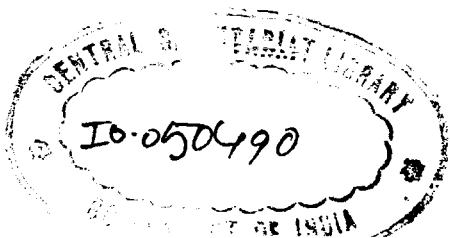




**ANDHRA PRADESH  
STATE ADMINISTRATION  
REPORT  
1964-65**

**VOLUME I**

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**GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT**



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## INTRODUCTION

THIS is the Ninth Administration Report of the Andhra Pradesh State and covers the financial year 1964-65. This year also synchronises with the fourth year of the Third Five-Year Plan. This report has been prepared on the pattern of the previous reports in two volumes: Volume I gives brief account of the activities of the Government during the year and Volume II contains statistical data for the same period. With the independence and concept of a welfare state and working of Five-Year Plans which comprise schemes ranging from heavily financed irrigation and power projects to numerous educational, social and health schemes reaching every citizen in the State, the work of the Government increased considerably. Therefore it may not be possible to cover in detail all the activities undertaken by the Government in this report. However, efforts are made to bring in the important features of administration as a whole during the period, the main intention being to give the public an idea of progress of the work of Government in general with particular reference to the progress of various developmental activities.

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 Pennar, Vamsadhara and Nagavalli. There are a number of small coastal rivers like Sarada, Thandava, Varaha, Pampa, Yeluru, Muneru, Gundla Kamma, Swarnamukha, etc. All these bring a dependable yield of 150 MAC Ft. of water every year and drain into the Bay of Bengal. Even if the maximum utilisation at the head reaches of neighbouring Mysore and Maharashtra States is taken into consideration still there would be about 74 MAC Ft. of water which can irrigate nearly 16 million acres of dry land in the State.

Though Andhra Pradesh is surplus in food production and lauded as the "Granary of the South" the Government are not complacent of this position. Government are aware that the production of this State is not only meant for the local consumption but the production will have to be for the benefit of the deficit States of India as all the States of India are inter-dependent

and India as a whole is one unit. Keeping this in view the Government on their part have been allocating funds generously for the development of agriculture as well as for harnessing the water at all convenient parts to bring in new land under cultivation and also develop power potential in some cases. At present, in addition to the giant Nagarjuna Sagar Project, Pochampad Project and Srisaïlam Hydro-electric Project as many as 29 medium irrigation projects are in progress. Besides, it is proposed to take up about 23 medium irrigation projects during the fifth year of the Third Five-Year Plan and Fourth Five-Year Plan period. This programme is in addition to the minor irrigation programme taken up by the Public Works Department and Panchayati Raj Bodies. The total outlay on agriculture and irrigation during the Third Plan period is Rs. 142.84 crores representing about 41.4% of the total outlay of the Plan.

Though in the field of Agriculture, Andhra Pradesh is marching ahead, the progress in the industrial sector is not as much as desired. Of late some Central sector undertakings like Rs. 20 crore Synthetic Drugs Project, Rs. 35 crore Bharat Heavy Electricals, Rs. 30 crore Zinc Smelting Plant at Vizag, the Railway Signalling Equipment Manufacturing Factory at Secunderabad and one crore private sector plant, Indian Detonators have been established and some of them have gone into production during the first four years of the Third Five-Year Plan period. There is still need to locate more Central sector Industrial projects in the State so that the State may not be far behind the other industrially forward States. The State Government are sparing no stone unturned to see that the Fifth Steel Plant estimated to cost about Rs. 450 crores is located in Visakhapatnam about which Anglo-American Consortium expressed itself in favour of Visakhapatnam site. The efforts of the State and Central Governments will not succeed in rapid industrial development of the State unless local industrialists, big and small, invest their moneys in Andhra Pradesh for the rapid industrialisation.

The finances of the State continued to be sound during the year. The cash balance of Government of Andhra Pradesh was Rs. 613.39 lakhs on 31-3-1965. The total revenue of Andhra Pradesh for the financial year 1964-65 was Rs. 14,269.14 lakhs and the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 13,824.93 lakhs. The total capital expenditure was Rs. 4,341.52 lakhs as against Rs. 3,378.15 lakhs of the previous year. The increase of expenditure was

mainly on Irrigation, Industrial development, public works, public health and other services. During the year Andhra Pradesh Government floated 4½% State Development Loan for Rs. 1,100 lakhs and the subscriptions finally accepted by the Government were for Rs. 1,204.65 lakhs.

The progress under Third Five-Year Plan was maintained according to the schedule. The total expenditure incurred during the first four years of the Third Five-Year Plan was Rs. 238.40 crores out of the provision of Rs. 244.11 crores. During the year under report a sum of Rs. 77.35 crores was spent out of the revised allocation of Rs. 79.48 crores. The remaining amount i. e., Rs. 106.40 crores will be utilised during the last year of the Third Five-Year Plan.

Andhra Pradesh had hailed Panchayati Raj and made history. Panchayat elections held during the months of May and June, 1964 clearly indicated that the people are not only enthusiastic for their privileges but are also having tremendous ability to shoulder their responsibilities. Out of 15,281 panchayats for which elections were conducted during the year, 6,810 panchayats elected their members and Surpanchas unanimously. Besides, the progress made in the field of collection of taxes also is quite encouraging. The number of panchayats which collected cent per cent taxes during the year was 5,824.

In the field of Co-operation also the State is going ahead. It is accepted by all the economists that the most realistic approach for economic development of the country on sound democratic basis is through Co-operation. Keeping this in view the Government are making efforts to bring each and every important activity within the network of co-operative field. In addition to providing small, medium and long term agricultural loans to needy cultivators and to Industrial Co-operatives, the Co-operative Department has taken up Co-operative Farming and upto the end of 1964-65 the total number of Co-operative Farming Societies formed was 133 as against a target of 200 scheduled for the Third Five-Year Plan. The Co-operative Marketing Societies have undertaken to procure foodgrains and supply them to the Government. Besides, Co-operative Societies have been organised for the benefit of economically weaker sections like fishermen, washermen, rickshaw-pullers and taxi-drivers and they are working satisfactorily.

In the field of Animal Husbandry also the progress made by the Government is very spectacular. The Centralised Semen Collection Banks organised by the Andhra Pradesh Government have proved very useful and successful from the point of view of utility, economy and efficiency. These banks won the appreciation of F.A.O. team of experts headed by Prof. Nels Lagarlof from Sweden who recommended for similar banks in other States also.

The year 1964-65 is a landmark in the history of Fisheries Department. The income of the department which was only Rs. 5.83 lakhs in 1960-61 has gone up to Rs. 25.67 lakhs at the end of the year 1964-65. The Fishing rights of all the tanks in Telangana area which were hitherto exercised by the Fisheries Department were handed over to Panchayat Samithis. A Master Plan for the development of fisheries in Konaseema area by the Central Delta Fishermen Co-operative Society, Amalapuram was inaugurated by the Chief Minister in April, 1964. A programme for the development of fisheries known as "Crash Programme" to the tune of Rs. 21.85 lakhs for increasing food production worked out for a period of two years was also launched during the year.

In the field of Education both general and technical, the State is marching ahead. An amount of Rs. 25.99 crores was spent on Education and Scientific Departments during the year out of the Plan provision of Rs. 79.48 crores which clearly indicates the importance the State Government attach to this important nation-building activity.

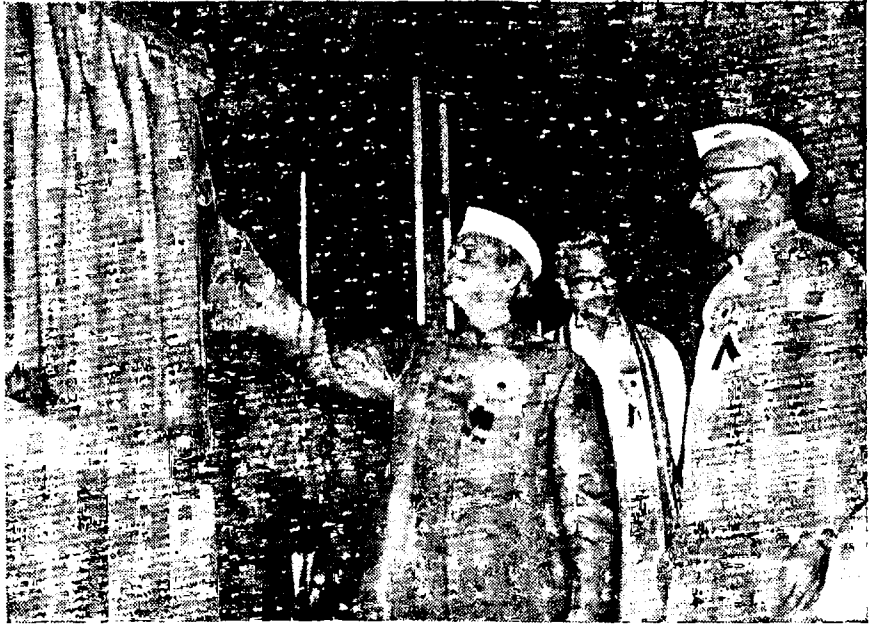
In the field of Transport and Communications the Integrated Motor Vehicle Rules were introduced throughout the State in place of two different sets of rules in force in Andhra and Telangana areas. The decision of Government of India to create a new Railway Zone called the "South Central Zone" with its headquarters at Secunderabad is a landmark in the history of communications of Andhra Pradesh.

Andhra Pradesh is also making steady progress in the introduction of Telugu as official language. The policy of the Government is to introduce Telugu as official language in the State progressively and by practical stages without affecting efficiency and pace of disposal of business. Telugu had been introduced as medium of correspondence with the public in offices of taluk level and below in 20 departments, and the same will be extended to other

offices in due course. Government have finalised the standard keyboard and action is being taken to obtain sufficient number of Telugu typewriters. A Translation Cell has been set up in the Law Department for the translation of State Acts, Codes, etc., into Telugu.

The Law and Order situation was quite satisfactory. During the year the Andhra Pradesh State provided venues for the All India Congress Committee Session held at Guntur, All India Leftist Communist Party Convention held at Tenali, the Swatantra Party Convention held at Bapatla and the Rightist Convention held at Guntur. In addition to these, there was agitation for the withdrawal of Additional Land Levy, the Anti-Hind Agitation and intense agitation on the Food Front. Besides, elections to all 15,281 panchayats known as "Little General Elections" were conducted. All these things provided much additional work to the Police, but they carried it out so well that it won the general approbation of the public.

K. N. ANANTARAMAN,  
*Chief Secretary to Government.*



INAUGURATION OF THE AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY AT RAJENDRA  
NAGAR BY THE PRIME MINISTER.

## CHAPTER I

### CHIEF EVENTS OF THE YEAR

*Inauguration of Agricultural University.*—The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University Act has been brought into force from the 4th May, 1964 and the new University has been established with Sri O. Pulla Reddy as its first Vice-Chancellor. The College of Agriculture, the University College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, the Home Science College at Hyderabad, the Agricultural College, Bapatla, Sri Venkateswara College, Tirupati and the Andhra Veterinary College Tirupati came under the jurisdiction of the newly incepted University from the academic year 1964-65. The Prime Minister of India Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri formally inaugurated the Agricultural University at Rajendranagar on the 20th March, 1965.

*Formation of New Railway Zone.*—Government of India decided to create a new railway zone called "South Central Zone" with headquarters at Secunderabad. Recently the foundation-stone for the Administrative Buildings for the zonal office has also been laid. This step would undoubtedly accelerate trade and commerce in the State in addition to the better transport facilities to our people.

*Opening of Indian Detonators Factory.*—The opening of Indian Detonators Factory at Kukatpally, near Hyderabad by the Union Minister for Steel and Mines Dr. N. Sanjeeva Reddy in the first week of February, 1965, marked steady progress in the industrial field of the State. The factory, which has been set up with Hungarian collaboration, lays foundation for the explosive complex and will save considerable foreign exchange for India.

*Defence Electronic Factory.*—The Government of India have decided to set up the Defence Electronic Factory near Hyderabad on the basis of the joint recommendations of the Soviet and Indian experts. Technical assistance in designing the factory, installation of machines, etc. will be available from the Soviet Union.

*Inauguration of Time Piece Factory.*—A Time Piece Factory capable of manufacturing 10,000 time pieces per month was commissioned in Sanathnagar, Hyderabad on the 6th February, 1965. This factory is the result of Swiss-French-Indian collaboration. The capacity of the factory would be increased from 10,000 units to 25,000 units in due course. Dr. Henry A. Favre, President of the famous Favre-Leuba Company who laid the foundation-stone three years ago cut the ribbon symbolising the formal inauguration on 6th February, 1965. As many as 85% of the components are manufactured right in the factory with the imported raw-materials and this percentage would go upto 95% very soon. A notable and welcome feature of this company is that practically all the employees are locally recruited and trained, a large number of whom are young girls.

*Pharmaceutical Factories in Hospitals.*—The Government decided to launch a pilot scheme in two General Hospitals of the State to manufacture all common and general requirements of the hospitals such as saline, solutions and other medicines which are daily used in hospitals. This scheme, for which a lakh of rupees had been granted for each hospital, would be started in Osmania General Hospital, Hyderabad and King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam. The object of the scheme is to ensure the purity and quality of the drugs manufactured under the supervision of the hospital authorities and to minimise the cost on these medicines. Government felt that medium-sized pharmaceutical factories in each of the hospitals could be set up which would manufacture about 100 common medicines, solutions and drugs including injections. If the scheme which will be introduced on experimental basis proves successful, it would be extended to all the hospitals in the State.

*Inauguration of the Master Plan for the Development of Fisheries in Konaseema.*—Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy, Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh inaugurated the Master Plan for the development of fisheries in Konaseema on the 8th April, 1964. Konaseema which comprises Amalapuram, Rajole and Kothapet taluks of East Godavari District is very rich in inland and marine fisheries potentialities. With a view to developing the fishing industry and to improve the economic condition of the fishermen in this area, the Central Delta Fishermen Co-operative Society drafted an integrated Master Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 26.73 lakhs to be implemented in three years in a phased programme during the Third Five-Year Plan period. The scheme envisages supply of fishery requisites, credit facilities, marketing of fish, construction of ice-cum-cold storage plant, training of fishermen, quick transport facilities, smoking kilns, bye-product centres, supply of mechanised boats, dehydration plants and construction of stocks of fish.

*Inauguration of Tunnel Linking Vijayawada with the Madras Vijayawada-Calcutta National Highway.*—Mr. Raj Bahadur, Union Minister for Transport inaugurated at Vijayawada on the 4th January, 1965, the work on the tunnel which is intended to link Vijayawada with Madras-Vijayawada-Calcutta National Highway. It will provide a by-pass for through traffic, reliving to a considerable extent traffic congestion in the town. The Government of India sanctioned a sum of Rs. 7.5 lakhs towards the cost of the tunnel. The tunnel will be about 400 feet in length and 30 feet in diameter with open cuts of 300 feet and 500 feet on the western and eastern side of the hill respectively.

*Expert Committee for Godavari Barrage.*—The Government of India have appointed an Expert Committee under Mr. A.C. Mitra, Irrigation Advisor to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for the construction of a new structure preferably a barrage to feed the existing Godavaricanal system and to extend irrigation in the delta. The Committee will also advise on the location, design and schedule of construction of the barrage.

The need for an early detailed study of the condition of the existing anicuts across the Godavari river at Dowlaiswaram had been indicated by preliminary studies conducted by the officers of the State Government and the Central Water and Power Research Station,



Poona. In view of the important place occupied by the Godavari Delta System in the country's economy, especially in the sphere of food production, there is urgent need for ensuring the structural safety of the canals as well as the improvement and extension of the canal system. The Committee will also investigate whether any measures have to be taken immediately for preventing damage to the structure. The composition of the Committee is as follows :

1. Mr. A.C. Mitra, Irrigation Adviser to the Government of Uttar Pradesh, Chairman.
2. Dr. D.7. Joglekar, Honorary Consultant, Ministry of Irrigation and Power, Member.
3. Mr. A.K. Char, Chief Engineer, Rana Pratap Sagar, Kota, Member.
4. Mr. C.I. Handa, Member, Central Water and Power Commission, Member-Secretary.

*Formation of Fourth Five-Year Plan.*—A draft Fourth Five-Year Plan of Andhra Pradesh was finalised and was discussed on the floor of the Legislature during the Winter Session of 1964. The total outlay on the basis of the recommendations of the working groups amounts to Rs. 824.55 crores. The State Government after carefully considering these recommendations, keeping in view of the available resources and also keeping in view the fact that some of the projects are likely to be financed out of the Central sector tentatively decided to allocate Rs. 700 crores among the different sectors. The actual size of the Plan will, however, be determined in consultation with the Planning Commission.

*Establishment of Vigilance Commission.*—With a view to combating corruption in the public services in the State very effectively, the Government have decided to set up a one-member Commission called "The Andhra Pradesh Vigilance Commission" presided over by a full-time officer known as the Vigilance Commissioner. The Government appointed a retired judge of the Andhra Pradesh High Court, Justice Sri M. Seshachalapati as Vigilance Commissioner in the month of May, 1964. The Commission has been given the same measure of autonomy as the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission. This move was in pursuance of one of the main recommendations of the Centrally-sponsored Committee for Prevention of Corruption under the chairmanship of Sri Santhanam. The powers and functions assigned to the State Vigilance Commission follow broadly the pattern of the powers and functions of the Central Vigilance Commission with such modifications as were deemed necessary in the context of already existing agencies in the State engaged in anti-corruption work.

*Incentives for Good Work.*—On the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Committee, 1960, the State Government announced the introduction of Incentive Awards Scheme for Government servants who display energy, zeal and originality in office work. These awards would be in the shape of cash, merit certificates, advance increments and accelerated promotions. The awards would be given for 'outstanding good work' to both technical and non-technical personnel whether Gazetted or non-Gazetted. A Committee headed by the Special Secretary, Industries Department had been constituted to scrutinise proposals sent by various departments to the 'Suggestions Cell'.

*Awards for Films.*—With a view to give an impetus to the film industry in Andhra Pradesh, the Government introduced a scheme for giving subsidies and awards to films, during the year. Rules governing the Subsidy Scheme and State Awards for films have been framed by the Government. The subsidy will apply to films produced in Andhra Pradesh and State awards apply to all Telugu films produced in the country. According to the rules, a subsidy of Rs. 50,000 will be given to each film produced in Andhra Pradesh provided minimum 25 per cent of the film is shot within the State, and the minimum length of the feature is 12,000 feet. This subsidy scheme takes retrospective effect from January, 1964, and will be in force till March, 1966. It should have certificate for universal exhibition issued by the Central Board of Film Censor and should be on 35 mm. Feature films do not include educational, children's and documentary films. The awards are as follows:

(a) *Feature films.*—Governor's Golden Nandi for the best award of Rs. 10,000 to the Producer and Rs. 4,000 to the Director; Chief Minister's Silver Nandi to the second best feature film with a cash award of Rs. 3,000 to the Producer and Rs. 1,000 to the Director; and State Bronze Nandi to the Producer of third best feature film with a memento to the Director. In addition to the above awards a cash award of Rs. 1,000 will be made to the best story writer in Telugu and Rs. 500 to the second best story writer.

(b) *Children's films.*—Governor's Golden Nandi and cash award of Rs. 2,000 to the Producer and Rs. 1,000 to the Director of the best film; Chief Minister's Silver Nandi with a cash award of Rs. 3,000 to the Producer, and Rs. 1,000 to the Director of the second best film; and State Bronze Nandi to the Producer and memento to the Director of the third best film.

(c) *Documentary films.*—Governor's Golden Nandi and cash award of Rs. 2,000 to the Producer and Rs. 1,000 to the Director of the best Documentary; Chief Minister's Silver Nandi and cash award of 1,000 to the Producer and Rs. 500 to the Director of the second best Documentary; and State Bronze Nandi to the Producer and a memento to the Director of third best.

(d) *Educational films.*—Governor's Golden Nandi and cash award of Rs. 2,000 to the Producer and Rs. 1,000 to the Director of best educational film Chief Minister's Silver Nandi to the second, and State Bronze Nandi to the third.

*Community Prizes for Agricultural Production.*—During the year Community prize of Rs. 75,000 has been awarded to the State for its achievements in agricultural production in 1961-62. This award has been given for obtaining an increase of 15 per cent of production in 1961-62 as compared to the average production of the previous three years. The rotating trophy of "Rajya Kalash" was won by Nalgonda District in Andhra Pradesh.

*Administrative Reforms Committee.*—With the independence and the concept of a Welfare State, the State Government have assumed many duties and functions amounting to a new orientation. The working of the three Five-Year Plans which comprise schemes ranging

from heavily financed irrigation and power projects to numerous educational, social and health schemes reaching every citizen in the State has resulted in a vast increase in the volume of official work and distribution of heavy responsibilities throughout the Government machine. The institution of Panchayati Raj and the handing over of large spheres of development to the people themselves right down to the village level also called for reorganisation of Government business and changes in current methods of work. Realising the magnitude of the problems arising in this changing situation since the formation of the State in 1956, the Government appointed an Economy Committee in 1957 and an Administrative Reforms Committee in 1960, most of whose recommendations have been implemented. With a view to advise further measures to be taken up for the improvement of the existing machinery of the Government, the Administrative Reforms Committee with Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy, Minister for Revenue, as the Chairman was constituted by the Government in April, 1964. The Committee is expected to complete its work and submit report to Government by December 1965.

*Redelimitation of Community Development Blocks.*—Andhra Pradesh is the first State in India to introduce Panchayati Raj or Democratic Decentralisation with a view to infuse real life into the implementation of the Community Development Programme. By 2nd October, 1963, the entire State had been covered with Community Development Blocks and by 1st July, 1964, the entire rural area in the State had been covered with Panchayat Samithis. The State is now in the stage of consolidating as well as strengthening these institutions in all possible ways. In the light of the experience gained so far, there has been criticism that the expenditure on staff and establishment of Panchayat Samithis and Community Development Blocks was disproportionately large. Therefore with a view to reviewing the whole question of delimitation of the Community Development Blocks, the Government constituted in October, 1963, a Committee under the Chairmanship of the then Chief Secretary. The Committee submitted its report in the month of March, 1964. After examining the report, the Government announced decision in May, 1964 reducing the number of Blocks from 448 to 321 with effect from 1st July, 1964. As a result of this re-organisation of Blocks, the net savings would be roughly worked out to Rs. 39.82 lakhs recurring and Rs. 178 lakhs non-recurring.

*Elections to Gram Panchayats.*—Elections were conducted to all Gram Panchayats during the months of May and June, 1964, popularly known as “Little General Elections”, by adopting for the first time secret ballot by marking system. Out of 15,281 gram panchayats in Andhra Pradesh 6,810 gram panchayats elected both Members and Surpanchas unanimously and received cash prizes to the tune of Rs. 1,86,60,000. 13 villages elected women to their Panchayats.

The Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayat Act came into force on 18th January, 1964. At the village level the most important innovation was the constitution of Gram Sabhas consisting of all the adults residing in the village. Another provision has been made for the establishment of Nyaya Panchayats which will exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction in petty cases.

*Defence Efforts.*—The various defence efforts in the State can broadly be divided into two categories, i.e., direct and indirect, depending on whether the results of the efforts aid immediately or mediately in the defence of the country. Direct efforts are those like strengthening our defence forces, boosting up the production of defence equipment to meet the increasing defence requirements. Indirect efforts are those like collection of funds, looking after the welfare of the families of the jawans, increasing agricultural and industrial production, holding the price line, etc. The States are concerned mainly with the indirect efforts. The target fixed for collection of N. D. F. for the State was Rs. 450 lakhs and the collections made by 31-3-1965 were to the tune of Rs. 462.2 lakhs.

*Floods in the State.*—In September 1964, the State suffered heavily from cyclone and great floods. There were heavy rains from 27th to 30th of the month in West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur and Mahaboobnagar districts, due to formation of a depression in the Bay of Bengal near Kakinada. Subsequently there were heavy and unprecedented floods in the rivers Krishna, Chandravanka, Budameru, Tammileru, Errakalva, etc. Several breaches occurred to irrigation tanks, reservoirs and kuntas. These rains also damaged roads, railway lines and buildings as well as human life. The damage caused to standing crops, irrigation sources, Government buildings, roads and culverts was to the tune of Rs. 20,00,00,000. Vijayawada and Eluru towns, especially low-lying areas were inundated and hundreds of families residing in them had to be evacuated to safer places. Vijayawada town was cut off by breaches in the railway track and in roads. Telecommunications except the wireless broke down. The worst hit was Macherla town which was literally under 8 to 10 feet water for over five hours. Practically every family paid the penalty in one form or the other. The unsheltered thousands of flooding population of the town were exposed to instantaneous danger. Crops nearly over eight lakh acres were under water resulting in total loss of the crops at least in half of the area in delta districts. The Vijayapuri bridge at Nagarjuna Sagar completely collapsed.

The first victims were the 450 fishermen who were reported missing in the disturbed fury of the sea. Indian Air Force and the Navy were immediately alerted and aerial reconnaissance and search by the Naval and Port authorities was set off. Luckily most of these reported missing fishermen subsequently returned to the shore after the sea calmed down.

Government have done all they could to help the helpless in the affected areas. In addition to the relief measures organised by the Government and philanthropic public in the shape of free feeding of the victims, immediately after the occurrence of the flood havoc the Government sanctioned about 40 lakhs by way of monetary assistance for persons whose houses were damaged, compensation to survivors, free feeding assistance to destitutes, rehabilitation, loans for loss of cattle, etc. In addition to this various relief measures costing about Rs. 4.22 crores were sanctioned by the Government for spending in affected areas.

*Visits of V. I. Ps.*—Mr. William Warnock, Irish Ambassador to India arrived in Hyderabad in connection with the presentation of

'Jersey' and 'Kerry' bulls on behalf of the farmers of the Ireland to the Government of Andhra Pradesh. In addition to this, the visits off a cultural troupe from the United Arab Republic, Mr. M. Sidkey Coleman, Minister for Aswan High Dam in United Arab Republic, a 24-member cultural delegation of the Soviet Union, Dr. S. Ramgoolam, Premier of Mauritius, Sri Kirti Nidi Bist, Foreign Minister of Nepal, a Czechoslovakian delegation headed by the Minister for Heavy Industries and a delegation of the Parliamentarians from the Asian Republics of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics headed by Madam Nasiriddi Nove also deserve special mention.

*Other Events.*—Establishment of Joint Staff Councils in the districts of Andhra Pradesh, appointment of One-man Pay Commission with Mr. Justice N. D. Krishna Rao of the Andhra Pradesh High Court, visit of four Engineers and trade representatives of the Soviet Union in connection with Rs. 25 crore Lower Sileru Project, visit of British-American Steel Works for India Consortium in connection with the study of establishment of the Fifth Steel Plant in India, visit of the Archaeological Review Committee headed by Sri Mortimer Wheeler to Hyderabad are some of the other important events which deserve mention.



## CHAPTER II

### THE STATE AND THE EXECUTIVE

#### GOVERNOR AND HIS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS:

General S.M. Shrinagesh continued as Governor of Andhra Pradesh State upto 4th May, 1964. Shri Pattom A. Thanu Pillai was sworn in as Governor on that day and continued as Governor during the period under report.

At the beginning of the year, the Council of Ministers consisted of 8 Ministers of Cabinet Rank with Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy as Chief Minister and six Ministers of State. Sri T. Ramaswamy was appointed as Minister, with Cabinet rank, with effect from 24-5-1964.

The business of the Government among the Ministers was allocated as shown below :—

#### CABINET MINISTERS:

1. **SRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY:**  
Chief Minister in-charge of General Administration, Services, Finance, Commercial Taxes, Co-operation, Legislature and Elections, Information, Publicity and Tourism.
2. **SRI N. RAMACHANDRA REDDY:**  
Minister in-charge of Revenue, Registration and Stamps, Evacuee Property, Atiyat, Jagir Administration, Debt Settlement Board, Land Reforms, Relief and Rehabilitation.
3. **DR. M. CHENNA REDDY:**  
Minister in-charge of Planning, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Panchayats and Panchayati Raj.
4. **SRI P.V.G. RAJU :**  
Minister in-charge of Education.
5. **SRI A.C. SUBBA REDDY:**  
Minister in-charge of Irrigation, Highways and Power, Buildings, Ports, Public Gardens, City Water Works, Public Works Department Workshops.
6. **SRI MIR AHMED ALI KHAN:**  
Minister in-charge of Home, Police, Arms Act, Cinematograph and Passports, Muslim Wakfs and Wakf Board and Salarjung Estate.
7. **SRI Y. SIVARAMA PRASAD:**  
Minister in-charge of Health and Medical.

## 8. DR. M. N. LAKSHMINARASAIH :

Minister in-charge of Major, Medium and Small Scale Industries, Industrial Co-operatives, Stationery and Printing, Controlled Commodities, Small Scale Industries Corporation, Mines, Mining Corporation and Central Stores Purchase.

**MINISTERS OF STATE:**

## 9. SRI M. R. APPA RAO :

Minister in-charge of Excise and Prohibition and Social Welfare.

## 10. SRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:

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

## 11. SRI A. VENKATARAMAIAH :

Minister in-charge of Municipal Administration and Housing.

## 12. SMT. T. N. SADALAKSHMI :

Minister in-charge of Religious and Charitable Endowments, Accommodation Control and Small Savings.

## 13. SRI A. BALARAMI REDDY :

Minister in-charge of Agriculture, Food Production, Marketing, Rural Indebtedness and Debt Relief, Money-lending and Money-lenders, State Warehousing Corporation, Animal Husbandry, Forests and Fisheries.

## 14. SRI B. V. GURUMURTHY :

Minister in-charge of Labour and Transport.

The above allocation of business continued till 23rd May 1964. A reallocation of the business of the Government among Ministers was ordered with effect from 24th May 1964, consequent on the appointment of Sri T. Ramaswamy as Minister as shown below :—

**CABINET MINISTERS:**

## 1. SRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY:

Chief Minister in-charge of General Administration, Services, Legislature and Elections, Planning and Major Industries.

## 2. SRI N. RAMACHANDRA REDDY:

Minister in-charge of Revenue, Registration and Stamps, Evacuee Property, Atiyat, Jagir Administration, Debt Settlement Board, Land Reforms, Relief and Rehabilitation and Commercial Taxes.

## 3. DR. M. CHENNA REDDY :

Minister in-charge of Finance, Medium & Small Scale Industries, Industrial Co-operatives, Stationery and Printing, Controlled Commodities, Small Scale Industries Corporation, Mines, Mining Corporation and Central Stores Purchase.

## 4. SRI P. V. G. RAJU:

Minister in-charge of Education.



5. **SRI A. C. SUBBA REDDY:**  
Minister in-charge of Irrigation and Power, Buildings, Highways, Ports, Public Gardens, City Water Works, Public Works Department Workshops.
6. **SRI MIR AHMED ALI KHAN:**  
Minister in-charge of Home, Police, Arms Act, Cinematograph, Passports, Muslim Wakfs, Wakf Board and Salarjung Estate.
7. **SRI Y. SIVARAMA PRASAD:**  
Minister in-charge of Health and Medical.
8. **DR. M. N. LAKSHMINARASAI AH:**  
Minister in-charge of Panchayati Raj, Panchayats, Bureau of Economics, Accommodation Control and Small Savings.
9. **SRI T. RAMASWAMY:**  
Minister in-charge of Co-operation.

#### **MINISTERS OF STATE :**

10. **SRI M. R. APPA RAO:**  
Minister in-charge of Excise and Prohibition and Cultural Affairs.
11. **SRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:**  
Minister in-charge of Law, Law Courts, Law Officers and Prisons.
12. **SRI A. VENKATARAMAIAH:**  
Minister in-charge of Municipal Administration, Housing and Religious and Charitable Endowments.
13. **SMT. T. N. SADALAKSHMI:**  
Minister in-charge of Social Welfare.
14. **SRI A. BALARAMI REDDY:**  
Minister in-charge of Agriculture, Food Production, Marketing, Rural Indebtedness and Debt Relief, Money-lending and Money-lenders, State Warehousing Corporation, Animal Husbandry, Forests and Fisheries.
15. **SRI B. V. GURUMURTHY:**  
Minister in-charge of Labour, Transport, Information, Publicity and Tourism.

The subject 'Legislature' which was hitherto in the portfolio of the Chief Minister was transferred to the portfolio of Sri P.V. Narasimha Rao, Minister for Law and Prisons with effect from 17th September, 1964.

#### **GOVERNOR'S TOURS IN ANDHRA PRADESH:**

##### **GENERAL S. M. SHRINAGESH:**

General S.M. Shrinagesh toured in Cuddapah and Chittoor districts in April, 1964.

In the course of his tour in Cuddapah, General S.M. Shrinagesh visited the Government Arts College, Cuddapah and declared open the College Auditorium. He visited the Government School for the

Blind, the Children's Home and the Orphanage, the Municipal Office and the Zilla Parishad Office, all at Cuddapah and also received a Civic address from the Cuddapah Municipal Council.

**SRI PATTOM A. THANU PILLAI:**

Shri Pattom A. Thanu Pillai toured in Visakhapatnam, Nalgonda, Warangal, Nizamabad, Adilabad, Srikakulam, Kurnool, Medak, Karimnagar, Cuddapah and Chittoor districts.

In the course of his tours, Shri Pattom A. Thanu Pillai, Governor, visited :—

1. *Educational Institutions.*—The Andhra University, Waltair; the Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati; the Government Colleges in Warangal and Srikakulam; the S.R.R. College, Karimnagar; the Government Arts College, Cuddapah; the Arts and Science College at Chittoor; the Multi-purpose High School, Proddatur and the School for the Blind, Cuddapah.

2. *Local Government Institutions.*—The Zilla Parishad Offices at Warangal, Kurnool, Medak, Cuddapah and Chittoor; the Municipal Offices at Visakhapatnam, Warangal, Adilabad, Medak, Karimnagar and Tirupati; the Panchayat Samithi Offices, Mulug, Dichpalli, Yedpalli and Kotabommali.

3. *Charitable and Religious Institutions.*—The Simhachallam Temple near Visakhapatnam; the Thousand Pillar Temple and the Ramappa Temple in Warangal; the Sun God Temple, Arsavailli; Sri Mallikarjunaswamy temple at Srisailem; the Siva temple at Mahanandi; Sri Govindarajulaswamy and Srimathi Padmavati Devi Temples at Tirupati; the Leprosy Centre, Dichpalli; the Danish Leprosy Centre, Pogiri and the Muslim Orphanage, Cuddapah.

4. *Social Service Organisations.*—The Bharat Scouts and Guides, Srikakulam; and the Junior Chamber and the Rotary Club at Vizag.

5. *Medical Institutions.*—The Rani Chendra Mani Devi Hospital and the Rehabilitation Centre for Handicapped Children at Waltair; the T.B. Hospital Waltair and the Government Headquarters Hospital, Cuddapah.

6. *Agricultural and Poultry Farms.*—The Regional Poultry Centre, Patancheru and the Fruit Research Station, Sangareddy.

7. *Industrial Concerns.*—The Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries Centre at Mulug; the Nizam Sugar Factory, Bodhan, the toy industry at Nirmal, the Co-operative Industrial Sugar Factories at Amadala-valasa and Jogipet; the Co-operative Sugar Factory at Chittoor, the Caltex Refinery, the Naval Base and the Hindustan Ship-Yard at Visakhapatnam.

8. *Opening of Institutions.*—The Governor declared open the Sri Venkateswara Prayer Hall at the Andhra University, Waltair. He presided over the inaugural function of the new building of the Sri Venkateswara University Library which was declared open by the President of India at Tirupati. The Governor declared open the Panchayat Samithi Building at Yedpalli, the T.B. Ward of the Government Headquarters Hospital, Srikakulam; the T.B. Ward at Sangareddy; the Zilla Parishad High School Building at Panyam and the new Building of the Central Library at Sangareddy.

9. *Laying of Foundation-Stones.*—The Governor laid foundation-stones for the Wmn's College, Nizamabad; the new Office building of the Panchayat Smithi at Cuddapah; the Children's Ward in the Government Headquarters Hospital at Cuddapah and the Primary Health Centre, Kanalapur in Karimnagar district.

10. *Other items of importance.*—During his tours, the Governor visited the Nagarun Sagar Project and the Nagarjuna Konda excavations, the Pochumad Project, the Pochara Water Falls; the Dam on River Kadam; the Hydro-Electric Project, Srisaïlam; and the Manjūra Dam site and Barrage in Medak district; the Power House at Rarnagundam, the Collieries at Jangaon and the Chendragiri Fort and Palace in Chitor district.

During the above tours, the Governor received welcome addresses, representations and memoranda from various individuals, Local Bodies and other Social Welfare Organisations. The representations were examined and action was taken to meet the needs of the public whenever called for. The Governor utilised these opportunities 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 in villages. He also laid stress on the importance of hard work and the need to increase agricultural production without at the same time losing sight of the other essential needs.

#### TOURS OUTSIDE THE STATE:

11. On his way to Kerala, the Governor inaugurated on the 17th June at Madras the reception organised by the Syrian Orthodox (Jacobite) Christians of Madras City in honour of His Holiness Moran Mar Ignatius Yakoob III, Patriarch of Antioch and all the East. On the 20th June, he laid the foundation-stone for the Kanj Kunzha Market near Kottayam and attended a reception organised by the 'Malayala Manorama' a leading newspaper of Kerala. On the 21st June, he inaugurated a religious convention at the Gosala Krishna Temple at Tiruvanvandoor.

On the 2nd July, the Governor left for Delhi and called on the President of India and the Prime Minister. On the 4th July, he went to Chandigarh and saw Sri P.V.G. Raju, the State Education Minister, who was ailing in the hospital there.

On his way to Kerala in August, 1964, the Governor presided over the Onam Day Celebrations organised by the Madras Kerala Association in Madras on the 23rd. On the 25th, he presided over the Convocation of the Kerala Hindi Prachar Sabha and also inaugurated the Malayinkil Hg. School, both at Trivandrum. On the 26th August, he inaugurated the Traditional Regatta in the Pamba River organised in connection with the Onam celebrations at Aranmula. On the same day, he inaugurated the College Union of the Milad-a-Shariff College at Kayamkulam. On the 27th August, he visited the Sacred Heart College at Ernakulam and inaugurated the College Union. On the 28th August, he inaugurated the Kerala University Hindi Association at Ernakulam.

On the 23rd November, the Governor attended an informal conference of Governors at Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi. He

attended the formal conference of Governors on 24th and 25th November. He also called on the President and the Prime Minister while in Delhi.

On the 23rd January, 1965, the Governor visited the Kurukshetra University and delivered the convocation address at that University.

#### ENGAGEMENTS AT HYDERABAD:

##### GENERAL S. M. SHRINAGESHI

*April, 1964.*—On the forenoon of 3rd April, 1964 the Governor visited the Institute of Preventive Medicines and the Central Laboratories, Narayanaguda. On the same evening he visited the Osmania University. On the 4th April, he presided over the Managing Committee Meeting of the Andhra Pradesh State Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society at Raj Bhavan. On the 6th, he presided over a meeting of the Andhra Pradesh State Post-War Services Reconstruction Fund Committee. On the 30th, he visited the All-India Radio Station, Hyderabad.

*May, 1964.*—On the 1st May, the Governor attended a State Dinner given by the Chief Minister. On the 2nd May, 1964 he called on H.E.H. the Nizam at King Kothi, Hyderabad. On the 3rd, he left Hyderabad for Bangalore.

##### SHRI PATTOM A. THANU PILLAI

*May, 1964.*—Sri Pattom A. Thanu Pillai was sworn in as Governor of Andhra Pradesh on the forenoon of 4th May, 1964. On the same evening, he visited the All India Radio Station and broadcast a message to the people of Andhra Pradesh. On the 18th, the Governor presided over the finals of the Y.M.C.A. Hamced Ball Badminton Championship at Y.M.C.A., Hyderabad.

*June 1964.*—On the 7th June, the Governor administered the oath of Office to Shri Justice P. Sa'yanarayana Raju as the Acting Chief Justice of Andhra Pradesh High Court at Raj Bhavan. On the 8th, he participated in the immersion ceremony of the ashes of the late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. On the 12th, he presided over a condolence meeting organised by the Osmania University Students' Union at the Nizam College Grounds to condole the death of the late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. On the 14th, he presided over a meeting of the Salar Jung Museum Board at Raj Bhavan. On the 24th, he distributed prizes to the winners of the Children's Art Festival organised by the Rotary Club, Hyderabad at the Ritz Hotel. On the 25th, he addressed a Joint Session of the Andhra Pradesh State Legislature at the Jubilee Hall. On the 26th, he visited the Hyderabad Laminated Products at Sanatnagar. On the forenoon of the 27th, he visited the Allwyn Metal Works, Sanatnagar and in the afternoon presided over the Annual General Body Meeting of the Indian Red Cross Society, Andhra Pradesh State Branch at Raj Bhavan.

*July 1964.*—On the 31st forenoon the Governor inaugurated the 4th Conference of the Municipal Corporation at Hyderabad. On the same evening, he declared open a new counter of the State Bank of India at the Begumpet Airport.

*August 1964.*—On the 11th August, the Governor visited the Hyderabad Asbestos Cement Products Ltd., Sanatnagar. On the

12th he addressed the members of the Rotary Club, Hyderabad. On the 14th, he presided over the Managing Committee Meeting of the Indian Red Cross Society, Andhra Pradesh State Branch at Raj Bhavan, Hyderabad.

*September, 1964.*—On the 1st September, 1964 the Governor inaugurated the Graduates' Sociale arranged by the Osmania Graduates Association at the Exhibition Club, Hyderabad. On the 3rd, he presided over the Salar Jung Museum Board meeting at Raj Bhavan. On the 6th, he visited Secunderabad Race Club and gave away Governor's Cup for the winners. On the 9th, he attended the Onam Festival celebrations arranged by the Keraleeya Samajam, Secunderabad. On the 10th, he visited the Pilot Project of Integrated Services for Child Welfare at Patancheru in Medak District. On the 14th he visited the Gandhi Hospital, Secunderabad. On the 26th, he visited the Survey Camp at Mal on the Nagarjunasagar Road.

*October, 1964.*—On the 2nd October, the Governor inaugurated the 15th T.B. Seal Sale Campaign organised by the Andhra Pradesh State Branch of the T.B. Association. On the 4th, he inaugurated the 10th Vanya Prani Saptah celebrations at the Nehru Zoological Park, Hyderabad. On the 6th, he inaugurated the Karnatak Sahitya Mandir 'Nadahabba' celebrations at Lingampally Bagh, Hyderabad. On the 9th he visited the Scouts and Guides Camp at Jeedimetla organised by the Bharat Scouts & Guides, Andhra Pradesh. On the 10th, he presided over the 12th Meeting of the Andhra Pradesh Post-War Services Reconstruction Fund Committee at Raj Bhavan. On the 11th he presided over the Annual Meeting of the State Council of the Bharat Scouts and Guides, Andhra Pradesh at Raj Bhavan. On the 12th, he visited the Institute of Railway Signal Engineering and Tele-communications, Secunderabad. On the 14th, he received the President of India at the Begumpet Airport. On the 15th, he witnessed the ceremonial parade in connection with the presentation of colours to the Corps of the E.M.E. by the President of India and accompanied the President to Radhakrishna Bal Swasthalaya. On the 31st, he presided over the Sardar Patel Jayanti Day celebrations at Hyderabad.

*November, 1964.*—On the 3rd November, the Governor inaugurated the International Fortnight Campaign for Monuments and Art Gallery at the Ajanta Pavilion, Public Gardens and on the 5th he visited the Sarojini Devi Hospital. On the 14th, he inaugurated the issue of the Jawaharlal Nehru Commemoration Coins in the premises of the State Bank of India, Hyderabad; inaugurated the A.P. Khadi Workers' Conference at Prakasam Hall, Gandhi Bhavan, Hyderabad and on the same afternoon, presided over the Children's Carnival and public meeting in connection with the Children's Day, 1964, at the Exhibition Grounds, Hyderabad. On the 15th he took the Salute at a N.C.C. Ceremonial Parade at the Parade Grounds, Secunderabad; inaugurated the exhibition of paintings at the Maxmuller Bhavan, Ramkote, Hyderabad and on the same evening presided over the Charter Night Celebrations of the Lions Club of Hyderabad. On the 18th, he presided over a Cultural Programme by the United Arab Republic Cultural Troupe at Ravindra Bharati. On the 19th, he presided over the Salar Jung Museum Board Meeting at Raj Bhavan. On the 20th, he inaugurated the Family Planning Clinic in the Industrial area, Sanatnagar.

*December, 1964.*—On the 4th December, 1964 the Governor inaugurated the Second Andhra Pradesh State Family Planning Conference at Hyderabad. On the same evening, he declared open an Exhibition of paintings of Shri Kulkarni at the Salar Jung Museum Hyderabad. On the 6th he attended the College Day function of the Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad. On the 7th, he inaugurated the Armed Forces Fund Raising Campaign. On the same evening, he inaugurated the Prasanti Vidwan Mahasabha in Hyderabad. On the 15th, he inaugurated the Thiruppawai Thiruvenpawai Celebrations at the Balaji Bhavan, Hyderabad. On the 17th, he presided over the Inter-Collegiate Sports of the Agricultural University at Rajendranagar. On the 18th he presided over the 13th Meeting of the Andhra Pradesh State Post-War Services Reconstruction Fund at Raj Bhavan. On the 19th he inaugurated the Second Collegiate Educational Conference at R.B.V.R.R. Women's College, Hyderabad. On the same evening, he presided over the concluding function of VII Andhra Pradesh Police Week at the Police Stadium, Goshamahal. On the 30th, the Governor administered the Oath of Office to Shri Justice P. Satyanarayana Raju as Permanent Chief Justice of Andhra Pradesh High Court at Raj Bhavan.

*January, 1965.*—On the 2nd January, 1965 the Governor presided over the Centenary Celebrations of late Hari Narayan Apte at Hyderabad. On the 11th, he inaugurated the Xth National Ball Badminton Championships at Hyderabad. On the 12th, he inaugurated the All India Artists Conference at the Jubilee Hall. On the 14th, he visited the new building of the Salar Jung Museum under construction. On the 16th, he presided over the Annual Convocation of the Osmania University, Hyderabad. On the 26th, he took the Salute at the Republic Day Parade Grounds, Secunderabad.

*February, 1965.*—On the 4th February, the Governor visited the All India Industrial Exhibition and participated in the 'Idd' celebrations. On the 5th, he presided over the College Day function of the Home Science College, Hyderabad. On the 16th, he presided over the College Day Celebrations of the University College for Women, Hyderabad. On the 19th, he inaugurated the Nizam College Platinum Jubilee Celebrations at Hyderabad. On the 20th, he inaugurated an Open Air Theatre at the Hyderabad Public School, Begumpet. On the 23rd, he presided over the General Body Meeting of the Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh, Andhra Pradesh State Branch, at Raj Bhavan. On the same evening, he witnessed an Exhibition Football Match of the Boldklubben Football Team of Denmark at the Fateh Maidan Stadium, Hyderabad. On the 24th, he visited the Cancer Hospital, Hyderabad. On the 25th, he presided over the college day celebrations of the Vamitha Maha Vidyalaya at the Exhibition Grounds, Hyderabad. On the 28th, he presided over the final day function of the Athletic Sports at the Hyderabad Public School, Begumpet.

