bhagmathi" and "Yasodhara" at its disposal for benefit of the tourists. Sight seeing in Visakhapatnam is proposed to be organised by our Department with the help of the "Lepakshi".

The State Government has taken appropriate measures to expedite allotment of permits of Tourist Cars and Tourist taxis to private operators.

The growing tourist traffic has highlighted the need for adequate hotel accommodation. The State Tourism Department has recommended cases of hoteliers to various financing agencies for the sanction of loans to construct hotels.

The State Government have constituted a State Tourist Development Committee with the Chief Minister as its Chairman and the Minister for Women's Welfare and Tourism as Vice-Chairman, to review and advise the Government on matters relating to the promotion of tourism in the State. The first meeting of this Committee was held in November, 1969.

Community Listening Wing.—This Department is maintaining 17,828 C.R. sets installed in the Schools, villages and other institutions by the end of the year 1969-70. The Government of India, Ministry of the Information and Broadcasting have stopped their subsidy scheme with effect from 1st April 1969 for the installation of C.R. Sets.

A.V. Equipment.—The Department continues to maintain the A.V. equipment of the Block Assistant Public Relations Officer, District Public Relations Officer, Local Bodies, Government institutions and schools. The total number of A.V. Equipment under maintenance by the end of March, 1970 was 606.

P.A. Installation.—The Department arranged P.A. Installations for State functions, public meetings and other functions connected with the visits of High personages both in twin cities and in the district.

Special Publicity.—The Animal Husbandry Special Publicity Unit aims at educating the people on scientific principles and practices of improvement of Live Stock and to create a cattle consciousness among them.

Agricultural Publicity Wing.—The Agricultural Publicity Wing continued to function under the Director of Information and Public Relations and Tourism Department from 1st June 1967. During the period under report, 21 leaflets and booklets have been brought out pertaining to various aspects of Agriculture and they have been supplied to the District Staff of the Agriculture Department. The Section had participated in All-India Industrial Exhibition at Hyderabad and Nizamabad and won prizes. The Publicity Section has supplied exhibition material to the District Staff for arranging local exhibitions during the fairs and festivals and functions.

The Telugu monthly magazine is being brought out as usual and commands a circulation of 14,000 copies per month. Efforts are being made to intensify the publicity functions through the district staff of the Government.

Andhra Pradesh Journal.—The “Andhra Pradesh” Journal continued to be published in four languages, viz., Telugu, English, Urdu and Hindi during the year 1969-70. The developmental activities in the State are being published in the journal. Articles of Historical and Cultural value are also being published.

CHAPTER XX

MISCELLANEOUS SPECIAL POSTS AND INSTITUTIONS

Commissioner of Wakfs :

The survey of wakf properties in the Teiangana area of the State continued in 1969-70 also.

The survey of wakf properties was conducted by the Commissioner under Section 4 (1) of the Wakf Act 29 of 1954 (Central Act 9 of 1954). For making enquiries, the Commissioner had the same powers as are vested in a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 in respect of matters like summoning and examining witnesses, requiring the discovery and production of any documents, requisitioning any public record from any court or office, making any local inspections, investigations, issue of interim injunctions, etc.

Taking into consideration the actual position of the work at different stages, the Government sanctioned the continuance of the office of Commissioner of Wakfs from 1st March 1969 to 30th April 1969, 1st May 1969 to 31st July 1969, 1st August 1969 to 31st December 1969, and 1st January 1970 to 31st March 1970. It is still being continued due to the judgment of Mr. Justice Gopal Rao Ekbote in Writ Petition No. 427/66 holding that the survey made by the Wakfs Commissioner under Chapter II of the Wakf Act is void, as Chapter II of the Act is not applicable to the Telangana Region. The report of the Commissioner under Section 4 of the Wakf Act has been thus held up, pending the result of the Writ Appeal No. 506/68 filed by the Government against the said judgment.

The proforma relating to the surveyed wakf properties has already been prepared. It is being modified now and then with reference to the reports of the Tahsildars and further information collected through other sources by this office.

The work relating to the preparation of sketches of wakf properties by the skeleton Field Survey staff was in progress. It is proposed to depute this staff to the districts and get sketches prepared of the wakf properties situated at all district Headquarters. The Commissioner is personally checking the work of the Surveyors and making all efforts to expedite it.

The expenditure incurred on the scheme of Survey of Wakfs during the year under report was Rs. 74,800. This expenditure which has been met initially by the Government will ultimately be recovered from the Mutawallies under Section 7 of the Wakf Act, 1954.

Vigilance Commission :

Powers and functions.—Complaints alleging corruption, malpractices, lack of integrity, etc., on the part of Government servants or employees of Public Undertakings and employees of Zilla Parishads and Local Self Government were received and they were dealt with in accordance with the procedural instructions issued with the concurrence of the Govern-

ment. Cases of misappropriation and other irregularities noted in the Audit Report have been taken up for examination with a view to ascertain whether they resulted due to failure to follow the procedures or rules laid down and to see whether any modification of the existing rules was called for.

The complaints, information and cases received in the Commission were examined by it with a view to satisfy itself that the allegations are not prima facie frivolous, vexatious or fantastic. No action was taken in such cases. Where the complaint indicated purely administrative lapses or impropriety it was entrusted to the department concerned for a preliminary enquiry. Where, however, the complaint contained allegations of corruption, lack of integrity or malpractices which in the opinion of the Commission required an enquiry, it was sent to the Anti-Corruption Bureau for a preliminary or regular enquiry as the circumstances of the case warranted. The reports of the departments and the Anti-Corruption Bureau on complaints entrusted to them for enquiry were considered by the Commission and the Government was advised in regard to the further action to be taken in those cases.

During the year under report this Commission received 6,188 currents of which 280 were complaints. It also received reports of 89 regular enquiries submitted by the Anti-Corruption Bureau, 26 final reports on traps laid by the Bureau, 235 reports of preliminary enquiries, conducted both by the Bureau and the Departments, 34 preliminary reports of traps laid by the Bureau and 93 reports of the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings. In addition to these, 258 cases relating to complaints of previous years, 4 final reports of traps, 4 final reports of regular enquiries, 83 regular enquiries ordered on preliminary enquiries and 10 reports of the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings were pending on 1st April 1969.

Complaints :

Signed, Anonymous, Pseudonymous.—During the year under report 280 complaints were received. There were 258 cases relating to complaints of previous years pending on 1st April 1969. Thus a total number of 538 complaints in all were dealt with during the year. These were comprised of 385 signed, 94 anonymous and 59 pseudonymous petitions, against 321 gazetted and 397 non-gazetted and 71 non-officials/officials outside the purview of the Vigilance Commission.

Reports were received from the Anti-Corruption Bureau in 71 preliminary enquiries and 31 regular enquiries during the year. Preliminary enquiry reports were also received from the Government, Heads of Departments and Collectors in respect of 65 complaints and 120 were pending with them at the end of the year. 1 regular enquiry and 4 preliminary enquiries were clubbed with regular enquiries already pending enquiry by the Bureau. Allegations were reported to have not been substantiated in 72 cases (39 by the Anti-Corruption Bureau and 33 by the Departments, Collectors, etc.). The concerned authorities were advised to drop further action in those cases. In respect of 19 cases departmental action, in 5 cases investigation by the Crime Branch, C.I.D., in 1 case prosecution in a court of law and in 32 cases regular enquiries by the Anti-Corruption Bureau were advised. There were 4 reports of preliminary enquiries pending consideration of the Commission on 1st April

1970. At the end of the year there were 76 preliminary enquiries and 69 regular enquiries pending with the Anti-Corruption Bureau and 120 preliminary enquiries with the Government, Departments and Collectors.

Traps.—During the year, the Anti-Corruption Bureau submitted 24 final reports in respect of traps laid by it during the current year and also in the previous years. There were 4 final reports pending with Vigilance Commission on 1st April 1969. These cases involved 3 gazetted and 41 non-gazetted officers. The Anti-Corruption Bureau recommended the launching of criminal prosecution in 21 cases against 27 officers and enquiry by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings in 6 cases against 15 Officers and also departmental action against 5 of them. In 1 case departmental action against 1 officer was recommended. At the end of the year 3 cases were pending consideration of the Vigilance Commission, while in 1 case the comments of the administrative department of Secretariat were awaited.

Trap cases charged in courts.—The Anti-Corruption Bureau has reported the result of 6 cases charged in the Court of the Special Judge for S.P.E. cases as follows :—

| | | | |
|-----------|----|----|---|
| Convicted | .. | .. | 3 |
| Acquitted | .. | .. | 3 |

At the end of the year there were 51 cases pending before the Special Judge for S.P.E. cases.

Reports of Regular Enquiries conducted by the Anti-Corruption Bureau and departments.—During the year under report the Bureau submitted final reports of regular enquiries in 93 cases against 58 gazetted officers and 131 non-gazetted officers. These reports include 4 final reports relating to the previous year. The Bureau recommended enquiry by the Tribunal in 42 cases against 73 officers, departmental action in 27 cases against 57 officers and exoneration of 62 officers involved in 24 cases. There were 15 cases pending consideration of the Commission and 2 cases awaiting further particulars from the Anti-Corruption Bureau on 1st April 1970.

Preliminary enquiries by the Anti-Corruption Bureau (suo motu or on the references made by the Government/Heads of Departments.—During the year under report the Anti-Corruption Bureau sent reports of preliminary enquiries in 127 cases and in 202 cases the Departments or Collectors sent reports of preliminary enquiries. These include 83 cases in which regular enquiries by the Anti-Corruption Bureau were directed in the previous year and 17 cases in which further reports were awaited from the Departments. In these cases, 147 gazetted and 310 non-gazetted officers were concerned. During the year the Anti-Corruption Bureau was directed to conduct regular enquiries in 68 cases either by the Vigilance Commissioner or by the Government on the advice of the Vigilance Commissioner. In 75 cases the concerned departments were advised to drop further action. In 3 cases the Departments were advised to place the accused officers on their defence before the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings and to take departmental action in 57 cases. Further reports were awaited in 29 cases. In 3 cases, the preliminary enquiries were clubbed with regular enquiries already ordered. There were 10 reports

of preliminary enquiries pending consideration of the Vigilance Commission on 1st April 1970.

Reports of the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings.—During the year the Commission received 93 reports of enquiries conducted by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings. Besides these, there were 10 cases of the previous year pending consideration of the Commission on 1st April 1969. The Commission tendered advice in 99 reports and advice could not be tendered in the remaining four cases. Of the four, one case got abated on account of death of the government employee concerned, in another case due to the connected cases before the Tribunal being stayed by the High Court and in the two other cases because the Government permitted the concerned employees to retire on attaining the age of superannuation.

In its advice the Commission suggested the following penalties to be imposed on the charged officers :—

| | | |
|---------------------------|----|----|
| Dismissal/Removal | .. | 28 |
| Retirement/Cut in Pension | .. | 1 |
| Other penalties | .. | 17 |
| Exoneration | .. | 53 |

On 1st April 1969 there were four reports pending consideration after receipt of representation. Advice in these cases has since been tendered.

During the year under report, Government issued orders imposing the following penalties :—

| Penalty (1) | Gazetted (2) | Non-Gazetted (3) |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Dismissal | 3 | 4 |
| Stoppage of increment | 5 | 5 |
| Censure | 2 | .. |
| Compulsory retirement | .. | 1 |
| Exoneration | 11 | 35 |

Action on false complaints.—In two cases, this Commission suggested that the appropriate authorities may launch criminal prosecution for making false complaints.

Anti-Corruption Bureau :

The Anti-Corruption Bureau received during the period 1969-70, 1,303 petitions from the Government, Heads of Departments and other sources. Of these, 138 were taken up for regular enquiry either under orders of the Government or the Vigilance Commissioner, and 135 for preliminary enquiry.

Regular Enquiries.—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 are furnished below :—

| | G.Os. | N.G.Os. | Others | Total |
|---|-------|---------|--------|-------|
| (i) Number of cases in which final reports were sent.. | 51 | 66 | .. | 117 |
| (ii) Number of cases in which allegations were substantiated | 41 | 52 | .. | 93 |
| (iii) Number of cases in which allegations were held not substantiated .. | 10 | 11 | .. | 21 |
| (iv) Number of cases pending at the end of the period under report .. | 110 | 123 | .. | 233 |

Thus, out of a total number of 117 cases in which final reports were sent after enquiry, allegations were substantiated in 93 cases which works out to 79.49%.

Of the 93 cases mentioned in item (ii) above, in 20 cases (4 against Gazetted Officers and 16 against Non-Gazetted Officers) criminal prosecution was recommended, and in 39 cases (19 against Gazetted Officers and 20 against Non-Gazetted Officers) enquiry by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings. In 32 cases (18 against Gazetted Officers and 14 against Non-Gazetted Officers) Departmental action was recommended and in 2 cases against Non-Gazetted Officers investigation by the Crime Branch C.I.D. was suggested.

Preliminary Enquiries.—79 Preliminary Enquiries (52 against Gazetted Officers and 27 against Non-Gazetted Officers) of the previous year were pending on 1st April 1968. 135 fresh cases were taken up during the period under report as against 162 cases in the previous year. 50 cases (17 against Gazetted Officers and 33 against Non-Gazetted Officers) were taken up *suo motu* this year while the remaining 85 cases were referred to this Bureau either by the Government, or Heads of Departments, or the Vigilance Commissioner. Out of 214 preliminary enquiries handled during the period under report, 121 pertain to Gazetted Officers and 93 to Non-Gazetted Officers. 121 cases (59 against Gazetted Officers and 62 against Non-Gazetted Officers) were disposed of during the period under report. Of these, in 50 (20 against Gazetted Officers and 30 against Non-Gazetted Officers) orders of the Vigilance Commissioner to conduct regular enquiries were requested for. In 14 cases (4 against Gazetted Officers and 10 against Non-Gazetted Officers) the departmental authorities concerned were requested to pursue the information collected by this Bureau. In one case against a Gazetted Officer investigation by the Crime Branch, C.I.D. was suggested. In 53 cases (32 against Gazetted Officers and 21 against Non-Gazetted Officers), allegations were held not substantiated and 3 (2 against Gazetted Officers and 1 against Non-Gazetted Officer) preliminary enquiries were clubbed with regular enquiries. 93 cases (61 against Gazetted Officers and 32 against Non-Gazetted Officers) were pending on 31st March 1970.

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

| | Number of Officers punished | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|-------|
| | G.Os. | N.G.Os. | Total |
| Dismissal | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Removal from service | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Discharge from Service | .. | .. | .. |
| Reduction in Rank | .. | .. | .. |
| Postponement of increments | 5 | 11 | 16 |
| Reduction in pay | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Compulsory Retirements | .. | 2 | 2 |
| Cut in pension | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Recovery from pay | .. | .. | .. |
| Censures | 3 | 7 | 10 |
| Convictions in Courts | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Total | 15 | 27 | 42 |

Traps.—During the period under report (*i.e.*, 1969-70), 34 traps were laid, but in two cases the bribe amounts could not be recovered from the Accused Officers. However, regular enquiries are being conducted against these two officers. In the previous financial year, 29 traps were laid successfully. Of the 34 traps, 8 were against Gazetted Officers and 26 against Non-Gazetted Officers. Criminal prosecution was recommended in 8 cases (1 against a Gazetted Officer—a Tahsildar—and 7 against Non-Gazetted Officers) and enquiry by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings in 2 cases against Non-Gazetted Officers. In one case against a Non-Gazetted Officer, Departmental action was suggested. The remaining 23 cases (7 against Gazetted Officers and 16 against Non-Gazetted Officers) were under investigation on 1st April 1970.

Following are some of the important trap cases :—

(a) A Special Land Acquisition Tahsildar of East Godavari District demanded and accepted a bribe of Rs. 1,500 on 5th April 1969 from a ryot for issue of cheque towards the cost of his land acquired by the Government.

(b) An Assistant Civil Surgeon, Government Hospital, Sriakulam District demanded and accepted a bribe of Rs. 25 on 16th June 1969 at his house from a patient for consultation and special treatment in the Government Hospital.

(c) An Assistant Engineer, Zilla Parishad, Sriakulam district, demanded and accepted a bribe of Rs. 100 on 26th June 1969 from a contractor towards his percentage in one of the works executed by him, etc.

(d) An Assistant Rationing Officer, Circle No. VI, Hyderabad City demanded and received a bribe of Rs. 100 on 13th August 1969 from a Ration Shop Owner as monthly mamool.

(e) A Deputy Commercial Tax Officer, Nellore district, demanded and received a bribe of Rs. 200 on 25th September 1969 from a rice dealer to help him in assessment of his turn-over.

(f) A Tahsildar of Kurnool district demanded and accepted a bribe of Rs. 100 on 9th October 1969, from a person of Yerragundla village for granting him assignment of a land.

(g) An Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., East Godavari district, demanded and accepted a bribe of Rs. 47 on 17th December 1969 from an Ex-Boat Sarang, for considering his case for re-appointment.

(h) A Civil Surgeon of Gandhi Hospital, Secunderabad, demanded and accepted a bribe of Rs. 70 on 6th January 1970 from the mother of a patient for proper treatment of her son in the Hospital.

All the Officers against whom traps were laid successfully, were arrested and released on bail, and are under suspension, excepting in three trap cases.

State Archives :

Administrative set-up.—The Director of State Archives, Andhra Pradesh was assisted by five Assistant Directors of whom one was appointed with effect from 3rd September 1969 and placed incharge of the Oriental Manuscripts Library, A.P. located in the State Central Library building, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

Accession.—23,995 files and 18,618 fly leaves of Revenue and Home Departments and of the Board of Revenue were transferred to this office for preservation. 3 Government Orders of Revenue and Land Acquisition Departments, 9 B.Ps. of Board of Revenue, 1 bundle of electrical rolls relating to the Rayalaseema and Telangana Graduates and Teacher's constituencies, and 1,870 strong Almirah documents of co-operative and other Departments were received for preservation in this office.

Arrangements.—All accessions were checked, listed and arranged year wise Muntakabas were arranged year-wise and district-wise. 7,245 Siyahas were arranged yearwise and district-wise.

Requisitions of Records.—2,578 requisitions were received from various Government Departments and research scholars for the supply of original records. 57 requisitions were received from private parties for the supply of copies of Farmans, Gazettes, Circulars and Siyahas. 42 requisitions were received from the courts and private parties for the supply of Certified copies and production of original documents of Atiyat, Mal, Muntakabas and Siyahas. In addition 3,131 requisitions were received in the Interim-Repository from the various departments of Secretariat for the supply of records. All these requisitions were attended to and records called for were furnished.

Restoration.—254 files, 29 transfer lists, 30 Gazettes, 811 documents and 44 Misc. Registers and rules and Misc. records 3,591 etc., have been restored.

Weeding.—8,199 records of Revenue Department of the Ex-Hyderabad Government housed at Revenue (Elimination) Department of Andhra Pradesh Secretariat were weeded out from historical point of view by the staff of this office during the period under report.

Research fellowships and research schemes.—In order to promote historical research, full-time and part-time research fellowships instituted on a stipendary basis during 1968-69 were continued during 1969-70.

During the period under report one part-time Research Fellowship of 1966-67 was discontinued and two part-time Research Fellowships awarded during 1968-69 were cancelled due to non-completion of formalities by the candidates. During 1969-70 two full-time and two part-time Research Fellowships were awarded and all the four candidates availed of the fellow-ships.

During 1969-70 one full time and one part-time Research Fellow were awarded Ph.D. degree by their respective Universities.

Purchase of Manuscripts.—The Manuscripts Purchase Committee met on 8th December 1969 and purchased Manuscripts and documents from various individuals.

The palm leaf Manuscripts collection of Dr. Rama Raju was purchased for Rs. 20,000 by the Manuscripts Purchase Committee at its special meeting held on 31st October 1969.

Oriental Manuscripts Library Wing.—The Oriental Manuscripts Library Wing of State Archives which was shifted to the State Central Library Buildings was formally inaugurated on 25th July 1969 by Sri P.V. Narasimha Rao, the Hon'ble Minister for Education, A.P., Hyderabad.

Research :

Research Facilities.—Facilities continued to be provided for Research scholars by providing a spacious hall, and a deposit room for depositing records by Research Scholars and four cubicles near the Library. The Research room was kept open upto 7 p.m. on all working days and from 10-30 a.m. to 5 p.m. on holidays and Sundays for the benefit of Research Scholars. 37 Research Scholars were given tickets of admission to the Research room during the year under report for consulting records.

Information Service.—Information was furnished to the Research Scholars about the Archival sources and secondary sources available in the State Archives on the topics of their Research whenever such information was sought for by them.

A documentation wing comprising of printed material such as Administration Reports, Census Reports, Departmental reports, Civil lists, manuals, codes, publications of the State and those of other States and of the Government of India, News papers and newspaper cuttings, etc., was formed for providing information to Research Scholars and Departments of Governments.

Publications.—(a) Two publications, viz., “A Brief History of Andhra Pradesh” and “A Guide to Records in the State Archives, Andhra Pradesh” sent to the printing press are in the final stages of printing.

(b) The work of preparation of a descriptive catalogue of the Documents of Shah Jehan’s Reign commenced in 1968-69 was in progress during the year.