*March, 1965.*—On the 1st March, 1965, the Governor inaugurated the "Nritya Sikhara" Dance performance of the Institute of Kuchipudi Dances at the Ravindra Bharati theatre. On the 2nd, he visited the Japanese Industrial Implements Exhibition at the Exhibition Grounds, Hyderabad. In the evening, he witnessed a Japanese Documentary Film Show at Raj Bhavan. On the 5th, he visited the Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad. On the 7th, he inaugurated the Red Cross

Fete at the Exhibition Grounds, Hyderabad. On the 9th he visited the Government College of Music, Ramkote, Hyderabad. On the 10th, he inaugurated the 'Ramayana Festival' in the Keys Girl's High School, Secunderabad.

On the 11th, he visited the Archaeological Museum at the Public Gardens, Hyderabad. On the 16th, he presided over the Annual Day Celebrations of the Kamala Nehru Girls' Polytechnic, Hyderabad. On the 20th, he received the Prime Minister of India at the Begumpet Air Port. On the same evening, he presided over the inauguration of the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University, at Rajendranagar. On the 21st, the Governor attended the All India Gosamvardhan Sammelan at the Exhibition Grounds. Later, the Governor accompanied the Prime Minister for the Lutfuddowla Oriental Research Institute where the Prime Minister released the books entitled "Jawaharlal the Great" and "Qissa-e-Saujan" published by the Oriental Research Institute. Thereafter, he attended a function in Raj Bhavan where the Prime Minister released the 8th, 9th and 10th volumes of the Encyclopaedia in Telugu brought out by the Telugu Bhasha Samithi. In the evening, he accompanied the Prime Minister to the Ravindra Bharati theatre at Hyderabad where the latter addressed a gathering of members of various Women's Organisations. Thereafter, the Governor accompanied the Prime Minister to the Jubilee Hall where the latter addressed the members of the State Legislature. The Governor also attended a public meeting which was addressed by the Prime Minister. On the 23rd, he distributed the 'Gopal Ratna' award and prizes to the winners of the All India Milking Competition at the Exhibition Grounds, Hyderabad. On the 25th he presided over the valedictory function at the Central Institute of English, Hyderabad. On the 27th he inaugurated the exhibition of Japanese Flower arrangement at the Jubilee Hall, Hyderabad. On the 28th, he declared open "Swami Vivekananda Hall" Reading Room and Library at Secunderabad.

*Presiding over the University Convocations.*—On the 12th December 1964, the Governor presided over the 38th Annual Convocation of the Andhra University at Waltair. On the 16th January, 1965, he presided over the annual Convocation of the Osmania University at Hyderabad. On the 13th February, 1965, he presided over the 8th Annual Convocation of Sri Venkateswara University at Tirupati.

#### TOURS OF SMT. PONNAMMA THANU PILLAI :

Shrimati Ponnamma Thanu Pillai accompanied the Governor on tour in Visakhapatnam, Nalgonda, Warangal, Nizamabad, Adilabad, Srikakulam, Kurnool, Medak, Karimnagar, Cuddapah and Chittoor Districts.

*Visits to Institutions*—During her tours with the Governor Smt. Ponnamma Thanu Pillai visited almost all the institutions visited by Governor. In addition she visited the following institutions separately viz., the Ladies' Club, the Milk Centre, the Child Welfare Centre and the Red Cross Society at Hanamkonda; the Ladies Club at Adilabad; Mahila Mandal at Nirmal; the Ladies Club at Nizamabad; the Women Welfare Branch at Sangareddy; the Balwadi, and Mahila Mandal at Kandi Medak District, the Ladies Club, Sewing Centre and the Primary

Health Centre at Kothapalli of Karimnagar District; the Mahila Mandali, the Vocational Training Centre and the St. Joseph's Convent at Srikakulam, the District Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society at Visakhapatnam; the Vidyamandir, the Nursery School, the Government Multipurpose and Training School for Women, the Mahila Samaj and the Children's Home at Cuddapah.

*Opening Ceremonies.*—Smt. Ponnamma Thanu Pillai declared open the Mahila Mandali Building at Srikakulam and inaugurated the Police Family Welfare Centre at Sangareddy.

#### ENGAGEMENTS AT HYDERABAD:

##### SHRIMATI RAJKUMARI SHRINAGESH :

*April, 1964.*—On the 2nd April, 1964, Shrimati Rajkumari Shrinagesh presided over the Raj Bhavan School Annual Day function. On the 4th, she presided over the Executive Committee Meeting of the Women's Hospital Welfare Workers and also the Executive Committee Meeting of the St. John Ambulance Association at Raj Bhavan. On the 25th, she visited the Girl Guide Headquarters, Domalguda, Hyderabad.

*May, 1964.*—On the 1st May, Smt. Rajkumari Shrinagesh presided over a meeting of the Welfare Sub-Committee of the Andhra Pradesh State People's Defence Committee at Raj Bhavan.

##### SHRIMATI PONNAMMA THANU PILLAI :

*June, 1964.*—On the 2nd Shrimati Ponnamma Thanu Pillai presided over a condolence meeting arranged by the Trained Nurses Association at Niloufer Hospital auditorium to condole the death of the late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. On the 4th, she presided over a condolence meeting arranged by the Indian Red Cross Society, Andhra Pradesh Branch at Raj Bhavan to condole the death of the late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. On the 7th she presided over a similar condolence meeting arranged by the various Ladies Associations of Hyderabad.

*July, 1964.*—On the 27th, Smt. Ponnamma Thanu Pillai presided over an Executive Committee Meeting of the Women's Hospital Welfare Workers' Committee at Raj Bhavan.

*August, 1964.*—On the 14th, Smt. Ponnamma Thanu Pillai attended the Managing Committee Meeting of the Indian Red Cross Society, Andhra Pradesh State Branch at Raj Bhavan. On the Independence Day, she hoisted the National Flag at the Red Cross Buildings, Secunderabad. On the same day, she visited the Sarojini Devi Hospital, Hyderabad. On the 16th, she visited the Guild of Service Home, Vijayanagar Colony, Hyderabad. On the 20th, she inaugurated the Kinder garten Classes of the Raj Bhavan Primary School in the Raj Bhavan colony.

*September, 1964.*—On the 7th, Smt. Ponnamma Thanu Pillai visited the refugees' camp at Nalgonda. On the 13th, she attended the annual day celebrations of the South India Ladies Club, Hyderabad. On the 16th she presided over the Executive Committee Meeting of the Indian Red Cross Society, Andhra Pradesh State Branch at Raj Bhavan. On the 21st, she presided over a meeting of the Welfare Sub-Committee of the Andhra Pradesh State People's Defence Committee. On the 24th, she visited the Fever Hospital, Hyderabad.



*October, 1964.*—On the 2nd October, Smt. Ponnamma Thanu Pillai inaugurated the Raj Bhavan Children's Welfare Centre in Raj Bhavan Colony. On the 10th she presided over the Hospital Welfare Workers' Executive Committee meeting at Raj Bhavan. On the 17th she presided over the 29th Annual function of the Andhra Yuvati Mandali.

*November, 1964.*—On the 14th, Smt. Ponnamma Thanu Pillai distributed prizes at the Exhibition grounds, Hyderabad in connection with the Children's Day. On the 16th she visited the Sarojini Devi Hospital, Hyderabad.

*December, 1964.*—Smt. Ponnamma Thanu Pillai presided over the Women's Hospital Welfare Workers' Committee meeting at Raj Bhavan. On the 5th, she presided over the Annual Sports and prize giving function of the Primary Section at the Hyderabad Public School, Begumpet. On the 7th, she presided over the Executive Committee Meeting of the Indian Red Cross Society, Andhra Pradesh State Branch at Raj Bhavan. On the 8th she presided over the Executive Committee Meeting of St. John Ambulance Association at Raj Bhavan. On the 15th, she presided over a meeting of the Indian Red Cross Society, Andhra Pradesh State Branch Fete Committee at Raj Bhavan. On the 18th, she presided over the Executive Committee Meeting of the St. John Ambulance Association at Raj Bhavan.

*January, 1965.*—On the 11th January, 1965, Smt. Ponnamma Thanu Pillai presided over a meeting of the Welfare Sub-Committee of the Andhra Praesh State People's Defence Committee at Raj Bhavan. On the 27th, she presided over the meeting of the Women's Hospital Welfare Workers' Committee at Raj Bhavan.

*February, 1965.*—On the 4th February, 1965, Smt. Ponnamma Thanu Pillai distributed prizes in connection with the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the All India Industrial Exhibition Society at Exhibition Grounds. On the 5th, she distributed prizes at the College Day function of the Home Science College, Hyderabad. On the 25th, she distributed prizes at the College Day celebrations of the Vanita Maha Vidyalaya, Hyderabad. On the same day, she presided over the Red Cross Fete Committee meeting at the Raj Bhavan. On the 26th, she laid the foundation-stone for the Red Cross building at Nalgonda.

*March, 1965.*—On the 6th March, 1965, Smt. Ponnamma Thanu Pillai presided over the Managing Committee Meeting of the Indian Red Cross Society, Andhra Pradesh State Branch at Raj Bhavan. On the 8th, she presided over the Annual Day Celebrations of the Lady Barton Club, Secunderabad. On the 9th, she presided over the meeting of the conveners of the Red Cross Fete at Raj Bhavan. On the 13th, she attended the Ball Room Dance arranged in aid of the Red Cross at Hyderabad. On the 16th, she distributed prizes at the Annual Day Function of the Kamala Nehru Girls' Polytechnic, Hyderabad. On the 18th, she presided over a meeting convened in connection with the Exhibition of Japanese Flower Arrangement at Raj Bhavan. On the same evening, she presided over the Executive Committee meeting of the Women's Hospital Welfare Workers' Committee at Raj Bhavan. On the 21st, she presided over a meeting at the Ravindra Bharati at which an address was presented to Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri,

Prime Minister of India, on behalf of the Women's Organisations of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

*General.*—Smt. Ponnamma Thanu Pillai is the Chairman of the Welfare Sub-Committee of the Andhra Pradesh State People's Defence Committee. Under her able leadership and guidance cash donations, woollen garments, kambliies, etc., are being received here from all over the State and sent to Army Headquarters for distribution among the Jawans.

As Chairman of the State Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Association, she considerably extended the activities of both these Associations. At her instance, Red Cross Work Parties are regularly held in Raj Bhavan where woollen garments such as sweaters, mufflers, etc., are stitched and sent for the use of the Jawans. She also visits regularly various hospitals and Red Cross centres and social organisations like Mahila Samajams in the twin cities regularly and also in her tours with the Governor and ascertains personally the welfare of the patients, children and women.

## CHAPTER III

### THE LEGISLATURE

#### STRENGTH OF PARTIES:

The State has a bicameral Legislature consisting of Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council. The strength of the Assembly is 301 and that of the Council is 90.

The Party position including the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and the Chairman of the Legislative Council on 31st March, 1965 was as follows:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Party.	Legislative Assembly.	Legislative Council.
1.	Congress .. .. .	210	62
2.	Communist Party of India (under leadership of Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu).	31	5
3.	Communist Party of India (under leadership of Sri Tarimella Nagireddy).	22	..
4.	Swatantra .. .. .	16	2
5.	Independents .. .. .	9	9
6.	National Democrats .. .. .	7	7
7.	Centrist Communist .. .. .	1	..
8.	Vacant .. .. .	4	..
9.	Nominated .. .. .	1	..
10.	Communist Democratic Legislature Front	..	3
11.	Independent Group .. .. .	..	2
Total.		301	90

*Sessions.*—The Assembly sat for 61 days and Council sat for 32 days during the year. 25 Bills were passed each by the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council. The eighth session of the Council which commenced on 9th November, 1963 was prorogued on 26th May, 1964. The 9th session commenced on 26th June, 1964.

#### COURSE OF LEGISLATION:

The salient features of each of the Bills passed by the Legislature are mentioned below:

(1) *Betterment Levy.*—The Andhra Pradesh Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution Amendment) Act, 1964 (Andhra Pradesh Act 18 of 1964) provides for the levy and collection of advance betterment contribution for financing the irrigation schemes in the State

and the amount so collected shall be adjusted towards the betterment contribution ultimately payable by the land owners under this Act.

(2) *Cinemas*.—The Andhra Pradesh Cinemas (Regulation Amendment) Act, 1965 (Act 3 of 1965) empowers the licensing authority to revoke or suspend a licence which has been obtained by fraud or misrepresentation or the rules made thereunder or any of the conditions or restrictions subject to which the licence was issued and provides for appeal against the decision of the licensing authority and for the grant of stay pending the exercise of appellate powers.

(3) *Criminal Procedure*.—The Code of Criminal Procedure (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Act, 1964 (Act 19 of 1964) was enacted so as to provide :

(i) for preferring of appeals referred to in section 409 (2) of the said Code to the Additional Sessions Judge where the Government direct that such appeals be heard by him ; and

(ii) for the payment of reasonable remuneration to expert and other witnesses summoned by Criminal Courts either at the instance of the complainant or accused or otherwise.

(4) *Enclaves*.—The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Absorbed Enclaves (Amendment) Act, 1964 (Andhra Pradesh Act 21 of 1964) provides for the continuance of certain Acts in force in the Andhra Area of the State in the enclaves transferred from the composite Madras State to the Former Hyderabad State under the Indian and Hyderabad (Exchange of Enclaves) Order, 1950 and for cessation of certain Acts in force in the former Hyderabad State in these enclaves.

(5) *Essential articles*.—The Andhra Pradesh Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) (Amendment) Act, 1965 (Andhra Pradesh Act 4 of 1965) extends the life of the principal Act for a further period of five years beyond 25th January, 1965.

(6) *Fiscal*.—The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 1964 (Andhra Pradesh Act 22 of 1964) provides 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, 1964.

(7) The Andhra Pradesh Contingency Fund (Amendment) Act, 1965 (Andhra Pradesh Act I of 1965) provides for enhancing the Contingency Fund from three crores of rupees to five crores of rupees to meet the expenditure on ' New Service ' schemes and various unforeseen developmental ' Plan Schemes '.

(8) The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation Act, 1965 (Andhra Pradesh Act 8 of 1965) authorises 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, 1965.

(9) The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1965 (Andhra Pradesh Act 9 of 1965) provides for the appropriation of certain further moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh for service of the Financial Year which commenced on the 1st April, 1964.

(10) *Land Acquisition*.—The Land Acquisition (Mines) (Andhra Pradesh Extension and Amendment) Act, 1965 (Andhra Pradesh Act 5 of 1965) provides for the extension of the Land Acquisition

(Mines) Act, 1885 (Central Act 18 of 1885) which is in force in the Andhra area, to the Telangana area of State of Andhra Pradesh.

(11) *Language*.—The Andhra Pradesh State Legislature (Continuance of the English Language) Act, 1964 (Andhra Pradesh Act 16 of 1964) provides for the continuance of the English language even after the 25th January 1965 for transaction of the business in the Andhra Pradesh State Legislature.

(12) *Libraries*.—The Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries (Amendment) Act, 1964 (Andhra Pradesh Act 17 of 1964) provides for the constitution of a Library Service for Local Library Authorities in the State and makes certain other consequential amendments to the Principal Act.

(13) *Local Administration*.—The Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats (Amendment) Act, 1964 (Act 14 of 1964) replaces the Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats (Amendment) (Ordinance) No. 1 of 1964 which was promulgated by the Governor of Andhra Pradesh so as to dispel the doubt that there will be two sets of members from the date of the first meeting of the gram panchayats upto and inclusive of the 30th June, 1964, that is, the members of the panchayats whose term of office was extended upto the aforesaid date and those elected at the polls held immediately prior to the coming into force of the said ordinance. Opportunity was also taken to amend sections 17, 55 and 72 of the Principal Act according to the suggestions of the Government of India.

(14) The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads (Amendment) Act, 1964 (Act 13 of 1964) replaces the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads (Amendment) Ordinance, 1964 (Ordinance No. 2), of 1964 which was promulgated by the Governor of Andhra Pradesh so as to enable the Government to conduct elections to the Panchayat Samithis soon after the completion of the elections to the Gram Panchayats. Opportunity was also taken, to make an express provision for redelimiting any Block by increasing or diminishing its area and for forming a new Block by separation of any area from a Block or by uniting two or more Blocks, etc., to empower the members of the Legislature to participate in the meeting of the Standing Committees of the Panchayat Samithis of which they are members without a right to vote; to empower the Government to declare that a person has not ceased to be a member of the Panchayat Samithi if he absents himself for more than six months for reasons beyond his control; and to confer power on Government to fix a period for performing functions and discharging duties by a Panchayat Samithi or a Zilla Parishad or to appoint some other person to perform such functions or duties if they fail to perform the functions within the prescribed period.

(15) The Andhra Pradesh Municipalities Act, 1965 (Act 6 of 1965), which repeals the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) District Municipalities Act, 1920 and the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) District Municipalities Act, 1956, was enacted with a view to securing uniformity in the laws prevailing in both the regions of the State and with a view to providing for more scope for the elected representatives on the municipal councils to have greater voice and control in the administration and also to ensure that the control of the Government over such bodies is minimised to the extent possible. The Act introduces several new features for the above purpose.

(16) *Pattas*.—The Andhra Pradesh Splitting up of Joint Pattas Act, 1965 (Andhra Pradesh Act 2 of 1965) provides for splitting up Joint Pattas either *suo motu* or an application made by the joint pattadars in respect of shares of land in the joint holding, except in the case of a Hindu joint family.

(17) *Partnership*.—The Indian Partnership (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Act, 1965 (Andhra Pradesh Act 7 1965) seeks to insert a new section 59-A in the principal Act empowering the Registrar of Firms, Andhra Pradesh to amend the register of firms of the State of Andhra Pradesh by omitting some firms from and add some other firms to that register in view of the territorial changes brought about by the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 and the Andhra Pradesh and Madras (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1959.

(18) *Private Forests*.—The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Act, 1964 (Andhra Pradesh Act 20 of 1964) keeps the principal Act, which is a temporary one, permanently on the statute book.

(19) *Revenue Recovery*.—The Andhra Pradesh Revenue Recovery (Amendment) Act, 1964 (Andhra Pradesh Act 15 of 1964) confers revisional powers on the Government and the Board of Revenue against the decision and orders passed or proceedings taken by a Collector or any other officer exercising powers under the principal Act.

(20) *Tenancy*.—The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1964 (Andhra Pradesh Act 12 of 1964) extends the life of the principal Act for a further period of one year from 31st May, 1964.

(21) *Universities*.—The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University (Amendment) Act, 1964 (Act 11 of 1964) empowers the Vice-Chancellor to appoint any officer or constitute any committee temporarily to exercise powers, perform the functions and discharge the duties of the Authorities of the University until the Authorities are duly constituted under the Act and also provides for some time-lag between the coming into force of the Act and the date of transfer of the existing Agriculture Veterinary and Home Science Colleges to the new Agricultural University.

(22) *Ordinances*.—The Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats (Amendment) Ordinance, 1964 (Ordinance No. 1 of 1964) was promulgated by the Governor so as to dispel the doubt that there will be two sets of members of the panchayats from the date of first meeting of the gram panchayat upto the inclusive of 30th June, 1964, that is the members of the panchayats whose term of office was extended upto the aforesaid date and those elected at the polls held immediately prior to the coming into force of the said Ordinance.

(23) The Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads (Amendment) Ordinance, 1964 (Ordinance 2 of 1964) was promulgated by the Governor so as to enable the Government to conduct elections to the Panchayat Samithis soon after the completion of the elections to the gram panchayats.

*Summary of Regulations during the year 1964*.—The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) (Scheduled Tribes) Debt Relief (Amendment) Regulation, 1964 (Andhra Pradesh Regulation 1 of 1964) precludes the court

from granting a decree for the attachment and sale of the immovable property, cattle and dwelling house of the debtor.

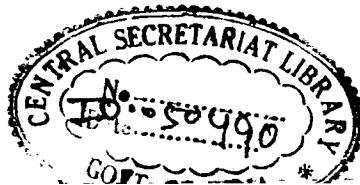
#### LAW COMMISSION :

The Law Commission of Andhra Pradesh which was constituted by the Government on the 1st August, 1961, with Sri P. Satyanarayana Rao as Chairman continued to function during the year. Sri D. Narasaraaju, an ex-officio member of the Commission ceased to be a member of the Commission when his resignation of the office of Advocate-General was accepted by the Government. On and from 14-4-1964 Sri B. V. Subrahmanyam who has succeeded him to the office of Advocate-General has been appointed as a member of the Commission ex-officio. During the year, the Commission examined the laws relating to several important subjects, namely, Small Causes Courts, Separation of Judiciary from the Executive, State Aid to Industries, Canals and Ferries, Agricultural Indebtedness, Begging, Hackney Carriages, etc. and submitted seven reports to the Government. In these reports, the Commission covered fourteen enactments which have been consolidated, revised or proposed for repeal.

A statement showing the number of reports submitted by the State Law Commission during the year is shown below:—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>No. of reports</i>	<i>Subject</i>
1.	23	Laws relating to Small Causes Courts subordinate to the High Court.
2.	24	Laws relating to State Aid to Industries.
3.	25	Separation of Judiciary from the Executive by an amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898.
4.	26	Laws relating to Canals and Ferries.
5.	27	Laws relating to the Relief of the Indebted Agriculturist.
6.	28	Laws relating to the Prevention of Begging.
7.	29	Integration of laws relating to Hackney Carriages.

A Statement showing the number of questions received and answered in the Andhra Pradesh Legislature is exhibited in Volume II of this Report.







## CHAPTER IV

### ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

#### CIVIL JUSTICE :

*High Court Judges—Strength.*—At the commencement of the year, the strength of judges was 15 (14 permanent and 1 additional). Consequent on the transfer of the then the Hon'ble the Chief Justice in November, 1964, the strength of the judges at the end of the year was 14 (13 permanent and 1 additional).

#### STATE OF FILE IN THE HIGH COURT:

The statement given below shows the several classes of cases filed, disposed of and pending in the High Court during the year.

S. No.	Nature of case	Pendency as on 1-4-1964	Institutions during the year 1964-65	Disposals during the year 1964-65	Pendency as on 31-3-1965
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	First Appeals ..	1,782 (1,747)	582 (258)	397 (623)	1,967 (1,782)
2.	Second Appeals ..	3,326 (3,722)	986 (1,060)	1,170 (1,456)	3,142 (3,326)
3.	Civil Miscellaneous Appeals	1,207 (1,104)	569 (474)	496 (431)	1,280 (1,207)
4.	Civil Miscellaneous Second Appeals.	307 (353)	131 (95)	97 (141)	341 (307)
5.	Letters Patent Appeals ..	131 (109)	176 (103)	135 (171)	172 (131)
6.	Writ Appeals ..	63 (48)	176 (125)	141 (110)	98 (63)
7.	Writ Petitions ..	1,805 (1,806)	1,939 (1,660)	1,374 (1,661)	2,370 (1,805)
8.	Civil Suits .. ..	1 (4)	..	1 (3)	—(1)
9.	Special Tribunal Appeals .	89 (52)	14 (49)	39 (12)	64 (89)
10.	City Civil Court Appeals ..	356 (306)	112 (87)	55 (37)	413 (356)
11.	Civil Miscellaneous Petitions	6,352 (5,892)	12,485 (13,651)	12,688 (13,191)	6,149 (6,352)
12.	Civil Revision Petitions ..	4,151 (3,935)	2,396 (2,364)	2,264 (2,148)	4,283 (4,151)
13.	Tax Revision Cases ..	48 (27)	56 (44)	51 (28)	53 (48)
14.	Referred Cases ..	161 (110)	52 (90)	47 (39)	166 (161)
Total		.. 19,779 (19,275)	19,674 (20,550)	18,955 (20,046)	20,498 (19,779)

\* The figures shown in brackets in this chapter represent the cases of last year, i.e. of 1963-64.

There has been an increase in the institutions of writ petitions and writ appeals (about 20% in writ petitions and about 40% in writ appeals) and slight decrease in all other classes of cases. On the whole, there has been a total decrease of 4%. There has been a decrease in the disposals by 5.5%.

#### APPEALS TO THE SUPREME COURT.

Number of pending applications for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court .. .. .	35	(18)
Applications filed during the year .. .. .	167	(210)
Total applications for disposal .. .. .	202	(228)
Number of applications disposed of .. .. .	170	(193)
Balance .. .. .	32	(35)

#### CONTEMPT APPLICATIONS.

Number of applications pending at the commencement of the year .. .. .	6	(4)
Number of applications received during the year .. .. .	23	(19)
Total applications for disposal .. .. .	29	(23)
Applications disposed of .. .. .	26	(17)
Balance .. .. .	3	(6)

#### SUBORDINATE CIVIL COURTS:

The number of Judicial Officers who presided over the Civil Courts during the year 1964-65 was as given below:—

1. District Judges (including the following 8)—	23
(i) Chief Judge, City Civil Court Hyderabad-Secunderabad .. 1	
(ii) First Additional Chief Judge, City Civil Court, Hyderabad .. 1	
(iii) Second Additional Chief Judge, City Civil Court, Hyderabad .. 1	
(iv) Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Hyderabad .. 1	
(v) District Judges working as Presiding Officers of Tribu- nals... .. 4	
2. Additional District Judges (Permanent) .. .. .	11
3. Subordinate Judges .. .. .	41
4. District Munsiffs including Munsif-Magistrates .. .. .	159

#### STATE OF FILE IN THE SUBORDINATE COURTS:

Details with regard to number of files pending at the commencement of the year in all Civil Courts, number of fresh institutions and the number, disposed of are given below:—

Number of suits pending .. .. .	22,560	(21,390)
Number of fresh suits instituted .. .. .	25,431	(25,972)

Number of suits received otherwise ..	4,234	(3,357)
Number of suits transferred .. ..	1,461	(1,142)
Total number of suits available for disposal	50,764	(49,577)
Number disposed of .. ..	27,159	(27,017)
Balance .. ..	23,605	(22,560)

There was a slight increase in the total pendency by 1,405 at the end of the year, which was due to the increase in the total number of suits available for disposal. There has been, however, a large pendency of more than one year old suits. The increase was about two-thirds.

*Nature and Value of Suits.*—Out of 25,431 (25,972) original suits instituted 13,537 (13,030) relate to money or movable property, 7,066 (7,72.) to immovable property and 4,828 (5,217) to other categories. The total value of the original suits was approximately Rs. 7,50,02,349 (Rs. 7,52,32,756).

#### SMALL CAUSE SUITS.

Number of cases pending at the commencement of the year .. ..	10,111	(10,832)
Number of cases instituted .. ..	44,069	(41,880)
Number of suits received otherwise ..	2,515	(1,019)
Number of suits transferred .. ..	769	(367)
Total number of Small Cause suits available for disposal .. ..	55,926	(53,364)
Total number of suits disposed of ..	44,449	(43,352)
Balance for disposal .. ..	11,477	(10,111)

,522 (1,952) cases were pending for more than one year. There was an increase in the pendency by 1,366. This was due to increase in institution of S.C. suits by 2,189. The total value of small cause suits was about Rs. 1,40,02,027 (Rs. 1,42,64,046).

#### CIVIL MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

Number of cases pending at the commencement of the year .. ..	33,228	(31,028)
Number of cases instituted .. ..	2,48,076	(2,42,536)
Number of cases transferred .. ..	1,317	
Number of cases disposed of .. ..	2,44,688	(2,40,336)
Number of cases pending .. ..	35,299	(33,228)

There was an increase in the pendency of miscellaneous cases by 2,01. This was due to increase in the institution of miscellaneous cases by 5,540.

#### CIVIL APPEALS.

Number of appeals pending at the commencement of the year in all district courts .. ..	5,963	(5,881)
Number of fresh appeals instituted ..	3,975	(4,037)
Number of appeals remanded, readmitted or received otherwise .. ..	1,151	(1,175)

Number of total appeals for disposal ..	11,089	(11,093)
Number of appeals transferred ..	904	(1,030)
Number of appeals disposed of ..	3,834	(4,100)
Balance for disposal ..	6,351	(5,963)

2,701 (2,056) appeals were pending for more than one year. Three was a slight increase in the total pendency of appeals by 388.

#### CIVIL MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS.

Number of Civil Miscellaneous appeals pending at the commencement of the year ..	1,530	(1,436)
Number of appeals filed ..	1,138	(1,493)
Number of appeals received by transfer or otherwise	146	(168)
Number of appeals for disposal ..	2,814	(3,099)
Number of appeals transferred ..	120	(154)
Number of appeals disposed of ..	1,780	(1,413)
Number of appeals pending for disposal ..	914	(1,530)

Pending appeals include 204 (1,103) appeals pending for more than a year.

#### EXECUTION PETITIONS.

Number of Execution Petitions pending at the commencement of the year ..	22,443	(21,582)
Number of Execution Petitions instituted ..	49,700	(55,999)
Number of Execution petitions received by transfer	559	(448)
Total number for disposal ..	72,702	(74,644)
Number of cases disposed of ..	50,160	(55,586)
Balance pending ..	22,542	(22,443)

This pendency is inclusive of 13,172 (7,740) Execution Petitions pending for more than six months.

*Value of Execution Petitions.*—The approximate total amount involved in the Execution Petitions was Rs. 3,66,26,077 (Rs. 6,64,45,770) and the total approximate amount realised was Rs. 1,98,69,585 (Rs. 1,28,52,936).

#### INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

Number of cases pending at the commencement of the year ..	714	(367)
Number of cases registered during the year ..	709	(1,114)
Number of cases received by transfer or otherwise ..	128	(71)
Number of total cases for disposal ..	1,550	(1,552)
Number of cases transferred ..	320	(282)
Number of cases disposed of ..	574	(556)
Balance ..	656	(714)

**CRIMINAL JUSTICE :**

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

Sl. No.	Nature of case	Pendency as on 1-4-1964	No. of cases received during 1964-65	No. of cases disposed of during 1964-65	Pendency as on 31-3-1965
1.	Criminal appeals	882 (711)	814 (824)	448 (653)	1248 (882)
2.	Criminal Revision cases	536 (620)	845 (918)	636 (1002)	745 (536)
3.	Referred Trials	4 (3)	20 (17)	21 (16)	3 (4)
<b>Total</b>		<b>1422 (1834)</b>	<b>1679 (1759)</b>	<b>1104 (1671)</b>	<b>1996 (1422)</b>

In 21 (16) referred trials disposed of 35 (31) persons were involved. Death sentence was confirmed on 4 (15) persons during the year. In respect of 23 (11) persons, sentence of death was modified, while 16 (5) persons who were convicted and sentenced to death under section 302 Indian Penal Code, were acquitted by the High Court.

**SUBORDINATE CRIMINAL COURTS :**

The number of Judicial Officers engaged wholly or partly in the administration of Criminal Justice during the year 1964-65 was as follows :—

Sessions Judges (including the Chief Judge, City Civil Court and Principal Sessions Judge, Hyderabad) .. .. .	20
Additional Sessions Judges .. .. .	15
Assistant Sessions Judges .. .. .	41
First Class Magistrates .. .. .	119
Judicial Second Class Magistrates .. .. .	114

**STATE OF FILE IN THE SUBORDINATE CRIMINAL COURTS :**

*Sessions cases :—*

Total number of cases pending at the commencement of the year .. .. .	209	(133)
Number of cases committed .. .. .	1,155	(1,222)
Total number of cases for disposal .. .. .	1,364	(1,355)
Number of cases disposed of .. .. .	1,159	(1,146)
Balance for disposal .. .. .	205	(209)

The total number of persons involved in all these Sessions Cases was 5,481. Out of them 3,023 were discharged or acquitted and 145 died, escaped or transferred. 1,164 males were convicted while the

females convicted were only 26. There were only 5 juveniles (males) involved in the cases. The number of persons remaining under-trial at the end of the year was 1,118.

#### CRIMINAL APPEALS:

Number of appeals pending at the commencement of the year .. .. .	801	(797)
Number of appeals registered during the year ..	5,515	(4,984)
Number of appeals disposed of .. ..	5,468	(4,980)
Balance for disposal .. .. .	848	(801)

The number of appellants (persons) concerned in the Criminal Appeals pending at the commencement of the year was 1,885. The number of appellants in the appeals registered during the year under report was 9,760. Appeals relating to 9,719 persons were disposed of during the year. The number of appellants in all the appeals pending at the end of the year was 1926.

#### CRIMINAL REVISION PETITIONS:

Number of Criminal Revision Petitions pending at the commencement of the year .. ..	186	(173)
Number of petitions registered during the year ..	810	(815)
Total number of petitions for disposal .. ..	996	(988)
Number of petitions disposed of .. ..	783	(802)
Balance .. .. .	230	(186)

The number of persons involved in 186 Criminal Revisions Petitions, pending at the commencement of the year was 493. The number of persons involved in the revision petitions registered during the year was 2,821. 2,518 persons relating to Revision Petitions were disposed of. 796 persons were involved in 213 Criminal Revision Petitions pending at the end of the year.

#### OFFENCES PUNISHABLE UNDER THE INDIAN PENAL CODE :

Total number of cases pending in Criminal Courts (except in Sessions Court).. .. .	6,046	(5,586)
Number of cases instituted .. .. .	46,555	(46,737)
Number of cases disposed of .. .. .	46,079	(46,276)
Balance .. .. .	6,522	(6,046)

There was an increase in the pendency of cases by 476 at the end of the year which was due to the increase in the total number of suits available for disposal. The total number of persons convicted was 47,094.

#### OFFENCES PUNISHABLE UNDER ACTS INCLUDING SPECIAL AND LOCAL LAWS:

Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year .. .. .	14,084	(17,502)
Cases filed during the year .. .. .	4,25,437	(4,26,475)
Cases disposed of .. .. .	4,27,453	(4,29,893)
Balance .. .. .	12,068	(14,084)

*Offences Punishable under the Criminal Procedure Code (Security proceedings only) :*

Number of cases pending in all Criminal Courts at the beginning of the year	..	..	576	(596)
Number of cases reported during the year	..	..	8,561	(8,575)
Number of cases disposed of	..	..	8,618	(8,596)
Balance	..	..	590	(576)

*Punishments in the Criminal Courts (Other than Sessions Courts).—* During the year under report, 9,861 (12,241) persons were ordered to give security for good behaviour to keep peace. 4,63,341 (4,20,429) persons were convicted. 55,359 (54,128) persons were sentenced to imprisonment. 3,68,135 (3,97,827) persons were fined. 9,138 persons were released on probation under section 562 Criminal Procedure Code. An amount of Rs. 46,26,808.69 Ps. (Rs. 44,85,467.99 Ps.) was imposed as fine and out of the fines thus imposed a sum of Rs. 59,68,055.53 Ps. (Rs. 41,75,357.26 Ps.) was realised.

*Punishments in Sessions Courts.—*1,159 (1,364) persons were convicted. 23 persons were sentenced to death. The total number of persons sentenced to imprisonment for life was 838 (888). 168 (134) persons were fined. Out of the fine amount of Rs. 32,034.85 Ps. imposed, a sum of Rs. 16,735 was realised in the Sessions Courts during the year under report.

*Honorary Magistrates in Telangana Area.—*During the year the system of Honorary Magistrates in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secungerabad was introduced on the lines obtaining in the Andhra area. Under this system 59 Honorary First Class Magistrates were appointed with summary powers for the expeditious disposal of all petty cases. This system has been working satisfactorily.

*Cost of Public Services during the Year under Report.—*The expenditure during the year 1964-65 on the Administration of Justice in the State is approximately Rs. 1,41,97,153.35 Ps.

The following statistical information is exhibited in Volume II of this report :—

1. Statement showing the description of suits instituted in the districts during the year.
2. Statement showing the number of appeals instituted and disposed of during the year.
3. Statement showing the number of general results of enquiries and trials in the Criminal Courts during the year.
4. Statement showing punishments inflicted by Sessions Courts during the year.
5. Statement showing the number of offences reported and the persons tried, convicted and acquitted under the Criminal Procedure Code, during the year.
6. Statement showing the number of offences reported and persons tried, convicted and acquitted under the Indian Penal Code, during the year.

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## CHAPTER V

### SERVICES

#### STATE SERVICES :

A statement showing the strength of various State Services during the year 1964-65 is given in Volume II of this report.

#### COMMUTATION OF PENSIONS :

In the year 1964-65, 842 pensioners have applied for commutation of their pensions out of which 10 cases were rejected on medical grounds.

An amount of Rs. 25,00,000 was allotted for the commutation of pensions for the year 1964-65. Out of this amount a sum of Rs. 23,71,173.64 Ps. was paid to the pensioners.

#### ANDHRA PRADESH PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION :

In May, 1964 the Commission conducted an examination of P.U.C. standard for recruitment to the posts of Junior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies and Senior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies in the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Subordinate Service for all communities and for the posts of Reserve Sub-Registrars in the Andhra Pradesh Registration Subordinate Services for Scheduled Castes only. In response to the Commission's notification, 1679 applications were received, out of which 1235 candidates were admitted to the examinations, but only 547 appeared for the examination, and out of them 171 candidates qualified themselves for the oral test. Apart from these candidates, 48 Co-operative Supervisors who were exempted from the written examination were also called for oral test. Out of the 219 candidates who were called for oral test, only 201 attended the interviews and 18 were absent. Particulars regarding their selection are given in the following table :

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>S. Cs., S. Ts. &amp; A.Ts.</i>	<i>B. Cs.</i>	<i>O. Cs.</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Junior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies :</i> ( <i>Number of Vacancies 50</i> )					
1.	Number of applications received.	222	1,223	234	1,678
2.	Number of applications admitted.	156	876	176	1,208
3.	Number of candidates interviewed.	1	37	64	102
4.	Number of candidates recruited.	1 (S.C.)	37	12	50

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>S. Cs., S. Ts. &amp; A. Ts.</i>	<i>B. Cs.</i>	<i>O. Cs.</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Senior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies (Number of vacancies 28).</i>					
1.	Number of applications received.	222	1,217	Nil.	1,439
2.	Number of applications admitted.	156	970	„	1,126
3.	Number of candidates interviewed.	26	112	„	138
4.	Number of candidates recruited.	5	23	„	28
<i>Reserve Sub-Registrar for Scheduled Castes only (Number of vacancies 1 only).</i>					
1.	Number of applications received.	213	..	..	213
2.	Number of applications admitted.	149	..	..	149
3.	Number of candidates interviewed.	26	..	..	26
4.	Number of candidates recruited.	1	..	..	1

A Competitive Examination for Group II-A Services (B.A. Standard) for the year 1963-64 was also held in May, 1964 for recruitment to the posts of Senior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies, Probationary Revenue Inspectors, Municipal Commissioners, Grade-III Reserve Sub-Registrars, District Inspectors of Accounts and Circle Inspectors of Excise. Out of 1,099 applications received, 951 applications were admitted to the written examination. After the written examination, 141 candidates were summoned for oral test and 52 candidates were allotted for appointment to the several posts referred to above.

A Competitive Examination for recruitment to the posts falling under Group II. B Services (B.A. Standard) viz., Lower Division Clerks and Upper Division Clerks in the Secretariat and the Offices of Heads of Departments, and Lower Division Auditors, Upper Division Auditors and Upper Division Accountants and Lower Division Accountants in the Andhra Pradesh Treasuries and Accounts Subordinate Service was held in the month of August, 1964. Out of 1,279 candidates applied for admission to the above examination 1,116 candidates were admitted to the examination.

A Competitive Examination for recruitment to the posts of Lower Division Clerks including Security and non-Security posts in the Andhra Pradesh Ministerial Service and Andhra Pradesh Judicial Ministerial Service, and also for the posts of Typists and Steno-Typists

in the Andhra Pradesh Secretariat Services, Andhra Pradesh Ministerial Service and Andhra Pradesh Judicial Ministerial Service, was held by the Commission in October, 1964. Total number of candidates who applied for the competitive examinations and the number of those admitted were 13,320 and 10,783 respectively.

At the time of the last report, final selections for appointment to the posts included in Group-I Services B.A. (Hons.) or M.A. Standard 1963-64 on the result of the examination conducted in February, 1964 was not completed. The details are as follows :

Seventy-six candidates were called for interview as a result of that examination, out of whom one was absent and one was disqualified. 74 candidates were interviewed in June, 1964 and 5 Deputy Collectors, 2 Commercial Tax Officers, 1 Municipal Commissioner Grade-II, 3 Deputy Superintendents of Police, 1 Assistant Superintendent of Excise were selected.

Applications were again invited for admission to a Competitive Examination of B.A. (Hons.) or M.A. Standard for the year 1964-65, for direct recruitment to the Group-I Services *viz.*, the posts of Deputy Superintendents of Police, Assistant Superintendents of Excise, Divisional Fire Officer, Deputy Collectors, Commercial Tax Officers, Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies and Municipal Commissioners Grade-II. A written examination was conducted therefor in February/March, 1965. Out of the total number of 915 applications received, 685 candidates were admitted to the written examination.

The Commission accorded concurrence for the continuance beyond three months of 5,083 temporary appointments both in Gazetted and Non-Gazetted ranks during the year.

The Commission also selected 1151 candidates for 32 categories of technical posts out of a total number of 2,568 candidates interviewed by the Commission for the purpose.

The Commission invited applications for 1,500 posts of Supervisors including Junior Engineers in the Andhra Pradesh Engineering Subordinate Service.

The Commission dealt with 22 references relating to recruitment to the State services by promotion from subordinate services and reviewed the cases of 586 subordinates and recommended to Government 156 subordinates for appointment by promotion to the State services.

As usual, the Commission conducted Departmental and Special Tests in June, and November, 1964. There were 6,751 and 8,808 candidates in June, 1964 and 5,311 and 8,653 candidates in November 1964 respectively for the two classes of tests.

The Secretary to the Commission conducted written examination or selection of candidates for admission to the R.I.M.C., Dehra Dun in August, 1964 (January, 1965 term) and in February, 1965 (August 1965 term). The question papers were supplied by the Principal, R.I.M.C., Dehra Dun.

Three Candidates appeared in January, 1965 term and 5 candidates in August, 1965 term. One candidate was finally selected for admission to the R.I.M.C. Dehra Dun for January, 1965 term and for August, 1965 term.

The Secretary to the Commission conducted the following U.P.S.C. Examinations also at Hyderabad Centre on behalf of the Union Public Service Commission :—

1. National Defence Academy.
2. Programme Executives—A.I.R.
3. Engineering Services (Electronics).
4. Quarterly Typewriting Test.
5. Stenographers Written Examination.
6. Clerk's Grade.
7. Special Class Railway Apprentices.
8. Engineering Services.
9. Assistants' Grade.
10. National Defence Academy, and
11. Tests in Stenography in connection with the Stenographers' Examination.

The I.A.S. Examination was however, conducted on behalf of the Union Public Service Commission by a retired I.A.S. Officer nominated by the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission. Central Information Services Grade-IV Examination was conducted by the Deputy Secretary to the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission, Hyderabad.

#### THE ANDHRA PRADESH CIVIL SERVICES JOINT STAFF COUNCIL :

During the year under report the Andhra Pradesh Civil Services Joint Staff Council functioned under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary to Government. It held 8 meetings including 2 sub-committee meetings and passed 109 resolutions covering various aspects of service conditions.

The discussions in the Council meetings continued to be of a high order, marked by mutual goodwill and understanding between the official side and the staff side. The Council served as an effective forum for a free and frank exchange of views between the representatives of the employees and the Government on the other.

The Joint Staff Council for departments of Secretariat also functioned smoothly during the period under review under the chairmanship of the Second Secretary to Government. It held 4 meetings and passed 31 resolutions.

The Government have issued orders in G.O. Ms. No. 938, General Administration (Services-F) Department, dated 18-8-1964, setting up District Joint Staff Councils in all Districts in the State and directed

that they should be inaugurated on 2nd October 1964. These Councils are also functioning satisfactorily.

The following statistical information is exhibited in Volume II of this report :—

1. Statement showing the strength of the various State Services during the year 1964-65.
2. Statement showing the particulars of pensions drawn during 1964-1965 from the Telangana and Andhra regions.





CZECHOSLOVAKIAN DELEGATION RECEIVED AT THE AIRPORT BY THE  
MINISTER FOR FINANCE AND THE CHIEF SECRETARY.

## CHAPTER VI FINANCE

### REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE :

The total Revenue Receipts of the State during the year were Rs. 14,269.14 lakhs and the total Revenue Expenditure was Rs. 13,824.93 lakhs, thus resulting in a surplus of Rs. 441.21 lakhs. The main sources of Revenue for the State and the percentage each of them bears to the total revenue are given below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)				
Nature of Revenue	Accounts 1964-65 Journal entries.	Percentage of total Revenue	Last year's yield (1963-64)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
1. Union Excise Duties ..	1,005.54	7.05	1,075.88	
2. Income Tax ..	953.23	6.68	922.24	
3. Land Revenue ..	1,805.32	12.65	2,017.67	
4. State Excise Duties ..	1,242.02	8.70	1,186.32	
5. Stamps ..	416.13	2.92	335.94	
6. Taxes on Vehicles ..	647.29	4.54	681.17	
7. Commercial Taxes ..	2,456.02	17.21	2,048.21	
8. Electricity ..	200.19	1.40	164.73	
9. Other Items ..	5,543.40	38.85	5,203.60	
Total ..	14,269.14	100.00	13,635.76	

The large increase in the revenue is mainly due to better collections under State Excise Duties, Stamps, Electricity and Commercial Taxes and increase in the share of Income Tax.



On the expenditure side the outlay on nation building services and the percentage of such expenditure bears to the total expenditure on revenue account is analysed below :-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Service	Expenditure (Accounts) 1964-65 Journal Entries.	Percentage of total Ex- penditure on Revenue Accounts.	Last year's Expendi- ture (1963-64)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Forest .. ..	168.90	1.22	138.53
2. Irrigation .. ..	1,329.51	9.62	921.06
3. Education and Scientific Departments .. ..	2,598.63	18.79	2,323.48
4. Medical .. ..	798.71	5.77	705.82
5. Public Health .. ..	305.77	2.21	376.57
6. Agriculture .. ..	687.22	4.97	434.82
7. Animal Husbandry .. ..	234.11	1.69	171.95
8. Co-operation .. ..	209.87	1.52	179.91
9. Industries, Supplies and Dis- posals .. ..	181.38	1.31	193.75
10. Amelioration of the conditions of the Scheduled Tribes, Cas- tes and other Backward clas- ses and Miscellaneous Depart- ments .. ..	515.21	3.73	420.52
11. Community Development Pro- jects, National Extension Service and Local Develop- ment works. .. ..	643.16	4.65	584.90

Except under Public Health and Industries the expenditure on other important nation building services such as Irrigation, Education, Medical, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry was more when compared with last year's expenditure. Total expenditure during 1964-65 was Rs. 13,824.93 lakhs as against the last year's expenditure of Rs. 12,571.18 lakhs. The details of budget estimates, revised estimates and actual figures for 1964-65 of revenue and expenditure are given in Volume II of this report.

Apart from the expenditure on revenue account, the Government incurred an expenditure of Rs. 4,341.52 lakhs on capital account as against the last year's expenditure of Rs. 3,378.15 lakhs. The increase of Rs. 963.37 lakhs was spread over mainly on irrigation, industrial development, public works (buildings and roads), public health (water supply schemes) and other services. The details of capital expenditure on nation building services from 1961-62 to 1964-65 are also given in Volume II of this report.

#### LOANS AND ADVANCES:

The total disbursements under loans and advances by the State Government during the year were Rs. 3,324.88 lakhs as against Rs. 2,204.78 lakhs during the previous year. The receipts under this head of account during the year were Rs. 1,129.31 lakhs as against Rs. 869.36 lakhs during the previous year. The net disbursements during the year amounted to Rs. 2,195.57 lakhs as against Rs. 1,335.42 lakhs.

#### CASH BALANCES:

The cash balance of the Government (inclusive of deposits with the Reserve Bank of India and other banks) was Rs. 796.94 lakhs on the 31st March 1964 and Rs. 613.39 lakhs on the 31st March 1965. The details are given below :—

	As on	
	31-3-1964	31-3-1965
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
Cash in Treasuries (including cash in transit) ..	2.48	3.17
Deposit with the Reserve Bank of India ..	660.07	475.83
Deposit with the other Banks ..	134.39	134.39
Total ..	796.94	613.39

#### STATE BORROWINGS:

*Open Market Loan.*—During 1964-65 the Andhra Pradesh Government floated the 4½% Andhra Pradesh State Development Loan, 1976 in August 1964 for Rs. 11 crores and the subscriptions finally accepted by Government were Rs. 1,204.65 lakhs.

*Loans from the Government of India.*—During the year, loans amounting to Rs. 5,032.88 lakhs were obtained by the Andhra Pradesh Government from the Central Government for financing various projects and schemes. A sum of Rs. 2,548.47 lakhs was repaid by the State Government to the Government of India.

At the end of March 1964, the public debt liability stood at Rs. 324.25 crores. Taking into account the loans obtained from the Government of India and autonomous bodies, viz., Life Insurance Corporation, National Agriculture (Long Term Operations) Fund of the Reserve Bank of India, National Co-operative Development

Corporation, etc., and after providing for the repayment of the State's share of public loans of the Madras State and the Central Government Loan instalments and the repayment to the autonomous bodies which fell due during 1964-65, the total public debt liability at the end of March 1965 was of the order of Rs. 361.55 crores.

*Investments.*—No new investments in Government securities nor in purchase of shares of commercial concerns or banks were made during 1964-65.

#### **TREASURIES AND ACCOUNTS BRANCH :**

*Administration.*—The various Units which are under the administrative control of Director of Treasuries and Accounts are :—

1. All Treasuries in the State.
2. Accounts Branches in the offices of the following Heads of Departments :
  - (i) Inspector-General of Police.
  - (ii) Commissioner of City Police.
  - (iii) Directorate of Civil Supplies.
  - (iv) Directorate of Agriculture.
  - (v) Directorate of Animal Husbandry.
  - (vi) Directorate of Information and Public Relations.
  - (vii) Directorate of Medical Services.
  - (viii) Directorate of Public Health.
  - (ix) Directorate of Printing Press.
  - (x) Controller of Weights & Measures.
  - (xi) Directorate of Industries & Commerce.
  - (xii) Directorate of Public Instruction.
  - (xiii) Directorate of Social Welfare.
  - (xiv) Directorate of Employment and Training.
3. Pension Payment Office, Hyderabad.
4. Accounts Training Schools.
5. Compilation Sections, State Bank of Hyderabad at Hyderabad and Secunderabad.
6. Local Fund Audit Branch.

*Transactions in Treasuries.*—The money value of the transactions that passed through the treasuries (District and Sub-Treasuries) in the State, covered by 76,44,041 vouchers and challans amounted to Rs. 613,58,25,581.60. There is a steady and abnormal increase in the volume of work in treasuries as seen from the comparative statement furnished below for the last three years.

[Statement.

Year.	Total number of chal- lans and vouchers received	Total value of trans- actions in Crores of rupees
1961-62	.. 55,95,589	335.66
1962-63	.. 58,80,393	376.58
1963-64	.. 69,46,235	420.61
1964-65	.. 76,44,041	613.58

The expenditure on treasury establishment which came up to Rs. 41.85 lakhs during the year under report works out to 0.068 per cent on the total value of transactions conducted in the treasuries.

*Opening of the branches of the State Bank of India.*—During the year, branches of the State Bank of India were opened at the places mentioned below on the dates noted against them:—

Name of Sub-Treasury	District	Date
1. Tekkali .. ..	Srikakulam	25- 4-1964
2. Koilkuntla .. ..	Kurnool	10- 9-1964
3. Gooty .. ..	Anantapur	25-11-1964
4. Atmakur .. ..	Kurnool	14-12-1964
5. Ichapur .. ..	Srikakulam	26-12-1964
6. Pulivendla .. ..	Cuddapah	26-12-1964
7. Jammalamadugu .. ..	Cuddapah	27- 1-1965
8. Pathikonda .. ..	Kurnool	27- 1-1965

*Opening of Permanent Currency Chests in Telangana area.*—Permanent currency chests were opened in the following sub-treasuries of Telangana districts with effect from the dates noted against them.

S.No.	Name of the District	Name of the Sub- treasury	Date of opening
1.	Hyderabad	Medchal	10- 6-1964
2.	Hyderabad	Chevella	10- 6-1964

*Opening of Sub-treasuries.*—During the year, no new sub-treasuries were opened. However, Government have accorded sanction for the opening of sub-treasuries at Tirupati in Chittoor District and Cumbum in Kurnool District,

*Accounts Branches in the Office of Heads of Departments.*—A post of Assistant Accounts Officer has been newly sanctioned in the Office of the Inspector-General of Prisons. Consequently action is being taken for the separation of accounts establishment in the said office and its transfer to the control of Directorate of Treasuries and Accounts.

During the year, many surprise inspections of the accounts branches in the offices of the Heads of Departments were conducted by the Director of Treasuries and Accounts and Deputy Directors.

*Pension Payment Office.*—The Pension Payment Office continued to discharge the duties of disbursing pensions, mansabs, jagir commutations, commuted value of pensions, gratuities to pensioners, custody and sale of banderols. The following amounts were disbursed during the year :—

		Rs.
1.	Pensions including mansabs ..	98,65,039.52
2.	Amount of gratuity .. ..	20,20,922.80
3.	Jagir Commutations .. ..	48,80,144.63
4.	Commuted value of pensions ..	16,55,454.10
		1,84,21,560.55

*Accounts Training Schools.*—The two accounts training schools continued to function at Hyderabad and Guntur. 221 candidates selected by the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission and allotted to this Department were trained in these schools and all of them were appointed in this Department after completion of their training.

*Compilation Sections, State Bank of Hyderabad at Hyderabad and Secunderabad.*—The Government have decided to abolish the two compilation sections with effect from 1-4-1964 distributing the work hitherto being attended to by the two sections along with the proportionate staff to the following offices :—

1. Accountant-General, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.
2. District Treasury Office, Hyderabad.
3. Pension Payment Office, Hyderabad.
4. State Bank of Hyderabad.
5. Pension Pay Master, Secunderabad.

The items of work along with the proportionate staff were transferred to all the offices except the State Bank of Hyderabad and the Accountant-General. The Accountant-General has agreed to take over the work without the proportionate staff with effect from 1-5-1965. The transfer of the items of work with staff relating to the State Bank of Hyderabad is under correspondence with them.

#### LOCAL FUND AUDIT BRANCH:

The Examiner of Local Fund Accounts continued to be the Chief Auditor, State Trading Schemes and the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments during the year.

*Audit of Local Bodies and Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment Institutions.*—The audit of the accounts of the Local Bodies is the primary function of this branch. The number of Local Bodies under the audit of the Local Fund Audit Branch is indicated below. The various institutions under the control of the Panchayati Raj Department in the entire State of Andhra Pradesh, viz., Zilla Parishads, Panchayat Samithis and Panchayats are under the audit control

of this branch. The audit of the accounts of the gram panchayats in the Telargana area was entrusted to this branch with effect from 1-8-1965. The audit of Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment institutions in the Telargana area was also entrusted to this Department. The number of institutions now under the audit of the Local Fund Audit Branch is 18,958 as against 14,011 during the previous year. There has thus been a significant increase in the number of institutions under the audit of the Local Fund Audit Branch.

<i>Name of the Institution</i>	<i>Number of Institutions</i>
Zilla Parishads .. .. .	20
Panchayat Samithis .. .. .	414
District Municipalities .. .. .	49
City Municipalities .. .. .	22
Panchayats in Andhra Area .. .. .	10,046
Panchayats in Telargana Area (including former Town Municipalities) .. .. .	4,912
Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments .. .. .	3,495
	18,958

The accounts of the Executive Engineers, Zilla Parishads, Social Welfare Branch and Secondary Schools which are about 100 in each district, Elementary Schools in Panchayati Samithis and the accounts of Municipal Engineers are also audited by this branch.

The audit of 60 Municipalities (including City Municipalities) and 16 Local Library Authorities was completed within the statutory period during the year. The audit of the remaining Municipalities and Local Library Authorities could not be completed due to non-receipt or belated receipt of the annual accounts and unpreparedness for audit on the part of the executive authorities of the institutions concerned.

The audit of the accounts of the following institutions were continued on a concurrent audit basis :

1. Vijayawada Municipality.
2. Guntur Municipality.
3. Visakhapatnam Municipality.
4. Sri Mallikarjuna Swamy Temple, Srisailam.
5. Sri Varaha Lakshmi Narasimha Swamy Temple, Simhalam.
6. Sri V.V.S. Temple, Annavaram.
7. Sri Kanaka Durga Temple, Vijayawada.
8. Sri Venkateswara Swamy Temple, Dwaraka Tirumala.
9. Sri Bhavannarayana Swamy Temple, Ponnur.

The audit of Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasthanams, Tirupati was continued to be done on a concurrent audit basis during the year. The system of pre-audit of the bills which was introduced during January, 1960 was continued during 1964-65 also.

*Audit of Miscellaneous Institutions.*—The audit of the accounts of Universities, Market Committees, Local Library Authorities, Minor Ports, Social Welfare Hostels, Official Receivers, State Chamber of Panchayati Raj is also being done by this Department. There are 736 miscellaneous institutions under the audit control of this branch. Thus the audit of all the important institutions in the Andhra Pradesh which are administered in accordance with the laws enacted by the State Government are under the audit control of this branch.

The audit of the accounts of the Osmania University was entrusted to the Local Fund Audit branch for the years from 1959-60 to 1963-64 and the same was completed. From the year 1964-65 the system of concurrent audit has been introduced which has been entrusted to the Local Fund Audit Branch.

*Special Audits and Deputations.*—The concurrent audit of Sri Mallikarjuna Swamy Temple, Srisailem the Special Audit of the accounts of Hyderabad Housing Board and Andhra Pradesh Muslim Wakf Board for 1963-64 were entrusted to this branch. The audit of the National Defence Fund was also entrusted to this branch and the same was completed and the audit reports issued in respect of 8 districts.

*Grants-in-aid to Local Bodies.*—The proper utilisation of various grants sanctioned to Local Bodies continued to be watched by the Local Fund Audit Branch and necessary utilisation certificates furnished to the Accountant-General.

The amounts of overdrawals and irregular drawals of grants relating to the years from 1950-51 to 1963-64 are still pending refund or rectification by the Local Bodies are shown in Volume II. The grants drawn and pending refund include those drawn by the Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads. Vigorous and effective steps are being taken by the officers and subordinates of this Department for the clearance of the outstanding objections and quarterly periodicals have been prescribed in this regard.

The accounts relating to loans sanctioned by Government to Local Bodies under urban compost, water-supply and drainage and low-income group housing schemes, etc., are continued to be checked by this branch and certificates of proper utilisation furnished to the Accountant-General and Government.

The proper utilisation of the grants sanctioned by the University Grants Commission to the Andhra, Sri Venkateswara and Osmania Universities also was continued to be watched by this Department and certificates furnished to the Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

*Surcharge and Disallowance.*—The Examiner and his assistants exercise the power of surcharge and disallowance of lessors, illegal expenditure and unprofitable outlay under the District Municipalities,

Panchayat Samithis & Zilla Parishads and gram panchayats, etc., Considerable progress has been accomplished in this direction during this year. Seven hundred and eight surcharge certificates and reports in lieu of surcharge certificates involving an aggregate amount of Rs. 2,96,636.09 were issued during the year.

		Rs.	P.
Surcharge certificates	.. ..	636	2,19,614.06
Reports in lieu of Surcharge certificates	..	72	77,022.03
		<hr/> 708	<hr/> 2,96,636.09

*Treasurer of Charitable Endowments.*—Seven endowments with a capital of Rs. 66,006.25 Ps. have been vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments during the year. In the case of 19 charitable endowments whose properties are valued at Rs. 67,500 are held by the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, the orders of Government vesting the properties in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments are awaited.

There are in all 248 endowments whose securities are held by the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments and 38 endowments of immovable properties vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments at the close of the year. The total value of the securities held by the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments was Rs. 13,99,450.00 as against Rs. 12,20,850 of the previous year.

No endowment was diverted from the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments during the year.

An amount of Rs. 1,802.69 was recovered from the interest realised on Government securities towards the fee due to the State Government for the services rendered.

*State Trading Schemes.*—The Examiner of Local Fund Accounts continued to be the ex-Officio Chief Auditor for the State trading schemes administered by the Director of Agriculture, Board of Revenue and Director of Industries and Commerce so far as they relate to the ex-Andhra region. The total receipts and expenditure of the State trading schemes for the year 1963-64 and 1964-65 amounted to Rs. 7,58,07,501.56 Ps. and Rs. 7,02,39,616.41 Ps. respectively. The audit of personal deposit accounts of the District Agricultural Officers in the Telangana area and the audit of the accounts of the Fruit Preservation Factory at Anantarajupet, Cuddapah district were entrusted to this Department. The audit of the accounts of the Civil Supplies from the year 1962-63 has not been taken up by this branch as the Director of Civil Supplies has not requested the Chief Auditor to take up the audit work and arrange for furnishing the pro-forma accounts.

The audit of the accounts of Grow More Food (Fisheries) Scheme which was hitherto being done by this branch was discontinued in pursuance of the orders of Government from the year 1959-60 onwards.



The total transactions (excluding state trading scheme and Treasurer of Charitable Endowment) audited during the year were Rs. 143,51,26,010.25 Ps. as detailed below :—

<i>Name of the institution</i>	<i>Receipts</i>		<i>Charges</i>	
		Rs.		Rs.
Panchayats .. .. .	..	4,79,44,256.15	..	4,60,04,982.76
District Municipalities .. .. .	..	9,07,96,696.93	..	7,47,83,755.18
Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment Institutions .. .. .	..	8,53,58,006.74	..	7,61,57,587.52
Miscellaneous Institutions .. .. .	..	12,73,29,503.35	..	11,94,95,629.12
City Municipalities in Telangana Region .. .. .	..	89,11,843.66	..	72,88,709.18
Town Municipalities in Telangana Region .. .. .	..	3,34,295.54	..	4,63,788.99
Zilla Parishads .. .. .	..	30,52,66,646.74	..	28,66,06,923.70
Panchayat Samithies .. .. .	..	8,36,29,977.60	..	7,47,54,012.14
		74,95,71,226.71		68,55,55,383.54

The total expenditure on the Local Fund Audit Branch during the year under report worked out to Rs. 19,92,242.45.

*Audit Fee Recovered.*—The entire expenditure incurred towards the audit of the accounts of Panchayat Samithies and Zilla Parishads, Panchayats, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments institutions is recoverable from the institutions according to the rate fixed by the Government. Actual cost is recoverable in respect of Osmania University and Hyderabad Housing Board.

A sum of Rs. 14,82,982.92 Ps. is expected to be realised towards audit fees from Hindu Religious Charitable Endowment Institutions, Market Committees, Andhra University, T.B. Sanatorium and Minor Ports only.

*Preparation of Manuals of Accounts.*—A special audit party consisting of one District Inspector one U.D. Auditor and one Typist was created in December 1963 and continued from 18-2-1964 to 17-8-1964 for the preparation of a Manual of Accounts for use by Panchayat Samithies and Zilla Parishads and the same was completed. Another additional party was also sanctioned in December 1964 for bringing Volumes I to III of the Departmental Manuals up to date. This audit party has also been entrusted with the work of compilation of the Panchayat Manual of Accounts.

#### RESOURCES FOR FINANCING THE PLAN SCHEMES:

According to the Accounts 1964-65, the expenditure on Plan Schemes during the year 1964-65 amounted to Rs. 80.18 crores. The

State's resources for financing the Plan expenditure in that year were as follows :—

	<i>Rs. in crores</i>
1. Resources on Revenue Account (at the current level of taxation) .. .. .	20.09
2. Loans from the Public (Net) .. .. .	10.15
3. Share of Small Savings .. .. .	2.01
4. Miscellaneous Capital Receipts .. .. .	— 6.07
	6.09
5. Total Resources on Capital Account (2+3-4) ..	6.09
6. Total Resources on Revenue and Capital Accounts (1+5) .. .. .	26.18

The Central assistance received in 1964-65 amounted to Rs. 52.16 crores. With the State's resources and the Central Assistance, the position of financing the Plan in 1964-65 was given below :

	<i>Rs. in crores.</i>
State's Resources .. .. .	26.18
Central Assistance .. .. .	52.16
	78.84
Total resources .. .. .	78.84

In addition to the resources of Rs. 78.84 crores, the year under review opened with a cash balance of Rs. 7.97 crores. The total resources thus amounted to Rs. 86.81 crores as against the Plan expenditure of Rs. 80.18 crores. Thus the year 1964-65 was closed with a balance of Rs. 6.13 crores.

#### NATIONAL SAVINGS:

*Achievements.*—During the year 1964-65, after a reappraisal of the working of the National Savings Scheme in Andhra Pradesh, the State Government brought about a radical change in the hitherto adopted approach to the National Savings Movement. The emphasis was shifted from "concentration on collection" to the "creation of thrift motivation" and popularisation of National Savings Movement. The educative and publicity aspects were given greater stress so that the movement could gain roots and the results may follow through popular participation in the National Savings Scheme. Persuasion and propaganda, thus assumed an important role. As per the figures furnished by the Regional Director, National Savings, the gross Collections for 1964-65, Rs. 14,83,99,000 more than justify this shift of emphasis since the achievements have exceeded the collection for the corresponding period of the previous year, Rs. 12,67,03,000 by about Rs. 1,67, lakhs. A sum of Rs. 1,26,56,000 was secured under net as against Rs. 1,65,00,000 during the corresponding period of last year. The sale of Premium Prize Bonds was discontinued with effect from 1-1-1965,

*Activities of the State Advisory Board.*—A National Savings State Advisory Board with 36 members consisting of 26 non-officials and 10 officials with the Minister for Panchayati Raj and National Savings as Chairman functioned during the year. Each of the non-official members of the Board was allotted a zone consisting of one or more districts in which they tour in order to intensify National Savings Movement. Some of the members have taken 'Padayatras' to focus the attention of the rural folk on National Savings theme.

*Measures of publicity.*—Due publicity was given for popularising National Savings Scheme by means of the following measures :

1. Press publicity.
2. Exhibitions.
3. Publishing a magazine by name 'Podupu'.
4. Exhibition of films.
5. Producing details of schemes on the diaries and calendars published by the Government.
6. Hoardings.
7. Painting of catchy slogans on buses.
8. Awarding prizes and holding competitions.
9. Publishing folders and leaflets.
10. Personal contacts, cinema slides, photos, padayatras and burrakathas.

*Pay Roll Savings Scheme.*—According to the figures given by the Regional Director, National Savings, the number of Pay Roll Savings Groups stood at 3,004 on 31st March 1965 registering a net increase of 851 groups with a membership of 18,211. The total membership stood at 46,801. The total collections through Pay Roll Savings Groups amounted to Rs. 45,75,398.

Effective measures have also been taken to form Pay Roll Savings Groups in the major undertakings like Hindustan Shipyard, Vizag Port, Dock Labour Board, Vazir Sultan Tobacco Factory and various other establishments of tobacco growing areas. The Chief Minister and Minister of Panchayati Raj, National Savings inaugurated the Pay Roll Savings Groups in the Vizag Port Dock Labour Board on 13-12-1964 which paved the way for the enrolment of thousands of workers under the Pay Roll Savings Scheme and gave fillip to the movement. The non-official members at Vizag and the management and labour leaders at Vizag Port and Dock Labour Board and Shipyard extended their co-operation resulting the enrolment of 1,500 members giving a monthly recurring savings of Rs. 9,000.

*Recruitment of Agents.*—There were 3,597 agents on roll on 31st March 1965 out of whom 711 were active agents. A sum of Rs. 61,48,000 was collected during the year through agents towards investments under National Savings Scheme.

*Award of Commendatory Letters to Non-Officials.*—The following nonofficials were awarded commendatory letters during the year by the Union Finance Minister for the valuable services rendered in the cause of National Savings Movement during 1963-64.

- (i) Sri M. Bhoj Reddy, Chairman, Zilla Parishad, Hyderabad.
- (ii) Sri G. Malla Reddy, President, Panchayat Samithi, Armoor.
- (iii) Sri J. Venkataramaiah, President, Panchayati Samithi, Ganapavaram, West Godavari District.

#### LIFE INSURANCE:

The history of the Andhra Pradesh Government Life Insurance Department (formerly the Hyderabad State Life Insurance Fund) dates back to 1907 when it was started under the name of the Family Pension Fund with a view of alleviating the distress of the survivors of Government servants dying prematurely. Owing to limited scope of its benefits to the families of the deceased subscribers, it was converted into a full-fledged Life Insurance Fund together with Provident Fund on 3rd January 1913.

The Andhra Pradesh Government Life Insurance Department is managed by Government on quasi-commercial lines and is open to Government servants in superior services only. It is mutual in nature in the sense that there is no subscribed capital and there are no share holders and the bulk of the surplus determined after actuarial investigation is distributed amongst the policy holders in the form of bonus. Being confined to Government employees, Endowment Assurance policies are issued maturing at the superannuation of the employees. A special Provident Fund non-interest bearing and ordinary Provident Fund interest bearing were in force, which have been abolished in August 1964 due to the introduction of the General Provident Fund (Andhra Pradesh) in February 1963. The rate of compulsory contribution of the insurance fund is 4% of the pay of the subscribers. The scope of the Andhra Pradesh Government Life Insurance Department has been extended to the entire State of Andhra Pradesh with effect from 1st January 1958.

The funds of the Andhra Pradesh Government Life Insurance Department remain invested with the Government of Andhra Pradesh permanently and the Government fix the interest from time to time. The rate of interest allowed on the deposited amount of the Department with Government during the period under report was at 4% per annum.

*Salient Features:*— (a) The rate of premium of the Andhra Pradesh Life Insurance Department compare favourably with the rates of premium of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, etc.

(b) The monthly premium are deducted at source from the salaries of the subscribers.

(c) A Government servant taking out a compulsory policy upto a maximum amount of Rs. 3,000 sum assured shall be exempted from medical examination. However, the Secretary, Andhra Pradesh Government Life Insurance Department shall have the right to call upon the proponent to undergo medical examination, when it is considered necessary, even if the total sum assured of the policy taken out by him is less than Rs. 3,000.

(d) The amount of policy of Andhra Pradesh Government Life Insurance Department payable under its rules are exempt from attachment in execution of the decree or order of a Court of Law.

(e) Loans are advanced on the security of policies to the extent of 90 per cent of the surrender value of the policies to meet the education expenses or to defray the expenses of prolonged or serious illness or marriage of the subscriber or his dependent, or for the purchase, building or repair of a house.

(f) No Government dues are deducted from the policy amount except the amount that may be due by the insured on account of the dues to the Andhra Pradesh Government Life Insurance Department.

(g) A simple reversionary bonus at Rs. 16 per thousand sum assured per year has been declared for the period from 1st November 1956 to 31st March 1960 which compares favourably with the highest rates of bonus declared by the Life Insurance Corporation of India, under special class.

*Air Risk Insurance of Government Servants.*—The Andhra Pradesh Government Life Insurance Department also works as a representative of the Government of Andhra Pradesh to deal with the work of covering air risk insurance of Government Officers :

<i>Period.</i>	<i>No. of flights covered.</i>	<i>Amount of discount.</i>	<i>Premium adjusted.</i>
		Rs.	Rs.
1963-64 ..	661	2,272	4,002
1964-65 ..	940	3,051	5,364

During the year 1964-65 the business was entrusted to the Hindustan Ideal Insurance Company Limited, Hyderabad who allowed a discount of 25 per cent plus 15 per cent special discount.

*Family Pension Fund.*—Although the Family Pension Fund Scheme (for Class IV employees of the former Hyderabad State) has been wound-up with effect from 1st June 1951, yet outstanding claims continued to be settled. During the period under report, Rs. 475 were paid to the claimants in lumpsum for pensions amounted to less than one rupee per month, and Rs. 2,500 as pensions as against the figures of Rs. 228 and Rs. 2,788 respectively for preceding year.

*Loans advanced.*—The details of loans advanced and recovered by the Department are given below :

<i>Period.</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned by the Government.</i>	<i>Loan applications received.</i>	<i>Loan applications disposed of.</i>	<i>Amount of loan advanced.</i>
1963-64 ..	7.00 lakhs	9,694	3,437	Rs. 6,99,388
1964-65 ..	8.00	3,473	2,647	Rs. 7,97,359

*Loan recoveries :*

1963-64 ..	Rs. 7,84,895
1964-65 ..	Rs. 8,50,000 (Approx.)

*Management Expenses :*

1963-64 ..	Rs. 2,63,511.
1964-65 ..	Rs. 3,01,700 (Approx.)

*Payment of claims :*

<i>Period</i>	<i>Maturity</i>	<i>Death</i>	<i>S. V. and P. V.</i>
1963-64	728784	215614	67840
1964-65	9,55,926	1 80,889	34,384

*Premium Income :*

1963-64 ..	Rs. 20,97,067.
1964-65 ..	Rs. 21,00,000 (Approx.)

*Proposals and Policies*

<i>Period.</i>	<i>Proposals received.</i>	<i>Policies issued.</i>	<i>Annual Premium</i>	<i>Sum Assured.</i>
			Rs.	Rs.
1963-64 ..	6,103	3,897	2,03,513	40,34,941
1964-65 ..	3,895	3,398	1,96,464	41,06,376

*Proposals received from the Andhra Districts :—*

<i>Period.</i>	<i>No. of Proposals received.</i>	<i>Annual Premium.</i>
1963-64 ..	2,062	36,317
1964-65 ..	2,123	62,316

The following figures reveal the current position of the Andhra Pradesh Government Life Insurance Department :—

	Rs.
(i) Total number of lives insured including Provident Fund as on 31st March 1965.	39,804
(ii) Business in force as at 31st March 1965	.. 5,23,73,328
(iii) Life Insurance Fund as at 31st March 1965 (Untrifurcated).	3,07,70,205 (Approx.)

#### REVISION OF PAY SCALES AND FIXATION, ETC.:

The Two-Man Committee appointed by the Government submitted its report in November, 1963 and the report was accepted by the Government in February, 1964 with certain modifications. The recommendations of the Committee were implemented with effect from 1st January 1964. The important features of the recommendations of the above Committee are :—

1. (a) In order to remove the inequalities in emoluments of the employees working in the Secretariat, an amount equal to the Secretariat Allowance obtaining in the former Hyderabad State be added to the pay of Upper Division Clerks, Lower Division Clerks and Steno-typists in the Secretariat Departments who are in the Andhra Scales in service on 31st October, 1958.

(b) Following the principle suggested above the difference in the initial pay of Superintendents, Upper Division Clerks, Lower Division Clerks, Stenos and Typists from Telangana and Andhra regions may be added to the existing pay of the above categories in the Heads of Departments, who are in the Andhra Scales.

2. In the case of pay scales which start at Rs. 180 the annual rate of increment has been increased to Rs. 10 as against Rs. 7.50 sanctioned earlier.

3. Telangana employees who could not avail of the Revised Pay Scales of 1958 or 1961 and who continued to remain in their old pay scales which they were having prior to 1958 were given options to come into the corresponding Revised Scales of 1961 directly (without being fixed in 1958 scales) by allowing their pay to be fixed in the new scale at the stage next above their pay in the old scales provided the pay so fixed shall in no case exceed the maximum of the Revised scales.

Concession to exercise option was given to all employees as a last chance, including these who have not exercised option and those who desired to change the options already exercised, subject to the condition that no arrears are payable.

In the case of Bill Collectors of the Commercial Taxes Department, Compounders of the Medical Department and Compositors of the Printing Department, special higher grades to the extent of certain percentage of posts in the respective categories are created to give benefit to those having long service and reached the maximum.

Higher starts are allowed in respect of diploma holders in the categories of Minor Irrigation Overseers or Draftsman, Clerk-cum-Draftsman, Junior Computers, L.R.Es., and L.T.Es. appointed as Draftsmen in the Broadcasting Department, diploma holders in Automobile Engineering appointed as Assistant Motor Vehicle Inspectors, Stockmen Compounders of the Animal Husbandry Department, diploma holders appointed as Draftsmen in the Forest Department, diploma holders working as Assistant Inspectors of Fisheries, persons possessing D.E.E. qualification and working in the Electricity Department and Works Superintendents, etc., in Industries Department.

After the Two-Man Committee Report the following orders were issued.

Unqualified typists possessing the minimum general educational qualifications, but lower grade qualification in typewriting, are allowed the scale of Rs. 80-150 instead of a fixed pay of Rs. 80 with effect from 1st January 1964.

#### CENTRAL POLITICAL PENSIONS:

During the year nine political pensions were administered by the Government of Andhra Pradesh on behalf of the Government of India on an agency basis as shown below:—

Masulipatnam Pensions	..	..	..	3
Kurnool Pension	..	..	..	1
Anegundi Pension	..	..	..	1
Mahipat Ram's Family Pensions	..	..	..	3
Others	..	..	..	1
			Total ..	<u>9</u>

The following statistical information is exhibited in Volume II of this report:—

1. Statement showing the details of budget estimates, revised estimates, and actual figures for 1964-65 of revenue and expenditure.
2. Statement showing the capital expenditure outside the revenue account.
3. Statement showing the summary of the financial position of 1964-65.
4. Statement showing overdrawals and irregular draws of grants pending refund or rectification by the Local Bodies.





## CHAPTER VII

### REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

#### BOARD OF REVENUE:

The strength of the Board of Revenue was 4 from 1-4-1964 to 22-3-1965. On 23-3-1965 Sri Syed Asghar Hussain, I.A.S., joined as Fifth Member, Board of Revenue. As on 31-3-1965 the First Member of the Board of Revenue was the Commissioner of Land Revenue, Commercial Taxes and Irrigation and the Second Member was the Commissioner of Civil Supplies. The Third Member functioned as Commissioner of Survey and Settlements, the Fourth Member as Commissioner of Excise and Prohibition and Panchayati Raj and the Fifth Member was the Commissioner for Development of Ayacuts and Land Records.

The functions of Board are of two main categories—Statutory and Executive. It exercises its statutory powers under several enactments like the Hereditary Village Officers Act, the Irrigation Cess Act, the Land Encroachment Act, Estate Abolition Act, etc. The Board also has got equally heavy executive duties under powers 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 for Commercial Tax and Excise matters. It supervises the work of 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 the District Collectors annually. The Board is responsible for the District Revenue Administration. The Board Members inspect the offices of the Zilla Parishads also in the districts and review the work done by the District Panchayat Officers and Zilla Parishads.

*Land Revenue.*—Land revenue is one of the important sources of revenue of the State and it is derived from the assessment of land which includes water rate in respect of dry irrigated lands. The revenue derived under the Inams Assessment Act, the Betterment Contribution Act and the Non-agricultural Assessment Act is also classified as land revenue.

The demand for the financial year 1964-65 was Rs. 20,01,41,602. Of this an amount of Rs. 17,63,65,950 was realised upto the end of the financial year. The percentage of collection works out to 88. The details are as follows :—

[Statement.]

Region	Demand (Current)	Collection (Current)	Balance (Current)	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Andhra	14,58,07,621	13,30,01,398	1,28,06,223	The figures in column 3 include the amounts written off.
Telangana	5,43,33,981	4,33,64,552	1,09,69,429	
Total	20,01,41,602	17,63,65,950	2,37,75,652	Percentage of collection 88%

*Expenditure.*—The expenditure on district administration comprises the expenditure on account of the Collectors, Divisional Officers, Tahsildars and their establishment, village establishments and also the expenditure on account of the staff sanctioned for taking over and management of estates. The expenditure for 1964-65 works out to Rs. 527.29 lakhs. The above expenditure does not represent merely the cost of land revenue dues. The Revenue Department is entrusted with the general administration of the districts and has multifarious duties of which the collection of land revenue is one. The village establishments have to cater to the needs of all departments of the Government in addition to the collection of land revenue and maintenance of revenue accounts. A considerable portion of the time of the Collectors and their subordinate officers is occupied with the planning and developmental activities connected with the Five-Year Plans and with magisterial work also. Therefore the actual cost of collection of land revenue cannot be assessed with any degree of accuracy.

#### LOANS:

*Liberalised Loan-cum-Subsidy Scheme.*—The Liberalised Loan-cum-Subsidy Scheme for sinking of new irrigation wells in the State which replaced the New Well Subsidy Scheme with effect from 1963-64 was continued during the year 1964-65 also at a cost of Rs. 125.00 lakhs. Of this provision of Rs. 125.00 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs was utilised for disbursement of second instalment of loans for the 10,000 new wells sanctioned during 1963-64 and balance Rs. 25.00 lakhs was utilised for 2,500 new wells at Rs. 1,000 per well towards first instalment of loan for these wells. Out of these 2,500 new wells, 1,250 wells were distributed among the chronically drought affected areas, up-land areas and other equally bad areas and the remaining 1,250 wells were distributed among other areas of the State according to the percentages fixed on area and population basis. The details of distribution are exhibited in Volume II of this report.

The rules governing the grant of subsidy, loans under this scheme are the same as those under the 1963-64 scheme. Loan upto a maximum of Rs. 2,000 per well is sanctioned as Loan under Land Improvement Loans Act in the first instance. Of this total loan amount a maximum of Rs. 750 per well would be converted into subsidy after the satisfactory completion of the well in time. The balance of the loan

amount after conversion of a portion of the loan amount into subsidy is recoverable in 15 equal annual instalments. In case of failure to complete the wells in time the entire amount of loan advanced together with interest due thereon from the date of disbursement would be recoverable summarily. This scheme is being administered through Panchayati Raj institutions, i.e. Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samithis. The second instalment of loans for the 2,500 new wells sanctioned under the scheme of 1964-65 would be provided under the scheme of 1965-66.

*Other Loans.*—The following are the original allotments under the various loan schemes :—

	Rs.
1. L. I. & A. L. Acts .. .. .	55,00,000
2. Loans under Special Rules for Purchase of Pumping Installations .. .. .	40,000
3. Loans under Special Rules for Purchase of Agricultural Implements .. .. .	40,000

The Government have subsequently sanctioned additional funds being Rs. 19,000 and 8,000 in respect of item 2, and 3 indicated above. The final position of allotments under the above three schemes for the year 1964-65 is as follows :—

	Rs.
1. L. I. & A. L. Acts .. .. .	55,00,000
2. Loans under Special Rules for Purchase of Pumping Installations .. .. .	72,750
3. Loans under Special Rules for Purchase of Agricultural Implements .. .. .	34,250

*The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra area) Estates Abolition Act, 1948.*—Out of the net collection of Rs. 92,62,618 made under section 55 (1) of the Estates Abolition Act 1948 an amount of Rs. 46,28,701 was paid to the landholders, an amount of Rs. 35,88,904 was adjusted towards the dues of the Government and an amount of Rs. 8,38,430 was deducted towards collection charges upto the end of March 1965, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,06,583. The percentage of disposal to collection works out to 97.76. Of the balance, an amount of Rs. 5,452 was sanctioned and pending payment. Action is being taken towards the early disposal of the remaining balance of Rs. 2,06,583.

*The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra area) Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Act, 1947 :—*

(1) *Estates taken over :—*Out of the total net collection of Rs. 43,58,872 made under Section 3 (4) of the R.R. Act, 1947 pending disposal on the notified date in respect of the estates taken over, an amount of Rs. 21,91,194 was paid to the landholders; an amount of Rs. 17,45,263 was adjusted towards the dues of the Government and an amount of Rs. 3,96,140 was deducted as collection charges upto the end of March 1965 leaving a balance of Rs. 26,275 to be disposed of. The percentage of disposal works out to 92.40. Out of the balance, Rs. 733 were sanctioned and pending payment.

(2) *Estates not taken over :—*Out of the total net collection of Rs. 39,35,142 made in respect of the estates not taken over, an amount

of Rs. 21,22,094 was paid to the landholders, a further amount of Rs. 11,97,851 was adjusted towards Government dues and an amount of Rs. 3,60,240 was deducted as collection charges. The balance which was still pending disposal at the end of March 1965 was Rs. 2,54,977. Of this balance an amount of Rs. 11,451 was sanctioned and pending payment.

Action is being taken to dispose of the balances of Rs. 2,275, Rs. 2,54,957 respectively under estates taken over and the estates not taken over villages.

#### ADVERSE SEASONAL CONDITIONS AND RELIEF MEASURES:

In September 1964 there were heavy rains from the 26th to 29th in the districts of West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur and Mahaboobnagar, Ananthapur, Srikakulam, Nalgonda and Khammam. The river Krishna and its tributaries and several major drains and vagus like the Budameru, Tammileru, Yerrakalva and the Chandravanka were in spate causing damage on an extensive and unprecedented scale in the riverain districts. The damage caused to standing crops, irrigation sources, Government buildings, and roads and culverts was to the tune of over Rs. 20 crores.

*Relief Measures.*- In addition to the immediate relief measures organised by Government and the philanthropic public in the shape of free feeding of the victims immediately after the occurrence of the flood havoc and distribution of clothes and monetary grants, Government sanctioned the following amounts towards grant of monetary relief to the people whose houses were damaged or washed away by floods, to the survivors of the persons whose lives were lost, to the people who lost their cattle, and to the fishermen who lost their boats, and nets.

Name of the district	Monetary assistance for persons whose houses were damaged	Compensation to survivors	Free feeding and assistance to destitutes	Rehabilitation	Loans for loss of cattle
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
West Godavari	4,00,000	600	5,000	5,00,000	.
Guntur	5,00,000	15,000	50,000	5,00,000	1,00,000
Krishna	6,00,000	1,000	85,000	5,00,000	15,000
Mahaboobnagar	5,00,000	4,500	25,000	20,000	.
	20,00,000	21,100	1,65,000	15,20,000	1,15,000

In October, 1964 Government enhanced the maximum limit of monetary assistance to be given to persons whose houses were damaged as a result of these floods to Rs. 200 per family in deserving cases, and

also directed that this relief be given without reference to the criterion of land revenue payable by the victims concerned.

In the case of lands badly eroded and rendered permanently unfit for cultivation in a few places in Mahaboobnagar district, it was ordered that alternate lands should be given to the owners of such lands from the Government bancharai or forest lands relaxing the Land Assignment Rules to the extent necessary. Government also ordered grant of subsidies and taccavi loans to such persons whose cattle were washed away by floods.

Government also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 55,000 for repairs to village chavadies in the districts of West Godavari and Guntur.

The following amounts were placed at the disposal of the Departments concerned for expenditure under the other items of relief relating to them.

Item of Relief	Amount allotted
	Rs.
1. Repairs to P.W.D. tanks .. ..	91,54,000
2. Repairs to P.W.D. Drains and Canals .. ..	1,14,00,000
3. Repairs to Zilla Parishad Tanks .. ..	33,95,000
4. Repairs to Zilla Parishad Roads .. ..	30,87,000
5. Repairs to Highways Roads .. ..	1,09,00,000
6. Repairs to Panchayat Samithi Roads .. ..	25,00,000
7. Grant to Wanaparthy Panchayat Samithi .. ..	1,00,000
8. Repairs to Government Buildings .. ..	6,50,000
9. Subsidy for Seeds .. ..	3,00,000
10. Subsidy for Pesticides .. ..	7,00,000
11. Reclamation of Sand Cast Lands :	
(a) Subsidy .. ..	50,000
(b) Loan .. ..	3,50,000
12. Relief to Fishermen .. ..	50,000
13. Subsidy to Fishermen for Loss of Boats .. ..	10,000
14. Loans to Fishermen for Purchase of Boats .. ..	40,000
	42,286,000

Besides, the Engineering and Revenue Officers were asked to go ahead with urgent measures for the closure of breaches and restoration of all the irrigation sources which were damaged, pending issue of formal administrative sanction for the necessary expenditure from the departments concerned, and to get the damaged roads and communications repaired. Some of the works are already in progress.

With a view to taking up adequate measures of flood control calculated to prevent or at least minimise flood havoc in future, the Government of India, at the instance of the State Government appointed an Expert Committee for investigating and suggesting a comprehensive

plan for controlling floods which have been devastating vast areas in the districts of Godavari, Krishna and Guntur year after year. The said Expert Committee has already started the investigation.

As the financial commitment involved in the measures for repair and restoration of the flood damaged irrigation sources, roads, and communication, etc., is too heavy, this Government requested the Government of India to grant a liberal Central assistance. Contribution of about Rs. 2 lakhs had been received from the Government of India some other State Governments, public and institutions of which a sum of Rs. 60,101 was sent to the Collector of Guntur for distribution to the victims of Macherla, and another sum of Rs. 70,000 was distributed to the Collectors of the affected districts.

There was no famine in any district during 1964-65.

*Fire Accidents.*—As usual several fire accidents occurred in the State in the summer season of this year also. In most of these cases the fire has been accidental and no foul play was suspected. Immediate relief was provided to the victims with the aid of philanthropic institutions by way of free distribution of food, clothing, etc. In addition, relief was granted to the victims under the normal rules. Besides a few cases, i.e., where the damage is on a very extensive scale, and where Government consider that the relief granted under the normal rules is not adequate or in cases where the victims have suffered heavy loss but are not eligible for the relief under the normal rules, the Joint Secretary to the Prime Minister is being approached for further relief from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund or some cash contribution is being made from the Personal Deposit Account in the name of Chief Secretary for moneys received from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund.

#### LAND REFORMS:

A total number of 356 tenants exercised the right of purchase in respect of 2,261.05 acres during the year bringing 9652 tenants up to the end of March, 1965, covering an area of 85,414.32 acres in Telangana area of Andhra Pradesh under the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana area) Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, of 1950.

A statement showing the number of cases filed and disposed of under the various provisions of the Andhra Tenancy Act, 1956 is exhibited in Volume-II of this report.

*Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings.*—The implementation of the various provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Act, 1961 was in progress during the year. The total number of declarations filed under section 5 (1) of the Act was 4,754. The total number of declarations filed under section 5 (2) of the Act was 19,598. The number of cases in which orders were passed under this section was 22,369. The extent of land covered by exceptions granted under section 60 was 81,960.13 acres covering 760.43 Family Holdings. The total extent of land in excess of ceiling area was 54,709.12 acres covering 297.559 Family Holdings. A district-wise statement showing the progress of work under the various provisions of the Act up to the end of March, 1965 is exhibited in Volume II of this report.

*Consolidation of Holdings.*—The Scheme of Consolidation of Holdings was in progress in 626 villages of Siddipet, Nirmal, Chinnur, Kamareddy and Huzurnagar taluks, covering an area of 14,00,355 acres. So far the draft schemes have been published in 534 villages and have been confirmed in respect of 520 villages covering an area of 8,20,080 acres. Exchange of possession of new holdings has taken place in 5,141 villages.

A statement showing the progress of Consolidation of Holdings work during the year is given below :

Sl. No.	Items of work	Number of villages completed during 1964-65	Number of villages completed upto the end of March, 1965.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Field Survey	Nil.	244	
2.	Recess work	Nil.	189	
3.	Valuation of Fields	27	556	
4.	Blocking of Plots	54	534	
5.	Publication of Draft Schemes.	61	534	
6.	Confirmation of Schemes	78	520	
7.	Exchange of Possession	75	514	

*Development of Ayacut under Irrigation Projects.*—A provision of Rs. 208.05 lakhs has been made in the Third Five-Year Plan for development of ayacuts under irrigation projects. The amount spent during the first three years of the Third Five-Year Plan was Rs. 11.82 lakhs. During the year 1964-65 a provision of Rs. 86 lakhs was made but the entire amount could not be spent as there were some difficulties in acquisition of land for field channels, excavation of field channels, delay in obtaining machinery from foreign countries, etc.

#### SURVEY REVENUE RECORDS AND REGISTRATION:

The main activities of the Survey and Revenue Records Department during the year under report were as follows :

- (i) Continuation of re-survey of the Telangana districts under the Diagonal and Offset system of survey.
- (ii) Survey work of the remaining estates taken over under the Estates Abolition Act.
- (iii) Process relating to survey of Muchkund basin under the Soil Conservation Scheme.
- (iv) Detailed survey of the twin cities.
- (v) Regular items of work of mobile staff of the ranges and maintenance of revenue records and registration in Andhra Region.
- (vi) Arrangements of phodi work relating assignment in Telangana Region.



The survey work of post-1936 Inams has been completed except the villages under stay. A huge staff of about 400 Deputy Surveyors, 30 Assistant Inspectors and 3 Inspectors were diverted from the Survey Parties for the land acquisition work under major projects like Nagarjunasagar and Pochampad.

Only one Survey Party functioning in Andhra region continued the survey of estates taken over under the Estates Abolition Act. The work turned out by the Survey Parties is given below :

Particulars of Survey Work.	Area Sq. miles.
(i) Demarcation and Measurement .. ..	1,728.26
(ii) Records completed under process and transmitted to Settlement Parties in Andhra. .. ..	127.81
(iii) Records completed under 'H' processes in Telangana	1,104.28
(iv) Village Maps transmitted to Central Survey Office for Publication.	4,141.66

The balance of work left under Muchkund Basin Soil Conservation Scheme to the extent of 5.81 sq. miles was completed during the year.

*Central Survey Office, Hyderabad.*—Maps worth Rs. 22,815.25 Ps. by cash and by adjustment were sold to private bodies and Government departments respectively and also various maps have been supplied free of cost to the several Government departments as per the orders of the Government.

The drawing work in respect of two Telangana district maps and printing of 159 Telangana village maps were completed during the year.

In this year also, the Central Survey Office has undertaken extra departmental work, and also work of private parties.

The printing of several types of maps pertaining to Andhra region is still being attended to by the Central Survey Office, Madras. During the year an amount of Rs. 14,053.12 Ps. was paid towards the cost of maps printed and supplied by the Central Survey Office, Madras.

The total expenditure in respect of Central Survey Office was Rs. 3,81,826.93 Ps.

*Town Survey.*—The town survey operations are undertaken in "Metric System" as a first step in the department.

At present town survey operations in 25 villages lying within the Corporation limits of Hyderabad are in progress and the Town Survey Units I and II have surveyed an area of 1,752 acres during 1964-65. The records of S. No. 120 of Shaikpet, 102 of Hakimpet and Naubatpahad have been sent to the final check officer and they have been received back from the Collector, Hyderabad after scrutiny recently, and other processes are being attended to finalise the validation of survey. As regards, the Town Survey Unit-II dealing with the survey

of Secunderabad, it has not reached the stage of transmission of records for final check after completion of office processes as the work is recently taken up.