Library.—159 new books were added to the Library and 27 Journals were subscribed for during the year. 738 books were issued for reference and 320 books were catalogued.

Lecture Programme.—Under this programme, three lectures were arranged during the year.

The Regional Historical Records Survey Committee.— One meeting each of the executive and State Committee of the Regional Historicals Records Survey Committee was held during the period under reference.

Compilation of National Register of Records.—The Director of State Archives continued to be the controlling authority in respect of the accounts of Andhra Pradesh State Committee for History of Freedom Struggle in Andhra Pradesh. The term of Office of the Committee was extended by one year from 1st September 1969 to 31st August 1970. The Director of State Archives is a member of the State Committee.

The Volumes published by the Committee were continued to be preserved in State Archives and the sales of Publications are effected by the Director of Printing and Publication Bureau, Andhra Pradesh. The Second Volume of the History of Freedom Struggle in Andhra Pradesh (Andhra) was released during the year.

Visitors.—During the period under report many visitors visited this office and the activities of this department were explained to them. The prominent visitors included Dr. Bishweshwar Pershad, Vice-Chancellor, Bhagalpur University, Sri N. Mohipet, Honourable Minister, Supply and Cultural Affairs, Orissa, Dr. F. Perneaud, Expert from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France, Prince Muffaqam Jah Bahadur, Prof. Charles Ronald Lack, United Kingdom.

Civil Defence and Emergency Relief Training Institute :

The Civil Defence and Emergency Relief Training Institute was established at Hyderabad in the year 1963 following the declaration of emergency in the wake of Chinese aggression. The institute is imparting 30 days training to Officers of the State Government in Civil Defence and Emergency Relief subjects including swimming and life saving methods in batches of 30 to 40 Officers each, every month. Officers trained as Instructors in their turn have to train large number of citizens and volunteers at the district level and at the centres opened for the purpose so that an adequate number of trained personnel may be available at short notice to man the Civil Defence and Emergency Relief Services whenever and wherever necessary.

The candidates for the Instructors course are drawn from among the cadre of officers of different Government Departments, personnel from

public and private sector undertakings, Instructors of Home Guards, N.C.Os. and J.C.Os. of N.C.C., representatives from the Social Welfare Organisations. The staff of the Institute is deputed for conducting classes and demonstrations at the N.C.C., Scouts, V.L.T. camps and at other in service training institutes so that a nucleus of trained personnel is built up to meet any emergency.

During the year 1969-70, the Institute conducted Instructor's courses and trained 237 officers. The total number of officers trained in the Institute as Instructors till the end of March, 1970 is 1,532. The activity of the Institute was further extended by conducting an Industrial Civil Defence course for the personnel working in the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Ltd. The services of some of the Instructors trained in the Institute are being utilised for imparting training to the volunteers at the two Civil Defence Training Centres opened at Visakhapatnam and Hyderabad.

Jawahar Bal Bhavan :

Andhra Pradesh Government is the first State to initiate the Bal Bhavan Scheme under the aegis of the Nehru Memorial Fund.

Jawahar Bal Bhavan at Hyderabad is the State level Bal Bhavan. This centre offers three kinds of programmes to schools and school-going children for casual visits and regular membership. There are more than twenty hobbies under Music, Dance, Dramatics, Art, Craft, Library, Literary, Science, Radio Electronics, Photography, Physical Education, Swimming and Boating, etc. Here the children are given the opportunity to realise their creative potentialities through any medium they so wish. There are plans to extend this programme to the district level.

Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings :

The Government constituted this Tribunal to enquire into allegations of misconduct on the part of the Government Servants. The Tribunal consisted of two Members from 1st April 1969 to 31st March 1970 and so only two independent Courts functioned during the period under report under the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Andhra Pradesh Civil Services (Disciplinary Proceedings Tribunal) Act, 1960.

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, and referred to this Tribunal for enquiry. The Prosecution in all the enquiries was conducted by the Director of Prosecutions or Additional Director of Prosecutions. The Charged Officers invariably conducted their defence through their counsels.

At the beginning of the year, enquiries against 227 officers were pending disposal. During the year enquiries against 105 officers have been referred to it out of which 23 related to Telangana Region, 57 to Andhra Region and the rest, *i.e.*, 25 cases to the Headquarters.

Thus during the period under report, the Tribunal had on its file 332 cases for disposal, out of which 115 cases were disposed of, 74 relating

to Non-Gazetted Officers and the rest *i.e.*, 41 to Gazetted Officers. Both the Chairman and the Member of the Tribunal held sittings in connection with the enquiries at Hyderabad and conducted twice in camera. On 1st April, 1970, 217 cases were pending disposal before the Tribunal. Of these, 8 cases have been stayed by the High Court.

Salar Jung Museum :

The Museum continued to carry out its activities headed by a Director during the year under report. All the room boards were corrected and made free from linguistic mistakes. Prominent objects in the Museum were provided with labels in three languages, thus making them intelligible to the general public. Western paintings' gallery and the Salar Jung's room exhibits are provided with labels in English. The Jade room was provided with a descriptive board in English, at the entrance to the left side of it. The purpose of the formation of the room containing jade and other mineral objects has been explained with a view to justify the imposition of a separate entry fee on visitors to this room.

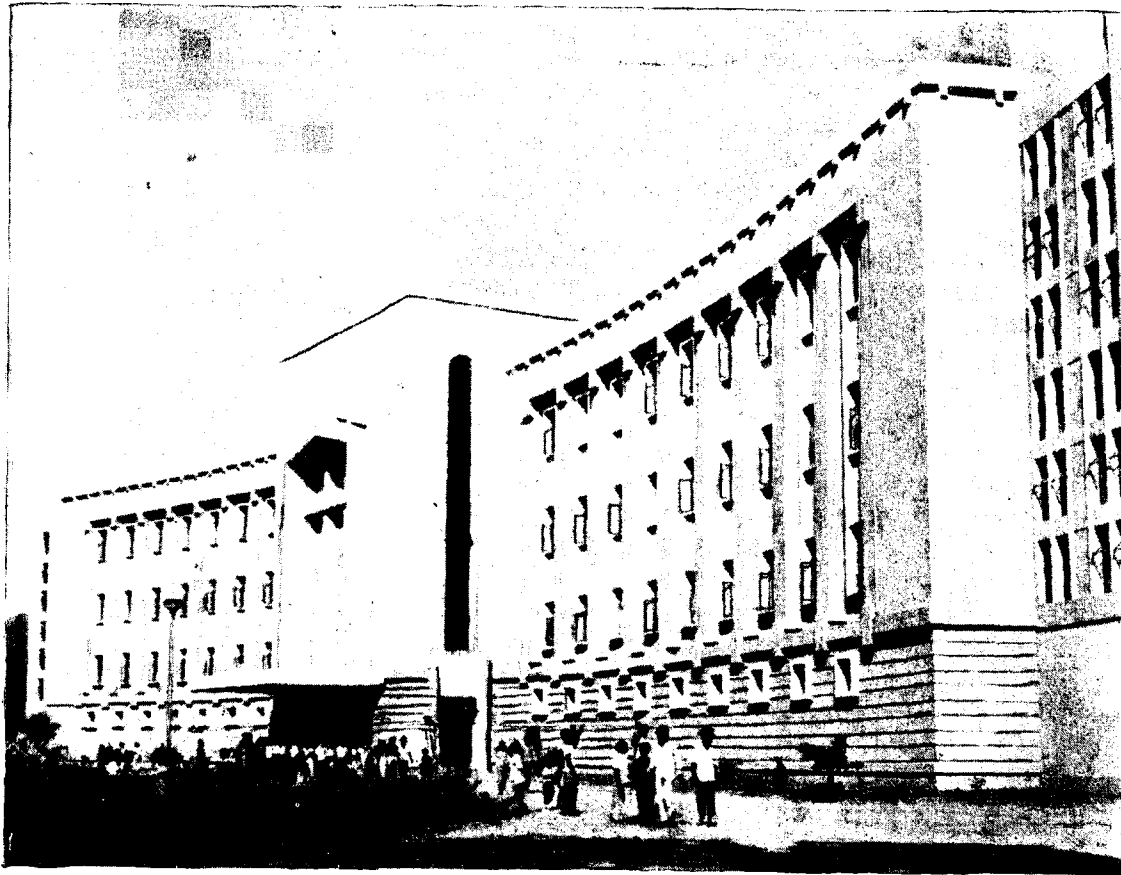
Presentation.—In view of the fact that a separate entry fee is payable by visitors wishing to see the contents of the Jade and other minerals room, reorganisation of this room has been started so as to make the contents of the room intelligible to the visitors.

All incoherent objects hitherto finding a place in it were removed from this room and attempts are being made to see that everything presented in the show cases has a bearing on the title board assigned to the room and also to the nature of the objects displayed therein. Two functional cases presenting amulets and necklaces have been put up. A show case presenting objects of only banded agate has been re-arranged. Other cases in this room are in the process of being reorganised strictly from the educational point of view. The Indian miniatures room was started to be reorganised with a view to trace the origin and value of Indian pictorial art. Leaves from such illustrated manuscripts as were executed by artists in Western India have been presented in chronological sequence, Indian miniatures of various sub-schools, Moghul, Rajasthani, Pahari, Deccani etc., have been presented here in a chronological sequence. In order to complete the theme of presenting the paintings in a chronological setting and to complete the evolutionary process adopted by the presentation of Indian pictorial art, paintings executed by the Indian artists of the 20th century have also been presented, so as to complete the evolutionary panorama of Indian pictorial art from the mediaeval times down to the present times.

New acquisitions.—During the year under review on the basis of the recommendations of the Art Purchase Committee constituted by the Salar Jung Museum Board, eight Indian miniatures were acquired by way of gifts and purchases to fill up the gaps in the Indian miniatures collection. All such miniatures were initialled at the back after their purchase by one of the members of the Committee.

Educational Services :

Guides Tours.—Schemes for benefitting the visitors through the interpretation of museum exhibits were introduced by making a provision



"FITTING TRIBUTE TO THE EFFORTS OF A SINGLE MAN"
SALAR JUNG MUSEUM

for guided tours at six scheduled hours each day, and the fact was notified to the visitors in all the four languages, English, Hindi, Urdu and Telugu on the basis of four boards, which were put up at the entrance of the museum. Visitors desirous of availing the services of Guide Lecturers were requested to assemble in the foyer in convenient groups so as to facilitate the task of guided lecturers at the respective appointed hours of the day.

Issue of Interpretative Literature from Galleries :

Handouts on the contents of various galleries, high-lighting their outstanding features, attempted by Shri B. Kotiah, Guide Lecturer were also issued from Seventeen rooms, in order to facilitate the appreciation of art treasures enshrined in the present building of the museum by visitors on special occasions, when the museum witness a huge rush of public.

Lectures by Guide Lecturers at the Institutions situated in the vicinity of the Museum :

In order to take the museum literally to the doors of at least those institutions which are situated close to the museum, a Guide Lecturer Shri B. Kotiah has been assigned the duty of speaking to the teachers and students of at least one institution a week after visiting it, thereby creating in them an urge for a visit to the museum and its galleries.

Fortnightly Lectures by Guide Lecturers at the Museum :

A Guide Lecturer Shri B. Kotiah was entrusted with the work of lecturing to the public and the staff on any one aspect of the Museum collection and this had been made a permanent feature of educational programmes in the museum. So far five such lectures could be delivered by him on the following subjects connected with the museum exhibits :

- (i) Salar Jung's contribution to Art ;
- (ii) French furniture in Salar Jung Museum ;
- (iii) English furniture in Salar Jung Museum ;
- (iv) Chinese and Japanese furniture in Salar Jung Museum ;
- (v) French porcelain in Salar Jung Museum;

Staff Re-orientation Seminar on Methods and Techniques of Museology vis-a-vis Salar Jung Museum :

A seminar for museum staff on the above topic was conducted within the museum premises for over a month and members of all categories (from the level of Graduate Attendant Upwards) participated in it and discussed museum techniques and methods first and then their application to the Museum's contents.

Seminar on subjects covered by Exhibits :

A seminar was initiated on ivory subjects, their origin, history and representation in the Salar Jung Museum. Two days in a week, Saturdays and Tuesdays were set apart for it. After the seminar on Ivory

objects was over, a seminar on textiles was started. Such seminars were designed to be made a regular feature of the Museum's academic activities.

Lectures by Specialists and Scholars at the Museum :

Shri Sivaramamurti, Nehru Fellowship holder and member of the Salar Jung Museum Board talked to the staff on Museum's role in education. Shri O. P. Agarwala, Chemist, National Museum, New Delhi delivered an illustrated talk on the conservation of murals at Chamba. Shri V. K. Bhatt of the Fine Arts Faculty of M.S. University Baroda spoke on the significance of Indian Art. His lecture was illustrated by lantern slides and was presided over by the Vice-Chancellor of the Osmania University, Dr. R. Satyanarayan.

Special Exhibitions :

Three special exhibitions—one on Modern Indian Paintings (selected from those preserved in the reserve collection of the Museum), the other on Embroidered Textiles (selected from the reserve collection of the Museum), and the third on the literary and artistic prints of Shri M. F. Husain, Artist, were organised during the year.

A mushaira-cum-entertainment programme was organised by the Museum Staff Recreation Club on Independence Day. Several reputed poets of the city recited their poems. Some local artists entertained the audience with their music.

An Urdu function was arranged one evening in honour of Shri Krishna Chandra, a noted short story-writer of India. It was presided over by Dr. Hafeez Qateel. Several renowned Urdu scholars, like those of Salma Siddiq and Shri Zeenat Sajida, narrated their stories at this function and made this function a success.

Museum Week :

Museum week was celebrated this year from the 1st to the 12th November, 1970. During the year special attractions of the week were :

Debate competition and essay competition on 'What attracts you most in the Salar Jung Museum' were arranged during the Museum week in all the four languages, Telugu, English, Hindi and Urdu. Two prizes to I and II best debators and essayists in each of the four languages—English, Hindi, Urdu and Telugu were awarded.

Film documentary shows inside the museum in the auditorium were held daily at 3 p.m. and three documentary and full length film shows to the public, outside the museum premises, were arranged on the lawns after museum hours from 6-30 p.m. onwards.

A Kavi Sammelan in Hindi was organised on one of the days of the Museum Week. Dr. Ramniranjan Pande, Head of the Hindi Department, Osmania University presided over it. One and a half dozen local Hindi poets recited their poems on this day.

A Kavi Sammelan in Telugu was organised on the last day of the week. Mr. Justice A. Sambasiva Rao, presided over it. More than one

and a half dozen poets of Telugu literature participated in the Kavi Sannam.

A symposium on Museum vs. Education was organised on one of the days of the Museum week. Ramesh Mohan, Director of the Central Institute of English presided. Scholars from various fields participated and discussed the role of Museum in modern educational system.

Students from various schools were given guided tours round the galleries during this week.

Children's Week :

(i) Film shows at the museum were arranged for the children.

(ii) Quiz competitions in English, Urdu and Telugu were arranged for the children.

(iii) A hobby competition was arranged and children were encouraged in their hobby collection of stamps, coins, etc. The best collectors were awarded prizes.

(iv) A sketching competition for children was also arranged and outstanding artistic creations rewarded.

(v) In order to renew the interest of the children in the Children's gallery of the museum the favourite story of Snowwhite and Seven Dwarfs was recreated with the help of a big story Board and proper rearrangement of the figures. Historical personnel, in the fields of literature, politics, etc., numbering twelve represented by plaster cast busts were prominently displayed in the Children's section in order to present an added attraction to the children visitors in the museum's galleries.

Museum Chemistry :

42 marble objects, 17 wooden objects, 21 porcelain objects, 2 stone objects, 11 metal objects and 5 textiles were treated in the Laboratory. The marbles, porcelain, stone and metal objects required cleaning and this was done, and suitable preservative coatings given, wherever necessary. The wooden objects were furniture pieces, which had to be repaired and this was done. The textiles were fragile and were mounted suitably. One oil painting had a tear in the canvas and was restored. 174 Indian miniature paintings were remounted. 24 manuscripts, which were in a badly deteriorated condition, were treated, wherever necessary. Tears in the paper were repaired, deacidification of paper was carried out, guarding and patching was done and the sheets laminated by the solvent method, using cellulose acetate and tissue paper.

A thorough check-up of the condition of 535 manuscripts in the Library was done and recorded. Cloth bags containing para-dichlorobenzene (50 gms.) were prepared and kept in all manuscript and textile almirahs, and were also replaced regularly.

Analysis and Research :

A survey of the adhesives, useful for conservation work and available in India was made, this was supplemented by a bibliographic survey of

the literature on adhesives. Combining both, a paper on 'Adhesives in Conservation' was prepared and sent to the 'Journal of Indian Museums.'

For the restoration of a painting on glass which had got broken into bits, study was made for finding a suitable adhesive, and polyvinyl acetate was selected as the best possible one. The restoration of the painting was done, and a paper on the work was prepared by the Assistant Chemist and read at the conservation Seminar in the National Museum, at New Delhi in October, 1969. Some Marbles in the collection of the Museum have undergone a unique type of deterioration-formation of polygonal cracks. This was studied along with other forms of damage in marble, and a paper 'Marble : Deterioration and Conservation.'

Publications :

The Director attempted a monograph on the Ancestral History of Salar Jung III (based on source books in Urdu and English). This monograph is proposed to be published duly illustrated by a local private agency. A guide to the museum entitled 'Journeys in Art round the Salar Jung Museum' was prepared by the Director.

A folder high-lighting the contents of various galleries of the museum was also prepared by the Director and the same is being sent to the press. Coloured cards and an album of postcards are also being put into print. A research journal entitled 'Salar Jung Museum Research Journal' was proposed to be started by the Director and the proposal met with the approval of the Board.

Activities of Library and the Reading Room attached to the Museum :

During the year over six thousand people visited the Library and the Reading Room, attached to the Museum. Over a thousand books were issued for being used inside the museum premises.

Over a hundred research scholars from different parts of this country and abroad consulted the manuscripts for their research purposes and about three hundred manuscripts were actually used by them.

During the year, 2,69,284 visitors were catered to by the museum staff. These included the Director General of All India Radio, Shri P. Venkatasubbiah, Chairman, Estimates Committee, Lok Sabha, Director, Kaligin Museum Moscow, Mr. M. S. Gurupadaswamy, Minister of State, New Delhi, Mr. A. Hitomi Consul General from Japan, H. E. Ambassador of Iran, and Jordon, H. E. High Commissioner of Malaysia and others.

During the year income from various sources, e.g., sale of tickets, sale of photographs, picture post cards, etc., amount to Rs. 3,47,408.35.

Implementation of Plan Scheme :

During the year under report, preliminary steps were taken to see the western oil paintings restored and it was finally decided that the work of restoration, being of highly technical nature, be got executed through the agency of the Central Conservation Laboratory, National Museum in India. Steps were also taken to see the work of the publication of

the monograph of Deccani paintings expedited by seeing the coloured blocks ready for press.

Development of Conservation Laboratory :

During the year under report, an Ashahi Pentax Spotmatic Camera was purchased for the Laboratory for Rs. 2,304.50 with the funds from the Fourth Five Year Plan grants. The utility of this camera is for photo-micrography and for ultra violet and infrared photography. It has also been used for photographic recording of conservation and treatment of objects.

Central Sector Projects/Review and Prospects :

During the first and second plan periods, there were no Central Sector Projects in Andhra Pradesh except the Praga Tools Ltd., at Hyderabad and the Hindustan Shipyard at Visakhapatnam. It is only during the third plan period that the Government of India decided to establish the following Central Sector Projects in Andhra Pradesh.

1. Bharat Heavy Electricals, Limited, Ramachandrapuram, Hyderabad.
2. Synthetic Drugs Project, Kukatpally, Hyderabad.
3. Hindusthan Machine Tools, Limited, Kutbullapur, Hyderabad.
4. Hindusthan Aeronautics Limited, Balanagar, Hyderabad.
5. Defence Metallurgical and other Research Laboratories, Hyderabad.

Besides the above the following Central Sector Projects have also since been established.

1. Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels at Visakhapatnam.
2. Electronic Corporation of India, Cherlapalli, Hyderabad.
3. Modern Bakeries (India) Limited, Uppal, Hyderabad.

The total capital investment of all the Central Sector Projects in the State is of the order of Rs. 117.03 Crores while the employment potential is about 26,000.