*Mobile Staff.*—Mobile staff of ranges, i.e., Range Kakinada and Range Chittoor attended to the regular items of work, i.e., city surveys and town surveys in addition to inspecting the maintenance work in the districts in their respective jurisdictions. The work turned out by these two ranges during the year besides miscellaneous items of work is as follows:—

	Kakinada Range.	Chittoor Range.
	Sq. Miles.	Sq. Miles.
1. Survey of Streets and Lanes of Unsurveyed Panchayats and Municipalities .. ..	89.86	70.52
2. Cadastral survey .. ..	10.22	..
3. Detailed Town Survey .. ..	33.00	..
4. Renewal of Missing Stones .. ..	..	887.00

During the year under report 19 classes for imparting survey training to Karnams and 8 classes for the revenue subordinates were conducted. Six I.A.S. Officers and 5 Probationary Deputy Collectors were given training in survey and 69 ex-Revenue Inspectors were examined in the maintenance. The total expenditure on these two ranges was Rs. 3,59,408.33 Ps.

*Maintenance of Revenue Records and Registration.*—The average disposal of applications for transfer of registry during the year was 52%. There were 8,310 enjoyment cases and 2,532 succession cases reported by the village officers and 824 cases of wrong registry detected by the Revenue Inspectors.

Out of a total number of 36,678 sub-divisions to be check-measured and 24,708 sub-divisions to be mapped and incorporated in the records 19,518 sub-divisions were check-measured and 14,194 sub-divisions mapped and incorporated in the records.

The Karanams inspected about 74% of stones to be inspected by them. The total number of stones require renewal during the year including those pending at the end of the previous year was 1,58,611 and out of which 45,685 stones were renewed by the staff and ryots leaving a balance of 1,12,926. Maintenance work was also done in surveyed municipalities and panchayats. There were 34 town surveyors and 19 panchayat surveyors for attending to this work in Andhra region. A sum of Rs. 18,716.53 Ps. was recovered towards sub-division fees,

*Phodi work.*—The phodi and demarcation work turned out during the year is given below :—

Phodi work	..	..	20,365 survey numbers.
Demarcation work		..	6,414 survey numbers.

*Survey of Kollair Lake Bed Lands.*—One Survey Party was deputed to take up the survey work of Kollair lake bed lands and West Godavari districts. The work is almost completed.

#### EXCISE AND PROHIBITION:

During the year under report, the Hyderabad Abkari Act and the rules made thereunder were in force in Telangana region while in Andhra region the Madras Prohibition Act continued to be in force. The Madras Abkari Act continues to be administered in the agency area of Andhra Pradesh.

#### HYDERABAD ABKARI ACT:

*Country Spirits.*—The total number of country liquor shops in 9 districts of Telangana was 1,869. The total quantity of country-liquor consumed in these shops was 34,46,394 L. P. litres.

The revenue derived from the sale of country-spirit amounted to Rs. 1,07,26,713 towards rentals and Rs. 1,13,14,038 towards duty making a total of Rs. 2,20,40,751.

*Sendhi.*—The number of sendhi shops in Telangana region during the year was 5,763 and the number of trees tapped was 22,14,368. The income derived by way of rentals of these shops amounted to Rs. 4,98,23,158. A sum of Rs. 1,58,27,974 was also realised by way of tree tax. Thus making the total revenue derived on sendhi amounted to Rs. 6,56,51,132.

*Toddy Tappers Co-operative Societies.*—During the year 1964-65 the leases of 904 sendhi shops were renewed to Toddy Tappers Co-operative Societies with an increase of 6.25% over the lease amount of the preceding year, *i.e.*, 1963-64. In addition to these old shops, the Government also sanctioned 364 new sendhi shops to be leased out to Toddy Tappers Co-operative Societies on the same conditions applied to the shops leased out for the first time for the year 1963-64. Out of these 364 shops sanctioned, only 229 shops could be leased out to the Tappers Co-operative Societies and remaining shops could not be leased out as the conditions required for leasing out the shops could not be satisfied by the parties. Altogether 1134 shops were run by the Tappers Co-operative Societies during the year under report.

In order to encourage the palmigur industry the department allotted trees to 7 gur centres working in the Telangana districts free of tax for the manufacture of gur.

Two Neera Bhavans one each at Hyderabad and Secunderabad for a period of three years were sanctioned by the Government in the month of February, 1964. The Andhra Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board is in charge of sale of neera through vans at 12 places in Hyderabad and 7 places in Secunderabad.

*Foreign Liquor.*—Foreign liquor shops are auctioned in all the Telangana districts except in twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad

The Government for the first time decided to sanction the following licences on fixed fee basis in the twin cities only. The details with regard to nature of licence and fee fixed per annum are given below:—

Nature of licence	Licence fee
	Rs. per annum
1. Wholesale Licence .. .. .	3,000
2. Wholesale-cum-Retail Off Licence .. .. .	4,000
3. Hotel and Bars 'On' Licence .. .. .	3,000
4. Retail 'On' Licence, to be issued to Cinemas and Refreshment rooms.	1,800
5. Godown Licence .. .. .	100
6. Club Licence .. .. .	360
7. Canteen Licence to be issued to Military Centre .. .. .	200
8. Temporary Licences to be issued to Dance Parties, etc.	40 per day
9. Retail 'On and Off' Licence .. .. .	4,000 per annum
10. Retail 'Off' Licence .. .. .	3,000 per annum.

The rate of duty on locally made foreign liquor, Indian made foreign liquor, and Indian made wines continued to be Rs. 15-40 Ps. per proof litre throughout the State during the year under report. The number of licences issued for local Indian made foreign liquor in Telangana area was 195. The total income derived from the sale of this foreign liquor in Telangana area including duty was Rs. 38,09,102.15 Ps.

#### DENATURED SPIRIT:

In Telangana area 80 licences were issued for the wholesale and retail sale of denatured spirit and gallonage fee of Rs. 20,695 on 92,977 litres and rentals amounting to Rs. 71,869 were collected.

#### MADRAS PROHIBITION ACT:

*Sweet Toddy.*—Sweet toddy shops were auctioned in Andhra area during the year under report. The issue of tapping licences for the sale of neera to the co-operative societies was completely stopped. Some Jaggery Co-operative Societies were however allowed to function for the manufacture of jaggery and supply of syrup to the sugar plants, and they continued to enjoy exemption from the payment of the licence fee prescribed for the tapping of various trees.

Licence fee per tree at the following rates has been prescribed for the various kinds of trees for tapping of sweet toddy for feeding the shops.

	Sago trees	Cocoanut trees	Palmyrah trees	Date trees
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Tree tax (per tree) ..	15.52	11.64	7.76	6.52
2. Moturpha (For Govt. trees per tree)	3.88	2.91	1.94	1.63

During the year under report, a sum of Rs 96,42,204.00 towards rentals and Rs. 45,93,943.35Ps. towards tree tax, moturphas and penalties were realised under the sweet toddy scheme making a total income of Rs. 1,42,36,147.35. Ps.

In Munagala Paragana area of Nalgonda district where Prohibition Act is in force 15 S. T. shops were established. During the period under report, the income derived by way of rentals was Rs. 59,822.00 and by way of tree tax Rs. 58,647.12 Ps. thus making a total income of Rs. 1,18,469.12. Ps.

The rates of gallonage fee on the different kinds of liquors in the Andhra area are given below :

	Per Imperial Gallon.			
	Rs. Ps.			
1. Spirits, Liquors, Champaign and Sparkling Wines containing 42% proof spirit .. ..	..	..	..	18.00
2. Wines of all other kinds .. ..	..	..	..	4.00
3. Beer, Cider, etc. .. ..	..	..	..	3.00
4. Denatured and Methylated Spirits .. ..	..	..	..	1.00
5. Rectified Spirit .. ..	..	..	..	4.50

The total revenue derived from the sale of foreign liquor in Andhra area including duty and gallonage fee comes to Rs. 2,55,688.68 Ps. The number of fixed fee licences issued under the Madras Prohibition Act, 1937 in Andhra aea and the rate of licence fees thereon are exhibited in Volume II of this report.

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

The total number of trees tapped by aboriginals was 14,957 palm trees and 30 sago trees under 1,948 free tapping licences during the year under report.

*Use of Alcohol for Industrial Purposes.*—Alcohol is a very important raw material for various industrial purposes. The Government were

collecting duty at the rate of Re. 1 per proof gallon in respect of rectified spirit issued from distilleries for industrial purposes. On receiving representations from the various industries that this duty is adversely affecting the interests of the industries, the Government decided to charge 9 paise per gallon on all rectified spirit issued for industrial purposes.

M/s. Sirsilk is the biggest factory in Telangana where 56,33,270 litres of alcohol were consumed for the manufacture of rayon and acetic acid, and the gallonage fee at the rate of 5 paise per bulk gallon to the tune of 47,460 was collected for the period from April, 1964 to end of August 1964 and afterwards duty at the rate of 9 paise per bulk gallon was collected. The total amount collected from this concern was Rs. 74,460 during the year.

The Hyderabad Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Works, Hyderabad and M/s. Indian Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals were permitted to consume one lakh gallons and sixty thousand gallons of alcohol respectively for the manufacture of other solvents.

The following companies consumed alcohol (for manufacture of Chloral Hydrate, Brake fluid and essences) :—

	<i>Litres.</i>
1. M/s. Commercial Chemical Co., (for manufacture of Chloral Hydrate).	32,730
2. M/s. Indian Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Hyderabad for manufacture of Chloral Hydrate.	10,910
3. M/s. Pankaj Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Hyderabad (for manufacture of Chloral Hydrate)	10,910
4. M/s. Bharat Industries (for the manufacture of Brake Fluid.)	10,910
5. M/s. Syntho Industries for the manufacture of essences	1,208

*Distilleries.*—There are two Government distilleries in Telanga a which are working directly under the Board of Revenue (Excise). These are the Government Distillery, Narayanguda and Government Distillery, Kamareddy. Mohwa flower was procured as usual through licensed suppliers from five districts of Telangana area for the manufacture of State liquor by indigenous methods in both the Government Distilleries. During the year a quantity of 1,105. tonnes, 8 quintals, 57 kgs. of mohwa flower was supplied to Government Distillery, Narayanguda and 292 M. tonnes, 6 quintals to Government Distillery, Kamareddy. The Government Distillery, Narayanguda consumed 1,104 tonnes whereas Government Distillery, Kamareddy consumed 292 tonnes. In addition to mohwa flower the Government Distillery, Narayanguda obtained rectified spirit from Government Power Alcohol Factory, Bodhan and Government Distillery, Kamareddy manufactured rectified spirit out of 3,570 tonnes of molasses imported from Andhra area.

The total quantity of country-spirit issued from the Government Distilleries in the Telangana region was 34,63,468.6 L.P. litres.

The total income derived during the year under report from Government Distillery, Narayanguda was Rs. 34,41,756 and the expenditure

incurred was Rs. 14,66,350 leaving a surplus of Rs. 19,75,406. Similarly the total income derived during the year from the Government Distillery, Kamareddy was Rs. 19,49,481 and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 8,45,554 leaving a surplus of Rs. 11,03,927.

There are six distilleries in Andhra area which are privately owned but run under the supervision of the Excise Department, at Thummapala in Visakhapatnam District, at Bobbili in Srikakulam District, at Smalkot in East Godavari District at Vuyyuru in Krishna District at Tanuku in West Godavari District and Chelluru in East Godavari District. A New Distillery, Srinivasa Distillers at Chittoor has been licensed by the Board during the year under report. It has not functioned during the year under report.

The quantities of rectified, methylated and denatured spirit from these six distilleries and revenue derived therefrom are exhibited in Volume II of this report.

A total revenue of Rs. 7,80,505.07 Ps. was derived from these distilleries and laboratories in Andhra area and the total expenditure incurred on these distilleries by the department was Rs. 1,08,011.88 Ps.

*Laboratories.*—There are six pharmaceutical laboratories with L.I. licences in Andhra area at Bobbili, Thummapala, Ramavarappadu, Vijayawada, Chagalamarry (Kurnool District) and Narasaraopet (Guntur district).

In Telangana area, there are 37 such laboratories. During the year under report one licence was cancelled and 20 new licences were granted. The existing licences are 43.

All these laboratories are functioning under the M. & T. P. (E.D.) Act, 1955 and the rules made thereunder as in the case of other States. The pharmaceutical laboratories have been placed under the supervision of the Superintendent for Distilleries, Hyderabad with reference to orders of the Government in Telangana area and under the Deputy Prohibition Officer (Distilleries) in Andhra area.

The Government of India, have revised the excise duties under the Spirituous Medicinal and Toilet Preparations Act, 1955 from 1-3-1964.

*Board's Laboratory.*—The functions of the Board's Laboratory are to analyse the samples falling under the purview of the following Acts, viz., Hyderabad Abkari Act, Madras Prohibition Act, Opium Act, Dangerous Drugs Act, Medicinal and Toilet Preparations Act and Distillery Manuals.

The total number of samples and articles analysed and tested during the year under report was 4,011 as against 2,775 of the previous year.

*Spirituous Preparations.*—The rate of duty on all restricted preparations under the M. & T. P. (E. D.) Act, 1955 was Rs. 5.00 per proof litre, Re. 17.50 Ps. per proof gallon while the duty on all unrestricted preparations was Rs. 1.10 paise per L. P. litre and Rs. 5.00 per proof gallon. The rate of duty on Ayurvedic preparations containing self-generated alcohol which is capable of being consumed as ordinary alcoholic beverages was Rs. 0.38 paise per litre Rs. 1.78 per L. P. Gallon. The rate of duty on the spirit containing culinary

aerated water and flavouring essence extracts and colourings manufactured in the State or manufactured elsewhere in India and imported into Andhra area by land or under bond was at Rs. 70.00 per proof gallon. The duty realised on spirituous preparations issued from pharmaceutical laboratories, is given below :—

1. Spirituous Medicinal Preparations (Andhra area) .. .. .	Rs. 2,63,726.35
2. Spirituous Medicinal Preparations (Telangana area).	26,43,948.90
Total ..	<u>29,07,675.25</u>

*Opium.*—In Telangana area, consequent on the stoppage of public sale of opium from 1-4-1959, in accordance with the policy laid down by Government of India, opium shops which were previously auctioned by the Excise Department were discontinued and opium was issued to addicts on permits on the recommendation of the medical authorities.

The total consumption of opium issued to addicts etc. was 44-809 kgs. yielding an income of Rs. 24,787.42 Ps.

In Andhra area, opium was issued to the licenced addicts from the Government treasuries and the income derived amounted to Rs. 37,493.16 Ps. on the sale of opium of 69-921 kgs.

The total revenue derived on the opium in the State amounted to Rs. 62,280.58.

The use of ganja and bhang has been totally stopped in the State.

*Income.*—A statement showing the income from the principal kinds of liquor and spirits during the year under report is given below:—

	Income derived
	Rs.
<i>Liquors :</i>	
Duty, Licence fee, Gallonage fee' etc., on foreign liquors, rectified spirits, commercial spirits and Indian made and imported beer (in Andhra area) .. .. .	2,55,688.68
Sendhi (Telangana area) .. .. .	6,56,51,132.00
Country spirits (Telangana area) .. .. .	2,20,40,751.00
Neera (Sweet toddy) (Andhra area) .. .. .	1,42,36,147.35
Total	<u>10,21,83,719.03</u>

In addition to the above income derived from the principal kinds of liquors and spirits, an income of Rs. 1,40,64,276.00 and Rs. 1,50,31,847.70 Ps. was derived as miscellaneous in Telangana and the Andhra area respectively. Thus the total income derived during the year under report was Rs. 13,12,79,842.



*Revenue Demand.*—The total collections made during the year under report were as follows :

		Telangana area	Andhra area
		Rs.	Rs.
Current	.. ..	8,25,46,189.14	1,36,39,404.26
Arrears	.. ..	1,10,94,908.21	..
		<u>9,36,41,097.35</u>	<u>1,36,39,404.26</u>

*Expenditure.*—The total expenditure during the year 1964-65 amounted to Rs. 85,24,305.20 of which Rs. 43,62,511.45 was for Telangana area and Rs. 41,61,793.75 for Andhra area.

*Collection of Arrears in Telangana area.*—Statement showing the demand, collection and balance, particulars are given in Volume II of this report.

*Excise Offences.*—The total number of cases booked in Telangana area against the offences committed in respect of Abkari laws was 18,427 while the total number of cases booked in Andhra area in respect of Prohibition Act were 1,05,277. 18,406 cases were detected, 2,256 were compounded and 590 cases were dismissed. The total number of cases disposed of was 18,068.

Prosecutions were launched in 1,772 cases. Out of these 1,575 cases ended in conviction and 144 cases resulted in dismissal.

The number of cases relating to illicit distillation of liquor detected during the year was 4,270, in addition to the 3,337 relating to illicit transport and 199 cases of adulteration. Besides 5,489 cases of illicit tapping of toddy trees plus 2,928 cases of illicit transport of sendhi were booked and one case of illicit traffic in opium and 25 cases of illicit cultivation of ganja, 11 cases of illicit transport and unlawful possession and 3 cases relating to breaches of other rules were reported.

*Special Squad, Board's Office.*—During the year under report the Special squad, Board of Revenue, booked 273 cases, details of which are furnished below :

1. Illicit Tapping	171
2. Illicit Distillation	83
3. Miscellaneous	1
4. Illicit Possession of Sendhi	3
5. Illicit Possession of Liquor	11
6. Adulteration of Sendhi	3
7. Cases of Narcotic Drugs	1

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**COMMERCIAL TAXES:**

The Commercial Taxes Department is in charge of the implementation of the following Acts and Regulations:—

1. The Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Act, 1957
2. The Andhra Pradesh State Motor Spirit Tax Act, 1960
3. Hyderabad Horse Race and Betting Tax Regulation, 1358 F.
4. The Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.
5. The Andhra Pradesh Entertainment Tax Act, 1939.

**THE ANDHRA PRADESH GENERAL SALES TAX ACT, 1957:**

The total number of assessees during the year under review was 71,639 as against 66,754 for the previous year. There were 255 assesseees paying tax on the slab rate system, 171 with turnover between Rs. 10,000 to 15,000 and 84 with turnovers between Rs. 15,000 to 20,000. There were 47,433 dealers with turnovers of below Rs. 50,000 and 17,786 dealers with turnovers of Rs. 50,000 and above but below Rs. 3 lakhs and 6,155 dealers with turnovers of Rs. 3 lakhs and above. During the year 4,113 dealers were paying tax under section 5 (1) of the Act dealing in articles of food and drink. The levy on dealers dealing in goods on which additional tax was levied, was abolished with effect from 1-8-1963. The assessments made during the year related to the period prior to 1-8-1963. During the year under review 1,20,035 dealers were registered under section 12 of the Act as against 1,05,016 dealers registered during the year 1963-64.

*Demand, Collections and Balance.*—Out of the old arrear demand of Rs. 2,62,92,317 an amount of Rs. 35,86,033 was collected during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 2,27,06,284 at the end of the year. A large part of the old arrear balance is covered by appeals and civil suits.

The demand for the year 1964-65 was Rs. 21,47,22,418 as against Rs. 16,75,69,500 for the previous year. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 20,38,59,680 was collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 108,62,738.

There was an increase of Rs. 4,71,52,918 in demand during the year, when compared with the previous year, provided for under the Amendment Act of 1963. The chief factors which contributed to the increase in revenue were (1) enhancement of rates of tax, (2) rise in prices of goods and (3) improvement in the control of evasion.

*Appeals.*—Out of 6,284 appeals 4,814 appeals were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 1,470. 17,080 offences were booked under the penal provisions of the Act and compounded during the year. Prosecutions were launched in 512 cases. The number of civil suits filed by the dealers against the Government was 80. Out of these 27 cases were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 53. Seven cases were disposed of in favour of the Government and 20 cases against. The number of cases detected during the year was 6,543 involving suppressed turnover of Rs. 9,12,75,379 as against 3,818 of 1963-64, involving a turnover of Rs. 4,08,35,737.

*Single Point Taxation* :—With the increase in the number of single point goods, the work of verification of claims for exemption on the ground that the goods had suffered tax at an earlier point had greatly increased. The staff for attending to this work was found to be very inadequate. In the light of the recommendation of Dr. P.S. Lokanathan, a list of the major revenue fetching commodities in respect of which the cross-check verifications should be done, has been drawn up and the subordinate officers instructed to attend to cross-check verification work expeditiously.

The Commissioner of Commercial Taxes arranged to meet the representatives of the trade at important places periodically and held discussions with them regarding the difficulties they were encountering in the administration of the Act. As a result clarifications were issued on the several issues raised by the dealers and a higher degree of cordiality secured in the relations between the department and the trade.

#### THE ANDHRA PRADESH STATE MOTOR SPIRIT TAX ACT, 1960:

The Andhra Pradesh State Motor Spirit Tax Act, 1960 came into force from 1st November 1960. A single point tax is levied under the Act on the dealings in motor spirits. The tax is levied at the point of 1st sale in the State at the rates shown below :

Description of Motor Spirit	Rate of tax per litre.
1. Aviation Turbine Fuel .. .. .	3 Ps.
2. Aviation Motor Spirit other than Turbine Fuel ..	5 Ps.
3. Petrol other than Aviation Motor Spirit..	9 Ps.
4. Deisel Oil (from 1-8-1963) .. .. .	7 Ps.
5. Motor Spirit not falling under any of the above categories. .. .. .	5 Ps.

*Demand, Collection and Balance.*—The total demand (arrear and current) for the year 1964-65 was Rs. 1,91,27,289.80 Ps. as against Rs. 1,76,04,482.62 Ps. for the previous year. The current demand for the year under report was 1,83,55,063.53 Ps. as against Rs. 1,70,12,696.44 Ps. for the previous year. There was thus an increase of Rs. 13,42,387.09 Ps. in the current demand for the year over that of the previous year.

A sum of Rs. 1,84,26,386.66 Ps. was collected during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 7,00,903.14 Ps. at the end of the year. The collection and the balance during the previous year were Rs. 1,68,61,167.50 Ps. and Rs. 7,43,315.12 Ps. respectively.

There were 1,563 registered dealers in all under the Act during the year 1964-65 as against 1,339 for the previous year. There were 51 importers, 3 wholesalers and 1,509 retail dealers.

The number of offencees booked under the Act was 102 during the year. All the offencees were compounded departmentally for a sum of Rs. 500. The entire amount was collected.

**HYDERABAD HORSE RACE AND BETTING TAX REGULATION 1358 F.**

The Hyderabad Horse Racing and Betting Tax Regulation is in operation in the Telangana area of the State. There have been no changes in the rates of taxes payable under the Act during the year under review. The Hyderabad Race Club Secunderabad and Andhra Pradesh Riding Club Hyderabad have conducted races during the year 1964-65.

The receipts under the several heads during the year 1964-65 were as detailed below :

	Rs.
1. Totalizator and Tax on Sweep Stakes ..	69,736.25
2. Betting Tax (Book makers) ..	3,80,003.00
3. Tax on Admissions ..	35,369.10
Total ..	<u>4,85,108.35</u>

The total receipts during the previous year 1963-64 were Rs. 3,96,964.65 Ps. There has been an increase of Rs. 88,143.70 Ps. in the receipts during the year when compared with the receipts during previous year and it is reported to be due to extra race meetings being conducted in the year.

**THE CENTRAL SALES TAX ACT, 1956:**

The more important goods involved in export out of 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 and the previous year are as shown below:—

	1964-65	1963-64
	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Demand :</i>		
Arrear .. ..	63,13,138	50,48,102
Current .. ..	2,04,77,434	1,79,92,359
Total ..	<u>2,67,90,572</u>	<u>2,30,40,461</u>
<i>Deduct.</i> —Demand reduced in revisions or appeals etc. ..	9,08,215	
Net demand .. ..	2,58,82,357	
<i>Collection :</i>		
Arrears .. ..	5,55,252	6,79,008
Current .. ..	1,67,13,118	1,56,89,263
<i>Balance</i> .. ..	86,13,987	66,72,190

The total number of registered dealers at the beginning of the year was 42,049. The number of new registered dealers during the year was 6,806. The number of dealers whose registrations were cancelled was 1,201. The total number of registered dealers at the end of the year was 47,644 out of which the number liable to pay Central Sales Tax during the year was 6,122. The number of assessments pending at the beginning of the year was 2,476 and the number of new assessments made during the year was 3,521. The total number of assessments disposed of during the year was 5,562 and the balance at the end of the year was 435.

In addition to the collections made out of the original demand an amount of Rs. 1,21,698. 60 Ps. was also collected by way of registration fee, penalties, etc., during the year under report.

The number of appeals, revisions and references pending before different authorities was 100 and the number received during the year was 269. Out of pending appeals at the beginning of the year 72 were disposed of. Out of the appeals received during the year 174 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 133 on 31-3-1965. The number of cases booked for evasion of tax penalties was 173 and the same were disposed of during the year.

The rate of tax leviable on inter-state sales of wheat-bran and maida was reduced from 2% to 1% from 25-8-1964 onwards. The Government issued orders on 14th July 1964 exempting the inter-state sales of "Declared Goods" from the liability of Central Sales Tax provided these goods have suffered tax under the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Act and that no refund was claimed of the State tax. This exemption eliminates the hardships involved in the existing procedure of having to pay taxes under the State and Central Acts and then claiming a refund of the sales tax.

#### THE ANDHRA PRADESH ENTERTAINMENT TAX ACT, 1939:

Excepting in the Hyderabad city, where a Deputy Commercial Tax Officer was appointed to exercise the powers of the Entertainment Tax Officer with effect from 1-7-1962, the Assistant Commercial Tax Officers functioned as the Entertainment Tax Officers under the Act.

The rates of tax applicable to cinema shows in Andhra and Telangana areas are shown below:—

	Rate of Tax
<i>Andhra area :</i>	
General rate of tax where the price of the ticket exclusive of the amount of tax is —	
(i) not more than Rs. 0.30 Ps. . . . .	.. 1/5 of such payment.
(ii) more than Rs. 0.30 Ps. but not more than Rs. 1.50 Ps. . . . .	.. 1/4 of such payment.
(iii) more than Rs. 1.50 Ps. . . . .	.. 1/3 of such payment.

*Telangana area :*

General rate of tax where the price of the ticket exclusive of the amount of tax is :

- |  |    |  |
|--|----|--|
| (i) not more than Rs. 1.50 Ps.                         | .. | 1/5 of such payment in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and 1/6 of such payment in the remaining areas. |
| (ii) more than Rs. 1.50 Ps. but not more than Rs. 3.00 | .. | .. 1/4 of such payment   |
| (iii) more than Rs. 3.00                               | .. | .. 1/3 of such payment.  |

In the case of other entertainments like dramas, music performances, Indian dances, etc., tax is levied at the concessional rates as shown below :—

## Rate of tax.

Where the price of ticket exclusive of tax is :

- |  |    |                         |
|--|----|-------------------------|
| (i) not more than Rs. 3..                        | .. | .. 1/8 of such payment. |
| (ii) not more than Rs. 3 but not more than Rs. 5 | .. | .. 1/5 of such payment. |
| (iii) more than Rs. 5..                          | .. | .. 1/3 of such payment  |

The Government have exempted dramatic performances, Indian dances and music performances etc., conducted by approved registered sabhas or associations from payment of Entertainment Tax. Circus shows have also been exempted from liability to Entertainment Tax.

*Demand, Collection and Balance.*—The total demand (both arrears and current), for the year 1964-65 was Rs. 1,48,28,708.36 Ps. as against Rs. 1,35,96,272 for the previous year. A sum of Rs. 1,45,14,351.74 Ps. was collected during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 3,14,356.62 Ps. 90% of the Entertainment Tax realised under the Act is made over to the local bodies concerned. The assignments of these proceeds are being made once in a quarter. The total number of offences detected and compounded during the year was 1,527 for a sum of Rs. 54,304 out of which an amount of Rs. 21,875.72 Ps. was collected. Three prosecutions were launched out of which one ended in conviction and two were pending.

The demand, collection and balance for the year under section 4 (a) of the Act is given below. The show tax is leviable on each show at the following rates.

	Rate of tax for every show.
1. Exhibitions held in the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and Municipalities where population is 50,000 and above .. .. .	Rs. 3
2. Exhibitions held in the Municipalities and panchayats if any whose population exceeds 25,000 but below 50,000.	Rs. 2
3. Exhibitions held in other places and touring cinemas in other places .. .. .	Re. 1

The total demand (arrears and current) for the year 1964-65 was Rs. 10,63,577.47. Out of the total demand, the current demand was Rs. 9,65,865 as against Rs. 9,51,251.47 for the previous year. There has been an increase of Rs. 14,613.55 in the current demand when compared with that of the previous year.

A sum of Rs. 9,67,291 was collected during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 96,266.47 Ps. at the end of the year. The collections and balance during the previous year were Rs. 955,071.03 Ps. and Rs. 97,979.47 Ps. respectively.

The total number of entertainments held during the year was 5,11,165 and the total number of entertainments which were exempted from paying tax was 399. The total number of appeals filed before the Appellate Authorities was 4 exclusive of two cases relating to the previous year. 5 appeals were disposed of and one was pending.

#### JAGIR ADMINISTRATION:

*Provisional Commutation Awards.*—Provisional awards were issued in respect of all the Jagirs. However, certain cases had to be taken up for revision, either on a further representation made by the Jagirdars concerned or due to receipt of further data from the revenue authorities or on account of appeals allowed by the Board of Revenue. There were altogether 132 cases to be dealt with. Out of these, 92 cases were settled during the year leaving a balance of 40 cases to be attended to.

During the year 37 revised awards and 70 supplementary awards were issued.

Previously final awards were issued in another 34 cases. Further 16 cases were closed for want of documents like title deeds, etc., bringing the total number of awards finalised so far to 878 leaving a balance of 73 cases yet to be dealt with.

*Appeals.*—29 appeal cases were pending disposal before the Board of Revenue at the end of the previous year. 13 fresh appeals were filed aggrieved by the final awards passed by the Jagir Administrator during the year under report, bringing the total number appears to 42. Of these, 17 appeals were disposed of leaving a balance of 25 cases to be decided.

*Mixed Jagirs.*—There were altogether 94 mixed Jagirs. Provisional apportionment of liability was made in all the cases. Necessary information required for determining the final apportionment of liability from 1-11-1956 onwards, on account of commutation sum initially paid by Andhra Pradesh Government, is being collected from the Tahsils and Collectorates concerned. Final apportionment of liability in respect of 4 more cases was completed which has since been verified by the officers of the Maharashtra and Mysore Governments. Thus the total number of cases in which final apportionment has been made was 60.

During the year under report, the Government of Maharashtra did not reimburse any amount pertaining to their portion of the liability of commutation payment in respect of the mixed Jagirs. The Government of Mysore have reimbursed a sum of Rs. 15.015 lakhs towards their portion of the liability. Altogether, the Governments of Maharashtra and Mysore have, so far, reimbursed a sum of Rs. 52.13 lakhs and Rs. 61.49 lakhs, respectively, towards their share of the liability, leaving a balance of Rs. 16.04 lakhs and Rs. 10.725 lakhs, respectively, yet to be reimbursed for the period ending March, 1965.

*Commutation Payments.*—During the year, 35 account sheets were forwarded to the Accountant-General as per the revised awards and 77 account sheets were sent in respect of the supplementary awards. Thus, in all, 112 account sheets were issued during the year. Photo forms, etc., submitted by various parties were sent to the Accountant-General in 427 cases for issue of C.P.Os. During the year under report 685 J.C.P.Os. were issued.

The total anticipated incidence of commutation sum being Rs. 1,078.63 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 872.06 lakhs was paid upto 31-3-1964 towards commutation sum to Jagirdars. During the period ending December, 1964, a further sum of Rs. 42.39 lakhs was paid. Another sum of Rs. 17.61 lakhs would have been paid during the remaining months of the year 1964-65, i.e., upto the end of March, 1965. Thus, the total amount paid upto the end of March, 1965 would come to Rs. 932.03 lakhs leaving a balance of Rs. 146.57 lakhs.

*Accounts.*—There were (68) cases pending disposal on account of excise arrears, salary bills, cash grants and refund cases at the beginning of the year. 22 fresh cases were received during the year making the total number of cases as 90. Of these, 32 cases were disposed of leaving (58) cases to be dealt with.

*Pensions.*—In addition to the 9,693 cases previously sanctioned, pension and gratuity was sanctioned to 16 more retired Jagir employees, and compassionate pensions were granted to the survivors of the deceased jagir employees in 50 cases. Besides, 49 other miscellaneous cases, including cases for issue of certificates, in the case of Jagir employees absorbed in Diwani to the effect that their services in the Jagir were pensionable, were also disposed of.

*Commutation Grant.*—As per the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Jagirs (Commutation) Regulation, 1359 F. as amended in 1961, a sum equivalent to the actual commutation amount drawn by certain category of persons, i.e., persons over 60 years, widows, minors, disabled,



etc. is payable subject to a maximum of Rs. 25 per month. There were 215 applications pending disposal as on 1-4-1964. 85 more applications were received for the grant, during the year, bringing the total number of such applications to 300. Of these, 158 cases were disposed of leaving 142 cases yet to be dealt with.

*Claims.*—During the year, there were 32 cases to be dealt with of which 12 were disposed of leaving a balance of 20 cases to be attended to.

*Legal Section.*—To the 43 cases pending at the beginning of the year, 89 more cases were added, taking the total to 132. Of these 61 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 71. Of these 31 cases relate to notices issued under Section 80, Civil Procedure Code by the parties, (37) declaratory suits and 3 writ cases.

#### NAZIM ATIYAT:

The Nizamati Atiyat is a quasi-Judicial Court, where the cases pertaining to Inam enquiry, succession enquiry title or interest in any Royal Grants or grants made by Jagirdars are conducted.

The Atiyat work is divided into original proceedings and administrative proceedings. The original cases are (i) fresh cases regarding Inam or succession enquiry and (ii) appeals against the orders of the Collectors on Atiyat side.

The enquiries pertaining to the Atiyat Grants (other than cash grants) of the value beyond an annual land assessment of Rs. 5,000 are entertained by the Nazim Atiyat. The enquiries pertaining to cash grants of the value above Rs. 1,000 P.A. are entertained by the Nazim Atiyat.

After the completion of Inam and succession enquiries in the courts of Collectors (on Atiyat side) if there exist any grievances among the parties thereof regarding the fixation and non-availability of shares for the amendment of muntakhabs, these are entertained and decided by the Nazim Atiyat on the administrative side.

Next to the Board of Revenue, the Nazim Atiyat is the highest authority on the appellate side.

At present, the Inam enquiry of 5 big estates, viz., Estate Nawab Salar Jung, the three Paigas of Asmanjahi, Khurshidjahi and Vicar-ul-Umrah, and Estate Raja Sham Raj Bahadur are pending before the Nizamati Atiyat. Under Section 4 of the Atiyat Enquiries Act a large number of Inam and succession enquiries are admitted and disposed of by the Nazim Atiyat.

[Statement.

Statement showing the number of cases admitted and disposed of during the period from 1st April 1964 to 31st March, 1965, is given below :—

Particulars.	Pre-Balance.	Fresh.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance
1. Ibtadai (Original side.)	232	68	300	82	218
2. Intezami (Admn.) side.	151	87	238	96	142
	383	155	538	178	360

#### REGISTRATION AND STAMPS:

The number of documents registered during the year were 5,64,600 as against 5,30,408 in the previous year showing the increase of 34,192 documents or 6.45 per cent.

The compulsory classes of documents relating to immovable properties showed an increase of 6.61 per cent while the optional classes of such documents showed an increase of 13.59 per cent.

Compulsory classes of documents relating to movable properties decreased by 12.99 per cent, while the optional classes decreased by 4.72 per cent.

One testamentary document of compulsory classes, viz., authorities to adopt was registered during the year under report as against 'Nil' in the last year, while the optional classes, viz., wills, increased from 6,797 to 7,205.

The aggregate value of documents rose from Rs. 85.17 crores in last year to Rs. 91.26 crores this year. The value of documents relating to immovable properties increased by Rs. 6.19 crores while that relating to movable properties decreased by Rs. 0.10 crore.

The average value of documents increased from Rs. 1,606 to Rs. 1,619.40 Ps. while the average registration fee increased from Rs. 17.87 to Rs. 19.08 Ps.

The number of wills registered increased from 6,797 to 7,205 during the period under report and the percentage works out to 6.

Majority of the testators were Hindus, being 7,104 as against 6,657 during the last year. Muslim testators were 141 as against 99, Indian Christians were 49 as against 30, Parsee Testator was one as against 5, and others were 'Nil' as against 6 in the previous year. The number of Eurasian testators was 'Nil' as also in the previous year.

One authority to adopt was registered during the year as against 'Nil' in the previous year.

By the end of the previous year, 45 wills and authorities to adopt which were represented for registration after the death of the testators or the donors as the case may be, were pending enquiry and registration

while 36 similar documents were presented during the period under report making up a total of 81 of which 25 were registered, 3 were refused registration and 5 were returned unregistered at the request of the parties. 48 cases were under enquiry at the close of the year.

135 sealed covers containing wills were deposited during the period under review as against 125 in the previous year. 32 of such covers were withdrawn as against 50 in the previous year. 37 were opened and registered after the death of the testators concerned as against 36 and 3 were produced in courts as against the same number in the previous year. At the close of the year under report there were in the custody of the Registrars, 2,166 unopened and 1,175 opened sealed covers making up a total of 3,341 as against 3,234 at the close of the previous year.

The percentage of documents and certified copies transcribed within the prescribed period of three days excluding the day of admission to registration and the production of stamp-papers as the case may be was 99.22 and 98.72 respectively. The percentage of encumbrance certificates made ready within seven days prescribed for the purpose was 98.36. The number of documents returned by post was 5,752 as against 7,569 during the last year. The fall in percentage under transcription of documents was large in Telangana area. It is mainly due to non-English and non-Telugu knowing staff in Telangana area. Proposals have been submitted to Government for the sanction of supernumerary posts in place of non-English and Telugu knowing clerks.

*Impounded Documents.*—106 documents were pending from the previous year. The number of documents impounded in the year was 399 as against 338 in the last year. Deficit stamp duty and penalty were collected in respect of 289 documents as against 321 during the previous year. The deficit stamp duty and penalty remained to be collected was in respect of 65 documents. One document was permanently impounded and 24 documents were certified as correctly stamped and no document was disposed of otherwise, leaving 126 documents pending at the close of the year.

The total amount of deficit stamp duty and penalty collected were Rs. 22,892 and Rs. 9,720 respectively as against Rs. 32,083 and Rs. 8,909 in the previous year.

The Registrars and Assistant Inspectors-General who exercise powers of "Collectors" under Sections 31, 32, 41 and 42 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, adjudicated 135 documents as against 138 in the last year under Sections 31 and 32. 91 documents were dealt with under Section 41 and 42 of the said Act, as against 198 in the previous year. An amount of Rs. 22,292 was collected and remitted as against Rs. 52,880 in the previous year.

*Applications for Transfer of Revenue Registry.*—The number of documents evidencing absolute transfer of landed properties was 3,17,766 as against 3,06,804 of the previous year. Applications for mutation of names in the revenue registry were presented by parties in respect of 3,15,799 documents. Patta stood in the names of claimants in respect of 1001 and in respect of 868 documents the registering officers themselves prepared the requisite notices of transfer

and forwarded them to the Revenue Department. The number of documents registered solely for the purpose of presenting transfer applications in respect of properties that had already been in the possession of the claimants decreased from 110 in the last year to 98 during the current year.

The number of documents evidencing absolute transfer of landed or house properties in Panchayats, and Municipalities was 41,895 as against 36,837 in the previous year. Applications for transfer of title to properties in respect of 41,614 were presented by the parties and 52 notices were prepared by the Sub-Registrars for transmission to the abovementioned local authorities. In respect of 225 documents the titles stood in the name of the claimants and only 4 documents were executed solely for the purpose of presenting applications for transfer of title to properties.

For the recognition of transfer of holdings 1297 notices were presented to the registering offices along with 1,299 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 and the titles stood in the names of the claimants in respect of one document. An amount of Rs. 664 was collected towards fees for transmission of notices presented to the registering officers of which an amount of Rs. 441 was spent towards postal charges.

*Appeals*.—At the commencement of the year, two appeals under Section 72, 46 applications under Section 73, and 13 enquiries under Section 74 of the Indian Registration Act were pending. Eight appeals, 54 applications and seven enquiries were presented during the year. Registration of documents was ordered in 4 cases under Sections 72, 45 cases under Section 73 and in eight cases under Section 74 of the Indian Registration Act. The Registrars declined to order registration in one case under Section 72 and eight cases under Section 73. One appeal and two applications were struck off, 8 applications and two enquiries were withdrawn leaving 4 appeals, 37 applications and 10 enquiries pending at the close of the year.

*Searches*.—Applications for encumbrance certificates on properties decreased from 1,37,971 to 1,33,635. The number of applications for single searches increased from 31,645 to 33,625. The number of certified copies increased from 37,225 to 39,124.

*Minor Operations*.—During the year under report, 260 general powers and 774 special powers of attorney were authenticated. The registering officers have paid 2,254 visits to private residences of parties for registering documents, etc., while no commissioners were appointed for similar work during the period under report.

*Unclaimed Documents*.—At the end of the year under report, there were 23,166 unclaimed documents as against 22,929 at the close of the previous year. 1,753 documents were destroyed by efflux of time as against 869 during the last year. At the end of the year there were 672 documents pending registration as against 3,162 documents at the close of the previous year.

The number of documents discredited by Civil Courts increased from 25 to 31. Five documents were declared as null and void for

want of title, 5 due to failure of the parties to pay consideration and 21 for other reasons.

*Receipts and Expenditure.*—The total receipts during the year under report was 137.18 lakhs as against Rs. 135.25 lakhs during the previous year.

*Duty on Transfer of Properties.*—The amount of transfer duty levied as surcharge on stamp duty collected during the year under report was Rs. 1.96 crores as against Rs. 1.62 crores during the last year. Out of the said amount, an amount of Rs. 1.85 crores is payable to the concerned local authorities and the balance of Rs. 0.11 crore is adjustable to Government account as collection charges.

*Undervaluation of Documents*—A proposal to appoint special staff to detect cases of undervaluation, unstamping or understamping of documents and to augment the revenue was approved by the Government. It will come into operation in the year 1965-1966.

During the period covered by the report, the registering officers detected 1,400 cases of undervaluation of documents as against 883 cases during the previous year. Of these 820 cases were compounded for a fee of Rs. 55,825 as against 511 cases and Rs. 44,014 and in one case prosecution was launched against the parties as against four of the previous year.

*Registration of Societies.*—At the commencement of 1964-65 7,752 (6,360 registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and 1,392 societies registered under the Hyderabad Public Societies Registration Act 1350 Fasli) were functioning in the State. During the period under report 359 societies were registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 as against 398 in the previous year and 152 societies were registered under the Hyderabad Public Societies Registration Act, 1350 F. as against 191 in the previous year.

Sixteen societies were treated as defunct in the year under report as against five in the previous year and no society was dissolved during the year as in the previous year under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. No society was treated as defunct during the year as in the previous year. But 'One' society was dissolved during the year as against 'Nil' in the previous year under the Public Societies Registration Act, 1350 Fasli.

The total number of societies functioning at the close of 1964-65 under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, was 6,703 and 1,543 under Hyderabad Public Societies Registration Act, 1350 Fasli.

A sum of Rs. 12,992.12 Ps. was realised under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 during the year under report as against Rs. 20,155 of the previous year and a sum of Rs. 2,989.58 Ps. was realised under the Hyderabad Public Societies Registration Act, 1350 Fasli, as against Rs. 3,130 of the previous year.

No extra expenditure was incurred for the administration of the Act as no separate establishment was appointed for the work relating to this Act. It was performed by the officers of the department alone without any extra expenditure to Government.

**NOTARIES:**

Two advocates were appointed as Notaries during the period under report under the Notaries Act, 1952. The number of Notaries on rolls by the end of the period under report was 30.

*The Indian Partnership Act, 1952.*—During the year under report, 3,559 firms were registered as against 3,601 of the previous year.

30 statements recording alterations in the names of firms and in the location of the principal place of business were filed as against 33 in the previous year.

The receipts during the period under report were Rs. 17,315.48 Ps. as against Rs. 15,835.29 Ps. of the previous official year. The expenditure was Rs. 17,581.33 Ps. as against Rs. 17,345.33 Ps. of the last year.

*Births and Deaths.*—The Births and Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (Central Act VI of 1886) provides for voluntary registration of births and deaths of Europeans, Eurasians, Jews, Armenians, Parsees, Indian Christians and others to whom the Indian Succession Act applies. No births and deaths were reported to have been registered during the period under report.

The Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Madras Act V of 1920), and Cantonment Code, the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1899 (Act III of 1899) and the Hyderabad Registration of Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1359 Fasli, provide for the compulsory registration of births and deaths of all communities in Municipal, Cantonment and rural areas. No births and deaths relating to foreign nationals are reported to have been registered under the three last mentioned Acts during the period under report. 132 marriages were either registered or solemnized during the period under the Special Marriage Act of 1954.

*The Non-trading Companies Act, 1962.*—During the year under report, 430 licences were issued by Government as against 48 in the previous year under Section 25 of the Act.

*Registrations.*—During the year under report 301 companies were registered as against 26 registered in the previous year. 138 searches were conducted during the year under report as against two in the previous year. 138 certified copies were granted during the year under report as against two in the previous year.

*Financial results.*—The receipts during the period under report aggregated to Rs. 32,153.90 Ps. as against Rs. 2,587.00 and the expenditure aggregated to Rs. 12,896.70 Ps. as against Rs. 10,380.05 Ps. in the previous year.

**GAZETTEERS DEPARTMENT:**

During the year under review there were few changes in the membership of the Andhra Pradesh District Gazetteers Editorial Board. Sarvashri G.A. Narasimha Rao, Additional Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, N. Bhagwandas, I.A.S., Secretary to Government, Education Department and P.S. Rao, Chief Conservator of Forests were nominated to the Board. Sarvashri C. Narasimham, I.A.S., and M.P. Cariappa, I.A.S. vacated their membership.

The reference library of the department has still further grown in size with the procurement of 567 publications during the year. The total number of books in the stock of the library as at the close of the year was 6,639.

Collection of material for the priority districts of Anantapur, Kurnool and Guntur was intensified. In respect of other districts also material was being collected. Editing of Cuddapah Gazetteer still continued. The chapter on Education in Cuddapah district was finalised during the year and was circulated to members as also a few sections of the chapter on history for the same district. From November, a sub-committee of the Editorial Board consisting of Sarvashri Prof. M. Venkatarangaiya, Prof. H.K. Sherwani, Prof. V.K. Gokak, Abdul Wahid Khan and M.P. Cariappa was scrutinising the drafts relating to Cuddapah district for their final approval. The collection of material through the media of school teachers in Telangana districts and as well as in some of the Andhra districts continued to progress satisfactorily.

The following statistical data is exhibited in Volume II of this report :—

1. Statement showing the progress of work under the Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Act, 1961 upto the end of March, 1965.
2. Statement showing the number of cases filed and disposed of under the various sections of Andhra Tenancy Act, 1956.
3. Statement showing the number of protected tenants who exercised the right of purchase under the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950.
4. Statement showing the district-wise allotment of wells under the Liberalised Loan-cum-Subsidy scheme for the year 1964-65.
5. Statement showing the number of licences issued under Madras Prohibition Act, 1937 and the figures of consumption in Andhra region during the year 1964-65.
6. Statement showing the quantities of rectified spirit, denatured spirit and methylated spirit issued from distilleries under the Madras Prohibition Act, 1937, in Andhra Pradesh for the year 1964-65.
7. Statement showing the revenue derived on account of rectified spirit, denatured spirit and methylated spirit from the six distilleries in Andhra Pradesh, during the year 1964-65 under the Madras Prohibition Act, 1937.