The details regarding investment, employment potential, products manufactured, etc., are furnished below :

| S.No. | Name of the project. | Year of establishment. | Total cost. | Employment. | Products. |
|-------|--|------------------------|-----------------|-------------|--|
| | | | (Rs. in Crores) | | |
| 1. | Hindustan Machine Tools, Ltd., Balanagar, Hyderabad. | 1965 | 8.00 | 3,000 | Semi standard Machines and Special purpose machines and transformers |

| | | | | | |
|-----|--|------|-------|-------|---|
| 2. | Indian Drugs and Pharmaceutical, Ltd., with U.S.S.R. Collaboration, Kukatpalli, Hyderabad. | 1959 | 21.34 | 3,500 | Synthetic Drugs Sulpha group, Anti T.B. Drugs, Anti Pyretics, Vitamins, Hyderabad. |
| 3. | Electronics Corporation of India, Cherlapalli, Hyderabad. | 1967 | 16.45 | 3,000 | Electronic Components and Instruments. |
| 4. | Bharat Heavy Electricals, Ltd., Ramachandrapuram, with Czech Collaboration. | 1965 | 38.00 | 4,300 | Steam Turbines alternators Switch Gears. |
| 5. | Praga Tools Corporation, Ltd., Kavadi-guda, Hyderabad. | 1948 | 2.50 | 1,400 | High Speed Cutting tools, measuring instruments, Drill chuck tool, and cutter grinders. |
| 6. | Hindustan Shipyard, Visakhapatnam. | 1952 | 6.50 | 4,500 | Diesel driven ships. |
| 7. | Hindustan Aeronautics, Ltd., Balanagar, Hyderabad. | 1966 | 7.00 | 3,000 | Electric equipment & Components for MIG Air Craft. |
| 8. | Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels at Visakhapatnam. | 1966 | 11.82 | 2,200 | Heavy equipment required for fertilizer and chemical plants. |
| 9. | Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd., Uppal, Hyderabad. | 1969 | 0.42 | 60 | Bread. |
| 10. | (a) Defence Metallurgical. | 1966 | 5.00 | 650 | Equipment for Defence purpose. |
| | (b) Defence Research and Development Laboratory. | | | | |
| | (c) Defence Electronic and Research Laboratory. | | | | |

The Government of India have decided to set up a Rocket Launching Station at Sriharikota (Nellore District) at a Capital cost of Rs. 5 crores. The work on this project is in progress.

The Government of India have sanctioned a coal based Fertiliser Factory at Ramagundam at a capital cost of 71 crores. Dr. Triguna Sen, Union Minister, Petroleum & Chemicals has laid the foundation stone on 2-10-1970. The construction work of the Project will be started shortly.

The Government of India have decided to set up a Steel Plan of 2 million tonnes capacity at Visakhapatnam. The capital cost may be Rs. 300 to 400 crores. It is expected that the Prime Minister of India will lay the Foundation Stone for the Project during January, 1971.

The Government of India have also decided to set up Second Tele-Communication Cable Factory at Hyderabad. The Capital cost would be about Rs. 10 crores. The preliminary works will be started shortly.

Municipal Corporation, Hyderabad :

The total area administered by the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad is 65.874 sq. miles. The population according to Census 1961 is 11,20,612. The present estimated population (as per Mid year estimate for 1970) is 12,22,000.

Income and Expenditure :

| | | | |
|-----------------|----|----|----------------------|
| Opening Balance | .. | .. | 26,12,443 |
| Income | .. | .. | 3,29,06,468 |
| Closing Balance | .. | .. | (—)22,42,518 (Minus) |
| Expenditure | .. | .. | 3,85,84,213 |

Taxation :

Against the Budgetted demand including arrears of Rs. 1,22,00,000 for Hyderabad Division and Rs. 46,00,000 for Secunderabad Division, the actual collections made were Rs. 20,97,042 from Hyderabad and Rs. 37,63,172 from Secunderabad Divisions. This works out to a percentage of 94.44. There was no additional taxation during the year under report. The performance in the matter of collection of property taxes can be considered good, though steps should be taken to launch collection drives to collect the arrears before they become time barred.

Works undertaken :

The amount sanctioned and the expenditure incurred for the following works during the year under report are detailed below :

| | Budget provision. | Expenditure as on 31-3-1970 |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (i) Development of old city | .. 1,50,000 | 2,49,992.54 |
| (ii) Development of undeveloped areas | .. 1,00,000 | 99,927.74 |

The work of construction of Swimming Pool estimated to cost Rs. 6.43 lakhs at Secunderabad has practically been completed and is expected to be commissioned shortly. A major portion of the work pertaining to the construction of Sweepers quarters at Tukkaramgate has been completed and the quarters were expected to be allotted at the close of the financial year under report.

Slum Clearance :

A scheme for construction of 432 houses estimated to cost Rs. 33.43 lakhs at Jiaguda Part II was sanctioned by the Government during the year under report. The Government have released the financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 16.93 lakhs in the year 1968-69 and Rs. 3.11 lakhs in the year 1969-70. Thus the total assistance so far released by the Government comes to Rs. 20.04 lakhs. During the year under report, 258 houses have been completed and the remaining work was in progress. The total expenditure incurred upto 13-3-1970 was Rs. 12.0 lakhs.

The following two schemes which were revised in the light of the instructions of the Minister for Municipal Administration (A.P.) have been sanctioned by the Government during the year 1969-70.

| | Financial assistance. (Rs. in lakhs) |
|---|--|
| (1) Yadgar Hussain Kunta Part I for 144 houses .. | 2.99 |
| (2) Yadgar Hussain Kunta Part II for 72 houses .. | 4.93 |
| Total .. | <u>7.92</u> |

The Government have released financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 7.92 lakhs for both the above schemes and the work will be started shortly. The Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad has so far constructed 1,376 houses under the programme and an amount of Rs. 66.20 lakhs has been spent till the closure of the financial year under report. The Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad as usual utilised a sum of Rs. 10,000 for improvement of Traffic conditions.

Roads :

The Corporation maintained the following lengths of roads during the year under report.

| | Hyderabad Division | Secunderabad Division. |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| Cement | 469.65 K.M. | 28.32 K.M. |
| Asphalt | 25.39 K.M. | 136.08 K.M. |
| Morrumed and Metalled .. | 321.79 K.M. | 120.82 K.M. |

The Length of Roads :

| | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Cemented | 5.96 K.M. | 7.75 K.M. |
| Asphalted | 3.17 K.M. | 9.39 K.M. |
| Morrumed and Metalled .. | .. | 21.26 K.M. |

Drainage :

225 Mains and 2,479 sub-branches are maintained in Hyderabad Division. The length of Main sewer and sub-branches are as follows ;

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| Mains | 2,59,244 Meters (259 K.M.) |
| Sub-branches | 2,91,749 Meters (291 K.M.) |

The sub-branch sewers 64 Nos. were laid during the year which have enabled 400 houses to obtain drainage connections. During the year under report, the following public conveniences were constructed.

| | |
|------------------------|---------|
| (1) Urinals | 11 Nos. |
| (2) Latrines | 19 Nos. |
| (3) Bath Rooms | 13 Nos. |

The details of underground sewage in Secunderabad Division were as follows :—

| | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|
| (1) Sewage lines | 53.13 K.M. |
| (2) Storm Water Drains | 40.25 K.M. |
| (3) Area covered by sewage | 12.96 sq. K.M. |

Public Health and Vital Statistics :

During the year under report, the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad were free from epidemics excepting one case of small pox whereas the cases of Chicken Pox and Diptheira were nil. This was mainly due to the precautionary measures taken to check the spread of the disease.

36,095 births, 11,180 deaths and 303 still births were registered in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

50,731 Primary Vaccinations and 2,37,576 re-vaccinations were performed during the year in the twin cities of Hyderabad and secunderabad.

Athletics :

The Corporation gave coaching to the boys under 16 years of age in cricket and (62) boys underwent coaching in cricket. In Volley Ball (60) boys, (35) girls underwent coaching. In Basket Ball (40) boys were trained. (300) members are attending each Gymnasium centre. (1,000) young men were trained in sports during the year.

The following tournaments were conducted on behalf of the Corporation.

1. Additional Commissioner, Ball Badminton Tournament.
2. 1st Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad (Secunderabad Division).

The following tournaments have been won by the Corporation.

1. The second T. Prakasham Memorial Ball Badminton tournament under the auspices of Shivaji Club.

2. Second Potti Sree Ramulu Memorial Ball Badminton Tournament under the auspices of Rama Club of Hyderabad.
3. The Dr. Rajendra Prasad Memorial Ball Badminton Tournament.
4. The third Col. C. K. Naidu Memorial Ball Badminton Tournament under the auspices of Sports News Club of Hyderabad.

The Corporation collected a total advertisement fee of Rs. 3.6 lakhs against the estimate of Rs. 4.5 lakhs on the advertisements displayed in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. 51 Reading Rooms, 4 Libraries and 44 Community Halls are run by the Corporation in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

Town Planning Trust, Visakhapatnam :

Constitution.—The Town Planning Trust was constituted with effect from 16-8-1962 as per G.O. Ms. No. 938, M.A., dated 2-8-1962 under section 45 of the Town Planning Act of 1920 (Andhra area) pending constitution of a City Improvement Trust at a later stage by enacting suitable legislation. In pursuance of this, the Government were requested to convert the present Town Planning Trust into a City Improvement Trust, an autonomous body, with more powers. But the Government in their letter No. 2387/B2/68-4, M.A., dated 25-2-1969 deferred the matter in view of the paucity of funds. The jurisdiction of the Trust extends over the entire Visakhapatnam Municipal limits which were extended from 11.25 to 29.47 sq. miles in G.O. Ms. No. 238, M.A., dated 24-3-1966 and also the vicinity of the town covered by the Comprehensive Development Plan (Master Plan). The Master Plan covers an area of 77.63 sq. miles.

Functions.—Besides the preparation of detailed and general town planning schemes to the Visakhapatnam City and its vicinity the Government in their order No. 7, dated 8-1-1963 entrusted the Trust with the execution of schemes under Land Acquisition and Development, Housing, Slum Clearance and Road widening.

Master Plan : The Municipal Town and its vicinity :

Visakhapatnam is one of the cities included in the Third Five Year Plan for preparation of Master Plan with assistance from the Government of India. Accordingly, a unit for preparation of Master Plan was sanctioned in G.O. No. 694, M.A., dated 16-6-1965 and the unit began functioning from August 1965.

The Special unit sanctioned for the preparation of Master Plan worked till 31-3-1969 and prepared the General Town Planning Scheme for the existing municipal limits and its vicinity under the direction of the State Government under section 8 (2) of the Town Planning Act. The general town planning scheme covers an area of about 77.63 sq. miles, involving an outlay of about 63 crores spread over a period of 18 years from 1969 to 1986. The Government have been pleased to sanction the general Town Planning Scheme (Master Plan) in their G.O. Ms. No. 703, M.A., dated 29-8-1970.

Financial Assistance : Loans :

Land Acquisition and Development.—An amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs was sanctioned during the year under report under Land Acquisition and Development Scheme. As against 15.00 lakhs sanctioned, an amount of Rs. 1.43 lakhs was spent for development only during the year under report. The loan amount was adjusted to the Trust funds during 3-69 only.

Housing.—During the year under report the Government sanctioned loans of Rs. 4.00 and 2.00 lakhs under Low Income Group and Middle Income Group Schemes respectively. It is proposed to construct 18 Middle Income Group buildings and 47 Low Income Group buildings at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,72,760 and Rs. 6,72,100 respectively during 1970-71.