## CHAPTER VIII

### LAW AND ORDER

#### POLICE :

During the year, Andhra Pradesh State provided the venues for the All-India Congress Committee session held at Guntur town from 7th to 9th November, 1964, the All-India Leftist Communist Party Convention held at Tenali in July, 1964, the Swatantra Party Convention held at Bapatla on 7th June 1964 and the Rightist Communist Convention held at Guntur in November, 1964. All these conventions provided much additional work to the police but they carried it out so well that it won the general approbation of the public.

#### POLITICAL AGITATION:

The agitation for the withdrawal of the additional land levy and the distribution of banjar lands which was launched in the first week of February, 1964 by the Communists under the leadership of Sri Tenneti Viswanatham, petered out in April, 1964. But the agitation was so widespread in the initial stages that the entire police machinery in the State was geared to the task of maintaining law and order for some months at a stretch without any respite. Since several Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assembly participated in this agitation, their task became all the more delicate and difficult.

The Anti-Hindi Agitation started in Madras State spread to this State towards the end of January, 1965 and took a violent turn in February at a few places in the Sri Venkateswara University area where students and other unruly elements indulged in stone-throwing, attacking police parties, breaking street lamps, burning effigies of the Prime Minister, stopping trains, attacking railway stations and public buildings, tampering with signal wires and telephone wires. The police had to use tear gas and resort to lathi-charge at a few places to disperse unruly and violent mobs and had to open fire at Nellore and Hindupur where the mobs attacked the railway station and the police station respectively apart from causing damage to other public property.

During the year there was also an intense agitation on the food front. Both the factions of the Communist Party of India tried their utmost to exploit the food situation to their advantage. The Rightist observed the "Anti-Price Rise Day" on 9th and 10 August, 1964 with the support of the Andhra Pradesh Trade Union Congress besides an "All-India Anti-Price Rise Satyagraha" from 24th August to 28th August, 1964, by staging picketings, demonstrations and fasts before the Government offices, godowns and banks. The Leftists observed Anti-High Prices Days on the 16th and 17th August, 1964 at some places by taking out processions and presenting memoranda. In Hyderabad city the agitation was organised by a complex group known as the Citizens Food Front composed of heterogeneous parties like the



“Samyukta Socialist Party, the Majlis-e-Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen, the Bharatiya Jana Sangh and the Leftist Communist Party. They organised a massive procession on 8th August 1964 and Hyderabad Bundh” on 26th August 1964. Though the Front made much of the Hyderabad (Bundh) it evoked little response. The agitation against the soaring prices of foodgrains culminated in a countrywide hartal on 26th September 1964. The police managed the situation with tact and intelligence and warded off the crisis.

Goldsmiths numbering about 700 marched in a procession in Hyderabad city from Charminar to go to the Legislative Assembly which was in session on 27th March 1965 to represent their demands to the Speaker and the Ministers. In view of the prohibitory orders, they were successfully stopped at Bashir Bagh cross-roads. Again, on 28th March 1965, they went in a procession (numbering about 700) to the Chief Minister's residence to represent their demands. Their representatives were allowed to meet the Chief Minister. On the assurance given by the Chief Minister they dispersed peacefully. Again they came in a procession on 30th March 1965 but were successfully stopped at Bashir Bagh cross-roads. Their representative met the Speaker at the Assembly Hall after which they dispersed peacefully.

Elections to Gram Panchayats were held from 29th May 1964 to 6th June 1964 in all the districts of the State. It is a matter for gratification that the elections went off peacefully.

There were bye-elections to the State Assembly in Kankipadu constituency, in Krishna District, Vayalpad constituency in Chittoor District, Kalvakurthy constituency in Mahboobnagar District and Pondur constituency in Srikakulam District. They went off peacefully.

#### ACCIDENTS:

There was a major fire incident on 10th June 1964 in the Krishna Lanka at Vijayawada in which nearly 1,000 houses were gutted and the loss of property was estimated to Rs. 4,00,000. Subsequent to this there were series of outbreaks of fire in various localities in Vijayawada town and also in the neighbouring villages in Krishna District, whereby the entire population in Vijayawada town was scared and became panicky. In order to maintain law and order and to prevent further incidents of arson cases and to restore confidence in the minds of the public in general, local Home Guards and several police parties including the local police and Special Armed Police about 1000 strong were mustered and posted to various places for patrolling round the clock. Action was also taken against the miscreants under Section 107 Criminal Procedure Code. By the strong measures adopted, the situation in Vijayawada was brought under control.

On account of the unprecedented downpour of rain from 28th September, 1964 to 30th September, 1964, the river Chandravanka at Macherla, the Naguleru at Dachepalli and Karempudi and the Dandivagu at Gurazala overflowed and the tanks at Kandlagunta, Gangiredipalli and Patlaveedu in the Veldurthi Police Station limits breached. All the communications were cut off from the night of 28th September 1964. Fifty-nine persons died in Macherla and Dachepalli. Several houses collapsed and the missing properties to the tune of Rs. 70,000 were recovered at Macherla and Dachepalli and restored to the owners.

As a result of the heavy rains during the last week of September, 1964 the Krishna and the Budameru rivers were in floods till 5th October, 1964. In Vijayawada town, the low-lying areas i.e., the Krishna Lanka, Mahantipuram, Winchipet, Vidyadharapuram Labour Colony and Ajitnagar were submerged in water. Timely action was taken by the police to carry out rescue operations.

About 430 fishermen who went into the deep sea in country boats for fishing from several coastal villages of East Godavari district were drifted away on account of cyclone on 29th September 1964. Air searches were arranged and finally all the fishermen were traced.

On 28th December 1964, at about 19.10 hours, goods train No. 1703 which came from Krishna Canal side was received at Seethanagaram Railway Station on a third line. On the same day, at about 20.18 hours, passenger train No. 495 which was coming from Krishna Canal side was also allowed into the same third line, as a result of which the passenger train collided with the goods train. 49 passengers received minor injuries.

On 5th March 1965, there was a boat accident near Sunkesula in the Tungabhadra river. A country boat while returning from Rajoli capsized and sank due to overload and as many as 21 persons died as a result. These consisted mostly of women and children. Action in Cr. No. 10/64 under Section 304 (A) I.P.C. of Gumdurr P.S. was taken against the defaulters.

On 12th March 1965 at 5. p.m. during the car-festival at Urva-konda in Anantapur District, while the temple car was being drawn, some persons who were pulling the car suddenly left their places and went under the car to collect prasadam, with the result four died and three were injured.

*Communal Tension.*—The Moharram and Desara festivals passed off peacefully. Adequate precautions were taken during these and other festivals to prevent any untoward incidents.

*Agrarian Movement.*—There were on major agrarian troubles during the year.

#### LABOUR TROUBLES:

During the year, labour continued to be restless. There were short-lived strikes in major concerns, mostly on the issue of increase of wages, grant of bonus, improvement of service conditions and retrenchment of co-workers.

*Thungabhadra Industries Limited, Kurnool.*—Out of 250 contract labourers, 60 persons struck work on 21st May 1964 demanding immediate rise in wages and regularisation of services. On the intervention of labour officer, Kurnool, the strike was called off and workers resumed duty on 6th June 1964. Thereupon, the Regional Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Hyderabad, started conciliation proceedings, which resulted in the enhancement of daily wages and regularisation of services. The management and the workers signed a memorandum of settlement under Section 12 (3) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

*Thirupati Cotton Mills, Renigunta, Chittoor district.*—Industrial unrest prevailed in this factory during the month of July, 1964. The genesis of the trouble was stated to be the rivalry between the two unions functioning in the mill and internal feud between two factions of the workers residing in the village where the mill is situated. There was rioting between these factions of workers on 3-7-1964 and, subsequently, the morning shift workers did not attend to work in the mill on 4th July 1964. The workers of the previous night shift also refused to leave the mill premises. Persuasion by the management and police proved of no avail. Later, a crowd of about 500 persons collected at the mill gate, and when the efforts of the police to disperse the mob by peaceful means failed, they resorted to a lathi-charge. The mob then indulged in stone-throwing and the situation took a turn for the worse, whereupon the police opened fire, resulting in one death and injuries to three other persons. The management declared a lock-out from 4th July 1964 as a result of the above disturbance. The lock-out ultimately was lifted on 24th July 1964 but a large section of the workers was not allowed by the management to resume work. Subsequently on the intervention of conciliation machinery, the management allowed most of the workers to resume duty on 28th July 1964. The issue of non-employment of the remaining workers was taken up for conciliation and ultimately referred for adjudication.

*State Government Undertakings in the State.*—A major strike occurred in the State Government undertakings viz., P.W.D. Workshops, Water Works Department and Electricity Department in the month of September, 1964, on the issue of enhancement of D.A. and merger of D.A. with basic pay. About 3,500 workers of these departments went on strike from 15th September 1964. Elaborate arrangements were made by the police to maintain law and order. The essential supplies of water and electricity were continued uninterrupted with the help of a skeleton staff consisting of loyal workers and Home Guards.

#### STUDENTS STRIKE:

The Anti-Hindi Agitation, which started in Madras, spread over to this State in the month of February, 1965. At Hindupur in Anantapur District the students of all local high schools abstained from classes and went round the town damaging street lights and removing Hindi boards. They joined by unsocial elements began to damage railway track. When they were prevented from doing this, they attacked the police party on duty and set fire to the Hindupur Taluk Police Station. The police party had, therefore to open fire against the agitators twice at the taluk Police Station and again twice near the taluk office. As a result three persons were killed and eleven were injured.

On 15th February 1965 there was a complete hartal in Nellore observed by the students of V.R. College in support of Anti-Hindi Agitation. A mob about 10,000 strong consisting of students and other unruly elements gathered on the railway tract near the Stone housepet under-bridge and the railway station. Just then the Bitragunta Gudur passenger steamed into the Nellore North Railway Station. The mob suddenly resorted to unruly acts and the damaging of railway property. The police used tear gas followed by lathi-charge

to disperse the mob. When the mob attempted to damage railway property and set fire to the railway station, it was dispersed by tear gas and lathi-charge. At the same time near the Nellore South Railway Station, a mob about 5,000 strong surrounded the Sub-Inspector and his party on duty attacking them with sticks and stones and wanted to overpower them. A section of the crowd set fire to the Nellore South Railway Station, and another section wanted to bodily lift the members of the police party and throw them in the flames. Lathi-charge was resorted to but as it failed to produce any result, fire was opened, as a result of which two persons died and one was injured.

Again at about 5-30 p.m. on the same day, at the Nellore South Railway Station a mob was menacingly advancing towards the police party shouting slogans and hurling stones. As tear gas and lathi-charge proved ineffective, fire was opened after repeated warnings as a result of which five persons were injured.

There were demonstrations and strikes in Chittoor district organised by the students from 2nd February 1965 to 25th February 1965. The agitation was peaceful in this district except at Tirupati and Madanapalli, where the police had to resort to lathi-charge and use of tear gas to bring the agitation under control.

The students of the Osmania College, Kurnool went on strike from 8th February 1965 in connection with Anti-Hindi Agitation and marched in processions followed by students of High Schools at Kurnool. On 13th February 1965, the students at Kurnool intensified the agitation and they were dispersed by a mild lathi-charge and use of tear gas. The students of Nandyal, Nandikotkur, Adoni and Ernmiganur also marched in processions damaging street bulbs and obliterating Hindi name-boards. The students of Adoni became unruly on 18th February 1965 when they were dispersed with a mild lathi-charge.

A delegation of four students from the Andhra University, Waltair visited Hyderabad city on 3rd February 1965 in connection with Anti-Hindi Agitation and called on the Chief Minister and the Law Minister and requested safeguards to be provided. They also met the local student organisations, but could not muster any agitation.

The students of the Nizam College, Hyderabad abstained from their classes on 6th November 1964 to protest against the alleged high-handed attitude of a lecturer of the college, towards the students on 5th November 1964. The Students' Union of the College demanded the transfer of the lecturer and also decided to wait on the Vice-Chancellor of the Osmania University in the matter. They, however, resumed classes on 7th November 1964 on the assurance of the Principal of the College who subsequently made alternate arrangements.

#### **HOME GUARDS:**

In the context of the National Emergency, the Home Guards organisation, a statutory voluntary organisation was raised in the State. The entire organisation functions under the overall control and superintendence of the Inspector-General of Police. The Commissioner of Police in the Hyderabad City and the Superintendents of Police in the districts will be in general charge of the

Home Guards organisation. Originally Home Guards were enlisted and trained only in the following places :—

1. Hyderabad.
2. Visakhapatnam.
3. Vijayawada.
4. Guntur.
5. Kakinada.
6. Kurnool.
7. Warangal.

Subsequently the organisation was extended to all the district headquarters and to some important towns.

As against the sanctioned strength of 50 Home Guard companies there are at present 44 companies and one platoon in the State. Each company consists of 3 platoons. The Government have since sanctioned increase in the strength of the Home Guard companies to 100. The Government have also sanctioned a special officer of the rank of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for the Home Guards organisation welfare and scientific investigation. During the fire outbreaks at Vijayawada in June, 1964, during the Hyderabad Water Works and Electricity Workers strikes in September, 1964 and during the floods in the coastal districts, Home Guards rendered yeomen service to the Government and the people.

*Health of the Force.*—Admissions into hospitals decreased to 61.4% in 1964-65 as against 63.3% in 1963-64. Anti-malarial measures were taken wherever necessary and periodical examinations of the members of the subordinates were held.

*Accommodation.*—During 1964-65 the construction of 312 quarters of Andhra Pradesh State Police-I Bn. at Yousufguda sanctioned and taken up during 1963-64 continued to progress and it is expected to be completed very shortly.

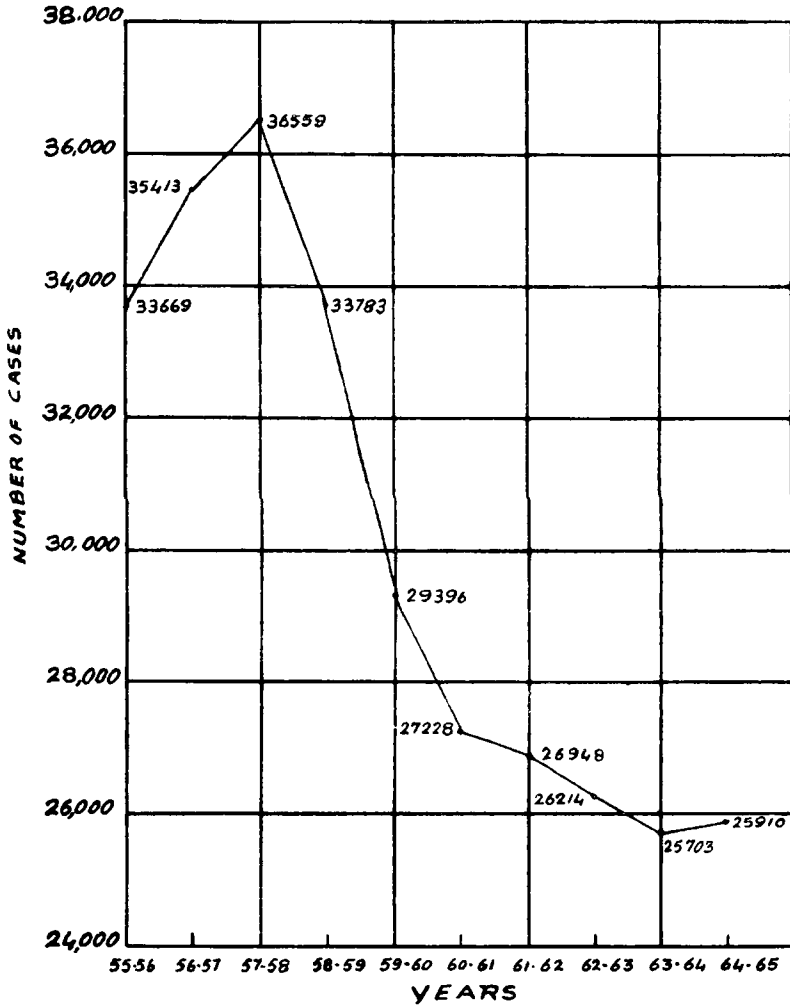
#### CRIME:

The total number of true cases of cognizable crime (under the I.P.C. cases) reported during the year was 25,910 as against 25,703 in the previous year recording an increase of 207 cases or 0.8% in the volume of crime. A graph showing the trend of cognizable crime for the last 10 years is shown on the next page.

The total number of cases under the special and local laws recorded an increase of 6.3% during the year. 1,78,616 cases were registered in 1964-65 as against 1,68,023 cases in the previous year.

*Grave Crime.*—A comparative statement showing the number of true cases registered during the year and in the previous year under the various heads of grave crime is given in Volume II of this report. The total number of grave crimes, i.e., murder, dacoity, robbery, house-breaking, theft ordinary and cattle thefts showed a decrease of 0.8% with 15,780 cases in 1964-65 as against 15,916 cases in 1963-64.

GRAPH SHOWING TREND OF TRUE CASES  
OF TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIME



The details of increase or decrease under each head of grave crime are as follows :—

Head of crime	No. of cases registered in two years		Percentage of increase or decrease.
	1963-64	1964-65	
Murder .. ..	807	816	+ 1.1
Dacoity .. ..	59	83	+ 40.6
Robbery .. ..	106	105	— 0.9
House-breaking .. ..	5,083	5,200	+ 2.3
Theft Ordinary .. ..	8,867	8,597	— 3.0
Theft Cattle .. ..	994	979	— 1.5

The increase in the incidence of dacoity is attributable only to the infiltration of non-local professional gangs from the bordering States.

*Riotings.*—There were 1,638 cases of rioting and unlawful assembly as against 1,418 cases in 1963-64. Crime under this head recorded an increase of 220 cases or 15.5%. Increase in the incidence of rioting is due to rivalries consequent on the Panchayat and Samithi elections during the year and also due to agitations against increase in prices and shortage of foodstuffs.

*Police Firing:*—

(a) Total number of occasions in which the Police opened fire .. ..	33
(b) Number out of these in which the blank rounds only were fired .. ..	17
(c) Number in which ball cartridges were used but no injury was caused .. ..	..
(d) Number in which injury caused but no death ..	4
(e) Number in which death was caused .. ..	12
Total of (b) + (c) + (d) + (e) ..	33

In 28 cases the firing was held justified in magisterial enquiry. The result of the magisterial enquiry in one case is awaited. In 4 cases no magisterial enquiry was held.

*Detection.*—The detection of total cognizable crime, during the year was 61.9% as against 61.7% of the last year and that of grave

crime is 69% as against 68.6% of the last year. A graph showing the detection of cognizable crime and grave crime for the last 10 years is attached.

The value of property stolen and recovered during the year under review and in the previous year is given in Volume II of this report.

The number of I.P.C. cases decided by the Courts during the year, was 14,097 as against 14,416 in the previous year. Of these 79% ended in conviction as against 80% in the previous year. The statement below shows the number of cases under the I.P.C., the security sections of the Cr.P.C. and R.H.O. Act decided in the Courts at the end of the year and the corresponding figures for the previous year.

Cases under	No. decided in the courts		No. pending in the courts		Total	
	1963-64	1964-65	1963-64	1964-65	1963-64	1964-65
I.P.C. cases ..	14,416	14,097	3,907	3,982	18,323	18,079
Security cases	15,655	15,324	2,696	2,345	18,351	17,669
R.H.O. Act ..	155	81	27	12	282	93

#### CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT:

The Crime Branch, C.I.D. functioned satisfactorily and investigated a number of important cases of murder, rioting, dacoity, robbery and several complicated cases of cheating and misappropriation involving huge amounts. The standard of work turned out by Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors has been satisfactory.

The Special Branch, C.I.D. functioned satisfactorily. The number of thefts reported in the two railway police districts recorded a decrease of 17.1% compared to the previous year. Cases in 1964-65 being 796 as against 961 cases in 1963-64.

762 persons were run over and killed during the year as against 694 in the previous year.

*Juvenile Delinquency.*—426 juveniles were concerned in 628 offences during the year, as against 424 juveniles in 547 cases in the previous year.

*Police Communication.*—The Police Radio organisation continued to play an important role in the maintenance of law and order and the control and detection of crime.

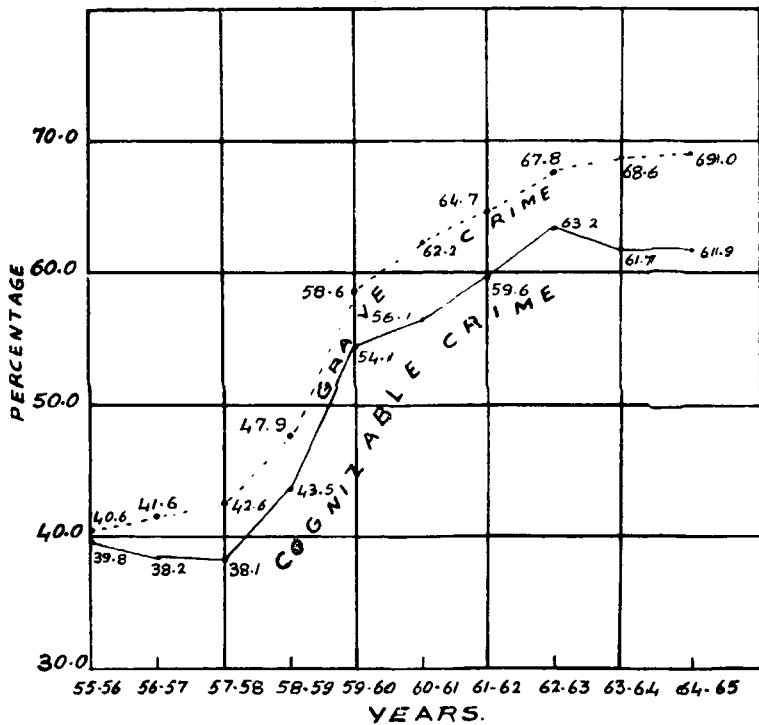
The total number of groups passed on the radio grid during the year was 103,44,083 as against 101,86,954 in the previous year. Thus there was an increase of 1,57,129 groups due to the All India Congress Session at Guntur, fire accidents due to political conflict at Vijayawada, Anti Hindi Agitation, etc.

#### POLICE SPORTS:

The Andhra Pradesh Police and the Central Police Lines Football teams participated in four major out-station football tournaments each. Six football players from the police of this



GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION OF  
 OF  
 TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIME  
 AND  
 GRAVE CRIME



State were invited to undergo training in coaching camp held at Calcutta for the final selection of the Indian team for the Asian Cup Football Tournament at Tel-AVIV in Isreal and Pre-Olympic qualifying match against Iran at Tehran. Out of these six, four were selected to represent the Indian National Team in the Markeeda Tournament.

The Andhra Pradesh Police Volley Ball team participated in one out-station Volley Ball Tournament, *i.e.*, Kagal Hillier Volley Ball Tournament, at Jamshedpur and won the trophy.

In the last All India Police Duty Meet held at Bhopal in November 1964, the Andhra Pradesh Police teams won 8 trophies, 10 gold medals, 3 silver medals and 10 bronze medals totalling to 31 which is the highest number won by any State so far. For the competition in Scientific Aids to Investigation the Andhra Pradesh Police entered 2 teams and out of them the first team won the championship and the second was the runners-up. In the competition in First Aid, the Andhra Pradesh Police First Aid team won the Hardings Challenge Trophy by securing the highest marks. In the individual *viva voce* test, 2 of our constables secured the first place in a tie. One of our competitors also won the championship in the revolver shooting.

The VII State Police Week was held in the month of December 1964 and the South Zone Tournament of the XIV. All India Police Games was also conducted in this State. In the State Police Week, the Annual State Police Sports were conducted in which teams from all the ranges participated.

In the South Zone Tournament of the XIV All India Police Games, 5 States from the South, *viz.*, Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Kerala and Pondicherry participated in football, volley ball, hockey and wrestling. This State teams were declared eligible to participate in volley ball, hockey and in 6 weights of wrestling in XIV All India Police Games.

In the All India Police Games held at Poona in February 1965, the Andhra Pradesh Police won 6 trophies, 10 gold medals, 5 silver medals and 15 bronze medals.

*Shramadan.*—The police officers of Guntur district have undertaken various repairs in Chinakakani village and they have proposed to construct a katcha road from Chinakakani to Chiluvur. In Adilabad, police men have constructed a primary school for the children of A.R. and they have taken up the construction of the approach roads to A.R. lines from the main road. In West Godavari district, the work of laying a katcha road from Pedavagu to Challamadugu has been taken up.

#### PRISONS:

The Inspector-General of Prisons is in-charge of the administration of the Jail Department which consists of three branches, *viz.*, jails, probation system and treatment of children.

There are four Central Jails, Seven District Jails. There is one State Jail for women also at Rajahmundry. The Seven District Jails include one special sub-jail at Nellore which was upgraded into a District Jail in the month of April, 1964. There is also a Prisoners'

Open Air Work Camp at Baithole, Nalgonda district in addition to the prisoners agricultural colony at Mowla Ali.

*Population.*—There were 6,213 prisoners of all classes at the beginning of the year. 28,799 were admitted during the year, 29,222 were discharged leaving a balance of 5,790 prisoners. The daily average lock-up was 6,110.

*Prison offences.*—The conduct of prisoners during the year was generally satisfactory, the number of prison offences and punishments being only 176.

*Education.*—Education in 3 Rs. continued to be imparted to prisoners in jails under adult education scheme. The libraries are equipped with suitable books for the use of prisoners. 3,787 books were added during the year to the libraries. The total number of books on hand at the end of the year was 8,737.

*Moral and Religious Lectures.*—Moral and religious lectures were delivered to the prisoners by the honorary religious and moral instructors in jails of the Andhra area and by a paid instructor in the jails of Telangana area. 326 religious and moral lectures were given in the jails of both the areas of the State.

*Remission System—Advisory Board.*—Parole system, *i.e.*, release of prisoners for short periods under suspension of sentence is in force in the jails of this State to enable the prisoners to attend to serious illness, death or marriage of any member of the family or near relatives or for any other sufficient causes. During the year 195 prisoners were granted parole and 117 were rejected. These were rejected as the grounds for the request were found incorrect or that there was danger to law and order situation in the village if the convict released.

*Furlough System.*—Under furlough system, the Inspector-General of Prisons himself is competent to sanction furlough to a prisoner for a period not exceeding two weeks provided the prisoner's conduct inside the jail is good. During the year 131 prisoners were released on furlough. 127 cases were rejected.

*Remission.*—The prisoners are also entitled to earn remission for the good conduct and for the due performance of the daily task given to them. Prisoners are also granted special remission when they volunteer to donate blood to Government blood banks.

*Advisory Boards.*—There are Advisory Boards constituted in all the Central Jails in the State for reviewing the cases of all short and long term prisoners for premature release and for making suitable recommendations to Government. The Advisory Boards meet once in a quarter or oftener if there be cases to come before them. Government have also decided to permit the submission of prisoners' cases direct to them for consideration after such prisoners have served 14 years of sentence including remission. During the year 462 cases of prisoners that were eligible under the Advisory Board scheme came up for consideration of the Advisory Boards for premature release. The Boards recommended 195 cases for premature release and rejected 267 cases. Of those recommended, 161 cases were ordered to be released by Government and orders are awaited in case of 34 prisoners

*Borstal School.*—In the Borstal School at Visakhapatnam, there were 73 inmates at the beginning of the year, 41 inmates were admitted and 22 were discharged leaving a balance of 92 at the end of the year.

*Modified Borstal Treatment.*—There is a modified Borstal Section attached to the Central Jail at Rajahmundry. Adolescents of ages between 21 and 25 years are admitted into this section. Besides imparting education in the 8 Rs. they are also provided with facilities to play indoor and outdoor games. The number of such adolescents in the jail on 1st April 1964 was 107. 435 were admitted during the year, 442 were discharged leaving a balance of 100 on 31st March 1965.

*Vocational Training.*—Vocational training is given to the prisoners as per their aptitude. On completion of training, they are employed in profitable and useful industries, keeping in view their needs for rehabilitation. In addition to the 15 types of industries previously run in the jails in which prisoners are trained, soap making industry has since been introduced in the Central Jail at Hyderabad from August 1963. During the year, tailoring industry on a small scale was started in all the District Jails also and weaving industry was initiated in the District Jail, Nizamabad. A new cane and basket-making industry was introduced in the Hyderabad Jail and supply of these articles has already begun.

The Secunderabad District Jail has taken up a new enterprise of opening a laundry. At present they are accepting work only from local hospitals. This is proposed to be thrown open to public in due course. Government have started during the year, Ambar Charka training at all the Central Jails with the assistance of the Andhra Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board which has agreed to supply the Ambar Charka tools and cotton and to take back the spun yarn. Government have also agreed to in principle to introduce the industry of hand-pounding of paddy in District Jails with the assistance of Andhra Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board. To start with, it has been decided to introduce this industry in the District Jails at Secunderabad and Mahboobnagar. In view of the general policy to encourage village industries to the maximum extent possible, it has been also decided to make the prisoners the first consumers of the hand-pounded rice and to implement this in the District Jail, Secunderabad in the first instance.

*Cultural and Other Activities.*—Cultural activities are already there in several jails and every effort is being made to encourage the cultivation of artistic talent like music, dance, drama and literary talents such as poetry, short story writing, etc., Radio sets with loudspeakers have been installed in all the Central Jails and District Jails. Indoor and outdoor games are also provided for prisoners who are also allowed to sing songs, play on musical instruments, have bhajan parties, etc. Shows of films of non-political nature and of educative and cultural interest are being arranged periodically whenever available free of cost from the Information Department and other reputed agencies. A cultural performance was also staged by the inmates of the jails and a certified school at the Ravindra Bharati theatre on 27th March 1964. Recently the All India Radio recorded short programmes by the inmates for broadcasting. Short skits and feature write up on

Open Air Camp Jail was also done by them. Government have permitted in 1964 the organisers of Sri Rama Maha Krathu, Guntur to erect a Krathuvu pillar in the Central Jail, Rajahmundry in order that it may serve as a constant reminder to those unfortunate inmates who had fallen from the standards of good moral life and turn them to be good citizens at least in future.

*Prisoners, Open Air Work Camp, Baithole.*—The Prisoners, Open Air Work Camp, Baithole was sanctioned in 1961. The inauguration took place on 2nd April 1963. The work of excavation in Nagarjunasagar left bank canal undertaken by this Department is 67/0 to 69/4 miles, i.e., 2½ miles. In the initial stages trial pit excavation was given and from October, 1963, the regular canal excavation work has been given to this Department. Under the supervision of the Public Works Department construction of the temporary structures of the camp has been completed to accommodate 500 prisoners. Out of the entrusted work 5 chains is completed and 26½ chains is expected to be completed in about 6 months time. In the Camp Jail, prisoners are paid 25 paise per head per day as wages and these earnings are credited to their personal accounts. Special facilities like shower baths, built-up latrines, extra washing and bathing soaps, canteens, etc., have been provided to these prisoners. Furlough has been liberalised and long term prisoners are eligible here for furlough once in every year and not once in every 2 years as in other jails. Remission has also been liberalised.

*Jail Officers Conference.*—As per the jail officers conference of February 1964, every Central Jail has been allotted Rs. 1,000 and Dist. Jails Rs. 500 for purchase of selected library books for prisoners. Wage system has been introduced in the Ambar Charaka training-cum-production unit in Central Prison, Warangal as an experimental measure and the introduction of this scheme in the rest of industries all over the State is under active consideration. Opinions of Probation Officers are being obtained along with that of the police for consideration of release of furlough of prisoners. Many more such progressive measures are under active consideration.

*Notable Achievements.*—The scheme of construction of Central Jail at Anantapur has now been sanctioned, the lands have been acquired and the construction of buildings has already been taken up. A proposal to start an agricultural colony attached to the Central Jail at Anantapur is under active consideration of the Government.

The Moula Ali Agricultural Colony is being expanded by acquisition of more land. About 100 acres are under the plough and 144 acres more have been acquired from the Forest Department, during the year. By this, agricultural produce is proposed to be increased to make the jail self-sufficient as far as food is concerned. Here again it is proposed to start dairy and poultry farming. It is also proposed to start brick manufacturing factory in this area and the plans are almost ready.

With the same purpose an Open Air Jail Agricultural Colony has been initiated in Nellore where 45 acres of land has already been acquired in order to train the inmates in agricultural work.

The District Jail, Nellore which was small and congested has now new spacious buildings. By this, accommodation has gone up from 100 to 500. Some new industries are also proposed to be started in this jail.

The Central Tobacco Research Institute at Rajahmundry has, while requesting the Government to spare on lease for 15 years an extent of about Ac. 10 of the jail land proposed to utilise the services of prisoners for raising the tobacco, nurseries on payment of wages. The proposal is under active consideration of the Government. If this fructifies, prisoners would be trained in raising tobacco nurseries also.

The Sub-Jail at Vijayawada which is one of the thickly populated jails in the State is proposed to be expanded at a cost of about Rs. 1.00 lakh.

The Sub-Jails now manned by police are being taken over by the Jail guards in a phased programme.

In order to facilitate classification work, welfare activities are in progress. 6 Welfare Officers were appointed and trained. They have now started their work in the large prisons of the State. One of them is a lady officer for the State Jail for Women at Rajahmundry. This step was taken as an experimental one being the first of its kind in this State. All the Welfare Officers are well qualified.

Sport, art and literary activities are being encouraged. Manuscript magazines are under circulation in Central Jails prepared by prisoners.

A. I. R. Officers were invited to record the inmates' statement for broadcasting and to write various features on the open air camps. These statements and features were broadcast on 11-3-1965. The artists and musicians of Central Prison, Hyderabad gave performance on the radio on 23-3-1965.

The scale of rations for prisoners being separate for Telangana and Andhra area, steps were taken to integrate both the scales and it is proposed to bring the integrated scales into force shortly.

#### WORKING OF THE PROBATION SYSTEM.

Probation work in the State was carried on under the Andhra Pradesh Probation of Offenders Act, 1936, Madras Children Act, 1920, Hyderabad Children Act, 1951 and the Madras Borstal School Act. The Probation Officers have continued to supervise the convicts released under Advisory Board Schemes, and besides this the services of the officers were utilised in some of the maintenance cases coming under Chapter XXXVI of Cr. P.C. The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 (Central Act 20 of 1958) was brought into force from 1st September, 1964 in districts of Hyderabad (including twin cities) and West Godavari and thus gave a fillip to the probation work.

The Probation Officers have been entrusted with extra work of conducting social investigation into the home conditions of convicts whose cases come up before the Advisory Boards of respective jails for premature release. Besides the Probation Officers were also entrusted with enquiries into home conditions and general situation for consideration of the release of prisoners on furlough. The following

is the comparative statement of the enquiries conducted by the Probation Officers.

	1963-64	1964-65
1. Under Probation of Offenders Act ..	1,817	2,129
2. Under Children Act ..	1,213	1,401
3. Pre-discharge reports on pupils of Certified Schools .. ..	73	165
4. Pre-discharge reports on ex-inmates of Borstal Schools .. ..	19	18
5. Of convicts coming before Advisory Board Schemes .. ..	Nil.	243
	<u>3,122</u>	<u>3,951</u>

The following table shows the relation between the enquiries conducted and the benefit of probation extended under Probation of Offenders Act as well as Children Act :

	During 1963-64			During 1964-65		
	Enquiries conducted.	Released on Probation.	Percentage.	Enquiries conducted.	Released on probation.	Percentage.
1. Under Probation of Offenders Act ..	1,817	540	29.71%	2,129	612	28.74%
2. Under Children Act ..	1,213	557	45.91%	1,401	532	37.97%

*Reversions.*—There were 1,892 persons on hand under supervision of Probation Officers on 1-4-1964. During the year 1,366 were placed under supervision and thus a total number of 3,258 persons were under supervision of the officers. Out of these 73 persons have reverted to crime and the percentage works out to 2.24% only.

*After-care.*—As per the provisions made in the Madras and Hyderabad Children Acts and Borstal School Act, the Probation Officers have to keep in constant contact with the pupils and inmates discharged from Certified and Borstal Schools and help them in rehabilitation. During the year 1963-64, the Probation Officers have done after-care work in the cases of 298 persons and during the year also after-care work was done in a similar number of cases. In most of the districts, the Probation Officers have continued to be the co-opted members of the District Employment Committees and thereby they could secure employment opportunities to greater number of persons under their supervision.

*Financial.*—An expenditure of Rs. 2,06,789.06 Ps. was incurred on the administration of probation system. The total number of prisoners under supervision of Probation Officers was 3,258 and a total number of 3,951 preliminary investigations were also conducted by

the officers. Leaving apart the preliminary enquiry work, the cost per head for supervision of 3,258 prisoners works out to Rs. 63.47 Ps. per annum or Rs. 5.30 Ps. per month. If these persons were to be sent to prisons or certified schools in the absence of the probation system, they have to be maintained in the institutions at an average cost of Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 per month. Thus there was a presumptive saving of Rs. 34.17 Ps. per month per head, which works out to a total saving of Rs. 13,36, 631. Besides the presumptive savings a large number of offenders have been reformed and adjusted to their normal surroundings without losing contact with their families or their employment.

#### WORKING OF THE CERTIFIED SCHOOLS :

The location and names of the Certified Schools functioning in the State and particulars relating to the admission and discharge of pupils therein, during the year are as detailed below :—

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution.	No. of pupils as on 1-4-1964	No. of pupils escaped during the year	No. of pupils admitted during the year	No. of pupils disposed of during the year	No. of pupils as on 31-3-65.
1.	Junior Certified School, Hyderabad	475	4	141	132	480
2.	Girls Certified School, Hyderabad	41	..	6	8	39
3.	Junior Certified School, Eluru ..	392	3	217	136	470

*Working of Reception and Auxiliary Homes.*—The location and names of these institutions and the particulars relating to the admission and discharge of the children therein, during the year are as detailed below :—

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution	No. of children on 1-4-64	No. of children admitted during the year.	No. of children disposed of during the year.	No. of children remaining as on 31-3-65	Escaped
1.	Auxiliary Home for Boys, Hyderabad .. ..	33	425	420	38	1
2.	Auxiliary Home for Girls, Hyderabad .. ..	4	16	20	..	..
3.	Reception Home for Boys, Vijayawada .. ..	51	496	528	19	8
<b>Total ..</b>		<b>88</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>9</b>

In all the above institutions under-trial children are admitted and they are detained till their cases are disposed of by the concerned courts.



The expenditure incurred for the administration of the said three institutions was as under:—

	Rs.	Ps.
1. Auxiliary Home for Boys, Hyderabad .. ..	18,760.00	
2. Auxiliary Home for Girls, Hyderabad .. ..	8,136.20	
3. Reception Home for Boys, Vijayawada .. ..	32,652.46	

*Senior Certified School for Boys.*—A Senior Certified School was opened on 16-3-1965 by the Chief Minister. Building was allotted and minor repairs were done. The youthful offenders of Andhra Pradesh State numbering about 271 will be withdrawn from the approved school, Chingleput and admitted in this institution after the security arrangements are made. The strength of the institution as on 31-3-1965 was 29. Out of 30 students admitted during the year one has escaped.

So far, selected boys from certified schools alone are being permitted to be taken up for outings, films and scout rallies and the same risk of security was not taken with under-trial children. But during the year under report a bold experiment was made and all the boys numbering about 66 of Reception Home, Vijayawada were permitted to go to All India Industrial Exhibition at Vijayawada and all of them returned safely. Subsequently, they were also permitted to see a film and also a circus, and so far none of the boys have taken undue advantage of these facilities.

*Symposium on Juvenile Delinquency.*—In connection with the inauguration of Senior Certified School at Hyderabad a symposium on “Problem of Juvenile Delinquency in Urban Areas with special reference to Hyderabad and Secunderabad cities” was conducted in the premises of Senior Certified School on 16-3-1965. The Minister for Law and Prisons opened the symposium which was presided over by Sri S.A. Iyengar, I.C.S., Second Secretary to Government of Andhra Pradesh. Sri K.N. Anantaraman, I.C.S., Chief Secretary to Government of Andhra Pradesh also attended as a special guest. Dr. Parameshwaran, Head of Psychology Department and Sri Hassan Askari of Sociology Department, Osmania University were some of the distinguished personalities who participated in the deliberations. Officers of the Department also read papers. It is proposed to conduct frequent symposiums and seminars so as to bring together persons of eminence in related fields and deliberate on the current problems and formulate new and more satisfying policies of correctional administration.

*Prevention Programme.*—During the year, a scheme for control and eradication of Juvenile Beggary and Vagrancy was implemented in Hyderabad. This is a non-institutional programme under which training facilities with daily stipends are provided for children below the age of 16 years to wean them away from a life of vagrancy and begging. The training-cum-production unit at Hyderabad was inaugurated by the Chief Minister in October, 1964 and the second unit at Secunderabad will be started very shortly.

From October, 1964, to the end of March, 1965, social investigation was conducted into the cases of 225 children who were leading a life

of vagrancy and begging. After studying their behaviour and family background, etc., counselling and guidance facilities were provided for 106 children and 90 children were admitted in the Hyderabad unit for undergoing training in crafts on daily stipend basis. The classification of the boys so admitted according to age-group is as follows :—

(i) Below 12 years	..	.. 21 boys.
(ii) Between 12 and 14 years	..	.. 40 boys.
(iii) Between 14 and 16 years	..	.. 29 boys.
	<b>Total</b>	<b>.. 90 boys.</b>

#### ARMS AND EXPLOSIVES:

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 the inconveniences to the barest minimum. The new Arms Act, 1959 and the rules framed thereunder have been brought into force with effect from 1st October, 1962.

Licences for pistols, revolvers and rifles are being issued by the District Magistrates with the prior permission of the Government. The Sub-Divisional Magistrates and the Taluk Magistrates are also empowered to issue licences for guns for crop protection.

The number of dealership licences under the Arms Act show some slight increase when compared with last year. The number of arms licences issued during this year has gone up considerably. There is no increase in the number of rifle clubs in the present year over the last financial year.

*The Poisons Act.*—The Hyderabad Poisons Act, 1322 F. has been repealed by the Poisons (Amendment) Act, 1958 (Central Act 47 of 1958) and the Central Poisons Act, 1919 has been extended to the whole of India. The Poisons (Amendment) Act, 1958 has been republished in the *Andhra Pradesh Gazette*, Part III-B dated 29th January, 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 F. the District Magistrates are authorised to issue licences to suitable persons under the provisions of the Central Poisons Act and the rules made thereunder.

#### CHEMICAL EXAMINERS' DEPARTMENT :\*

The total number of medico-legal and chemico-legal cases examined during the period under review was 2,379 with 11,272 articles.

1,338 human poisoning cases including vomitted matter cases with 5,602 articles were received. Poison was found in 894 cases out of a total of 1,338 human poisoning and vomitted matter cases with a percentage deduction of 66.81.

The total number of abortion cases examined was 4 with 12 articles. Poison was found in one case with two articles.

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\* The figures given under this heading are for the Calendar year 1964.

Among the individual poisons the agricultural insecticides particularly endrine tops the list. Endrine alone accounts for 430 cases. Alcohol stands second with 113 cases, followed by Parathion with 87 cases. Unless the use and distribution of endrine, parathion and other insecticides are properly controlled, the deaths due to the poisoning by insecticides will be on the increase in future.

*Animal Poisoning.*—27 cases with 128 articles were examined. Poison was found in 9 cases with 21 articles. The nature of poison is, shown below :—

Endrine	..	..	..	..	7
Parathion	..	..	..	..	1
Zinc Phosphide		..	..	..	1
				Total	9

#### STAIN CASES

##### *Blood Stains*

662 cases with 4,781 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 present.	Percentage of detection.
662	643	97.13	4,781	4,015	83.97

*Rape cases received for Semen and Blood Examination.*—78 cases with 258 articles were examined for semen and blood in rape cases. 48 cases with 122 articles were positive either for semen or blood or both.

Only semen was reported in 6 cases with 7 articles. Only blood was reported in 29 cases with 76 articles. Blood and semen were reported in 13 cases with 29 articles.

Semen group was not reported in any of the cases. Blood group was given in 10 cases and in 14 articles.

*Drug Section.*—161 samples were received. The samples belonged to various categories of drugs. Of the 161 samples received 76 samples were analysed and reported, leaving a balance of 85 samples. The details of 76 samples analysed are as follows :—

1. Tinctures, Spirits and Extracts	..	..	..	11
2. Tablets and Powders	..	..	..	21
3. Injections	..	..	..	4
4. Essential Oils	..	..	..	3
5. Patent and Proprietary Medicines	..	..	..	28
6. Miscellaneous	..	..	..	9
				<hr/> 76

Of these 76 samples analysed 68 samples confirmed to the standards and specifications and the rest 8 were found to be sub-standard.

#### ANDHRA PRADESH FIRE SERVICES:

*Establishment and Equipment.*—Five new fire stations at Sanathnagar, Industrial Estate, Hyderabad, Gadwal (Mahabubnagar district), Medak (Medak district), Tuni (East Godavari district) and Kavali (Nellore district) were opened during the year bringing the total number of fire stations to 62 excluding the Nagarjunasagar fire station which is under the administrative control of the Public Works Department, but under the technical control of Fire Service Department.

One unit fire station from the available reserve sources of men and appliances was also opened at Nuzvid temporarily during summer season for a period of four months.

The total cost of the maintenance was Rs. 36.49 lakhs and the total sanctioned strength of the establishment was 1,843 men and officers with a total number of 227 pumps and vehicles with their accessories.

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

The V. H. F. sets for the Independent wireless communication to work in co-ordination with the police in cases of emergencies, installed in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad operated by fire service personnel worked satisfactorily during the year. The fire service personnel were trained by the police radio staff who also maintained the sets for the Fire Service Department.

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

(i) To 56 Firemen fit for promotion as leading firemen in batches for a period of three months, for each batch.

(ii) To 77 Firemen fit for promotion as driver operators in batches for a period of three months for each batch.

(iii) To 127 Firemen recruits in batches for a period of three months for each batch.

(iv) To 69 men for training in fire prevention and first aid fire fighting, of 12 working days for employees from the Government departments, Industrial concerns and organisations.

(v) Specialised training in first aid, fire fighting and fire prevention (for 105 hours) for 27 Home Guards of Andhra Pradesh.

(vi) 4 Station Officers of this service attended the *Station Officers and Instructors Course* at the National Fire Service College, Nagpur and 3 Officers passed out successfully. Out of 3, 2 have passed in Hons.

*Fire Calls.*—There were 3,586 fire calls and the damage was Rs. 1,11,91,917. thirty-three persons lost their lives, 22 rescued by the fire services. During the previous year the number of fire calls was

3,016. There were 50 cases of serious fires and conflagrations in each of which either lives were lost or the damage estimated was over Rs. 1,00,000.

*Ambulance Services.*—There were 28 ambulances in the State. The total number of calls for ambulance during the year was 2,607. An amount of Rs 27,212.50 Ps. was realised from the parties concerned for services rendered to them.

*Fire Prevention Measures.*—The fire fighting units were also posted to fire protection, free and on payment of the prescribed charges. There were 56 cases of such standby and an amount of Rs. 5,641.75 Ps. was realised by such deputations.

#### ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL AND OFFICIAL TRUSTEE :

The Administrator-General and Official Trustee of Andhra Pradesh is in charge of two Central enactments namely, the Administrator-Generals Act of 1963 and Official Trustees Act of 1913 as amended by the Official Trustees (Amendment) Act of 1964. The administration of the estate of one Miss Hilda Maud Gillson (Deceased) which is vested in the Administrator-General was completed and a sum of Rs. 2,717.34 Ps. was remitted in Sterling to the beneficiaries of the estate residing in England in February, 1965. A sum of Rs. 361.51 Ps. belonging to this estate is retained in bank to the credit of the Administrator-General to pay off certain specific legacies amounting to about Rs. 300 as and when claimed and to meet with the audit and printing, etc.

Nine administration certificates were issued by the Administrator-General of Andhra Pradesh and a sum of Rs. 275.51 Ps. was collected by way of administration certificates fee and the same was credited to the Government.

The following statistical information is displayed in Volume II of this report :—

1. Statement showing the total true cases of grave crime and total cognizable crime reported during the year 1963-64 and 1964-65.
2. Statement showing the number of cases disposed of and the percentage of detection under the total cognizable crime and various heads of grave crimes for the year 1963-64 and 1964-65.
3. Statement showing the value of the property stolen and recovered during the year 1963-64 and 1964-65.
4. Statement showing the general summary of the prisoners confined in Central, District, Special Jails and Borstal Schools during 1964-65.
5. Statement showing the number of arms licences issued, renewed, etc.
6. Statement showing the district-wise cases received by the Chemical Examiner's Department during the year 1964-65 and the percentage of detection.
7. Statement showing the number of fire calls and the type of property involved during the year 1964-65.

## CHAPTER IX

### PLANNING

The original plan outlay for 1964-65, *i.e.*, the fourth year of the Third Five-Year Plan, was Rs. 72.54 crores. The Government of India later allotted an additional assistance of Rs. 1.40 crores for Agricultural Programmes, Rs. 4.00 crores under the Accelerated Programme of Development on Nagarjunasagar Project and Rs. 1.25 crores for Thungabhadra Project High Level Canal. The State Government anticipated a further additional assistance of Rs. 0.25 crores for Thungabhadra Project High Level Canal and therefore fixed the revised estimate for 1964-65 at Rs. 79.48 crores.

The Planning Department convened a meeting of the Secretaries to Government and Heads of Departments concerned on 5th March 1965 to review the progress and to make final adjustments in the plan for 1964-65. As a result of the decisions taken in this meeting, the outlay for 1964-65 was further revised and finally fixed at Rs. 79.71 crores. Out of the revised provision of Rs. 79.71 crores, a sum of Rs. 44.45 crores was intended for the implementation of the plan schemes in the Andhra region and Rs. 35.26 crores in Telangana region. Against the plan provision of Rs. 35.26 crores, a sum of Rs. 3.78 crores was earmarked for expenditure on special development schemes recommended by the Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee and approved by the Government. The following table shows the original provision and the revised allocation under the seven heads of development.

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Sector of Development</i>	<i>Original provision</i>	<i>Percentage to total.</i>	<i>Revised provision.</i>	<i>Percentage to total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Agricultural programmes ..	1256.85	17.3	1291.24	16.2
2.	Co-operation and Community Development ..	622.00	8.6	595.00	7.5
3.	Irrigation and Power ..	3465.50	47.7	3970.49	49.8
4.	Industries and Mineral Development ..	328.01	4.5	321.09	4.0
5.	Transport and Communications ..	366.95	5.1	392.80	4.9
6.	Social Services ..	1171.04	16.1	1351.70	17.0
7.	Miscellaneous ..	52.50	0.7	48.91	0.6
<b>Total</b>		<b>7253.85</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7971.23</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Progress of Plan Schemes.*—The total expenditure during the year 1964-65 was Rs. 77.35 crores representing 97.0% of the provision. The expenditure in the Andhra region amounted to Rs. 43.04 crores forming 97.2% of the revised provision while the remaining 34.31 crores forming 103.3% of the revised provision was spent in the Telangana region.

The expenditure on the special developmental schemes in Telangana is furnished below :-

(Rs. in lakhs)

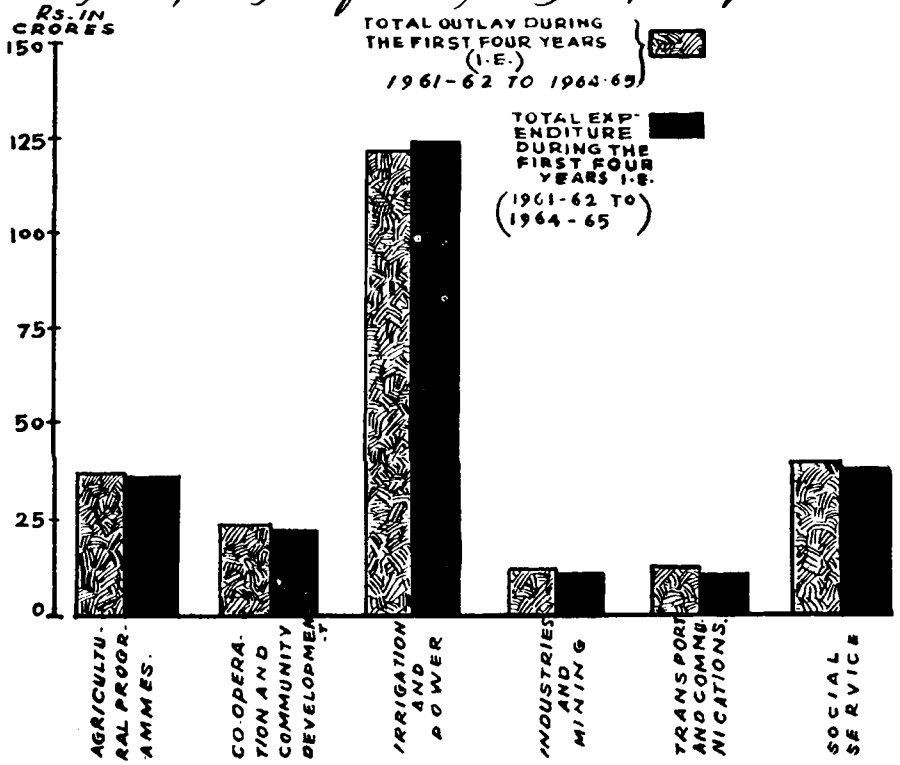
S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Revised provi- sion 1964-65	Expen- diture incurred during 1964-65.	Percen- tage of column. 4 to col- umn 3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Industrial Estates .. ..	32.47	20.87	64.3
2.	Public Works Department (Roads) .. ..	93.60	85.66	91.5
3.	Zilla Parishad (Roads) .. ..	146.50	146.50	100.0
4.	Grants to Zilla Parishads for construction of Secondary School Buildings .. ..	65.00	65.00	100.0
5.	Protected Water Supply for Town Committees .. ..	30.00	(Amount surrendered).	
6.	Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal (construction of first floor) .. ..	10.00	13.00	130.0
	Total .. ..	377.57	331.03	87.7

The details of progress and the expenditure under the various heads of development are given in Volume II of this report.

#### PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS:

*Agricultural Programmes.*—During the year an amount of Rs. 17.82 crores was spent on agricultural sector (including Community Development and Co-operation) forming 94.8% of the revised provision. Improved seeds of food crops and oil seeds to the extent of 21,731 tonnes and 1,993 tonnes of green manure seeds were distributed among all the districts in the State during the year 1964-65. Permanent large sized seed farms (50 acres and above each) in 2460 acres wet and 2401 acres dry, and permanent small and medium size farms (less than 50 acres each) in 258 acres wet and 541 acres dry were utilised for raising in pure seed. Fertilizers to the extent of 4,46,618 tonnes of Ammonium Sulphate 1,24,562 of Super Phosphate, 8,827 tonnes of Standard Mixtures and 20,715 tonnes of other phosphates were distributed. 196.56 lakh tonnes of rural compost was prepared

*The details of outlays and expenditure during the first four years of third five year plan of A.P.*





The following statement shows the plant protection measures undertaken on different crops in Andhra Pradesh during the year under report.

<i>Crops</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Food crops .. ..	..
Commercial crops .. ..	9,86,660
Vegetable crops .. ..	60,940
Fruit crops .. ..	42,066
<b>Total</b>	<b>60,89,994</b>

Under the scheme of distribution of plant protection equipment, 138 power sprayers, 6,925 hand operated sprayers, 15 power dusters and 3,694 hand operated dusters were distributed in the 20 districts in the State during the year. Under the subsidised distribution plant protection equipment, 3403 units were subsidised and an amount of Rs. 5.37 lakhs was spent. To ensure availability of improved seed within short distances 433 seed stores were constructed and handed over to Panchayat Samithis for stocking seeds and other agricultural requisites. Three seed stores were constructed in permanent seed farms to provide adequate storage facilities. The general approach to the modified package programme is more or less similar to the Intensive Agricultural District Development Programme. This programme is being implemented in ten districts covering 4781 villages in 150 Blocks. In the first year (1963-64) 40% of the crop area was covered. During the second year (1964-65) 70% of the crop area was covered.

*Animal Husbandry.*—The expenditure incurred by this Department was mainly on the various schemes relating to the continuance and strengthening of livestock programmes initiated during the previous years. During the period under report, seven Touring Bilets were converted into Minor Veterinary Dispensaries, 43 Touring Veterinary Dispensaries were continued and 2 Touring Bilets were converted into Rural Veterinary Dispensaries. Five officers have been deputed for advanced training outside the country and 2 officers within the country during the year 1964-65. The premium scheme of procurement and distribution of breeding bulls was extended to the Telangana area also.

*Milk Commissioner.*—The construction work of the buildings programme for the Integrated Milk Project at Vijayawada and Hyderabad are in different stages of progress. Under the Pilot Milk Supply Scheme, Hyderabad, milk is collected at 17 milk collection centres in rural areas. Milk after pasteurisation at the dairy plant is sent to the 39 sub-centres established in different localities of the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad where it is sold to the consumers on "Cash and Carry" system by the departmental staff. A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs was granted as loan for the purchase of milch animals.

*Development of Forests.*—The plantations of economic importance of various species were raised over an area of 5,118 acres under the

scheme for development of forests in the State during the year. The targets and achievements are shown against each of the following species :

(in acres)

S. No.	Name of the Species	Target	Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Teak .. ..	4,759	4,349
2.	Eucalyptus .. ..	108	178
3.	Matchwood .. ..	35	35
4.	Casuarina .. ..	580	580
5.	Redsandar .. ..	90	90

Forest roads extending over a length of 36 miles were formed and a length of 18 miles were maintained. Under cultural operations an area of 7,068 acres was covered. Raising of plantation in dry and eroded lands covered an area of 842 acres, coffee plantation covered an area of 150 acres and salvaging of cashew covered an area of 1470 acres during the period under report.

*Co-operation.*—Under co-operation, 687 junior personnel were trained. Revitalisation of 428 existing village societies had been assisted and 20.62 lakhs persons were taken in as members in these societies. Short and medium term loans to the extent of Rs. 22.00 crores were advanced. 20 rural godowns were constructed. Assistance to 3 co-operative printing presses and 2 co-operative fishermen federations was given. Six rickshaw-pullers co-operative societies were organised.

*Irrigation and Power.*—The work on the multipurpose Nagarjunasagar Project is progressing as scheduled. During the year 1964-65 a sum of Rs. 14.00 crores was spent on this project. The work on the various major and medium projects is in different stages of progress.

The work on the Upper Sileru Hydro-Electric Project, Srisailem Hydro-Electric Project, Kothagudem Thermal Project, and Ramagundam Thermal Project (Stage-II) are in different stages of progress. During the year the physical achievements were 51.60 M. W. installed capacity generated, construction of 3394.36 K. M. of 11 K. V. and overtransmission lines were erected. Against the target of 447 towns and villages to be electrified by the end of 1964-65, 731 towns and villages could be covered by the end of 1964-65.

*Industries.*—A sum of Rs. 297.14 lakhs was spent on large and medium industries, village and small scale industries and handlooms in the State. Out of this amount Rs. 25.00 lakhs were released to the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation towards the share-capital amounts of Rs. 10.00 lakhs and Rs. 1.00 lakh were placed at the disposal of the Special Deputy Collectors, Heavy Electrical and Synthetic Drugs Projects respectively towards the compensation payable for

the land already acquired and also for other items of important work connected with these projects. Apart from this, several schemes pertaining to production-cum-training centres etc., started during the preceding years were maintained, while expansion of certain industrial estates was undertaken and preliminary work was started for the establishment of some more industrial estates.

Work relating to acquisition of land and civil works, construction of staff quarters, buildings and providing amenities on the industrial estates and assisted private industrial estates and rural estates were in different stages of progress.

*Transport and Communications.*—A sum of Rs. 72.00 lakhs was contributed by the State Government towards the share-capital account of the Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation and the entire amount had been spent by the Corporation. Besides this, another Rs.50 lakhs were advanced against the provision for 1965-66. A sum of Rs. 3.81 lakhs was also spent on State share of National Highways schemes.

*Education.*—Under general education, the number of schools and scholars by the end of the year was as follows :

S. No.	Type of Institution.	No. of Institutions.	Strength		Teachers.	
			Boys	Girls	Men	Women
1.	Senior Basic Schools for boys ..	300	57,927	24,464	2,301	360
2.	Senior Basic Schools for girls ..	3	239	944	..	34
3.	Higher Elementary Schools for boys	411	78,067	54,443	2,753	1,142
4.	Middle Schools for boys ..	787	1,26,898	33,835	5,522	688
5.	Middle Schools for girls	94	4,863	21,520	33	1,003
6.	High Schools for boys	1,518	4,89,801	89,893	23,029	1,459
7.	High Schools for girls	184	4,193	87,067	168	3,402
8.	Higher Secondary Schools for boys	136	1,04,871	14,614	4,239	243
9.	Higher Secondary Schools for girls.	19	382	16,345	15	575
10.	Multi-purpose Schools for boys.	65	75,409	3,639	2,796	356
11.	Multi-purpose Schools for girls ..	9	312	12,295	24	452

Four new industrial training institutions were opened and 620 pupils were taken in these institutes.

*Health.*—Nine Auxiliary and Health Personnel were trained. One Epidemiology Research Unit under Cholera Eradication Programme was opened. Six Dais were trained. Under Smallpox Eradication Programme 101.87 lakhs population was covered against the target of 100 lakhs population during the year. Sixty-seven family planning clinics were continued and 33 clinics were opened.

Five dispensaries at Sirpur, Kagaznagar, Sanathnagar, Kavadi-guda, Nellimerla and Guntakal were upgraded under E.S.I. schemes and two new E.S.I. dispensaries were opened at Moula Ali and Ramana-thapuram.

Manjira Water Supply scheme is almost completed and expected to start functioning from July, 1965. All works relating to Hyderabad Water Works are completed physically except few items in two works.

#### MISCELLANEOUS:

Under tourism all works are completed except construction of Low-Income Group Rest-House at Tirupati and Tourist Rest-House at Lepakshi which are nearing completion. Under Social Welfare, the entire provision relating to welfare of scheduled castes was spent. In Government and subsidised hostels 44,424 students availed of the benefit of hostel facilities in the State. Scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and eligible backward class students numbering 1307 received State Government scholarships while 5,492 scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and eligible backward class students received Government of India Scholarships.

Under the various training-cum-production centres, 1055 persons were trained in dress-making, 406 persons in carpentry, 57 persons in basket-making and 785 persons were trained in training-cum-production centres in Telangana.

Five State Homes at Guntur, Rajahmundry, Anantapur, Khammam and Hyderabad and two orphanages (one at Hyderabad and another at Kakinada) were maintained.

The Old Age Pension Scheme is being continued as a measure of social security, which was started for the first time on 1-11-1961. An amount of Rs. 16.00 lakhs was spent towards the grant of old age pension in the State to all destitute persons who are above 60 years of age.

Under housing, 91 houses of low-income group houses, 72 houses of slum clearance houses and 98 tenements of subsidised industrial housing schemes were completed by the Housing Board.

An amount of Rs. 7.58 lakhs was spent towards urban development. An expenditure of Rs. 12.73 lakhs was incurred for providing assistance to Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samithis while Rs. 14.84 lakhs towards strengthening of Panchayat Samithis was spent. Under broadcasting and publicity an amount of Rs. 8.57 lakhs and under statistics an amount of Rs. 6.13 lakhs was spent in the State,

**BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS:**

The Bureau of Economics and Statistics continued collection and compilation of data on agriculture, crop surveys, Community Development programme, labour, wages, prices, housing, cost of production of important agricultural commodities, socio-economic conditions including income and expenditure, employment, unemployment, small scale and cottage industries, etc., Data relating to educational institutions, medical services, transport and communications, crimes, State revenues, expenditure are also being collected and compiled. The important items of work undertaken by the Bureau are collection and compilation of data, preparation of analytical reports for the various publications like the quarterly bulletin and reports on the results of socio-economic survey. The Bureau has also taken up analytical study pertaining to the economic trends in Andhra Pradesh.

The Bureau has taken up at the instance of the Planning Commission special surveys and analysis of administrative data with a view to studying the impact of the Plans on the levels of living, consumption and employment, etc. The Bureau has also taken up the scheme for the estimation of agricultural production at the Block level in Mahaboobnagar district under the Centrally sponsored scheme. Besides continuing the 96 taluk Statistical Assistants in the taluks appointed under the Integrated Scheme for the Improvement of Agricultural Statistics, 48 more Taluk Statistical Assistants were appointed under the phased-programme during the year under reference. In the Administrative Intelligence Unit, besides collection of data on financial and physical targets and achievements, data relating to village volunteer force and defence labour banks was also collected and compiled on a monthly basis.

The following is the list of publications issued by the Bureau during the year :

1. Hand Book of Statistics of Andhra Pradesh 1963-64.
2. Statistical Abstract 1963.
3. Annual Season and Crop Report 1962-63.
4. Report on the Socio-Economic Survey, 16th Round.
5. Price Bulletins.
6. Comprehensive Report on Coconut and Areca nut crops for the year.
7. The Quarterly Economic and Statistical Bulletin.
8. Comparative Statistics of Andhra Pradesh and other States in India.
9. Fact Book on Manpower.
10. Basic Statistics of Andhra Pradesh 1950-51—1962-63.

The following statistical information is exhibited in Volume II of this report :—

1. Statement showing the progress of expenditure on Plan schemes during 1964-65.

2. Statement showing the average wholesale prices of principal commodities at selected centres in Andhra Pradesh during 1964-65.
3. Statement showing the Rural Price Index numbers for four centres in Andhra Pradesh during 1964-65.
4. Statement showing the Consumer Price Index for five centres in Andhra Pradesh during 1964-65.
5. Statement showing the provisional estimates of State income of Andhra Pradesh for the year 1963-64 (at current prices).

## CHAPTER X

### PANCHAYATI RAJ

The most significant event in Panchayati Raj in Andhra Pradesh during 1964-65 is the reorganisation of 448 pattern Blocks into 321 and the conduct of ordinary elections for all the Gram Panchayats, Samithis and the Zilla Parishads in the State. In order to discourage village factions Government have introduced the prize scheme for achieving unanimity in elections for Panchayats, Panchayat Samithis and the results have been on the whole very satisfactory. 6,810 panchayats out of 15,223 panchayats (for which elections were held) have elected their panchas and the sarpanchas unanimously, while 57 Panchayat Samithis out of 321 have elected their members and office-bearers unanimously.

*Panchayats.*—There are 15,281 gram panchayats in Andhra Pradesh of which 525 are notified for the appointment of Executive Officers.

*Constitution and Elections.*—The following new gram panchayats were constituted during 1964-65 :

Guntur district	.. ..	18
East Godavari district	.. ..	1
Krishna district	.. ..	2

Nidadavol and Kovvur panchayats in West Godavari district were constituted into Municipalities during the year 1964-65. Elections were not conducted for 6 gram panchayats in East Godavari district as they were proposed to be constituted into Municipalities.

*Elections.*—Elections were conducted to all gram panchayats during May and June, 1964, popularly known as “little general elections” by adopting for the first time secret ballot by marking system.

To secure as far as possible unanimous elections in gram panchayats, so that the alround development may be accelerated, incentives were provided. This resulted in the following number of gram panchayats returning their panchas and sarpanchas unopposed as was never done before. The total amount of cash prizes awarded to gram panchayats was Rs. 1,86,60,000.

Number of gram panchayats which

Elected Panchas unanimously	Elected Sarpanchas unanimously.	Elected both Members and Sarpanchas unanimously.
7,153	12,937	6,810

Only 1,19,683 candidates contested elections in 45,284 constituencies in all the gram panchayats in the ordinary elections held in 1964.

The Visakhapatnam district won the first place in the State having elected unanimously panchas and sarpanchas in 68% of the gram panchayats in the district.

Elections were conducted smoothly and peacefully in all the gram panchayats except in 22 gram panchayats in the districts of Nellore (2), Cuddapah (1), Kurnool (14), Guntur (3) and Krishna (2).

*Casual Elections.*—During 1964-65 casual elections were held in 699 gram panchayats of which 48 cases relate to the office of sarpanch and upa-sarpanch.

The income range particular of gram panchayats are given below :—

	Number of panchayats.
(a) Number of gram panchayats with an income upto Rs. 1,000 per year	3,543
(b) Number of gram panchayats with an income between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 3,000	7,029
(c) Number of gram panchayats with an income between Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 5,000	2,469
(d) Number of gram panchayats with an income between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000	1,319
(e) Number of gram panchayats with an income of above Rs. 10,000	921

*Resources and Finances.*—The sources of the gram panchayats revenue have been specified under section 79 of the A.P.G.P. Act, 1964. The gram panchayat is obliged to levy house-tax, profession tax and tax on transfer of immovable property. The Government levy a cess of 18 and 25 paise of every rupee of land revenue collected in Andhra and Telangana areas respectively and apportion the same among Panchayati Raj institutions as follows :—

Area.	Zilla Parishad.	Panchayat Samithi.	Gram Panchayat
Andhra	5	6	7 paise.
Telangana	5	8	12 paise.



The Government collect 50 per cent as surcharge duty on all transfers of immovable property and keeping 10 per cent of the collections so made towards the administration expenses, adjust balance amount to the Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads in the ratio of 3: 1: 1.

Besides the revenue the panchayats raised under law and the revenue collected by the Government and adjusted to the gram panchayats' funds, the Government also sanctioned grant at the rate of 25 paise per head of population to augment their resources and equalisation grant through Zilla Parishads with a view to ensure that there is no great regional imbalance.

The following grants were sanctioned under 25 paise grant to panchayats during 1964-65 :

1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	3rd quarter.	4th quarter.	Arrears through revali- dation orders.	Total.
Rs.					
19,04,575	19,05,250	19,88,435	18,16,217	12,24,777	7,73,82,967
(plus 1,522/- additional to West Godavari).					

The gram panchayats in this State are being sanctioned loans under the scheme "Strengthening of Panchayats" for developmental works such as formation of village roads, construction of pucca side drains, culverts and office buildings and for remunerative works for the development of community assets viz., construction of bus-stands, shops (mulgees), markets and for the development of fisheries. These loans are being sanctioned to the gram panchayats direct by the Government without any intermediate agency for the distribution of these loans.

During the year 1964-65 a sum of Rs. 13.84 lakhs was sanctioned to 201 panchayats in the State under the scheme "Strengthening of Panchayats".

The annual income of a gram panchayat should be not less than Rs. 1,000 if it should fully avail itself of the services and supplies, subsidies, grants, loans etc., available under the Five-Year Plan. The inspecting officers and the sarpancha should make an effort to get all the amounts legitimately due to the gram panchayat viz., fees on unauthorised occupations on village sites including porambokes, usufruct of trees standing on all porambokes, seigniorage fees, market fees, ferry fees, magisterial fines, market committee dues etc. adjusted to panchayat funds. To encourage the gram panchayats to fully utilise their taxation powers, incentives are offered to them. A gram panchayat levying non-mandatory taxes is given a percentage of the income so raised as grant annually.

*Incentives for Collection Work.*—The Government provide nearly Rs. 20 lakhs towards incentives to panchayats to collect the entire demand under tax and non-tax resources.

The scheme is that when the collection is 75% of the entire tax demand of gram panchayat and excluding the arrears an amount equal to  $7\frac{1}{2}\%$  of the collection should be given as matching grant to the panchayat in the Circar districts while an amount equal to 10% of the collection should be given to panchayats in Rayalaseema and Telangana districts. The matching grant would be increased by one per cent for every increase of 5% collections over this limit. It may, perhaps, be of interest that these measures have had a salutary effect and the income of all the panchayats in the State has increased considerably.

The number of panchayats which collected cent per cent taxes in 1964-65 is 5,824. It is very gratifying to note that all gram panchayats in 13 Panchayat Samithis out of 20 including tribal Panchayat Samithis in East Godavari district have collected cent per cent demand in 1964-65 or altogether 800 gram panchayats out of 846 collected the entire demand. In Medak district the percentage of panchayats which collected the entire demand rose from 7% in 1963-64 to 70% in 1964-65.

While the financial resources position is as explained above, the expenditure side of these gram panchayats is rather impressive. The expenditure in these institutions may be seen in Volume II of this report.

*Functions of Gram Panchayats.*—The gram panchayat has the following broad categories of functions:—

1. Civic Amenities.
2. Social Welfare Activities ; and
3. Development Works.

*Communication.*—Road works, including newly formed roads, culverts, etc., at a total cost of Rs. 57,42,442 were taken up and completed during 1964-65.

*Lighting.*—2,459 gram panchayats which were electrified provide street lighting.

*Education.*—396 gram panchayats made contributions to the tune of Rs. 1,12,294 towards construction of elementary school buildings, cost of furniture, equipment, etc.

*Protected Water Supply.*—With a view to enable panchayats which are not in a position to finance costly protected water supply schemes from their own funds, Government have sanctioned grants and loans to such panchayats. During the current year, protected water supply schemes numbering 445 were sanctioned administratively to enable the Engineering Department to take up the investigation.

The works are sanctioned on the following financial pattern. Andhra area excluding Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and Nellore districts grant 50 per cent loan 25 per cent, people's contribution 25 per cent, Rayalaseema districts and Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and Nellore districts  $79\frac{1}{4}$  per cent grant,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent loan and  $8\frac{1}{4}$  per cent people's contribution, Telangana area  $81\frac{1}{4}$  per cent grant,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent loan,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  per cent people's contribution.

*Public Health.*—296 panchayats are maintaining private scavenging service and in 13 panchayats the scheme is not self-supporting.

*Remunerative Enterprises.*—737 gram panchayats maintained cart-stands, slaughter-houses, markets, etc., and derived an income of Rs. 12,92,958.

*Cattle-pounds.*—8,214 gram panchayats took over the management of cattle-pounds under section 61 of the Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats Act, 1964.

*Agriculture.*—7769 gram panchayats have purchased improved agricultural implements and pest control implements. 494 gram panchayats prepared compost on scientific lines and derived a total income of Rs. 2,20,360 from its sale.

*Dangerous and Offensive Trades.*—249 gram panchayats have notified industrial areas—123 gram panchayats framed bye-laws.

*Provisions of certain Acts.*—In only 189 gram panchayats in Andhra area, the provisions of one or more of the places of Public Resort Act, 1888, 1920 were extended.

*Prize Scheme for Panchayats.*—In order to encourage the panchayats not only in the matter of collection of taxes but also generally to develop the spirit of healthy competition among them in discharging the functions, under the Act, the State Government have continued the prize competition scheme. The basic norms that are prescribed for assessment in awarding the prizes are assessment and collection of taxes, fees and other dues, conduct of gram panchayat affairs and transactions of business, women welfare activities undertaken by gram panchayats, efforts made by gram panchayats to improve agricultural production, avocations encouraged by gram panchayat to provide supplementary income to the people in the field of poultry, cattle breeding, dairy farming, etc.

*Valuation Works.*—General revision of house-tax in gram panchayats in Andhra area was conducted by revision officers drafted from the cadre of Executive Officer of Panchayats.

In Andhra area, 2,008 gram panchayats were notified for revision in 1964-65 and the work in 2,002 was completed.

The increase in demand under house-tax as a result of revision of taxes by Revision Officers is as shown below:—

Demand prior to revision Rs.	Demand after revision Rs.	Increase Rs.
12,53,228	24,56,897	12,03,669

Thus there is a strong case for extending the scheme over the Telangana area.

*Training.*—The following eight Panchayati Raj training centres have been functioning in this State. The Government of India will meet 75 per cent of the actual expenditure on recurring items for each centre.

1. Shivarampalli (Hyderabad district)
2. Gopannapalem (West Godavari district).
3. Wyra (Khammam district).
4. Peripatetic Training Team at Anantapur.
5. Machilipatnam (Krishna district).
6. Cuddapah.
7. Bodhan (Nizamabad district).
8. Bheemunipatnam (Visakhapatnam district).

*Audit of Accounts of Gram Panchayats.*—The accounts of gram panchayats in Andhra area are being audited by the Local Fund Department. In Telangana area audit work of gram panchayats has been entrusted to Local Fund Department from 1963-64 onwards. The audit work is in heavy arrears owing to the shortage of staff and due to the fact the audit staff is concentrating on the audit of Samithis and Zilla Parishads.

*Financial Assistance to the Panchayati Raj Bodies.*—In the past five years in the functioning of the Panchayati Raj institutions, it can be seen that more and more developmental programmes are implemented through these agencies. The responsibility of these institutions for maintaining the same is steadily increasing necessitating the provision of more and more funds to the Panchayati Raj institutions to consolidate the progress that has already been achieved.

After the introduction of Panchayati Raj, Government have been giving annually substantial financial assistance to Panchayati Raj institutions. The figures given below show the quantum of assistance given year after year and it will be seen that the assistance is steadily increasing.

		Rs.	
1960-61	..	13.12	Crores
1961-62	..	18.28	„
1962-63	..	25.30	„
1963-64	..	30.15	„
1964-65	..	36.01	„

It was decided to distribute the Community Development funds and other per capita grants sanctioned to the Panchayat Samithis year after year, as grants on per capita basis, so that Blocks which are more backward and which are more populous will get more funds depending upon the level of development and the population in the Block. The classification of Blocks for purposes of allocation of funds will come into force from the year 1965-66 onwards.

*Staffing Pattern.*—Consequent upon the reorganisation of Blocks during the year reducing the number of Blocks from 448 to 321, steps were taken to provide alternative employment to surplus staff under various categories. The posts of Managers in Panchayat Samithis which had been kept in abeyance were revived as recommended by

the High Power Committee. The Government prescribed a staffing pattern for the reorganised Blocks. Surplus staff over and above the staffing pattern had to be absorbed in some other alternative posts. Some of them were taken into the revived posts of Managers. Heads of departments were requested not to fill up the vacancies arising in their departments and consider the surplus men against these posts. By and large it may be said that the process of absorption of the surplus staff was complete during the year under report.

Arising out of the recommendations of the High Power Committee during the period under report, the department created 68 posts of Special Grade Block Development Officers to man enlarged Blocks and Tribal Blocks. The Department also was examining the question of constituting separate Panchayati Raj Service Rules to different cadres like the Gazetted Executive staff, Subordinate Executive staff, Ministerial staff and Village Level Workers.

*Panchayati Raj Engineering Branch.*—Staff was sanctioned to the Chief Engineer, Local Administration to have separate office for him to attend to work relating to Panchayati Raj Engineering Branch.

During the year under report, 2 additional posts of Superintending Engineers with necessary staff were sanctioned and the circles with headquarters at Eluru and Cuddapah were formed thus bringing the total number of circles to three.

The Department sanctioned 5 divisions consisting of 5 Assistant Engineers with necessary subordinate technical staff for investigation of protected water supply schemes. For investigation of minor irrigation schemes, 5 divisions consisting 5 Executive Engineers and 25 Assistant Engineers with necessary complement of lower technical staff were also sanctioned.

*Regional Sammelans.*—Four Regional Sammelans of the functionaries of Panchayati Raj Institutions were convened at Visakhapatnam, Tirupati, Hyderabad and Warangal during the year for discussing important points relating to Community Development Programme and Panchayati Raj institutions. Many useful suggestions were made for overcoming the difficulties met within the implementation of the Community Development and other programmes, for the consideration of Government.

#### STATE CHAMBER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ:

A State Chamber of Panchayati Raj has been constituted in the State with a view to have a non-officio organisation at the State level to guide the gram panchayats, Panchayat Samithis and the Zilla Parishads in their duties and functions and act as a liaison between the Panchayati Raj institutions and the Government. To assist the State Chamber of Panchayati Raj in the more effective discharge of its responsibilities, District Chambers of Panchayati Raj in each of the 20 districts have also been constituted.

During the span of 2 years of its existence, the State Chamber has been able to publish the "Panchayati journal", a monthly magazine, successfully which was hitherto published by the Government.

There is considerable improvement in its size, form and at publication. It has become an effective medium through which the views

of the State Chamber and the Government are systematically communicated to Panchayati Raj bodies. Telugu translations on the orders and circulars of Government are also published regularly in the journal.

A publication division has also been established by the State Chamber to bring out literature on subjects of interest and utility to Panchayati Raj institutions. A number of worthwhile books and pamphlets on Farming, Animal Husbandry, Poultry and Community Development have been released; all of which serve a very useful purpose with individuals as well as institutions.

Four Panchayati Raj Training Centres have been set up by the State Chamber for training of non-officials. These centres are located at Wyra (Khammam District), Machilipatnam (Krishna district) Cuddapah (Cuddapah district) and Bodhan (Nizamabad district). A large number of non-officials are attending the courses conducted in these centres. The State Chamber has proposed to open a few more centres in the State.

One of the most important schemes to be taken up by the State Chamber of Panchayati Raj is the construction of a "Panchayat Bhavan" at Hyderabad on the lines with the Panchayat Bhavan at Chandigarh (Punjab) at an estimated cost of Rs. 11.00 lakhs. It is proposed to construct this Bhavan (at Hyderabad) partly by collecting funds from the Panchayati Raj institutions on voluntary basis and partly to be shared by the Chamber. The Bhavan is proposed to serve many useful purposes. A research and study wing, two or three training centres for training of non-officials, Central Library of Panchayati Raj, a press for publishing the "Panchayat" journal and literature on Panchayati Raj and Community Development, will be housed in this Bhavan. Besides this, the Bhavan will also accommodate the non-officials of Panchayati Raj bodies whenever they visit Hyderabad on some business or other.

The contributions from panchayats and Panchayat Samithis towards their membership and contributions towards the cost of maintenance of the publication division, etc., of the State Chamber are being deducted by the Government at sources from the 25 paise grant payable to them annually and an amount of about R. 2.75 lakhs is given by the Government to the State Chamber in this regard.

*Training.*—The training programme for the various categories of Block personnel connected with Community Development Programme was given in the institutions run by Government of India and the State Government. There are eight full-fledged Gramasevikas Training Centres one each at Anakapalli, Samalkot, Gopannapalem, Bapatla, Kalahasti, Nandyal and two training centres at Rajendranagar, which were made permanent from 1st July, 1964. Five Home Science Wings are attached to each of the Gramasevikas Training Centres at (1) Samalkot, (2) Rajendranagar, (3) Gopannapalem, (4) Kalahasti, (5) Bapatla. All the above 5 Home Science Wings were also made permanent from 1st July, 1964.

*Pre-service Training for Village Level Workers (2-year integrated course):*—During the year 1964-65, 296 Village Level Workers have completed the 2-year integrated training course in the following training

centres. The total number of candidates trained upto the end of March, 1965 was 5,504.

1. Samalkot.
2. Gopannapalem.
3. Kalahasti.
4. Rajendranagar.
5. Anakapalli.
6. Nandyal.
7. Bapatla.

*Pre-service Training for Gramasevikas (one year course):*—During the year 1964-65, 89 Gramasevikas have received one year pre-service training. The total number of candidates trained so far was 846, at the following centres :—

1. Bapatla.
2. Samalkot.
3. Kalahasti.
4. Rajendranagar.
5. Gopannapalem.

During 1964-65, 1158 Village Level Workers who have put in more than 3 years service in the Blocks were given refresher training of 2 months duration in the G.T.Cs of the State. 149 Gramasevikas underwent refresher training of two months duration during the above period. Further, 79 Gramasevikas of Social Welfare Board absorbed into Community Development Programme were also given refresher training of three months duration during this period.

*Higher Training of Village Level Workers.*—In order to increase the professional competence of Village Level Workers a scheme was drawn up by the Government of India to provide higher training to select Village Level Workers, for one year at the rate of 50 Village Level Workers in each training centre. The above scheme was implemented by the State Government in the G. T. Cs. Bapatla and Rajendranagar. For this purpose, the above two centres were upgraded by sanctioning necessary staff and expenditure. A provision of Rs. 0.36 lakh under recurring during 1964-65 and Rs. 0.72 lakh under recurring and Rs. 2.00 lakhs for buildings, Rs. 0.50 lakh for transport, Rs. 0.50 lakhs for equipment for each centre and Rs. 1.44 lakhs for training reserve for 1965-66 was provided for the above scheme. The course commenced at the G. T. Cs. Bapatla and Rajendranagar with effect from 25-1-1965. 50 Village Level Workers joined the above training course in each of the above two training centres. The statement below shows the various categories of officers who have received training during 1964-65 in various institutions run by Government of India.

[ Statement.

Category.	Upto March, 1964.	During 1964-65	Upto March, 196 .
1. Block Development Officers ..	596	14	610
2. Social Education Organisers ..	439	4	443
3. Mukhya Sevikas ..	334	36	370
4. Extension Officers ..	538	22	560

*Tribal Development Blocks.*—With a view to give particular attention to the tribal people in the agency areas 4 special Multipurpose Tribal Blocks at Araku and Paderu in Vishakhapatnam district, Narasampet in Warangal district and Utnoor in Adilabad district were established during the Second Plan period. During the first four years of the Third Five-Year Plan 14 more Blocks were started as Tribal Development Stage-I Blocks. There are altogether 28 Blocks in the agency areas in the State. Out of them 21 were selected as Tribal Development Blocks during Third Plan in addition to the 4 Multipurpose Projects. The three agency area Blocks which were left out as they do not possess the required percentage of the tribal content are Sudimalla Venkatapuram, and Boorgampahad in Khammam district while Mannanur Block (now Achampet) in Mahbubnagar district which was treated as Tribal Development Stage-I from 1-4-1962 was subsequently reconverted into Community Development Block as the tribal population was reported to be 5.4% only. Thus the total number of Tribal Development Blocks allotted to this State during the III Plan is 20.

Out of the 20 selected Blocks the following six were converted into Tribal Development Stage-I with effect from 1-4-1964, (1) Seethampet in Srikakulam, (2) Kilaguda in Visakhapatnam, (3) Ramachodavaram in East Godavari, (4) Polavaram and Buttayagudem in West Godavari and (5) Aswaraopet in Khammam district.

*Programmes.*—This Government attach great importance to the formation of yuvak and mahila mandalis and to their functioning successfully. For efficient functioning of these yuvak Mandalis, a job chart was issued to the Mukhyasevikas, Gramasevaks and Gramasevikas and also Social Education Organisers so as to enable them to pay adequate attention to the promotion of youth programmes. The programmes of rural youths and mahila mandalis are expected to be such that they would meet their needs and appeal to the competitive and co-operative feelings besides evoking their emotional, intellectual and physical aspects of life. The programmes furnished to the Block Development Officers contain a variety of suggestive activities and projects-economic, and social to benefit the individual members, groups and community.

In this State upto the end of March, 1965 (25,741) youth clubs were started out of which 3,502 with a membership of 65,283 were functioning at the end of the current year. Similarly, 21,914 mahila



samithis were started but only 3,652 with a membership of 61,070 were functioning at the end of 1964-65. Block level youth organisations are being formed to get together active youth clubs and to strengthen their activities.

*Rural Housing Scheme.*— In the schematic budget of a Stage I Block, there is a provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh under the head “Housing for Project Staff and Rural Housing”. According to the orders in force this has to be utilised entirely for construction of staff quarters. In the schematic budget of a Stage-II Block there is a provision of Rs. 0.80 lakh under the head “Rural Housing.” In view of the emergency, the entire provision has been ordered to be diverted to agricultural production.

Under this scheme, the loan granted to a loanee shall not exceed 50% of the estimated cost of construction subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,000 per house. The loan upto the prescribed maximum of Rs. 2,000 shall be sanctioned by the Standing Committee for Rural Housing and the Standing Committee for Taxation and Finance of the Panchayat Samithi on the basis of plan and specifications approved by the concerned Assistant Engineer. The loan shall be disbursed by the Block Development Officer at different stages of progress of construction. The loan granted to the applicant shall be repayable to Panchayat Samithi in not more than twenty maximum equal instalments together with interest.

#### COTTAGE INDUSTRIES :

*Training-cum-Production Centres, etc.*—As in the previous years the training of traditional artisans in improved techniques of production and the use of modern tools and appliances continued to be one of the important activities during the year. During the year 297 production-cum-training centres, demonstration units, etc., were functioning in Block areas under Rural Arts Crafts and Industries programme. In all the training centres 28,911 artisans were given training upto the end of the year. Most of them are either self-employed or have formed or joined an industrial co-operative society.

*Rural Community Workshops and Common Facility Centres.*—During the year under report no new Rural Community Workshops were sanctioned as a proposal for the reorganisation of the existing workshops into bigger workshops to serve the needs of two to three Blocks has been under consideration of Government. Out of 85 workshops sanctioned upto end of 1963-64 only 69 workshops have been functioning during the year and the remaining have been closed down.

Only 168 Common Facility Centres have continued to function during the year as against 236 during the preceding year. 68 Common Facility Centres have been closed down for various reasons.

*Regional Rural Artisans Training Centres.*—The 7 Regional Rural Artisans Training Centres (cluster type institutions) started previously have also been continued at the following places :

1. Kasimkota.
2. Samalkota.
3. Chittoor.

4. Kurnool.
5. Shadnagar.
6. Nalgonda.
7. Vikarabad.

Each section of the centre has been equipped to impart training to 16 to 20 trainees in 3 or 4 trades, carpentry, blacksmithy, leather-goods manufacture, tanning, handloom and pottery and brickmaking. The duration of the training in each trade is 11 months. From the inception of the centres, in all 1,242 candidates were trained upto 31-3-1965 in the 7 centres.

Next to the training programme the follow-up programme received due attention during the year. Upto end of the year under report improved tools and implements worth Rs. 4.99 lakhs were supplied to 5,834 artisans on 50% subsidy basis and 75% in the case of Industrial Co-operatives. Efforts were also made to organise the ex-trainees into Industrial Co-operatives.

#### **VILLAGE VOLUNTEER FORCE :**

In the context of Chinese aggression during 1962, the scheme of Village Volunteer Force and Defence Labour Banks was introduced in this State on the lines envisaged by the Government of India primarily to mobilise human and material resources in rural areas and educate the masses with regard to the implications of the Chinese aggression and its challenge to our culture and democratic way of living.

Village Volunteer Force is a purely voluntary organisation consisting of volunteers in the age-group of 18-50 years, who undertake to render free-labour of one day in a month or pay cash in lieu of labour. Its programme consists of (1) Production, (2) Mass Education and (3) Village Defence.

Based, on the recommendations of the Committee appointed by the Government of India, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, Union Minister for Agriculture, this Department have issued instructions merging the Village Volunteer Force and Defence Labour Banks into a single organisation now known as "Village Volunteer Force" which enrol only those members who undertake to give a minimum of twelve days free labour for programmes or cash in lieu thereof in a year. It was also ordered that in implementing the programmes of Village Volunteer Force agriculture programme should be given priority. Subsequently in view of the decision taken by the Conference on Community Development and Panchayati Raj held at New Delhi from 20th to 22nd July 1964 instructions were issued to all concerned that the focus of the Village Volunteer Force might be restricted to the implementation of the production programmes, utilising voluntary labour.

As per the reports received upto the end of March, 1965, 16,069 villages have prepared agricultural production programmes and have constructed 3,958 field channels. As many as 4,954 villages have taken up land reclamation.

Up to the end of March, 1965 about 26,27,500 persons have enrolled themselves as volunteers of whom 2,84,410 are women. The following statement indicates the achievement of the work done by Village Volunteer Force.

Number of Man-days promised	.. 77,82,400
Number of Man-days programmed for utilisation	.. 40,58,700
Number of Man-days actually utilised.	.. 21,25,731
Value of the Contribution in Kind	.. 17,82,069
Amount of Cash deposited in lieu of labour	.. 8,79,700
Value of the Work Done	.. 30,00,000

#### AMENITIES AND WORKS PROGRAMME :

Panchayati Raj Engineering wing was mainly incharge of following schemes during the year :

(1) Communications, (2) Buildings, (3) Minor Irrigation, (4) Rural Water Supply, (5) Protected Water Supply, (6) Crash Programme Godowns and Roads.

The above schemes are implemented through Panchayati Raj institutions viz., Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samithis and this Department executed those works for and on behalf of Panchayati Raj institutions.

*Communications Plan Schemes.*—Under this head works were executed under the following Plan Schemes :

(1) Roads-in-village plans, (2) Development of roads in Telangana region with the grant provided by Regional Committee, (3) Other roads spillover works, (4) Other roads new works.

Under item 1 above i.e., Roads-in-village plans there were as many as 63 works (Road works and Bridge works) at different stages of execution at the beginning of the year 1963-64. Those works were continued during 1964-65. Apart from those works, 162 new works were sanctioned for execution at an estimated cost of Rs. 82.82 lakhs with a contribution of about Rs. 23.55 lakhs. These works were also put on ground in some cases and in other cases, estimates are under preparation. The budget provision for this scheme during 1964-65 was Rs. 16.00 lakhs, which was released to Zilla Parishads as grant-in-aid for utilising the same on works. A statement showing the grants released to each Zilla Parishad during 1964-65 is exhibited in Volume II of this report.

*Development of Roads in Telangana Area.*—This is a scheme which came into existence during Third Plan period. The Regional Committee accords sanction for execution of works. A programme costing Rs. 50.00 lakhs for each Zilla Parishad of Telangana region for road works for 5 years was approved. This approved programme provides for laying of new roads to a length of 3,144 miles and to metal the roads to a length of 392 miles in 9 districts of Telangana. From the beginning

of the schemes, roads to a length of 1,118 miles were completed and many roads are at different stages and yet to be completed. During 1964-65 a sum of Rs. 146.50 lakhs in all was made available to the 9 Zilla Parishads in Telangana out of which the actual expenditure was Rs. 102.32 lakhs which is inclusive of a sum of Rs. 16.48 lakhs excess spent during 1963-64 *vide* Statement in Volume II. The balance grant will be spent during 1965-66, within the period of 12 months from the date of issue of Government Order.

*Other Roads—Spillover Works.*—There are 67 works under execution in Andhra districts only (except Srikakulam) with a total length of 162 miles and 3 bridge works. The scheme was in operation for a considerably long time and the works are at various stages requiring completion.

*Other Roads—New Works.*—Under this scheme incomplete works of previous years were executed during the year 1964-65. The incomplete works on 1-4-1964 were seven (six roadworks and one causeway), out of which 3 road works were completed in all respects and the remaining works were in progress. The provision in 1964-65 under this scheme was Rs. 1.15 lakhs which was released to the five Zilla Parishads.