During the year under report, applications were invited for allotment of 14 Low Income Group Houses of conventional type and 65 applications were received. A special committee constituted for allotment of houses and sites after considering the eligibility of the applicants allotted the 14 buildings in its resolution No. 3 dated 16-8-1969 which was confirmed by the Trust in its resolution No. 107 dated 29-9-1969.

The construction of the remaining 14 houses with C.C. Hollow blocks is in progress and will be completed and allotted during 1970-71. Applications were also called for the allotment of these 14 houses during January 1970 and about 56 applications were received and registered for allotment.

The construction of the 100 low cost buildings to Burma repatriates undertaken by the Trust at the request of the Collector, is in progress and will be completed and handed over to the Collector during the first week of December, 1970. There is also a proposal for taking up the construction of shopping centres with residential accommodation to rehabilitate the Burma repatriates during the year 1970-71. The Trust is interested in building low cost houses, reducing cost and time of construction, adopting new buildings, designs and construction techniques, in close consultation with the National Building Organisation, New Delhi, Director of Town Planning, Andhra Pradesh, Cement Concrete Association and staff of the Civil Engineering Department of the Andhra University. The Government have been addressed for granting assistance to a tune of Rs. 81.00 lakhs for implementing the scheme.

Plantation.—During the year under report, about 3,435 plants were planted with the co-operation of the Forest Department.

The Mahatma Gandhi Centenary Park was inaugurated by Sri J. V. Narsinga Rao, Deputy Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh on 13-10-1969 near Seethammadhara Hill Slopes. An amount of Rs. 712 was spent towards labour charges for plantations.

Land Acquisition and Development Scheme.—During the year under report, the Trust has acquired and taken possession of land to an extent of 41.02 acres at a cost of Rs. 1.95 lakhs. Further it was proposed to acquire land during the year to an extent of about 204.62 acres. In addition, the Trust has taken possession of about 129 acres in advance pending finalisation of awards.

| Land taken possession. | Extent. | Cost. |
|---|---------|----------------|
| | Ac. Cts | Rs. |
| 1. Under Land Acquisition and Development Scheme : | | |
| (a) Already acquired | 33.21 | 2,71,831.28 |
| (b) Proposed to be acquired | 177.00 | |
| (c) Proposed to be got alienated | 20.26 | |
| (d) Under Chalavathota urban development scheme | | 6,40100 s. ft. |

Road widening Schemes.—The total area acquired during the year under road widening is about 2,24503 sq.ft. at a cost of Rs. 83,766.50.

The road widening schemes could not be pushed through as desired, on account of stay orders issued by the High Court. Three cases are still pending disposal in the High Court.

The Visakhmahanagar Draft Master Plan has been submitted to the Government, which has since been sanctioned.

Proposals of 1969-70 Land Acquisition and Development and Road widening Schemes :

The Trust during the year under report resolved to acquire about 204.62 acres of vacant land under Land Acquisition and Development Scheme for developing the area for construction of houses. Many of these lands, for the last several decades have been vacant. Some owners have sold plots piecemeal without a layout and some others who have an approved layout have sold them without forming roads, laying water-supply mains, etc. The acquisition of these lands by the Trust besides providing developed house sites, arrests, to some extent, speculation in immoveable property and spiralling of house rents in this fast developing industrial city.

The Trust in its various resolutions resolved to acquire an extent of 21,344 s. ft., to widen the Jalaripeta road.

Improvement of Central Area of City :

City Central Complex.—At present, there is only one commercial centre along the Town Main Road for the entire town. It is proposed (as per the Master Plan) to shift the focus of the town and this is sought to be achieved by locating a city central complex with multi-storied buildings providing office accommodation and modern shopping centre in the present Central Jail vacant area which will be the heart of the growing town.

Urban Renewal Programme.—It is found that Chalavathota in blocks 33 and 34 of Allipur Ward which is already a slum will soon pose a threat to the public health of the area, if not tackled urgently. There is also an urgent need to form an express road from the Turners' choultry, the

centre of the town to the aerodrome bye-passing the railway level crossings on the Simhachalam Road.

To solve the above problems, it was proposed to form 60' road through the Chalavathota slum connecting the National Highway. The area will be developed as a zonal centre with a market and multi-storied buildings.

New Townships.—(a) Gazuwaka Industrial Township. In view of the location of the Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessel, the proposed location of Zinc Smelting Factory and acquisition of 1,500 acres by the State Industries and Commerce Department it is of utmost importance to develop a residential township for industrial workers, before haphazard development takes place.

Endada Dormitory Township.—In view of the rapid growth of the town and increasing demand on and for residential development, the New Dormitory township in the sublime Endada Valley surrounded by green hills in the north, south and west and the blue Bay of Bengal in the east is proposed. Proposals have been initiated for acquiring 196 acres and for getting alienation of 377 acres in this valley.

Private Layouts.—During the year under report, the Municipal Council has referred to the Trust 22 private layouts for according permission. Out of the 22 layouts 4 were approved by the Director of Town Planning, 5 were refused by the Trust, 8 are pending with the Trust for want of particulars and 5 are pending with Director of Town Planning for sanction.

Official Language :

Under section 3 (1) of the Andhra Pradesh Official Language Act, 1966, Telugu has so far been introduced as Official Language in Taluk level and below offices of 27 Departments. A proposal is under consideration to extend the use of Telugu for more purposes in those offices. Action is also being pursued to introduce Telugu in some of the District Level Offices of Education, Panchayati Raj, (i.e.) Zilla Parishads, Forests, Endowments, Labour, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Department where Telugu was introduced at Taluk level and below.

106 typists drawn from various taluks, Panchayat Samithis and other offices were trained for a period of 4 months in 1968 on the Telugu typewriter fitted with the standard key board approved by Government. In order to ensure that every office at the taluk level is provided with a Telugu typewriter and a qualified typist steps are being taken to train twelve typists at each of the district headquarters of all the districts except Medak and Hyderabad districts and 60 typists at Hyderabad city drawn from the Hyderabad and Medak districts and the offices in the Hyderabad City, on the Telugu typewriters fitted with the standard Key Board approved by the Government.

Telugu typewriters were provided to most of the taluk level and below offices where there are qualified Telugu typists.

As per the orders issued by the Government the forms of various departments are being printed gradually in diglott.

Endowments Department :

This is the fourth Administration Report after the integration of both the Departments pertaining to Andhra and Telangana regions under the Andhra Pradesh Charitable Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act 17 of 1966.

Territorial Jurisdiction.—The territorial jurisdiction of the Commissioner remained unchanged. The Commissioner, Endowments Department, Hyderabad is exercising control and supervision over all Religious and Charitable Institutions and Endowments besides two historical Muslim Monuments, i.e., Mecca Masjid and Public Garden Mosque in the Twin Cities.

Change of Headquarters.—The Offices of the Assistant Commissioner, Endowments Department, Nalgonda, Adilabad and Medak were abolished by the Government and the following is the present position:

The office of the Assistant Commissioner, Endowments department, Nalgonda was attached to the office of the Assistant Commissioner, Endowments, Khammam ;

The office of the Assistant Commissioner, Endowments Department, Medak was attached to the office of the Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad (Rural);

The Office of the Assistant Commissioner, Adilabad was attached to the office of the Assistant Commissioner Endowments Department, Nizamabad.

There was no change of territorial jurisdiction of the remaining Assistant Commissioners during the period under report.

Income and Expenditure :

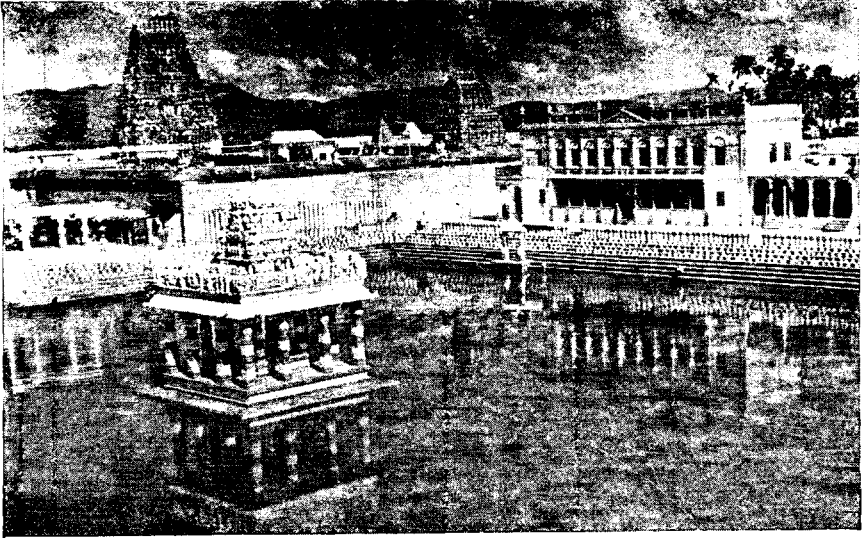
The annual income of the Department during the period under report was : Arrear 11,85,437.49 + Current : 25,38,518.81 = Rs.37,23,956.30 while the annual expenditure incurred in respect of the public services during the period had come to Rs. 24,01,992.00.

Particulars of the institutions :

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|--------|
| (a) Religious Institutions : | Rs. | 26,370 |
| (b) Charitable Institutions : | | 2,035 |
| (c) Maths | .. | .. 144 |

Institutions under the direct control of Commissioner.—The administration of the following institutions and Endowments whose annual income was more than Rs. One lakh and which were published under section 6 (a) of the Act 17 of 1966 vested directly in the Commissioner.

1. Sri Varaha Lakshminarasimhaswamy Temple, Simhachalam, Visakhapatnam.



BATHING GHAT AT TIRUPATHI TEMPLE

2. Sri Veera Venkata Satyanarayanawamy Temple, Annavaram, Prathipadu taluk, East Godavari District.
3. Sri Venkateswaraswamy temple, Dwaraka Tirumala, Eluru taluk, West Godavari District.
4. Sri Durgamalleswaraswamy temple, Vijayawada town and taluk, Krishna District.
5. Sri Bhavanarayanawamy temple, Ponnur, Bapatla taluk, Guntur District.
6. Sri Mallikharjunawamy temple, Srisailam, Kurnool District.
7. Sri Venkateswaraswamy temple, T.T. Devasthanams, Tirupathi, Chandragiri taluk, Chittoor District.
8. Sri Kalahastheswaraswamy temple, Kalahasti town and taluk, Chittoor District.
9. Sri Raja Rajeswaraswamy temple, Vemulawada, Sircilla taluk, Karimnagar District.
10. Sri Lakshminarasimhaswamy temple, Yadagirigutta, Bhongir taluk, Nalgonda District.
11. Sri Seetharamachandraswamy temple, Bhadrachalam, Khammam District.
12. H.E.H. the Nizam Charitable Trust, Hyderabad.