*Communication—Non-Plan.*—The following are the non-Plan schemes executed during 1964-65 under the head communications :

(a) Maintenance of ex-District Board Roads, (b) Upgrading of roads around sugar factories, (c) C.R.F. works, (d) Flood damaged roads.

*Maintenance Grant.*—There are as many as 8,100 miles of roads vested with Zilla Parishads to be maintained. For this purpose Government have been providing grant-in-aid to Zilla Parishads every year. The grant provided for this purpose in 1964-65, was Rs. 77.00 lakhs. It was made available to the Zilla Parishads in two instalments, and can be spent in 12 months.

*Upgrading Roads around Sugar Factories.*—Under this programme, roads around sugar factories which are being used for conveying sugarcane are being upgraded to withstand the traffic. There is a Master Plan for this purpose. A sum of Rs. 40.0 lakhs was released to 7 Zilla Parishads *viz.*, (1) Srikakulam, (2) Visakhapatnam, (3) East Godavari, (4) West Godavari, (5) Krishna, (6) Chittoor and (7) Nizamabad during 1964-65.

*C.R.F. Works.*—This scheme was under execution by Highways Department till 31-3-1964, except 5 works originally sanctioned. From 1-4-1964, it was ordered that the C.R.F. works taken up under Zilla Parishads Roads should also be executed by P.R.E.S. There are 19 such works most of them are pending due to delay in land acquisition proceedings or for want of sanction of revised estimates.

*Flood Damaged Works—Normal Grants.*—Every year due to heavy rains and floods, roads are being damaged in some districts. In order to restore the traffic, it is necessary to repair such roads immediately. A survey taken up during 1963-64 revealed that a sum of about Rs. 100.00 lakhs is required to repair such roads to normal standards. During the year 1963-64 a sum of Rs. 7.50 lakhs was made available.

During 1964-65 a sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs was made available by Government to effect repairs to the flood affected roads.

*Flood Damages—Special Grant.*—During September-October 1964 there were heavy rains and consequent floods in this State particularly in East Godavari, Krishna, Guntur and Mahboobnagar districts, where the damages to roads were estimated at Rs. 56.87 lakhs. As decided at the special meetings of the Collectors held at Hyderabad 40% of the total damages amounting to Rs. 22.75 lakhs was made available by the Government to Zilla Parishads and Samithis as grant-in-aid during 1964-65.

Apart from the above schemes nine road works were taken up in East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Nellore districts under fisheries grant under Crash Programme, at a cost of Rs. 14.56 lakhs.

*Buildings.*—During the year 1964-65 construction of four major buildings for Zilla Parishad offices were completed at Guntur, Warangal, Mahaboobnagar and Adilabad. Buildings at Nalgonda, Medak and Anantapur were in progress. But the Zilla Parishad office building at Medak was at standstill due to alterations in design, etc. Major additions to the existing Zilla Parishad office building at Hyderabad were also completed during the year under reference.

*School Buildings in Telangana.*—During the end of 1963-64 the Regional Committee has indicated an allotment of Rs. 4.00 lakhs for each of 9 Zilla Parishads in Telangana from the additional resources of Telangana for construction of high school buildings. Each Zilla Parishad has taken up a number of school buildings. There was an unspent balance of Rs. 25.65 lakhs at the beginning of 1964-65 and only a sum of Rs. 17.22 lakhs could be spent during 1964-65.

During 1964-65 Regional Committee indicated a further allotment for school buildings on 50:50 basis between Zilla Parishads Samithis and a sum of Rs. 65.00 lakhs was released by Government during December 1964 and March 1965.

*Minor Irrigation.*—This Department is incharge of restoration of minor irrigation tanks with an ayacut of 25 acres, and less and maintenance of tanks with an ayacut of 200 acres in Andhra and 100 acres in Telangana.

But the Department, had to depend on Public Works Department for supply of estimates technically sanctioned during the year 1964 (up to end of July 1964) as the powers to investigate and prepare estimates for restoration of tanks and creation of new sources were delegated to the engineers of Public Works Department. Subsequently it has been decided that survey and investigation of the minor irrigation sources upto 25 acres should be done by this Department.

As there are as many as 42,000 minor irrigation sources under the control of Panchayati Raj institutions to be restored, Government have sanctioned special staff consisting of 5 Divisions and 25 Sub-divisions for this purposes.

During 1963-64, a large allotment of Rs. 127.00 lakhs was made available for the Panchayati Raj institutions for restoration of direct

tanks which includes a sum of Rs. 24.00 lakhs for drought affected taluks, a major portion of which was released only in February, 1965 could not be spent before 31-3-1965.

A statement showing the financial and physical achievements under this scheme is exhibited in Volume II of this report.

Under maintenance scheme, a sum of Rs. 51.40 lakhs was made available to Panchayati Raj institutions during 1964-65. Due to heavy rains and floods during September, October 1964 considerable damages were caused to number of minor irrigation tanks. The damages were estimated to an extent of Rs. 72.55 lakhs. As the question of closing the breaches is an important item to be attended to on top priority, Government have sanctioned a special allotment of Rs. 29.02 during 1964-65, being 40 per cent of the total damages.

A statement showing the expenditure and physical achievements for the year 1964-65 is exhibited in Volume II of this report.

*Rural Water Supply.*—Under this scheme grants are being pooled up from the following heads:—

(1) L. D. Works, (2) Equalisation, (3) Community Development and (4) Social Welfare.

The grants allotted are distributed to Panchayat Samithis based on Blockwise index of needs. The grant and expenditure for the year under the different schemes are shown in Volume II of this report.

*Protected Water Supply.*—The Government have sanctioned in all 424 Protected water supply schemes for providing protected water supply to rural areas. The panchayats are very much enthusiastic to have protected water supply and there has been increasing demand for more and more schemes. The five investigation Sub-divisions sanctioned for investigation and preparation of estimates for this scheme started functioning from February 1965. Investigation of 252 schemes was completed and other schemes are under various stages of investigation and execution. The amounts released and expenditure incurred districtwise is shown in Volume II.

*Crash programme.*—Construction of 24 mendi level godowns and 200 Rural godowns at a total estimated cost of Rs. 31.00 lakhs was taken by the P.R.E.S. on behalf of the State Co-operative Department. The godowns are located in the following eleven districts:—

(1) East Godavari, (2) West Godavari, (3) Krishna, (4) Guntur, (5) Nellore, (6) Kurnool, (7) Chittoor, (8) Mahaboobnagar, (9) Warangal, (10) Nizamabad and (11) Karimnagar.

The works have to be executed on war-footing. The sites for the godowns have been handed over by the Co-operative Department during December 1964 and January 1965 and much time has been taken for arranging of controlled commodities like cement, G.C.I. sheets and placing the funds at the disposal of Executive Engineers. However the work has gained momentum by March, 1965 and almost all the godowns are expected to be completed by the end of June 1965. The statement showing the details of godowns and progress is exhibited in Volume II of this report,

*Coastal Roads.*— Construction of 9 road-works, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.456 lakhs to provide communication facilities to the coastal fishing villages have been taken by P.R.E.S. on behalf of Fisheries Department. These are at various stages of progress.

*Special Rural Manpower Programme.*—Special works programme was implemented in 105 Blocks, to provide employment to unemployed and under-employed people in villages, particularly during slack season. Under this programme, the Government of India, provided funds on the pattern of 50 per cent grant and 50 per cent loan. This is a Centrally sponsored scheme and is outside the State Plan ceiling. During the year 1964-65, the expenditure under this programme was Rs. 30.48 lakhs and employment generated was 14.10 mandays. Programme will be continued in Fourth Plan and the area of operation is also being extended.

The following statistical information is exhibited in Volume II of this report :

1. Statement showing the income and expenditure of the gram panchayats in the State on different heads during the years 1957-58 to 1964-65.
2. Statement showing the target and achievements under Community Development Programme in the State during 1964-65.
3. Statement showing the amounts released to Zilla Parishads during 1964-65 under Roads-in-Village Plans.
4. Statement showing the amounts released to Zilla Parishads during 1964-65 under Telangana Regional Committee for development of roads in Telangana area.
5. Statement showing the progress of expenditure under minor irrigation during 1964-65 plan special minor irrigation scheme for the restoration of breached and abandoned tanks.
6. Statement showing the progress of works under minor irrigation during 1964-65.
7. Statement showing the progress of expenditure under minor irrigation during 1964-65 (non-plan) for maintenance of minor irrigation sources.
8. Statement showing the progress of works under minor irrigation during 1964-65 (non-Plan).
9. Statement showing the protected water supply scheme grants allotted in 1963-64 and 1964-65 and expenditure up to March, 1965.
10. Statement showing the expenditure figures up to 31st March 1965 on godown works under Crash Programme.





## CHAPTER XI AGRICULTURE

### SEASON AND CROP REPORT :

The average rainfall during the year was 881.1 mms. against the normal rainfall of 908 mms.

During April negligible rainfall was received in the State except for moderate rainfall in East Godavari and Kurnool districts, and fair rainfall in Srikakulam district. In the month of May, moderate rainfall was received in the districts of West Godavari, Guntur, Anantapur, Chittoor and Hyderabad ; fair rainfall was received in Krishna district and light rainfall in the remaining districts. In the month of June, the rainfall was reported to be moderate in Krishna, Chittoor, Medak and Karimnagar districts, while it was fair in the remaining districts. During the last week of July, heavy rainfall was received in West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Cuddapah, Chittoor, Medak, Mahaboobnagar and Adilabad districts. It was moderate in Hyderabad district and fair in the remaining districts. During August, moderate rainfall was received in all the districts in the State except Nalgonda where drought was reported due to total failure of rains. In the first week of September, excessive rainfall was received in Mahaboobnagar and Medak districts while insufficiency of rains, was felt in Nellore, Nizamabad, Warangal and Nalgonda districts. In the second week of September, excessive rains were received in Chirala and Bapatla taluks of Guntur district due to which standing crops of rice were submerged. In the last week of September there were heavy rains from 27th to 29th in West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur and Mahaboobnagar districts, due to formation of a depression in the Bay of Bengal near Kakinada. An amount of 12" rainfall on 27th and 28th September was recorded in West Godavari and Krishna districts. Consequently, there were heavy and unprecedented floods in the river Krishna. There were also heavy floods in Budameru in Krishna district, Tammileru and Yerravagu in West Godavari district and Chandravanka in Guntur district. Heavy floods occurred in Guntur district due to several breaches of tanks and overflowing of drains. There were heavy floods in Wanaparthy taluk of Mahaboobnagar district due to several breaches to irrigation tanks, reservoirs and kuntas on account of heavy rain on 29th and 30th September. In October, there was moderate rainfall in Guntur district and there was no rainfall in Khanmam and Mahaboobnagar districts. In the remaining districts it was fair. In November, there was moderate rainfall in Guntur, Kurnool and Warangal while it was fair in Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, Chittoor, Guntur, Krishna, West Godavari and Nellore districts.

*Preparatory Tillage.*—During the Kharif season, preparatory tillage operations were timely in the State except in Medak, in Vayalpad, Chandragiri and Kalahasti taluks of Chittoor district, in red soil areas of Anantapur district where, they were slightly delayed for want of sufficient rains.

*Sowings.*—Sowings were also timely in the State except in Anantapur, Nalgonda and Hyderabad districts (Except Ibrahimpatnam taluk) for want of adequate rains. In Nalgonda, 25% of the sowings were only done in time.

*Transplantation.*—Transplantation of paddy crop was timely in the State except in the districts of Warangal, Nalgonda, Khammam and Nizamabad, wherein it was delayed due to insufficiency of rains.

During September, heavy damage to crops occurred, due to submersion of vast areas of lands under floods in West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur and Mahboobnagar districts. Crops were affected due to floods in West Godavari in about (1,46,309 acres), in Krishna (1,24,615 acres) in Guntur (68,191 acres) and in Mahboobnagar district (20,000 acres). The total area affected is estimated at 3,59,115 acres.

#### PLAN EXPENDITURE :

The expenditure on Plan schemes was Rs. 311.62 lakhs as against budget provision of Rs. 365.82 for 1964-65.

*Agricultural Production.*—In the fourth year of the Plan the achievements in food production are indicated below :

Name of the commodity	Unit (in lakhs)	Target during Third Plan	Addition- al pro- duction created up to 1963-64	Antici- pated total achieve- ment 1964-65 (at the end)		
<b>I. Foodgrains</b>						
a. Major and Medium Irrigation .	Lak tonnes	3.48	13.71	19.61		
b. Minor Irrigation	„	4.43				
c. Land Development and Soil Conservation.	„	2.14				
d. Fertilisers and Manures.	„	11.20				
e. Improved Agricultural Practices.	„	3.62				
	Total ..	27.78				
<b>Non-Food Crops.</b>						
		Achievements during		Anticipated achievements		
		1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
II. Oilseeds		4.00	1.02	0.95	0.81	0.80
III. Sugarcane		1.18	0.45	0.25	0.58	0.24
IV. Cotton		0.85	0.22	0.17	0.26	0.195

**MAIN ACTIVITIES:**

The activities of the Agricultural Department consist broadly of the following :

1. Agricultural Education.
2. Agricultural Research.
3. Agricultural Extension.
4. Agricultural Engineering.

**AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION:**

Due to transfer of the Agricultural Colleges at Bapatla and Tirupati from 1-7-64, to the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University, the activities of the department were confined to the running of three agricultural Schools at Suryapet, Yemmiganur and Ghantasala.

Sixty-one candidates were given training during the year under report. Four Officers were deputed for training abroad under the Inter-Institutional arrangements with Kansas State University, U.S.A., and one for training in Indian Agricultural Research Institute for training and one for training in Central Arid Zonal Research Centre at Jodhpur and two for training in Central Rice Research Institute Cuttack.

**AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH:**

Research work was conducted on the following food and non-food crops:

1. Rice.
2. Minor Millets (Ragi, Sajja, Korra, Maize),
3. Pulses.
4. Turmeric Oilseeds, Fruits and Vegetables, etc.
5. Sugarcane
6. Cotton.
7. Chillies.

*Rice* :—

Rice Research is conducted at the following 16 centres :

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Rajendranagar | 9. Masulipatnam. |
| 2. Maruteru.     | 10. Pulla.       |
| 3. Samalkot.     | 11. Anakapally.  |
| 4. Rudrur.       | 12. Wyra.        |
| 5. Nellore.      | 13. Dindi        |
| 6. Ragolu.       | 14. Yemmiganur.  |
| 7. Tenali.       | 15. Cuddapah and |
| 8. Warangal.     | 16. Adilabad.    |

As per the suggestion of Government of India and Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the Central, Regional and Sub-stations for rice research were established at Rajendranagar (Central) Nellore, Rudrur and Ragolu (Regional) and Masulipatnam and Pulla (Sub-stations.)

During the year, to combat the menace of stem-borer a separate research station was established at Tenali which area is endemic to

the pest. Work for the evolution of gall-fly resistant varieties of paddy at Warangal was intensified.

For the coastal saline areas, a short duration culture with white rice, culture 1827 has been released as M.C.M. 1. It is superior, to M.T.U. 9 in yield and resistance to salinity. Two more promising cultures *viz.*, Culture 1082 and Culture 75 are being further tested for yield and other characters. Cultures 3778 (Basangi Krishna Katukalu) and M. 1834 (Molagolukulu) culture 1781 (Akkullu) were running further trials before release.

To introduce non-lodging and higher fertiliser response in the existing varieties, the popular improved varieties like S.L.O.-13, R.D.R.4, M.T.U.-1, M.T.U.-9, M.T.U.-15, H.R.-5, 12, 19 and H.R.-35 were crossed with Japanese types, Indonesian bulu types and Taiwan indica dwarf type Tailhiung Native I. The cultures in the advanced generation are under study. A total of 195 improved varieties from other States of India and other rice growing countries of the world were studied for their yield and other characters. At Rajendranagar Latesail from Assam rewarded the highest yield of 1503 Kgs. per acre. At Tenali the Indonesian varieties rewarded less stem-borer incidence (17 to 22%) with increased yields. At Warangal a trial was laid out to find out the extent of gall-fly acreage by planting 50, 60 and 70 days oldseedlings in singles, doubles and triples with spacing of 6" x 6", 8" x 8" and 10" x 10". Seedlings of 60 days showed the least damage with highest yield. Spacing of 8" x 8" gave the highest yield of 1318 kgs. with an incidence of 9.45%.

#### OTHER CROPS :

Research work on millets was undertaken at Lam and other centres. Research stations were established at Chejarla, Nellore district, Adialbad and Warangal. Permanent sites were acquired for Vizianagaram and Dhone.

Research work on maize was strengthened by adding Entomology and Pathology units on the existing Maize Research Station at Amberpet.

Pulses improvement work was carried on at Rajendranagar, Peddapuram, Kadiri, Warangal, Sangareddy, Guntur, Ragolu, Kurnool and Madhira.

Research work on sugarcane was carried at Anakapally for the Coastal region, Rudrur for Telangana region and at Perumailapalli in Chittoor district for Rayalaseema districts.

200 samples of cotton were analysed at the Technological Laboratory at Nandyal. Research work was also carried at Adoni, Tenali, Gudivada, Nellore, Narasaraopet, Masula, Amadalavalasa and Madhira.

An All-India Meeting of Chillies Research Workers was held at Bapatla and workers from all States participated in the discussions. One of the recommendations was with a view to secure fresh markets for chillies attention to be made to evolve highly coloured chillies.

Research work on oilseeds was carried out at Oil Seed Research Station at Yemmiganur Regional Oil Seed Research Station, Kadiri and Karimnagar.

**HORTICULTURE :**

*Mango and Gauve.*—At Sangareddy Fruit Research Station, out of 288 mango varieties on the station, 94 have been evaluated as promising. Excellent keeping quality was noticed in Papaya and Manoranjan varieties. Side-grafting was found equally successful like veneer-grafting. Benishan grafted Boppakai polyembryonic mango registered better growth than other root stocks. In annonas the cross between Atemoya X Washington sithapal were adjudged as promising on the basis of fruit quality. In gauve the cross between  $\frac{1}{2}$  Allahabad and Kohir was adjudged as promising on the basis of fruit quality.

In addition to this, research work on banana at Research Station, Tanuku, cashew at Research Station, Bapatla, melon and betelving at Cuddapah was also carried on during the year.

At Sub-Humid Tropical Horticultural Research Station, Tirumalai Tirupati yellow passion fruit and ocimum kilimanjaricum performed well under the local conditions. Plants of eucalyptus hybrid were also making vigorous growth.

Forty trainees were admitted at Hyderabad for gardeners training out of whom 34 candidates had successfully completed the course and were awarded certificates. Vegetable Research Station, Kurnool conducted research on brinjal, tamato, benda, etc.

*Kitchen garden Scheme in Twin Cities.*—The kitchen garden staff are responsible for laying 2500 numbers of kitchen gardens in twin cities. Every backyard holder with more than a cent of land is eligible to have the subsidy worth of Rs. 3 in kind i.e., Rs. 1 worth of vegetable seed and Rs. 2 worth of plant protection material.

During the year, 140 kilos of vegetable seed, 1,11,000 numbers of vegetable seedlings, 2,000 plant protection packets, 2,000 fertilizer packets were supplied to the public.

*Fruit Plants.*—5,277 numbers of Anabeshahi, 918 mango, 574 phalsa, 956 citrus and 1,006 other fruit plants were supplied during the year to the public.

*Grape Vines.*—Free technical advice and subsidy at Rs. 10 per vine to a maximum of Rs. 100 per individual is permissible under this scheme. An amount of Rs. 6,950 was distributed among 175 house owners of twin cities, adding about 695 new vines to the area under grape.

19,442 vines were planted bringing about 145 acres under cultivation in Cuddapah district and 2,872 vines covering 19 acres in Anantapur district.

*Vegetable Seeds.*—A total quantity of 15,58,755 kgs. and 8,98,800 numbers of various types of vegetable seeds and seedlings were sold to the public and an amount of Rs. 22,099.21 Ps. was realised.

*Fruit Preservation Factory.*—Studies on anti-microbial properties of orange peel oil in preserving the quality of lemon and pineapple juice were undertaken. Studies were also conducted to assess the recovery of juice from different fruits in relation to size, maturity, etc. Attempts were made to preserve Anab-e-shahi grape by canning and by dehydration. The total sales of fruit products amounted to Rs. 1,44,248.80 Ps.

plus by-products worth of Rs. 841 as against Rs. 1,02,450 as working expenses.

#### AGRI-CHEMISTRY :

The Agricultural Chemistry Section was strengthened by adding a laboratory for radio tracer studies, pesticides laboratory, and soil survey unit for the lower Manair Project. The construction of buildings for radio-tracer laboratory was commenced.

846 samples including soils, irrigation waters, manure mixtures, plant material, etc., were analysed for different constituents. The two-soil testing service laboratories one at Rajendranagar and the other at Bapatla have analysed in all 11,963 soil and 232 water samples during the year and suitable recommendations made. 713 compost samples were analysed for moisture total Nitrogen at Bapatla and Rajendranagar Soil Survey Schemes.

The Soil Correlator inspected surveyed areas under Nagarjunasagar Project for mapping the soil survey work. Maps were finalised for 2.3 lakh acres under right canal and 4.8 lakh acres under left canal.

Preliminary and profile survey was carried out in respect of 3,42,530 and 4,27,059 acres respectively.

Preliminary survey of 1,89,500 acres and profile survey of 1,58,000 acres was completed during the year under Pochampad Soil Survey Schemes. 1,500 soil samples and 56 water samples were analysed for org. carbon in the soil. 17,471 acres have been surveyed and 174 profiles were examined under Integrated Soil Survey Scheme T.B.P., H.L.C. and K.C. Canal.

8,000 acres were surveyed during the year under Lower Manair Scheme. 714 samples (Soils Water, Manure Mixtures, Plant Material) were analysed during the year at Regional Research Laboratories, Bapatla and Rudrur.

#### AGRICULTURAL ENTOMOLOGY :

Research work in Agricultural Entomology was conducted in 12 centres by including scheme on bee-keeping at Tanuku.

Research work on crop diseases has been in progress mainly at Rajendranagar, Bapatla and Razole. During the year incidence of blasy disease was virulent in Anantapur, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Chittoor and Mahboobnagar districts.

*Agricultural Implements—Research and Testing.*—18 implements consisting of hoes, harrows, plough seed drills, ridges, puddles, trans-planters, scrapers, etc., were tested. The following implements were tested and modification made to improve their efficiency.

- (i) Groundnut Strippers,
- (ii) Top Dresser,
- (iii) Hand Thrasher,
- (iv) Raipur Paddy Hoe,
- (v) Sugarcane-Stripper.

Besides this, fabrication work was undertaken to manufacture peddle operator, groundnut pod, stripper, tripali, paddy thrasher, double furrow plough serrate sickles, star weeder, etc.

#### AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS :

445 agricultural experiments conducted in 65 agricultural research stations consisting of experiments on cultural, manurial, varietal insecticidal and pathological aspects were analysed and the data interpreted. 200 experiments in simple fertilizer trials were also analysed. 123 layout plans were chalked out for experimental stations.

#### CROP INSURANCE :

A draft report on crop insurance was submitted to the Committee appointed by the Government and this is under consideration of the Committee.

#### AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION :

*Multiplication of Improved Seeds in State Seed Farms.*—Use of improved seed is one of the most effective and easy methods for increasing the per acre yield without in any way increasing the basic cost of production. To ensure ideal conditions for multiplying foundation seed of high quality standards, there are at present, 29 large-sized seed farms and 32 medium and small-sized seed farms. In places where Government lands could not be secured, six wet seed farms on leased lands were established for multiplying improved paddy seed. In all an area of 4,861 acres was utilised for raising pure seed.

To ensure availability of improved seed within easy distances, 433 seed stores were constructed and handed over to Panchayat Samitis for stocking seeds, and other agricultural requisites.

Three seed stores have been constructed in permanent seed farms to provide adequate storage for foundation seed.

*Distribution of Improved Seeds.*—During the year 1964-65, a total quantity of 21,734 tonnes of improved seed of different crops was distributed in all the districts of the State, as shown below :—

Variety.	Quantity distributed in tonnes.
1. Paddy ..	17,616
2. Millets ..	1,634
3. Maize ..	75
4. Wheat ..	16
5. Oilseeds ..	2,197
6. Pulses ..	196
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>21,734</b>

*Green Manure.*—During the Third Five-Year Plan Period, it is programmed to increase the area under green manuring to 45 lakh acres from 32 lakhs acres covered by the end of the Second Plan Period.

Against a target of 500 M. tonnes of green manure seed, a total quantity of 1992-782 M. tonnes of green manure seed was distributed during the period under report.

3,67,344 hundred gram packets of green manure seed were distributed to the ryots, as against a target of 4,20,000 packets fixed for the year.

*Intensive Agricultural District Programme.*—In West Godavari district the crops covered by this programme are paddy of both seasons sugarcane, banana, chillies, tobacco, fruits, vegetables, coconut and groundnut in rice fallows.

This district which was originally delimited into 25 Blocks was reorganised into 16 Blocks with effect from 1-7-1964. Rs. 23.69 lakhs were spent on various items during 1964-65 and it is proposed to spend Rs. 26 lakhs during 1965-66.

During the year 1964-65, the total number of simple production plans prepared were 1,19,376 covering 895 villages in the entire district. With reference to farm plans each Agricultural Extension Officer was given 5 selected holdings to prepare detailed farm plans and maintain farm records.

During Rabi season 1964-65 an area of 19,347 acres in 8 Blocks covering 64 villages was brought under early second crop paddy. 10,556 quintals of quality seed were distributed during Khariff and 2,972 quintals during Rabi 1964-65.

Similarly 48,368 tonnes of nitrogenous and 1,174 tonnes of phosphatic fertilizers were distributed during the year.

3,076 soil samples were collected and 2,035 samples were got analysed at Bapatla.

Soil Testing Laboratory at Tadepalligudem has been completed and would go into operation in the year 1965-66. The total area treated under plant protection scheme during 1964-65 was 5,47,404 acres under paddy, 10,375 acres under sugarcane, 17,274 acres under chillies, 12,617 acres under vegetables, 4,346 acres under fruits and 388 acres under banana.

Construction of Agricultural Engineering Workshop at Tadepalligudem was nearing completion. The programme of using tractors for agricultural purposes is gaining ground and under this programme, 25 tractors were purchased and are stationed at Tadepalligudem. Up to the end of March, 1965, the following work was done:—

- (1) 508.32 acres single puddling.
- (2) 2,131.89 acres double puddling.
- (3) 196.50 acres tilling.
- (4) 710.10 hours trushing.



Total amount collected towards hire charges was Rs.44,741.48 Ps.

The result of crop cutting experiments conducted revealed that the yield per acre in rice has gone up from 1,227 lb. in 1963-64 to 1,475 lb. in 1964-65 (Khariff). The additional production of paddy in West Godavari district was 1,35,478 tonnes as against 32,566 in 1960-61.

In case of other crops covered by Agricultural District Programme in West Godavari District, the increase in percentage ranged between 16 to 20% over the control.

#### MODIFIED PACKAGE PROGRAMME :

The general approach to the Modified Package Programme is more or less similar to the Intensive Agricultural District Programme. In Modified Package Programme in addition to paddy, jowar, ragi, maize, sugarcane, cotton, banana and groundnut crops have been included with five additional Village Level Workers and one Extension Officer (Agricultural) in each Block. This programme was implemented in 10 districts covering 4,781 villages in 116 Blocks after deimitlation. In the first year 40% of the crop area was covered. During the second year 70% of the crop area (1964-65) and in 1965-66 100% of crop area would be covered.

Under this programme improved seeds are to be supplied with a subsidy of Rs. 2 per maund, pesticides at half cost, implements at 75% of their value. In addition, one power sprayer, one power duster, a mist blower and hand-operated sprayers will be provided. During the year crop production plans were prepared for 9,88,573 holdings and 6,575 demonstrations were arranged. The following quantities of improved seeds were distributed.

Paddy	..	5,854 M. Tonnes.
Millets	..	277 M. Tonnes.
Other crops		3,066 M. Tonnes.

The following quantities of fertilizers were utilised by cultivators in the villages covered by the Modified Package Programme.

1. Nitrogenous fertilisers in terms of Ammoniumsulphate .. 1,06,968 M. Tonnes.
2. Superphosphate .. 6,2,196 M. Tonnes.
3. Potassic fertilisers .. 11,726 M. Tonnes.

The following quantities of pesticides were used to control pests and diseases :—

1. BHC : 3684 M. Tonnes.
2. Endrin and Parathian 165931. Litres.

*Credit.*—A sum of Rs. 219.28 lakhs under co-operative short-term credit and a further sum of Rs. 236.05 lakhs under intensive manuring scheme were made available to agriculturists.

#### FERTILISERS :

As against 5.50 lakhs tonnes in terms of ammonium sulphate programmed to be distributed during 1964-65, Government of India

allotted 8.86 lakhs tonnes in terms of ammonium sulphate. Besides this, special allotment to the extent of 0.31 lakh tonnes exclusively for distribution to the growers of F. C. V. tobacco P216 F. cotton and package programmes in West Godavari district have also been received bringing the total allotment received during the year to 3.67 lakh tonnes in terms of ammonium sulphate. Against 3.67 lakh tonnes allotted 3.51 lakh tonnes have been received. The distribution of nitrogenous fertilizers was continued to be done through co-operatives on monthly basis. Supply of fertilisers to District Co-operative Marketing Societies was also continued to be made on consignment-cum-credit basis. With a view to provide longer credit facilities, Government have also sanctioned schemes extending the credit supply of fertilisers from wholesale to primary societies level and from primary societies to cultivators.

With a view to meet the credit requirements of such of the cultivators who are not members of co-operatives, the provision under Intensive Manuring scheme has been enhanced to Rs. 5 crores. The demand for fertilisers during the year under report was very high and the supply of fertilisers from Government of India was not commensurating with the growing demand. The F.C.O. has been in force in the State since 1-10-1958.

*Sugarcane Regulation and Supply Act.*—As in previous years cane areas were reserved, for all sugarcane factories under section 15 of the Andhra Pradesh Sugarcane Regulation of Supply and Purchase Act 1961.

The State Government issued an order under clause 4 of the Sugarcane Control Order 1955, read with the notification G. S. R. 263/Ess/Com/Sugarcane, dated 20-2-1964 of the Government of India compelling the grower members of Co-operative Sugar Factories to supply cane. They have agreed to supply to the factories without fail.

As per the Andhra Pradesh Khandasari Sugar Manufacturers Licensing Order 1963, the Director of Agriculture has so far issued licenses for establishment of 41 new Khandasari units.

By crushing 25.91 lakh tonnes of cane, the sugar factories produced 2.44 lakhs tonnes of sugar by the end of March 1965 as compared to 1.96 lakh tonnes of sugar produced during the same period of 1964.

#### LOCAL MANURIAL RESOURCES:

Against a target of 208.71 lakh tonnes under rural compost, a total quantity of 196.56 lakh tonnes was prepared during the year.

Department of Municipal Administration implements the scheme for manufacture of urban compost and also its distribution through the Municipalities. The Street Compost Development Officer, Regional Compost Development Officer and the Compost Inspectors inspect the compost yards of Municipalities and panchayats, and guide them in scientific manufacture of compost. The results of using superdigested compost trials conducted in Krishna district indicated that superdigested compost gave an increased yield of 1.6% in the case of paddy and 5.8% in the case of vegetables (Lady's fingers).

A special scheme under "Crash Programme" for the supply of hand rotary sieves to the Municipalities doing compost work has been

sanctioned by the Government of India. Provision of the sieves and the compost yards would help the purchasers to clean and lift good quality compost. 63 units of sieves were supplied to 35 Municipalities. During the year a total amount of Rs. 60,600 was sanctioned to 21 panchayats for facilitating composting.

#### PLANT PROTECTION:

Under the scheme Subsidised Distribution of Plant Protection Appliances a provision of Rs. 5.5 lakhs was sanctioned by the Government for the year 1964-65 to distribute (2750) units to the cultivators at 50% subsidy rates. The details of progress made under the scheme are given below :—

Provision 1964-65	Expendi- ture	Target	Achievements
Rs. 5.5 lakhs	Rs. 5.37 lakhs.	2,750	3,403 hand-sprayers and dusters including 12 power- sprayers.

*Scheme for Large Scale Spraying on Paddy Nurseries Against Rice-Stem-borer in Krishna and Guntur Districts.*—Government sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 90,000 under the scheme to undertake a large scale spraying programme during the Rabi season of 1964-65 for raising pest and disease free paddy nurseries over an extent of 10,000 acres in Krishna and Guntur districts to provide healthy and robust seedlings to cover one lakh acres of transplanted crop. The scheme has helped in transplanting one lakh acres of paddy area in Krishna and Guntur districts with healthy and robust seedlings and resulted in increased yield from these one lakh acres of paddy area. It is estimated that the scheme would contribute an additional production of 15,000 tonnes of rice valued at Rs. 1 crore.

*Flood Relief Measures.*—As a flood relief measure to the cultivators a sum of Rs. 14 lakhs was sanctioned for purchase and distribution of pesticides at 50% subsidised rates in the flood affected districts of West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur and Mahaboobnagar.

*Scheme for Control of Pests and Diseases of Crops.*—There was a plan provision of Rs. 23.00 lakhs for the year 1964-65 under the scheme for the control of pests and diseases of crops and of this an amount of Rs. 22.50 lakhs was spent during the year 1964-65. Under non-Plan a provision of Rs. 54 lakhs was made available for distribution at 50% subsidised rates throughout the year. As against this a sum of Rs. 53.63 lakhs was spent during the year.

*Aerial Operation.*—The role of aircraft in undertaking large scale pest control measures rapidly is being increasingly recognised by the farmers in this State and every year sizeable areas are treated with the aid of aircraft. During the year, aerial operations were conducted on 17,273 acres in Guntur District on second crop paddy by obtaining the services of a beavre plane from the Government of India.

*Community Awards.*—Government of India have announced that this State has won the following awards for the year 1961-62 based on the production estimates of foodgrains,

*State Level Awards.*—In Andhra Pradesh the increase in foodgrain production has been 15% during 1961-62 over the average production of the preceding three years. The State therefore became eligible for the State level award of Rs. 75,000.

*District Level Awards.*—Similarly, the district level awards were won by the districts of Nalgonda, Visakhapatnam, Karimnagar, Srikakulam, Warangal, Medak, Nizamabad, West Godavari, Mahaboobnagar, East Godavari, Nellore and Khammam for recording increase in yields of 15% above as compared to the last three years' average. Nalgonda district has won the Rajya Kalash by showing highest yield of 50%. The value of each district level award is Rs. 15,000. Thus the State has become entitled to several awards whose total value comes to Rs. 2.55 lakhs for 1961-62 awards announced by the Government of India.

*Khariff and Rabi Production Campaigns.*—The seasonal Khariff and Rabi campaigns were continued during 1964-65. The campaigns were confined to areas not covered by :

1. I A D P (Intensive Agricultural District Programme);
2. Modified Package Programme; and
3. Intensive Dry Farming Scheme.

The following incentives were provided to the ryots under the programme :—

(a) Short term credit of Rs. 30.00 lakhs @ Rs. 120 per individual was disbursed and the credit provided under the campaigns was restricted to the farmers whose holdings do not exceed 10 acres in extent. One acre of wet land being regarded as two acres of dry land.

(b) Subsidised sale of pesticides @ 50% of the cost limiting the expenditure on subsidy to Rs. 90,000.

#### *Sugarcane Development :*

The Sugarcane Development Scheme consists of running Sugarcane Liaison Farms in the factory areas at Bobbili, Yellamanchili, Samalkot, Tanuku, Vuyyur and Chittoor in co-operation with the factory managements at these places and carrying out intensive cane development work in 29 cane growing taluks of the State. On the Liaison Farms research work to solve problems of purely local nature is taken up besides testing their commendations made by the main Sugarcane Research Station, Anapakalli for their suitability to the zone.

#### *Cotton Development :*

According to the target fixed for the State, a total production of 2 lakh bales of cotton has to be achieved by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan, by adopting different measures of improvement under the Co-ordinated Cotton Development Scheme and increasing the area of P216 F cotton in the rice fallows of coastal districts. The breakup of targets for the year 1964-65 was 12,000 bales under Co-ordinated Cotton Development Scheme and 8,000 bales from P. 216 F. cotton.

*Co-ordinated Cotton Development Scheme.*—Under the Co-ordinated Cotton Development Scheme large scale multiplication and distribution of improved strains of cotton was taken up by organising seed farms on all the important cotton tracts.

An intensive drive was given for increased production of cotton and the cotton growers were advised and assisted in adopting the improved techniques of cultivation. The total estimated production during 1964-65 was about 22,000 bales. The pickings of P. 216 F. cotton were still in progress.

*Package Scheme for P216 F Cotton.*—A package scheme for the development of 36,000 acres of P216 F cotton in the rice fallows of Krishna, Guntur, Srikakulam, West Godavari, Kurnool and Cuddapah districts was sanctioned by Government for the third year. Subsidies at Rs. 9 per quintal of cotton seeds, supply of hand operated sprayers and dusters on 50% cost to a value of Rs. 3,30,000 were given as incentives to the cotton growers. Water supply under different channels was assured by Public Works Department. A special quota of 3,600 tonnes of ammonium sulphate and 1,888 tonnes of urea was also supplied for the cotton crop through the departmental depots.

*Package Scheme on Sea Island Cotton.*—Another notable achievements under cotton development in the State during this year was the successful implementation of a package scheme on Sea Island Cotton. An area of 516.20 acres was covered under this scheme as against a target of 500 acres in T.B.P. area of Kurnool district, Krishna and Guntur districts. Subsidies at Rs. 9 per quintal on seeds, 50% subsidy upto a maximum of Rs. 75 on pesticides, Rs. 50 on fertilisers and supply of 50 hand-operated sprayers and 50 dusters on half cost were given as incentives to cotton growers. The crop from 300 acres in Yemmiganur area has been harvested and total quantity of 1,20,100 kgs. of kapas was obtained, the average yield being 400 Kgs. of kapas per acre. Some individual cultivators have also obtained yields ranging from 630 Kgs. to 1070 kgs. The pickings of kapas from the crop in Krishna and Guntur districts has been completed. The total production is estimated to be about 30,000 kgs.

*Mass Plant Protection Campaign.*—This scheme envisages supply of plant protection chemicals free to the cultivators for compact blocks P216 F cotton (at Rs. 45) per acre in Krishna district and 100 acres of Lakshmi Cotton (at Rs. 15 per acre) in Kurnool district with a view to induce the cultivators to take up plant protection measures systematically. The targetted areas have been covered.

*Integrated Oilseeds Development Scheme.*—The scheme was continued for the year 1964-65, with an Oilseeds Extension officer at State level, 5 Assistant Extension Officers in the districts and one Assistant Oilseed Research Officer at Rajendranagar. Four package programmes have been implemented under groundnut during the year 1964-65. Against a total area of 11,50,840 acres, an area of 11,34,589 acres was under improved practices under groundnut. A total production of 2,94,284 tonnes was achieved against a target of 3,06,164 tonnes. Under castor an area of 2,76,064 acres covered under improved practices and a total production of 3,318 tonnes was achieved against a target of 5,874 acres. Under sessamum an area of 33,736 acres was covered under improved agricultural practices.

The tobacco extension scheme continued to be in operation in East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur and extended to Rayalaseema and Telangana regions during 1964. 6,956 Kgs. of improved seeds

were distributed and 2285 soil samples analysed and proper recommendations of fertilisers schedule was given during the year.

*Coconut Development Scheme.*—A total number of 1,99,600 seed nuts were procured for raising pedigreed seedlings. 1,46,562 seedlings were distributed. An area of 45,720 acres was brought under improved cultural methods. 120 demonstration plots were laid. 1,10,592 coconut plants were treated against pests and diseases. 60 films shows were arranged. The suitability of soils in Nagarjunasagar Project has been investigated and an area of 1,000 acres proposed to be covered in Vizag district under auspices of Central Land Mortgage Bank, Hyderabad.

*Fruit Development Scheme.*—Against the total allotment of 5.00 lakhs under fruit development scheme, an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs was released to Samithis through Zilla Parishads.

*Cashewnut Development Scheme.*—An amount of Rs. 1.25 lakhs was released to Samithis through Zilla Parishads against the total allotment of Rs. 1.25 under loan provision. Under recurring an amount of Rs. 2,900 was spent during the year.

*Agency Development Scheme.*—A quantity of 1,906 tonnes of improved seed was distributed in Araku Valley agency area, against a target of 2,015 tonnes. A quantity of 9,723 tonnes rural compost was prepared 2137 and 1,909 acres were brought under green manuring and J.M.P.C. respectively. 1,120 demonstrations were conducted.

*Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation.*—An area of 19,52,897 acres was brought under Japanese method of paddy cultivation against the target of 2,00,000.

Districtwise particulars of targets and achievements are given in Volume II of this report.

#### EXPANDED NUTRITION PROGRAMME :

During 1964-65 four school gardens were newly established bringing the total number of gardens to 171. UNICEF under the plan of operations of the scheme have agreed to supply 100 pump sets and 200 sets of garden tools, for the school gardens out of which 56 oil engines and 85 electric motors and 141 sets of garden tools were supplied by the end of March 1965. Under the plan of operations UNICEF had agreed to supply exotic varieties of vegetable seed for demonstration in the school gardens. During the year under report it had supplied a total quantity of 306 kgs. of vegetable seeds both Khariff and Rabi seasons. During 1964-65 a quantity of 4,12,175 lbs. of vegetables and fruits were produced from 171 school gardens which were made available for mid-day meal programme of the school children.

*Dry Farming Scheme in Anantapur and Adilabad Districts.*—For efficient administration, the two districts were bifurcated with two District Agriculture Officers for each district. Anantapur and Penukonda are the headquarters of the two officers in Anantapur district. Similarly Adilabad and Mancherla are the headquarters of the two District Agriculture Officers of Adilabad District. Five additional V. L. Ws. were sanctioned to each Block covered by this programme

## 1. Area covered during the Kharif ad Rabi.

(a) Anantapur District	5,64,200 acres	
(b) Adilabad District	2,79,200 acres	
(c) Seeds distributed		
(i) Anantapur	{ Millets 82617 M. Tonnes Pulses 4.295 M. Tonnes Others 109.197 M. Tonnes.	
(ii) Adilabad		
(d) Fertilisers		
	} Nitrogenous fertilisers in terms of ammonium sulphate. superphosphate	
(i) Anantapur		1429 M. Tonnes
(ii) Adilabad		151 M. Tonnes.
(e) Pesticides BHC, 133 M. tonnes (2) Endrin 3500 litres		
(f) Credit made available.		
(i) Anantapur	} Intensive manure scheme and taccavi 6.20 lakhs.	
(ii) Adilabad		

*Crop Competitions.*—The crop competitions were conducted during the year 1964-65. The number of crop competitions enlisted under each crop during the year were as follows :

(a) Paddy	29,184
(b) Jowar	5,551
(c) Groundnut	5,157
(d) Sugarcane	3,347

The State prizes were awarded to the winners in competitions held during 1963-64 at a special function held during the Horticulture Show held as part of the All India Industrial Exhibition at Hyderabad. The following are the State prize winners in the crop yields.

*Paddy* 1963-64.—Sri M. Ganganna, Yemmiganur, Adoni Taluk, Kurnool District was awarded State Prize under paddy crop competition obtaining 5,240 kgs. in an acre.

*Jowar.*—Sri. M. Thimma Reddy, Suddamalla village, Koilkuntla Taluk, Kurnool District was awarded State prize under jowar for recording an yield of 840 kgs. per acre.

*Groundnut.*—Sri Avugadda Satyanadi Narayana Murthy, Marepalli village, Chodavaram Taluk, Visakhapatnam district was awarded State prize under groundnut with yield 2,050 kgs. per acre.

*Sugarcane.*—Sri R.S.R.K. Ranga Rao, Bhadur, Bobbili, Srikakulam district was awarded State Prize under sugarcane crop competition yield per acre 107.3 tonnes.

## IRRIGATION PROJECTS:

*Nagarjuna Sagar Project.*—The mighty Nagarjuna Sagar Project is expected to irrigate about 20 lakh acres covering over 1,000 villages both on the right and the left sides of the project area. Introduction of irrigation envisages re-orientation of agriculture and there is bound to be major change in the cropping pattern. The cropping pattern envisaged in the approved Master Plan aims at 5.80 lakh acres, under irrigation by June, 1966.

The following schemes are being implemented under Nagarjuna-sagar Project area :—

1. Demonstration Farms.
2. Land Reclamation.
3. Agricultural Research Stations.
4. Soil Survey.
5. Localisation.

A comprehensive revised Master Plan was approved by Government in Memorandum No. 388, Agri. II (2) 64-5, dated 3-3-1965.

*Government Waste Lands.*—Of the blocks selected, only 4 blocks on the left side, and 2 blocks on the right side have been ordered by the Government for transferring to Agriculture Department. 80 acres have been reclaimed upto February 1965, and 5,000 acres surveyed in blocks I and II of the right side. Work is in progress. A comprehensive scheme involving an outlay of about Rs. 6 crores for machinery and staff to complete reclamation in 1.16 lakh acres has been prepared. A comprehensive scheme for organising seed farms under cotton, paddy, groundnut, green manure to cover entire ayacut has been prepared. 24 demonstration farms on right side and 8 farms on left side have been organised during 1964-65. These farms are in charge of two Gazetted Officers, 2 Assistant Agronomists, Narasaraopet and Huzurnagar. This is under administrative control of the Special Collector, Nagarjuna Sagar Project, Vijayapuri North. The headquarters of the Special District Agriculture Officer hitherto at Narasaraopet was shifted to Vinukonda in 1964. An extent of 1,45,492.79 acres was localised observing  $\frac{1}{3}$  wet  $\frac{2}{3}$  irrigation dry pattern and under wet mostly saline and alkaline areas were included. The area of  $\frac{2}{3}$  irrigated dry is for raising crops like, jowar, cotton, groundnut, chillies, maize and ragi.

*Publicity.*—The agricultural information and publicity programme of the department covered an additional ground of activity on documentary film production, large scale exhibitions, conducting of farm shows, an intensified radio support to the agricultural information.

A radio writing workshop was organised at Hyderabad during May 1964 under the auspices of Government of India and Ford Foundation. The workshops, training was held at national level discussing how a radio broadcast can help agricultural information communication and various details as to how agricultural information should be processed before forwarding to All India Radio. As follow-up of this programme, a liaison programme has been drawn up for a more frequent communication of agricultural information to All India Radio and to the radio rural forums. Special Chuanks of short duration have been allotted by the All India Radio for broadcast of news to farmers pertaining to Intensive Agricultural Districts and the I.A.D.P of West Godavari. The subjects and talkers for the rural programme in general and to radio rural forums in particular are periodically discussed and schedules drawn, progressive farmers are interviewed during the tours of Assistant Director of Agriculture (Publicity), and Agricultural Information Officer and the recorded tapes are forwarded to All India Radio for broadcast. Thus this year marked a special progress in respect of radio support to the agricultural information communication,



The Bharath Krishek Samaj organised a third National Agricultural Fair at Ahmedabad during January-March 1965. A batch of 12 progressive farmers drawn from all over the State was taken to Ahmedabad on a study tour to witness the National Agricultural Fair and to study the exhibits put up by other States.

Special campaigns have been launched in the year 1964-65 in Krishna and Guntur districts with regard to cultivation of P. 216, cotton in rice fallows. 458 film shows, 26 small scale exhibitions, 165 meetings and 148 fruit preservation demonstrations were conducted during the year.

#### AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING :

*Land Development.*—During the year 125 bulldozers were maintained. They worked for 50,216, hours and reclaimed 12,554 acres. Forty Crawler type of tractors were maintained exclusively for ploughing purposes, and they worked for 5,555 hours and ploughed 2,778 acres.

*Drilling Machinery.*—32 power drills and 92 hand-boring sets were maintained by the Department. 52 bores were sunk by the power drills covering 8,815 feet. The hand boring sets sunk 501 bores covering 63,274 feet.

*Distribution of Loans for Purchase of Electric Motors and Oil Engines.*—An amount of Rs. 108.69, lakhs was released to Panchayat Samithis for sanction of loans to cultivators for purchase of oil engines and electric motors. An amount of Rs. 0.46 lakh was released to the District Collectors for sanction of loans in non-Samithi areas.

An amount of Rs. 5 lakhs was released to District Collectors for sanction of loans to cultivators for purchase of tractors with implements. An amount of Rs. 1.95 lakhs was released to Panchayat Samithis for sanction of loans to cultivators for purchase of Krishi power tillers.

During the year 19 Kubota power tillers have been imported from Japan at a cost of Rs. 1.05 lakhs. Five of them are proposed to be retained by the Department for using in various agricultural research stations and the remaining 14 are proposed to be supplied to cultivators in various districts duly treating the cost as taccavi loan.

*Iron and Steel.*—The iron and steel control has been relaxed in agricultural quota except G.C. sheets. Registered stockists obtain their requirements for the released categories directly from the producers. In all the eleven districts of Andhra, the District Co-operative Marketing Societies function as the registered stockists for the districts. For the Telangana area the H.A.C.A., is catering to the needs of all districts, except Karimnagar where there is a registered stockist.

[Statement.

Distribution to cultivators is being done through sub-stockists in the districts. The supply position of iron and steel including G.C. sheets in the State during the Third Plan period is as follows :—

Year			Demand	Allotment by Government of India.	Receipts
1961-62	..	..	30,000	21,590	2,713
1962-63	..	..	30,000	7,452	2,765
1963-64	..	..	7,700	300	2,075
1964-65	..	..	6,580	360	1,894

(allotment is only for B.P. sheets).

*Soil Conservation.*—During the year 1964-65 soil conservation programmes were implemented in the districts of Chittoor, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Kurnool, Nellore, Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam. 21,900 acres were covered at an expenditure of Rs. 15.00 lakhs. Similarly soil conservation work in Telangana region was carried out in 14,028 acres at a cost of Rs. 7.32 lakhs. One Gazetted Officer was trained in soil conservation at Deharadun for about six months.

*Training Centre at Hyderabad.*—In the training centre at Hyderabad 50 Assistants and 120 Sub-Assistants were trained during 1964-65. The period of training for Assistants is 3 months and that of Sub-Assistants is four months.

*Soil Conservation Research Station.*—A Soil Conservation Research Station was established at Anantapur to conduct experiments pertaining to the low rainfall regions. During the year an area of 243.56 acres was acquired and necessary preliminaries were attended.

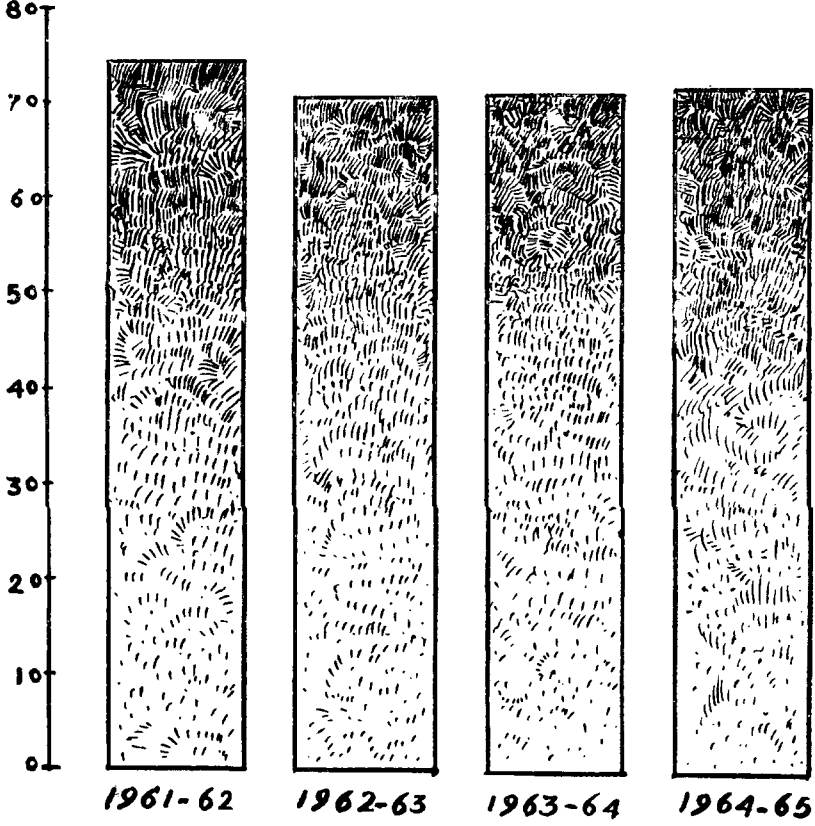
#### MARKETING DEPARTMENT :

*Market Arrivals in Regulated Markets*—The market arrivals of groundnut represented 52.8% of its production. The arrivals of major crops into the market during the year was not in appreciable quantities as compared to previous year except jaggery, sesamum and chillies. The arrivals of paddy, rice, jowar, Bengalgram in particular were on the decrease as compared to last year. However the arrivals of maize, ragi and other minor millets were on the increase. The decline in arrivals of paddy and rice is mainly due to withholding of stocks partly by producers and partly by millers with an expectation of higher prices in the off-season and due to the restrictions on inter-district movement of paddy and rice by Government. However there were increased arrivals of commercial crops into the regulated markets during the year as compared to previous year.

*Market Regulation*—During the year both the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act and the Hyderabad Agricultural Markets Act continued to be in operation in Andhra and Telangana regions respectively.

*Production of food grains in ANDHRA PRADESH*

IN LAKHS OF TONS.



in Andhra region. Hyderabad Market Committee with an income of Rs. 3,05,544 ranks first followed by Nizamabad and Warangal in Telangana region of the State.

The income of all Market Committees accounted for Rs. 47.65 lakhs during the year as compared to the income of Rs. 36.75 lakhs of last year showing an income of 10.90 lakhs over the last year.

The expenditure incurred by all the Market Committees during the year was Rs. 47.29 lakhs against Rs. 30.76 in the previous year, representing an increase of Rs. 16.53 lakhs over last year due to various developmental works undertaken by the Market Committees for the benefit of producer-cum-sellers.

*Takpatties*—There was adequate staff employed in the regulated markets of Telangana region for scrutinising of takpatties, i.e., sale slips so as to ensure correct payment of the sale proceeds due to the seller on the one hand and correct payment of market fees due to Market Committees on the other. The number of takpatties received in the regulated markets of Telangana region during the year under report was 18,45,554 out of which 9,20,461 takpatties were checked.

The checking of takpatties was quite satisfactory during the year under report as compared to last year as the percentage of checking in 25 markets was 50% and above.

*Market Committee Meetings*—Market Committees of Telangana region conducted the affairs of their respective markets satisfactorily during the year under report. In Andhra region the District Market Committees were functioning under the supervision of the District Collectors who are ex-officio Chairmen of the Market Committees under section 6 of the Market Act.

*Ameliorative Works*—The savings and the resources of the respective Market Committees are utilised to the extent possible for providing amenities like construction of riot sheds, water troughs, platforms, office buildings, godowns, compound walls, providing barbed wire fencing around the yard, parking spaces, digging of wells, fixing of motor pumpsets and electrification, etc., in the market yards for the benefit of both the producer-cum-sellers and buyers. A sum of Rs. 7,71,410 was spent during the year under report.

*Grading of Agricultural Produce*—Grading of Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937 of the Government of India which is better known as Agmark grading was carried out at different trade centres in respect of various commodities, viz., tobacco, ghee, sunhemp, til oil, etc., for the purpose of exports and premium price over ungraded commodities.

A comparative statement of the quantities of different agricultural commodities graded under Agmark, specifications together with their valuation during the year 1963-64 and 1964-65 are furnished below :—

Sl. No.	Commodity	Quantities graded in M. Tonnes		Value in Rs.	
		1963-64	1964-65	1963-64	1964-65
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Ghee..	4,458.1	3,210.3	2,61,85,749.00	2,17,77,018.00
2.	Tobacco	74,790.0	97,156.9	24,14,00,000.00	26,49,66,512.00
3.	Til Oil	159.7	187.4	4,69,651.75	6,44,039.00
4.	Sunhemp	347.4	275.0	4,55,500.00	2,93,000.00
5.	Rice..	10,987.5	1,992.9	82,30,445.48	1,30,45,62.20
6.	Eggs in No.	4,991.	..	998.00	..
7.	Sandalwood Oil.	..	16.9	..	2,55,1602.00
8.	Jaggery	..	5.0	..	4,000.00
9.	Acid Limes	..	111.0	..	59,800.00
10.	Oranges	..	2-5	..	1,710.00
11.	Myrolalams	..	885.0	..	5,31,000.00

The number of Agmark packers for various agricultural products as existed during the period ending 31-3-1965 is detailed below :—

Sl. No.	Agricultural Produce	Number of packers as on 31st March 1965.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Rice	58
2.	Ghee	56
3.	Til Oil	2
4.	Sunhemp	3
5.	Eggs	2
6.	Jaggery	8
7.	Acid Limes	23
8.	Oranges	1

Sl. No.	Agricultural Produce				Number of packers as on 31st March 1965.
(1)	(2)				(3)
9.	Mangoes .. .. .				4
10.	Myrobalams .. .. .				12
11.	Chillies .. .. .				4
12.	Turmeric .. .. .				1
13.	Tobacco .. .. .				360

Government have sanctioned 20 grading units, one each at the district level for the promotion of grading activities. These units were fully equipped with necessary appliances like balances, vernier calipers, graders, etc., to conduct demonstrations and undertake grading work whenever necessary to convince the producers of the utility of grading of produce.

*Commercial Grading* :—In order to enable the producers to realise better prices, commensurate with the quality and to provide pure and guaranteed stuff to the consumers, grading of agriculture produce on commercial basis was introduced at the very assembling state *i.e.*, at various assembling centres in the State.

The following quantities were graded as per commercial grade standards in different markets during the year under report.

Sl. No.	Commodity	Quantity graded as per Commercial grade standards	
		in Quintals	Value in Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>I. Amadalavalasa (Srikakulam District).</i>			
	(i) Jute .. .. .	10,700	7,44,000
<i>II. Anakapally (Visakhapatnam District).</i>			
	(i) Jaggery .. .. .	8,58,700	4,42,80,000
	(ii) Groundnut .. .. .	86,100	32,70,000
<i>III. Srikakulam.</i>			
	(i) Onion .. .. .	5	750

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>IV. Vijayanagaram (Visakhapatnam District).</i>			
(i)	Jute .. ..	5,500	3,33,000
(ii)	Chillies .. ..	520	13,000
<i>V. Tuni (East Godavari District).</i>			
(i)	Jaggery .. ..	9,596	5,29,930
(ii)	Gingelly .. ..	17,750	23,44,500
(iii)	Chillies.. ..	8,200	11,77,000
<i>VI. Kakinada.</i>			
(i)	Coconut (in No.) .. ..	19,09,900	4,50,725
<i>VII. Tadepalligudem (West Godavari District).</i>			
(i)	Paddy .. ..	26,440	10,27,185
(ii)	Jaggery.. ..	1,31,700	70,50,250
<i>VIII. Cuddapah.</i>			
(i)	Eggs (in No.) .. ..	15,000	3,000
(ii)	Groundnut .. ..	5,350	20,43,700
(iii)	Turmeric .. ..	3,590	3,94,900
(iv)	Coriander .. ..	20	3,200
(v)	Acid limes (in bags) .. ..	3,320	83,000
<i>IX. Chittoor.</i>			
(i)	Jaggery .. ..	25,970	11,79,500
(ii)	Groundnut .. ..	4,350	19,68,800
<i>X. Adoni (Kurnool District).</i>			
(i)	Groundnuts .. ..	54,943	43,69,354
<i>XI. Yemmiganur.</i>			
(i)	Groundnuts .. ..	58,651	48,38,958
<i>XII. Kadiri (Anantapur District.)</i>			
(i)	Groundnuts .. ..	2,17,856	1,81,91,590
<i>XIII. Hindupur.</i>			
(i)	Groundnut .. ..	9,279	7,37,756
(ii)	Jaggery.. ..	19,555	8,44,199
<i>XIV. Other Markets (Anantapur).</i>			
(i)	Groundnut .. ..	1,25,171	1,10,88,497
<i>XV. Badpally (M.B. Nagar District).</i>			
(i)	Groundnuts .. ..	40,410	37,59,004
(ii)	Caster .. ..	29,850	22,96,201
<i>XVI. Mahboobnagar.</i>			
(i)	Groundnuts .. ..	1,780	1,43,635

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>XVII. Nizamabad.</b>			
(i) Jaggery	.. ..	88	5,666
<b>XVIII. Medak.</b>			
(i) Jaggery ..	.. ..	3,257	1,72,698
<b>XIX. Sadasivpet (Medak).</b>			
(i) Onions ..	.. ..	48	637
<b>XX. Warangal.</b>			
(i) Castor seed	.. ..	2,125	1,57,646
(ii) Groundnuts	.. ..	5,855	4,96,438
<b>XXI. Bhongir (Nalgonda District).</b>			
(i) Castor Seed	.. ..	2,902	2,34,507
<b>XXII. Kareemnagar.</b>			
(i) Paddy ..	.. ..	98,475	12,43,785
(ii) Groundnut	.. ..	14,458	13,03,445
<b>XXIII. Bhainsa (Adilabad District).</b>			
(i) Cotton ..	.. ..	2,462	1,73,973

The scheme for grading of agricultural produce at three markets of Telangana Region, viz., Badepally, Bhongir and Warangal continued to be in operation during the year under report. The work of grading initiated on objective basis in many markets was satisfactory. The cultivators were reported to have been benefited by way of premium prices over ungraded stuff as a result of introduction of grading under commercial standards by the staff engaged under the grading units.

*State-owned Ghee Grading Laboratories.*—The Ghee Grading Laboratory at Muddanoor in Cuddapah district which started functioning from 28-12-1963 continued to function during the year 1964-65. 136 preliminary tests both physical and chemical were conducted at the laboratory for the quantity of 505.23 quintals of ghee graded during the year. The total fees collected towards the grading charges and lable charges was Rs. 5,552.99 during the year under report.

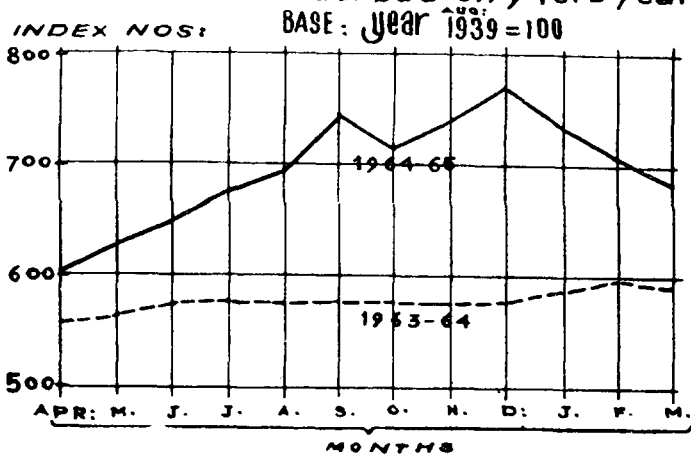
Two more ghee grading laboratories at Samalkot in East Godavari district and Vijayawada in Krishna district were sanctioned by the Government during the year. The laboratories have started functioning.

*Marketing Survey.*—The Department of Marketing conducted comprehensive surveys on the following agricultural commodities :

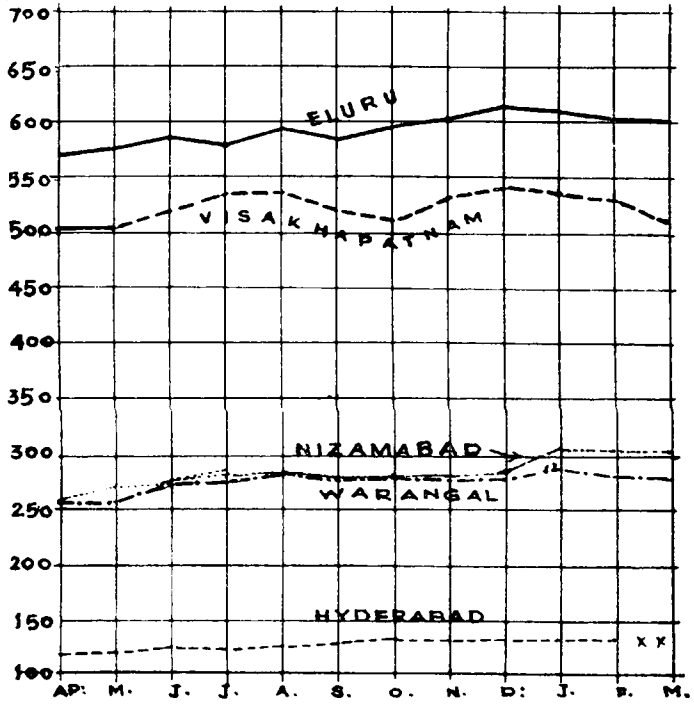
1. Rice.
2. Bananas.
3. Limes.
4. Mangoes.
5. Cashewnuts.
6. Tamarind.



Wholesale price index nos for principal commodities in Hyderabad city for 2 years.



Consumer price index nos for 5 centres  
index nos. IN ANDHRA PRADESH



Survey on groundnuts, chillies and coconuts initiated during the year was in progress.

Besides the above surveys, the Department also made various market enquiries on the average annual arrivals of important agricultural commodities from villages to unregulated markets and also the arrivals of non-notified agricultural commodities into regulated markets in the State. Information on cultivation, production of banana leaves, availability of groundnut shells, utilisation, period of availability, etc., rice bran oil in West Godavari district, production trends and exportable surplus of rice in Andhra Pradesh of West Godavari district cost of production per acre for various important agricultural crops, the list of important market centres in the State for the survey of regional transport, list of important market shandies, etc. framing of grade specifications for sesamum, linseed and castor seed wholesale trade centres in Cuddapah district for finalisation of District Gazetteer was also collected during the year under report.

*Survey of Unregulated Trade Centres.*—With the object of regulating the trade centres after enactment of the Integrated Markets Bill in Andhra Pradesh survey of various trade centres was also in progress in the State. During the year, the detailed survey was undertaken in respect of the following 24 trade centres : (1) Punganur, (2) Nagari, (3) Kajahasti, (4) Chittoor, (5) Yerraguntla, (6) Kodur, (7) Kondapuram, (8) Kurnool, (9) Tatipaka, (10) Amadalavalasa, (11) Bobbili, (12) Parvathipuram, (13) Pondur, (14) Anakapally, (15) Vijayanagar, (16) Agnampudi, (17) Kothavalasa, (18) Bhadrachalam, (19) Kesamudram, (20) Nakrekal, (21) Chityal, (22) Armoor, (23) Banskawa and (24) Yellareddi.

Government issued notification declaring Nakrekal and Chityal trade centres as regulated markets under the provisions of Hyderabad Agricultural Markets Act during the year.

Survey of cattle trade centres in Andhra Pradesh was also undertaken during the year.

*Improvement of Market Intelligence and Statistics.*—During the year under report, with the appointment of 11 whole-time Price Reporters, the number of Price Reporters in the State rose to 50 and 5 Field Offices at Hyderabad, Vijayawada, Warangal, Adoni and Visakhapatnam continued to function during the year. The posts of 5 Price Reporters were also upgraded.

Market information on prices, arrivals, etc., in respect of 44 commodities is being collected from 120 centres, 50 centres being covered by the whole-time Price Reporters and the 70 by the Market Superintendents and Supervisors of other regulated markets.

*Export Cell.*—With the object of promoting exports from Andhra Pradesh an Export Cell was created in the Directorate of Marketing during the year. Sample consignments of mangoes, grapes, limes and tamarind were sent to foreign countries in order to know the consumers preferences. Government of Andhra Pradesh contributed its share-capital in the Banana and Fruit Developmental Corporation besides the contributions by various private parties by enlisting their names as shareholders in the Corporation. Exports of fruits to foreign

countries would be made through this Corporation. A scheme of joint marketing of limes of Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat States was drawn up during the year.

*Publicity and Propaganda.*—As per the recommendations of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser at the conference of Marketing Officers held at Nagpur in 1962, the Government of Andhra Pradesh sanctioned a scheme for setting up a Marketing Extension and Publicity Cell in the Directorate of Marketing and also sanctioned 8 additional units with the appointment of Marketing Assistants at each of the regional office of the Assistant Director of Marketing.

Much of the publicity work in this regard was done during the year by participation in melas, jataras in All India Industrial Exhibition through the display of necessary charts, diagrams, etc., explaining the various activities of the Department. Meetings were held at different centres in districts to educate the growers, by taking advantage of jataras, urces, melas and fairs.

*Training.*—During the year under report 26 candidates were deputed for training in Graders and Assessors course at Madras.

One Marketing Assistant of the Marketing Department was deputed to undergo training of one year course conducted by the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, Government of India at Nagpur.

#### WAREHOUSES :

Upto end of March 1965 there were 37 warehouses with 105 sub-warehouses working in different parts of the State under the control of Andhra Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation.

The business handled during the year was 96,572.7 metric tonnes as against 88,367 metric tonnes during 1963-64. The Corporation suffered a loss of Rs. 48,172 during 1963-64 and the estimated profit for 1964-65 was Rs. 60,000.

*Construction of Godowns.*—Construction of 7 godowns was completed and construction of 4 godowns was in progress. It is proposed to take up 7 godowns during 1965-66. Sites in respect of 16 godowns were acquired.

#### CIVIL SUPPLIES :

The Civil Supplies Department is in-charge of the Administration of :

- (1) The Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958,
- (2) The Andhra Pradesh Foodgrains Dealers' Licensing Order, 1964.
- (3) The Andhra Pradesh Exhibition of Price lists of Goods Order, 1963.
- (4) The Andhra Pradesh Paddy and Rice (Distribution and Requisitioning of Stocks) Order, 1964.
- (5) The Andhra Pradesh Coarse Grains (Export Control) Order, 1965.
- (6) The Andhra Pradesh Sugar Dealers' Licensing Order, 1963 and the Sugar Control Order, 1963,

- (7) The Gur Movement Control Order, 1963,
- (8) The Rice Southern Zone Movement Control Order 1957 and the Rice Rail Booking Restrictions Order, 1957.
- (9) The Andhra Pradesh Rice (Maximum Price Control) Order, 1964.
- (10) The Andhra Pradesh Paddy (Maximum Price Control) Order, 1965 and
- (11) The Inter-zonal Wheat and Wheat Products (Movement and Control) Order, 1964.

The Civil Supplies Department is also attending to the distribution of rice and wheat through the fair price and Government controlled shops in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and in certain districts of the State. The Department has also undertaken the procurement of rice on behalf of the Government of India and also the procurement of rice and paddy for building up State buffer stocks.

The Department is also attending to settlement of old cases of Local Units and millers and the collection of outstanding arrears.

*Administration of Rice Milling Industries (R) Act, 1958.*—The Rice Milling Industry (R) Act, 1958 (Central Act) is in force in Andhra Pradesh from 22-4-1959. The Commissioner, Civil Supplies, is the permit granting authority for the installation of new rice mills by virtue of powers delegated to him. The District Collectors are Licensing Authorities. The Collectors make enquiries in respect of the applications for the installation of new rice mills as contemplated in the Act and send proposals to the Commissioner, Civil Supplies for final order under sections 5 (3), 8 (3) (c) and (d) of the Act.

The question of restricting the issue of permits and licences for new mills exclusively to the mills set up in the Co-operative Sector was under consideration of the State Government in consultation with the Government of India. The State Government have since issued orders allowing the issue of permits to the private individuals also. During the period from 3-2-1965 to 31-3-1965 (245) permits were issued to the private individuals under the various provisions of the R.M.I. (R) Act, 1958.

*Andhra Pradesh Foodgrains Dealers' Licensing Order, 1964.*—The main features of the Act are as follows :

With a view to ensure regular supply of foodgrains by regulating control over trade the above order was issued.

According to clause 3 of the above order every person who stores any foodgrains in quantity of 10 quintals or more of any one of the foodgrains or 25 quintals of all foodgrains taken together at any one time, shall be deemed to store foodgrains for purpose of sale unless the contrary is proved and shall not carry on business as a dealer except under and in accordance with the conditions of a licence issued under the orders of and duly renewed from time to time by the Licensing Authority, viz., the District Supply Officer.

According to the condition 9 of the licence, a licensee if he is a wholesaler, shall sell foodgrains only to retailers registered with him (including himself if he sells in retail).

The staff of the administrative machinery consisting of District Supply Officer and his staff for each of the district have been sanctioned. The staff pattern has been reviewed in the month of December, 1964 and revised pattern adopted in the light of past experience.

*The Andhra Pradesh Exhibition of Price Lists of Goods Order, 1963.*—Under clause 3 of the order, every dealer has to exhibit at his business premises a list of goods. He shall sell the goods at the rates fixed under clause 4 of the Order. He shall not enter into transactions in a speculative manner or withhold goods from sale. He should issue receipts for the goods sold.

*The Andhra Pradesh Paddy and Rice (Declaration and Requisitioning of Stocks) Order, 1964.*—Every person who has in his possession or control forty quintals of paddy or more or 25 quintals of or more rice, should have made a declaration of such stocks within 5 days from the date of publication of the Order, i.e. (on 29-7-1964) and continue to make such declarations once in a fortnight. Under clause 4 of the Order every stock-holder shall sell to State Government or their agents appointed by the Commissioner, Civil Supplies or any District Collector at the controlled price such quantity of paddy and rice as may be requisitioned under the provisions of the Order.

*The Andhra Pradesh Coarse Grains (Export Control) Order, 1965.*—The Government of Andhra Pradesh have promulgated the Andhra Pradesh Coarse Grains (Export Control) Order, 1965 imposing restrictions on the movement of coarse grains outside the State except under and in accordance with a permit issued by the Government or by any officer authorised in that behalf.

The Director of Civil Supplies, is authorised to issue permits under clause 3 of the Order for export of coarse grains outside the State while the Collectors, the District Supply Officers and the Civil Supplies Tahsildars are authorised to grant permits under clause 4 of the Order for transport of coarse grains to any place in the border area to any other place in that area.

The Additional Director, Civil Supplies, has also been authorised to issue permits under clause 3 of the said Order and the taluk Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in charge of independent sub-taluku within their respective jurisdiction in the State are authorised to grant permits under clause 4 of the said Order.

*The Andhra Pradesh Sugar Dealers' Licensing Order, 1963 and the Sugar Control Order, 1963.*—The Andhra Pradesh Sugar Dealers' Licensing Order, 1963 was promulgated in January, 1963 according to which any dealer dealing in quantity of more than 25 quintals of sugar may have to take out a licence. The Collectors are the Licensing Authorities.

The Government have issued the Sugar Control Order with effect from 17-4-1963, which provides for the fixation of ex-factory and wholesale prices of sugar for the regulation of inter-State movement of stocks.

A quantity of 8,000 tonnes was released by the Government of India every month for distribution in this State upto November, 1963. In order to meet the increased demands, the Government of India

released an additional quota of 1,000 tonnes for the months of December, 1963, January and February, March, 1964. Thus a quantity of 9,000 tonnes is being allotted every month to this State, which was being allotted to the various districts having regard to the population and factors like urbanisation, etc.

*The Gur Movement Control Order, 1963.*—Consequent on the implementation of the Sugar Control Order, 1963, the prices of gur were soaring high and with a view to check the soaring prices it was considered necessary to regulate the movement of gur. Accordingly the Gur Movement Control Order was enforced on 30-10-1963, according to which the movement of gur outside the State was banned except on the permits issued by the Collector.

The Government of India in their telegram, dated 26-7-1964 have rescinded the Gur Movement Control Order, 1963 and issued a notification accordingly. There is no price control on gur and there is free movement.

*The Rice Southern Zone Movement Control Order, 1957 and the Rice Rail Booking Restrictions Order, 1957.*—The Government of India promulgated Southern Zone Restrictions on rail bookings in November, 1963 according to which certain railway stations within the Southern Zone are declared as restricted stations. Stocks of rice have to be booked to these stations only by the District Collector concerned for *bona fide* personal consumption.

*Procurement.*—The State Government introduced compulsory levy of 40% of the stocks held by the dealers and millers and also on subsequent purchases made by them. The percentage of levy was later reduced to 25% with effect from 4-3-1964. The levy was continued till 30-6-1964. Subsequently the export of rice by private parties is banned and the procurement of rice for export as well as buffer stocks was made on Government account. The procurement of rice though not done by requisitioning there was an element of compulsion indirectly, in that the millers have no option except to sell rice to the State Government.

[Statement

The following are the stocks procured during the period between 1-4-1964 to 31-3-1965 (3,41,672 tonnes) as detailed below:—

Month.				Quantity moved in tonnes
(1)				(2)
April, 1964 .. .. .	..	..	..	10,560
May, 1964 .. .. .	..	..	..	22,123
June, 1964 .. .. .	..	..	..	18,238
July, 1964 .. .. .	..	..	..	21,056
August, 1964 .. .. .	..	..	..	7,206
September, 1964 .. .. .	..	..	..	138
October, 1964 .. .. .	..	..	..	1,058
November, 1964 .. .. .	..	..	..	44,221
December, 1964 .. .. .	..	..	..	67,589
January, 1965 .. .. .	..	..	..	66,838
February, 1965 .. .. .	..	..	..	52,248
March, 1965 .. .. .	..	..	..	30,397
<b>Total</b>	..	..	..	<b>3,41,672</b>

For the Khariff year 1964-65 the State Government have decided to procure 7.5 lakh tonnes for export to other States and 2.5 lakh tonnes for building up of buffer stocks.

The quantity procured towards Buffer stocks is 37,297 tonnes. The Food Corporation of India has been set up from 1-1-1965. The Corporation has taken up the task of financing the exports to other States from 1-3-1965. Regarding the State buffer stock the State Government have diverted Rs. 50 lakhs from Central Government Funds and have also obtained the ways and means advance of Rs. 3 crores from the Government of India. Besides these sums the State Government have sanctioned an advance of Rs. 1 crore during March 1965 from their own funds. In order to avoid clandestine movement of rice outside the State through border Districts the Government in their G.O. Ms. No. 145, Food and Agriculture, dated 21-1-1965 have formed the State into three Zones as follows and issued Andhra Pradesh Rice and Paddy (Restriction on Movement) Order, 1965.

- Block No. (1) Districts of East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna.  
 (2) Districts of Guntur and Nellore.  
 (3) Districts other than those specified against Block Nos. 1 and 2.

According to this Order no person shall move paddy or rice from any place to any place outside that block except under and in accordance with a permit issued by the Collector of the District concerned. Subsequently this order was amended and five blocks were formed within this State as follows. [vide G.O. Ms. No. 285, Food and Agriculture Department, dated 20-2-1965.]



- Block No. (1) Districts of East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna.  
 (2) Districts of Guntur and Nellore.  
 (3) Districts of Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam.  
 (4) Districts of Hyderabad, Nizamabad, Adilabad, Karimnagar, Nalgonda, Khammam, Warangal, Mahboobnagar and Medak.  
 (5) Districts of Kurnool, Cuddapah, Anantapur and Chittoor.

Later on the Inter-District Movement from one Telangana District to another also was banned, *vide* G.O. Ms. No. 935, Food and Agriculture, dated 1-4-1965, except under and in accordance with permit issued by the competent authorities.

*Fair Price Shops.*—With a view to stabilise the prices and also to regulate the supply of rice, fair price shops were opened throughout the State. In all 1,614 fair price shops were opened and stocks were supplied from out of the subsidised rice supplied by the Government of India.

The system of issue of rice on identity cards was introduced in towns having population of more than five thousand. In the twin cities, rice, wheat and sugar were supplied on identity cards according to the size of the family and supplies for a week were made at a time.

Wheat was also drawn from the Central Storage Depots and distributed to the fair price shops. To look after the proper working and distribution of rice, wheat and sugar through the fair price shops, additional staff was sanctioned.

In twin cities the distribution of foodgrains to Government employees was made through the Government Employees' Consumers Co-operative Stores.

As the Government of India stopped issue of subsidised rice from November 1964, all the fair price shops were abolished. The public are getting their requirements of rice in the open market at the controlled rates.

*Price Control.*—With a view to check the upward trend of prices of rice the Government issued the Andhra Pradesh Rice (Maximum Price Control) Order, 1964 fixing the maximum wholesale and retail prices at the assembling centres and in the twin cities. Similarly, for paddy, the Government have announced the minimum support prices and notified the maximum prices for the several varieties of paddy in the Andhra Pradesh Paddy (Maximum Price Control) Order, 1965. Persons who sell rice at higher prices than those fixed in the above control orders will be liable for prosecution. Special enforcement staff has been sanctioned for watching the implementation of the price control orders.

*Settlement of Milling Accounts.*—The work of milling, storage, transport and the distribution of food-grains was entrusted to the various agencies in the erstwhile Hyderabad State. The cost of services rendered by these parties such as milling contractors, agents, etc., have to be paid by the Government and the agencies owed to Government towards the short delivery of grains. After final determination of

liabilities, the quantum has to be arrived by the Commissioner, Civil Supplies.

The position regarding the claims of the parties against the Government received and disposed of during 1964-65 is given below:—

<i>Claims pending at the beginning of the year</i>	<i>Claims received during the year</i>	<i>Claims settled during the year</i>	<i>Balance as on 31-3-1965.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1,19,987.00	1,02,801.74	1,14,740.17	1,08,048.57

The claims of the Government against the parties are as under:—

<i>Demand at the beginning of the year</i>	<i>Fresh demands raised during the year</i>	<i>Reduction on account of charging market rates and bifurcation between H.C.C.C. and C.S.</i>	<i>Amount recovered during the year</i>	<i>Balance as on 31-3-1965.</i>
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
73,89,465.40	11,17,546.22	8,84,953.81	2,11,192.83	74,10,764.98

During the year 1964-65 attached properties of 4 defaulters have been sold out in open auction for realisation of the dues and properties of two defaulters have been purchased on behalf of the Government. The processes are in progress to bring to sale the attached properties of the defaulters. During the year as a result of filing writ petitions by the parties, the progress of attachment had been rather slow.

During the year 1964-65, five Special Tahsildars with adequate staff have been appointed in Nalgonda, Hyderabad, Medak, Mahboobnagar and Nizamabad Districts. Keeping in view the work turned out by these Special Tahsildars the posts in Nalgonda, Medak and Hyderabad Districts have been disbanded in the months of September, October, 1964 and February, 1965 respectively. The work of the Special Tahsildars of Mahboobnagar and Nizamabad is being watched. The Assistant Director posted at Warangal (to supervise the collection of arrears in Khammam, Warangal, Karimnagar and Adilabad) is making every effort to realise the arrears from the defaulting parties.

There had been no change in the procedure laid down in the G.O. Ms. No. 2062, Food and Agriculture, dated 4-11-1958 read with G.O. Ms.

No. 2555, Food and Agriculture Department, dated 18-12-1963 in the matter of settlement of accounts of private parties.

Consequent on the change in the policy of the Government concentrating on the expeditious recovery, parties filed suits in various Courts and writ petitions in High Court. While dismissing the writ-petitions, the High Court had given certain directions to the Commissioner, Civil Supplies. The most important and common direction is that the Commissioner, Civil Supplies may take into consideration the monetary claims of the parties and decide the precise liability. The Government in their G.O. Ms. No. 2674, Food and Agriculture, dated 17-11-1964 issued instructions stating that the directions of the High Court are weighty and they may be taken into account and should be implemented as far as possible. On issue of these directions many cases have come up again before the Commissioner, Civil Supplies. The position of the cases pending before the Commissioner, Civil Supplies is as follows :—

<i>Cases pending before the Committee and Commissioner, C.S.</i>	<i>Fresh cases received during the year</i>	<i>Cases disposed of by the C.C.S. during the year</i>	<i>Balance as on 31-3-1965.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
29	45	24	54

In addition there are 46 cases pending in the courts in which the parties are contesting the accounts and the procedure adopted under Revenue Recovery Act for the realisation of the cost of short-delivered grains.

*Imported Wheat.*—The State wheat quota allotted by the Government of India was 8,000 tonnes per month upto August, 1964. Thereafter it was changed month to month as hereunder :—

September, 1964	..	7000 tonnes
October, 1964	..	10000 tonnes
November, 1964	..	8000 tonnes
December, 1964	..	10000 tonnes
January, 1965	..	10000 tonnes
February, 1965	..	6700 tonnes
March 1965	..	4000 tonnes

The State's quota was reallocated to the Collectors according to their requirements.

The ex-godown rate of wheat was enhanced by the Government of India from Rs. 37.51 Ps. per quintal to Rs. 48.00 per quintal with effect from 1st January, 1965. The Food Corporation of India took over the charge from the Government of India from 1st April, 1965.

**Wheat Products.**—There are 5 roller flour mills in the State. The aggregated wheat quota of these 5 mills allotted by the Government of India is 8,800 tonnes per month. In September, 1964, when the State Government took over the control over distribution of wheat products produced by the flour mills in the State, as desired by the Regional Director (Food), Madras, their wheat quotas were reduced to 60% of their original quotas and this reduction was continued in October, 1964 also. The cut in their quotas was restored by 15% in November and December, 1964. The quotas were again reduced to (50%) (33½%) and (20%) of their original quotas in January, February and March 1965 respectively. On account of these cuts imposed by the Government of India in the quotas of roller flour mills in the State, difficulty was experienced to meet State's requirements of wheat products and on the requests made by the State Government, Madras Government allotted special quotas on two occasions aggregating to (450) tonnes of Maida and (300) tonnes of rawa to certain districts in the State. The ex-mill prices of wheat products are controlled by the order called "Roller Flour Mills Price Control Order, 1965" issued by the Government of India.

The Collectors are empowered to appoint the nominees and fix quotas of wheat and wheat products for them. They are also empowered to fix consumers prices of wheat and wheat products by adding incidentals, transport charges to shift stocks to destinations, Sales tax dealers margin of profit to ex-godown and ex-mill prices respectively.

#### **ANIMAL HUSBANDRY :**

**Plan**—An amount of Rs. 50.04 lakhs was provided both for animal husbandry and dairying schemes of which an amount Rs. 41.53 lakhs (provisional figure) was spent by implementing about 42 schemes.

**Veterinary Activities.**—The chief activities of this branch, consist of (1) preventive steps against the occurrence of the common contagious and infectious diseases of livestock maintenance of their health and (2) treatment of animals for non-contagious diseases and contagious diseases wherever feasible. During the year, 745 veterinary institutions of different categories functioned under this department as against 658 of last year.

During the year 23,399 in-patients, 30,30,174 out-patients were treated and medicines were supplied to 27,88,63, cases and 1,54,730 scrub males were castrated at the veterinary hospitals and dispensaries in the State. In addition to the above, the touring staff have treated 19,01,724 non-contagious cases and 26,315 contagious cases and conducted castration of 244,970 scrub males.

The staff in the Key Village Scheme and Sheep Development, sections have also treated 467,311 cases and castrated 34,980 scrub males. Thus in all 57,30,786 cases were treated and 4,33,992 castrations were done during the year under report.

In this connection, it is gratifying to note that the largest measure of public participation was in evidence during the year, as is apparent by the fact that the number of donations of land, buildings and equipment has increased considerably during the year. The Department is at present paying rent for only 80 buildings of which the veterinary

hospitals and dispensaries are housed out of a total number of 745 institutions in the State. 107 institutions have donated buildings whilst 480 dispensaries and hospitals are being run in rent-free buildings, offered by the local public temporarily pending construction of type design buildings in course of time.

*Control of Contagious Diseases of Livestock.*—During 1964-65, 2014 outbreaks of contagious diseases were reported, and prompt action was taken to nip the infection in the bud by conducting 20,69,850 vaccinations in the seats of outbreak reports besides 1,36,46,842 vaccinations in the disease-free areas, against all common contagious diseases of livestock.

*Contagious Diseases of Cattle.*—Under this title Rinderpest has to be mentioned first, in view of its severity. 85 outbreaks of this deadly disease were reported during the year with 1,422 attacks (1,178 in cattle and 244 in sheep) with 513 deaths, (387 cattle and 126 in sheep). In most of the cases, the infection had ingressed from the bordering States.

During the year 40,87,259 vaccinations were conducted against this disease, as against 36,68,619 during last year and also against a target of 20 lakhs, fixed by Central Rinderpest Control Committee. A Gazetted Officer continued to be in charge of the Rinderpest Eradication Scheme during this year also and Government promulgated all the provisions of Rinderpest Act of 1940 for one year in all the districts of the State. Having completed the main and follow-up schemes, the State is having at present 12 checkposts and 17 Immune Belt Schemes in the following districts :

- (1) Adilabad.
- (2) Karimnagar.
- (3) Khammam.
- (4) Nizamabad.
- (5) Srikakulam.

Immune Belt Schemes were sanctioned in Khammam and Karimnagar districts during this year. The incidence of Hæmorrhagic Septicaemia and Black Quarter reported, is lesser than the same during the previous year, as 1,095 outbreaks of Hæmorrhagic Septicaemia were reported during the year under report as against 1,514 of last year while 459 O.B. Rs. of Black Quarter were recorded as against 844 O.B. Rs. during last year.

During the year 9,36,599 Haemorrhagic Septicæmia vaccinations and 3,29,006 Black Quarter vaccinations were conducted in the seats of outbreaks and 1,957,474 vaccinations against Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia and 614,469 vaccinations against Black Quarter were conducted in disease free areas.

*Diseases of Sheep and Goat.*—One unique feature in sheep, during this year was the incidence of Rinderpest in sheep in Guntur and Khammam districts. In Khammam district the disease was detected and due to the effective preventive measures taken up by departmental staff, it subsided almost immediately with no deaths. In Guntur however, there were 244 attacks and 126 deaths. Sheep-pox also took

a good toll with 74 O.B. Rs. affecting 75 villages with 1,984 attacks and 1,039 deaths, which was combated effectively by conducting 28,46,45 vaccinations in the seat of outbreaks and free areas. There were 34 O.B. Rs. of Enterotoxaemia also, which was combated by conducting 30,59,84 vaccinations.

*Diseases of Poultry*—The worst scourge of poultry that takes heavy toll was Ranikhet. 78 O.B. Rs. were recorded during the year with 1,771 attacks and 1,079 deaths. Against this diseases 5,950,646 vaccinations were conducted both in and out of affected areas.

The incidence of fowlpox which is also dreaded was far less this year when compared to last year. Only 6 outbreaks of these disease were recorded against 45 in 1963-64. 1,44,412 vaccinations were conducted against this disease both in the affected areas as well as in disease free areas.

In all 20,69,850 vaccinations in the seats of outbreaks of contagious disease of livestock and 1,36,46,842 vaccinations in the disease-free areas were conducted, the total vaccinations conducted being 1,57,16,692 during 1964-65.

*Meat Inspection*.—There were 117 recognised slaughterhouses in the State under the Municipalities and Panchayat Boards. During 1964-65, 9,08,909 animals were inspected by the staff of this Department.

*Disease Investigation*.—The Disease Investigation section of the Veterinary Biological Research Institute consisted of the following six Disease Investigation branches.

- (1) Disease Investigation Officer (General).
- (2) Disease Investigation for Sheep and Goat.
- (3) Disease Investigation for Ducks.
- (4) Disease Investigation for Poultry.
- (5) Disease Investigation Officer (Brucellasis).
- (6) Disease Investigation for Pigs.

*Education and Training*.—The State has two Veterinary Colleges one at Tirupati and the other at Hyderabad. During this year the Andhra Veterinary College, Tirupati which was all along been under the control of this Department, was handed over to the Agricultural University of this State, which is a separate autonomous body under the control of the Government, according to the Agricultural University Act.

*Livestock Section*.—The Livestock developmental activities are shown under the following main headings.

- (1) Cattle Development.
  - (a) Cattle Breeding-cum-Dairy Farms,
  - (b) Key Village Scheme.
- (2) Sheep and Goat Development.
- (3) Piggery Development.
- (4) Poultry Development.

**Cattle Development.**—Andhra Pradesh has a population of 1,23,45,460 cattle and 69,48,952 buffaloes and occupies 6th and 2nd places respectively as compared to other States in the country.

The recognised breeds among cattle in Andhra Pradesh are Ongole, Hallikar in Andhra region and Deoni, Malvi and Ongole in Telangana. Marathwada breed of buffaloes still predominate in Telangana while Murrah have extensively spread in the Andhra region. These breeds account only about 2.5% of the total cattle.

14 cattle breeding farms functioned in the State during the period under report were responsible for supply of 202 good pedigreed bulls and 16.40 lakhs kgs. of wholesome milk to the public in the towns and cities adjacent to the farms as against 16.40 lakhs kgs. of milk during the last year with 762 milch animals as against 722 animals during the year under report which indicates that the productive capacity has improved.

It is gratifying to note that the overall fodder production in the farms has improved considerably to a tune of 116.89 lakh kgs. which is 18.62 lakh kgs. over the previous year. The following are the cattle breeding farms functioned during the year :—

- (1) Cattle-cum-Dairy Farm, Mamnoor (Warangal).
- (2) Cattle Breeding and Dairy Farm, Rajendranagar.
- (3) Cattle Breeding Farm, Karimnagar.
- (4) Government Livestock Farm, Bamavasi.
- (5) Government Livestock Farm, Chintapalli.
- (6) Government Dairy Farm, Visakhapatnam.
- (7) Government Livestock Farm, Chintaladevi.
- (8) Government Livestock Farm, Lam.
- (9) Government Livestock Farm, Mahanandi.
- (10) Government Livestock Farm, Nagarjunasagar.
- (11) Government Livestock Farm, Palamaner.
- (12) Cattle-cum-Dairy Farm, Pedavegi.
- (13) Cattle-cum-Dairy Farm, Kakinada.
- (14) Cattle-cum-Dairy Farm, Siddirampuram.

**Key Village Scheme.**—In Andhra Pradesh, at present, there are 34 Key Village Blocks with 268 artificial breeding units under the Key Village Scheme, established during the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Five-Year Plan periods. Of these 34 Blocks, 11 are located in Telangana and 23 in Andhra region. Altogether 2.64 lakhs of bovine female stock of breedable age are covered under the Key Village programme. In addition to this 6 Extension Centres and 12 Urban Artificial Insemination Centres also were functioning.

To all the Key Village Blocks and their sub-centres processed bull and buffalo semen is supplied from the nearest Centralised Semen Collection Centre.

During the year under report the livestock developmental work through the Key Village scheme was executed by the 5 Livestock

Officers in 34 Key Village Blocks under the supervision and guidance of the Deputy Director (Key Villages).

Besides breeding operations, feed and fodder development activities were also carried out in these villages.

Besides 34 Key Village Blocks, 6 Key Village Extension Centres are established successfully. These