Charitable Endowments.—The Andhra Pradesh Charitable Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act 17 of 1966 applies to all public charitable institutions and Endowments which are for the time being vested in any Department or Government or Civil Court, Zilla Parishad, Municipality, Society, Organisation, Institution or other person. As required under Section 3 (5) of the Act, Government have empowered the Commissioner and other officers to exercise the powers and perform the function conferred or entrusted to the Commissioner and other Officers.

Dharmadayams.—This was newly brought within the ambit of the Act 17 of 1966. So far 31 Dharmadayams were brought under subsection 4 (b) of the Section 49 of the Act 17 of 1966.

Maths.—The administration of all Maths in Andhra Pradesh is vested under the control of the Commissioner under the present Act 17 of 1966. Government have been requested to approve the proposal of the Commissioner to delegate the powers and functions to the Deputy Commissioners and the Assistant Commissioners with regard to the institutions according to their jurisdiction.

Endowments created by philanthropic public.—There is a temple on the Banks of River Krishna by name Sri Malleswaraswamy temple. It is generally called Satrasala. It is a historical temple and inn eed of

repairs. The public of the locality have contributed their mite for its renovation. Renovation work is in progress.

With the donations given by the public to a tune of nearly Rs. 52,398 the Construction of Vedamantapam, Kalyanamandapam, Dwarapalaka Mantapam and Choultry were completed in Sri Venkateswaraswamy temple, Upmaka village, Yellamanchili taluk.

Amenities to pilgrims.—The Deputy Commissioner, Endowments Department, Kakinada has taken steps for construction of choultries at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.6 lakhs of Sri Venkateswara Swamy temple, Tantikonda.

Sufficient amenities such as providing water system, electrification, both on the top of the hill and along the steps, construction of parapet wall in the right side of the steps for the safety of the visiting pilgrims were provided at Sri Trikoteswaraswamy temple, Kotappakonda.

Estimates for construction of two pongal mantapams for providing water supply and for construction of choultry at Sri Malleswaraswamy temple, Pedakakani were sanctioned by the Deputy Commissioner, Vijayawada.

Temporary sheds for stay of the visiting pilgrims and water tanks for water supply were provided at Sri Venkateswaraswamy temple, Tirumalagiri.

Choultries with the funds of T.T. Devasthanams are under construction at Ahobilam and Mahanandi.

The work on protected water supply scheme at Mahanandi is in progress and it is expected to be completed during the year 1970-71.

One choultry consisting of 6 blocks for marriages has been constructed at Sri Venugopalaraswamy temple, Moolapeta, Nellore at a cost of about Rs. 60,000.

A choultry was constructed by collecting donations during the year 1969-70 for stay of the visiting pilgrims at Sri Venkateswaraswamy temple, Upmaka village, Yellamanchili taluk.

At Sri Venkateswaraswamy Devasthanam, Tirumalai, the T.T. Devasthanams has decided to construct a big decent choultry with all amenities for accommodation to the pilgrims for which the temple has allotted an acre of site.

Many amenities were provided at Sri Durga Malleswaraswamy temple, Vijayawada during the year under report.

Sanitary arrangements.—In all important temples, sanitary arrangements such as providing protected drinking water, construction of temporary latrines, apart from sweeping arrangements and disinfections were made available in order to prevent any epidemics.

Canteen.—All major religious institutions are maintaining or running canteens for the convenience and benefit of the visiting pilgrims without considering any profit.

Educational institutions.—There are thirteen educational institutions imparting teaching of Agama Sastras, Vedas, Sanskrit and oriental languages, etc. All these 13 institutions are managed by the Religious Institutions with the aid of the funds of the temples.

Transport.—The Executive authorities of the institutions at Kalahasti, Kadiri, Ahobilam, Srisailam, Mahanandi, Simhachalam and Bhadrachalam are running regular Buses to cater to the transport needs of the pilgrims.

Prevention of mismanagement.—The Commissioner, Endowments Department, Hyderabad has directed supervision and control over the major institutions published under section 6 (a) of the Act 17 of 1966 whose annual income is more than one lakh rupees. The annual inspection of these institutions are taken up by the Commissioner. During all the important festival periods in important temples and while opening the hundials, the departmental persons attended to keep a close check to curb all malpractices and misbehaviour.

29 cases of mismanagement and misappropriation were detected by the Department during the year under report. In some cases the Executive authorities of the institutions responsible for mismanagement and misappropriations were removed and new Trust Boards were constituted.

Auditor of Accounts.—The Examiner, Local Fund Accounts continued as Auditor to audit the accounts of the religious institutions of Andhra area until the Government decides the question of creating a separate audit cell for the department.

The audit of the accounts of Telangana area was not yet taken up for want of regular agency to audit the accounts of the institutions.

Internal Audit.—Internal audit of the accounts of Assistant Commissioner's Offices was not done during the year under report.

Jewellery verification.—An Assistant Commissioner for Jewellery Verification and appraisal was continued in G. O. Rt. No. 116 Home Department, dated 10th April 1970 during the year under report to appraise the jewellery and to have a permanent record of jewellery of institutions. The jewellery Verification officer has verified and appraised the jewellery in respect of 18 Religious Institutions and prepared permanent records. A copy of each record was sent to State Archives by the Government for preservation.

Revenue.—The demand, collection and balance of contribution, audit fee and centage charges are given below :

*Demand, Collection, Balance of contribution and audit fee
for the year 1969-70.*

Arrear collection

| Sl. No. | Region | Demand | Collection | Amount not collectable | Balance |
|-----------------------------|--|--------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|
| 1. | Telangana (contribution) .. | 1,31,335.73 | 42,007.78 | 63,600.74 | 25,727.21 |
| 2. | Andhra (contribution and Audit Fee) .. | 32,54,953.29 | 11,43,429.71 | 2,09,371.13 | 19,02,132.45 |
| | Total .. | 33,86,289.02 | 11,85,437.49 | 2,72,971.87 | 19,27,859.66 |
| Current collections— | | | | | |
| 1. | Telangana (contribution) .. | 5,57,588.04 | 4,72,555.84 | .. | 85,032.20 |
| 2. | Andhra (contribution) .. | 31,01,444.03 | 18,65,962.97 | .. | 12,41,481.06 |
| | Total .. | 36,59,032.07 | 23,38,518.81 | .. | 13,26,513.26 |
| | Grand Total .. | 70,45,321.09 | 37,23,956.30 | 2,72,971.87 | 32,54,372.92 |

Requisitions covering a total sum of Rs. 20,90,287.13 as on 1st August 1969 as required under sections 63 of the Andhra Pradesh Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act 17 of 1966 were issued during the year under report where the Executive authorities of institutions failed to pay the arrear contribution and audit fees to the concerned Revenue Divisional Officers within whose jurisdictions the properties of the institutions and Endowments, were situated for realisation of the arrear contribution and audit fees as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

Humanatarian Services—Sri Varaha Lakshminarasimhaswamy temple, Simhachalam.—A sum of Rs. 19,000 was diverted from the funds of the above institution for maintenance of leprosy home at Visakhapatnam under the management of Prema Samajam.

An amount of Rs. 3,090.25 was paid towards charities to poor people.

Sri Bhavanarayanawamy Temple, Ponnur, Bapatla taluk.—A sum of Rs. 1,500 was incurred during the annual Brahmotsavam in May, 1969 towards feeding of Brahmins and poor people. A sum of Rs. 250 was incurred on the eve of Kalasa Prathishta on 28th March, 1970 towards feeding of the poor.

Sri Durga Malleswarawamy Temple, Vijayawada.—Five poor 'Sadhus' are fed daily from Mahanivadana Prasadam.

Sri Bhramaramba Mallikharjunaswamy Temples, Srisailam.—During the year under report, special poojas were performed for the welfare of the State at a cost of Rs. 6,040.35 Ps.

Sri Veera Venkata Satyanarayanawamy Temple, Annavaram.—A free dispensary is maintained by the temple. A sum of Rs. 4,873.88 Ps. was incurred during the year under report towards maintenance of the dispensary, excluding establishment charges.

Common Good Fund.—Government have constituted a High Power Committee under Section 66 of the Act 17 of 1966 with the following members to administer the Andhra Pradesh Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Common Good Fund.

1. Sri K. Brahmananda Reddi, Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh .. Chairman.
2. Sri R. Ramalinga Raju, Minister for Endowments Member.
3. The Commissioner, Endowments Department, Hyderabad .. Secretary and Treasurer
4. Sri B.V. Subba Reddy, M.L.A. .. Member.
5. Sri M.N. Lakshminarasaiiah, Minister for Transport Member.
6. Sri Yerram Satyanarayana .. Member.

A sum of Rs. 1,81,033.34 was credited to the Common Good Fund upto the year under report to various Religious Institutions for their renovations, etc.

Division of amounts.—A total sum of Rs. 3,09,265.00 was sanctioned by the Commissioner during the year under report for renovation of poor temples or those in needy circumstances and to other humanitarian purposes.

Gosalas.—Nine institutions were maintaining Gosalas during the year under report.

The T.T. Devasthanams, Tirupathi is also maintaining a Dairy Farm consisting of not only cattle wealth but also animals like Elephants, Horses, Damaram Bulls and civet cats, etc., The total estimated value of the livestock of the T.T. Devasthanams as on 31st March 1970 was Rs. 2,02,260.00.

Boarding houses.—In all there were 26 boarding houses maintained out of the funds of the religious and charitable institutions feeding students besides poor people.

Waste lands brought under cultivation and dry lands converted into waste lands.—Most of the dry lands of the institutions in Allagadda taluk in Kurnool district are converted into wet.

Most of the lands belonging to the religious and charitable institutions in Bapatla taluk, Ongole taluk, Palnad, Vinukonda, Sattenapalli and Guntur taluks were brought under wet cultivation under the Nagarjuna-sagar Water Supply Schemes. The Commissioner has also granted permission in several cases to obtain loans by the Executive authorities of the institutions and from the Co-operative Central Banks.

Revision and Appeals.—The Joint Commissioner was entrusted with the disposal of the Appeals and Revision petitions under sections 80 and 82 of the Act.

As on 1st April 1969, there were 161 Revision petitions pending disposal. During the year under report 72 fresh Revision petitions were received totalling to 233. Out of the 233 Revision petitions, 119 Revision petitions were disposed of leaving a balance of 114 cases as on 1st April 1970.

Engineering Cell.—The work of preparation of estimates and Check measurements relating to renovation, repairs and construction of religious and charitable institutions was attended to by the Departmental Engineering Cell from the date of its inception.

Exhibition (Departmental Stall).—This Endowments Department has participated in the All-India Industrial Exhibition held in the beginning of the year 1970 at Hyderabad after obtaining necessary approval orders from the Government. This Departmental Engineering Cell has erected and supervised the entire stall. The stall was run by the staff of this department. Special attention was paid this time to attract the visitors and a number of new models with colourful and attractive paints were exhibited.

Renovation.—Renovation works were undertaken in respect of 435 cases in the State after obtaining necessary administrative sanctions. The total value of the estimates sanctioned was Rs. 32,569,81.64. Out of the above renovation works, some were already completed and some works are under execution.

Religious Advisory Council.—Under Section 106 of the Act 17 of 1966 a Religious Advisory Council was formed by the Government in G.O. Ms. No. 3, dated 2nd January 1970 with the following members to advise the Government in religious matters.

1. Commissioner, Endowments Department, Hyderabad Chairman.
2. Sri S.D. Bhaskaramurthy, Convener of the Council Secretary.
3. Sri Ayaluri Neelakanta Sastry, Headmaster, Saiva Agama Pathasala, Simhachalam, Visakhapatnam District .. Expert in Saiva Agama
4. Sri Appilatla Jagannadhacharyulu, Appikatlakota, Bapatla taluk, Guntur District Vaikhanasa Agama



MATERNAL & CHILD CARE

5. Sri Atchi Narasimhacharyulu,
13-2-9/2, Rahimpura Karwan, Sahu Post,
Hyderabad Pancharathra Agama
6. Sri Uppuluru Ganapathi Sastry .. Expert in Vedardha
7. Sri Paidaparthi Krishnamurthy Sastry,
Hyderabad Expert in Vasthu Sastra.
8. Sri Sistla Chandra Mouli Sastry,
Pedapadu village, Eluru taluk, West
Godavari District .. Expert in Manthra Sastra
9. Sri Ganapathi A Sculptor (Silpi)

Religious propaganda.—A number of Hari-Kathas and religious discourses were arranged in various religious institutions in the State for the benefit and propagation of Hindu Religion.

Libraries.—As instructed in this Office Circular No. 3/69, dated 12th March 1969, all 6 (a), (b) and other institutions under the jurisdiction of the Assistant Commissioners have taken steps to maintain libraries in the institutions by purchasing and keeping the books on Hindu Religion and Sastras.

Hundia' collections.—A total sum of Rs. 14,61,654.14 was received by way of hundial collections in 147 religious institutions during the year under report. This excluded the hundial collection of T.T. Devasathanams, Tirupathi.

The Indo Dutch Project for Child Welfare :

The Netherlands Foundation for Child Welfare has sponsored the establishment of an integrated child care project in India on the basis of an agreement arrived at, between the Government of India, the State Government and the Foundation. This agreement was finalised on the 11th June 1969 and Andhra Pradesh has been selected for locating this project which is the first of its kind in the country. The primary object of the project is to promote greater attention to the needs of children and youth in the overall development plans of the country and to develop better methods and techniques for the care of children and youth. The project aims at doing this by combining programmes of direct benefit to children with research and training in these fields so that the project area may serve as a demonstration or pilot area for other parts of the country. The project has a three fold range covering development, research and training in one co-ordinated programme. Under the agreement governing the project the overall development of children from birth to the age of 16 is the broad objective of the Project. Its scope includes health programmes and programmes aimed at meeting the nutritional and educational requirements of children. To start with, in the first phase children in the age group of 0-6 years are being specially cared for.

In Andhra Pradesh, Chevella block of Hyderabad District which lies at a distance of 26 miles from the capital has been selected for locating the project. In order to get the fullest possible impact from a project of this nature, it is intended that the project should be implemented over

a period of at least 8 years, during which special attention would be paid to the drawing up of plans, their implementation in the field and the final evaluation of the results obtained in the fields of Child Health, Nutrition and Education.

In order to advise the Project on policy and technical matters, an Advisory Board has been set up on India with Dr. C.D. Deshmukh as its Chairman. The board has met and taken important decisions in regard to the future of the Project, its planning, and scope. In addition to the Advisory Board, a Project Co-ordination Committee has also been set up on which almost all important heads of departments connected with Child Welfare either directly or indirectly are included as members.

Apart from the two bodies mentioned above, the detailed planning of the programmes to be implemented is being undertaken by 4 separate working groups which have been functioning since April 1969. These groups deal with the subjects of Health, Nutrition, Agriculture and the Planning of the integrated centre for mother and child care.

In order to co-ordinate the work of the working groups, to convene the meetings of the Advisory Board and Project Co-ordination Committee as well as to undertake all the administrative work connected with the Project, an Indian Bureau has been set up with its office at Somajiguda, Hyderabad. This Bureau would be the co-ordinating Agency while the actual implementation of the schemes would be entrusted to the Panchayat Samithi and its existing staff.

Regarding the actual programmes which are being implemented at present, it may be mentioned that, to start with, the project took up the training of traditional Dais in the block area. It is important for children to have a good start in life and therefore it was felt that to begin with, the Project should train the local Dais who are responsible for conducting 95% of the deliveries in the rural areas. Two batches of 10 Dais each have already been trained under the auspices of the Indo-Dutch Project and necessary hints provided to them for conducting confinements in a more scientific and hygienic manner.

Both the Advisory Board and the Project Co-ordination Committee were strongly of the view that, to begin with, the project should cater to the requirements of children belonging to the pre-school age group of 0-6 years. To provide necessary health services for this group, a weekly Pediatric Clinic is being run at Shankerpalli under the auspices of the Project every Wednesday. A team of Doctors and Nurses from the Government Niloufer Hospital, Hyderabad goes out to Shankerpalli every week and renders pediatric services to the children at Shankerpalli and the surrounding villages. All the medicines, furniture and equipment necessary for running the clinic are provided by the Indo-Dutch Project. From the outset, it was observed that many children in the area were suffering from dietary deficiencies. To meet this situation protein packets are being provided to children suffering from mal-nutrition. These protein packets are prepared in accordance with a balanced formula evolved by the Nutrition Research Laboratories. Since the clinics were started in February 1970 over 5,000 children have been provided with health services.

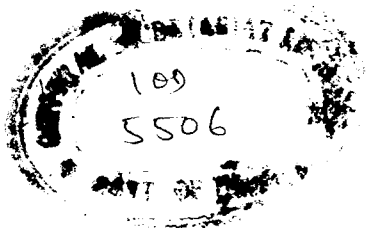
An Obstetric wing has been added to the Pediatric Clinic and a composite Pediatric-cum-Obstetric Clinic is being held every Wednesday at Shankarpalli. At these clinics full ante natal care is being provided for pregnant women and post natal care for mothers. Family planning work is also being undertaken and several tubectomy camps have been held under the auspices of the Indo-Dutch Project at Shankerpalli.

The Project has sponsored the setting up of integrated centres for mother and child care at the village level. At these centres, necessary outdoor and indoor educational and play equipment of the highest quality has been provided.

On the mother's side, these centres plan to take up a four fold programme consisting of training of women in house hold crafts, adult literacy for women, Obstetric services for women and training of women in Home and Cottage industries which can add to the income of the family. With the success of the experimental centre, it is proposed to open fresh centres in 12 more Gram Panchayats of Chevella Block during the year 1971.

To provide the nutritional requirements of these Centres, a Poultry Farm has been set up at Shankerpalli by the Project in collaboration with the Applied Nutrition Programme of the Panchayat Samithi. The farm has a strength of 200 birds. It is supplying all the eggs necessary for both the children as well as the pregnant women.

As explained earlier this project is a research-cum-development project. Research on problems of child welfare and how they can be tackled is an integral and essential part of the Project as envisaged in the agreement with the Government of India. Simultaneously with the programmes of direct action, therefore, the project has also launched on a research programme in the block area. The project however does not propose to set up a separate research institute but is utilising the services of the National Institute of Community Development for conducting the necessary socio-economic research on behalf of the Project. The preliminary collection of base line data has been completed by the Institute and this is now in the process of being analysed. In addition to the collection of basic socio-economic data on children, the Institute would also be undertaking a depth or attitudinal survey on children and child rearing practice in the area under the auspices of the project.



E r r a t a

| <i>Page</i> | <i>Line</i> | <i>For</i> | <i>Read</i> |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 17 | 11 | Preventive | Preventive |
| 11 | 14 | detenlion | detention |
| 24 | 1 | Suborate | Subordinate |
| 38 | 30 | gratutties | gratuties |
| 46 | 12 | Communicatan | Communication |
| 50 | 8 | Miscellfnous | Miscellaneous |
| 63 | 7 | drauorgut | draught |
| 11 | 11 | Colleition | Collectors |
| 68 | 25 | Pexpended | Expanded |
| 80 | 42 | itimation | intimation |
| 83 | 8 | Memoranufi | Memorandum |
| 95 | 14 | natural | natural |
| " | 34 | Polie | Police |
| " | 43 | Conduced | Conducted |
| 104 | 31 | Expendtrure | Expenditure |
| 112 | 25 | Ahd | and |
| 118 | 14 | Lakhes | Lakhs |
| " | 37 | incurrred | incurred |
| 120 | 27 | Hunainagar | Hussainsagar |
| 126 | 16 | Tne | The |
| 154 | 35 | ratnfall | rainfall |
| 156 | 2 | fowers | flowers |
| 164 | 40 | Typp | Type |
| | | dementration | demonstration |
| 170 | 9 | viriginira | virginia |
| 176 | 29 | ersion | erosion |
| 178 | 33 | laison | liaison |
| 193 | 41 | Speciments | Specimens |
| 194 | 6 | Speciments | Specimens |
| 210 | 40 | Pasterised | Pasteurized |
| 248 | 20 | Inerstion | Insertion |
| 267 | 14 | Place | Palace |
| 274 | 43 | tons | tonnes |
| 304 | 6 | Dreging | Dredging |
| 316 | 42 | witn | with |
| " | 44 | Original | Original |
| 324 | 26 | hieght | height |

| <i>Page</i> | <i>Line</i> | <i>For</i> | <i>Read</i> |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 333 | 15 | situated | situated |
| 338 | 14 | Excution | Execution |
| 342 | 3 | maintenace | maintenance |
| " | 26 | oad | load |
| 343 | 35 | maiuntaining | maintaining |
| " | 43 | Buitding | Building |
| 348 | 3 | Archietet | Architect |
| " | 13 | desgining | designing |
| 366 | 23 | Proceeding | Preceding |
| 393 | 7 | Voley-Ball | Volley ball |
| 396 | 16 | Purcase | Purchase |
| 405 | 6 | Propos | Proposals |
| 422 | 29 | Pruposes | purposes |
| 438 | 34 | daed | dated |

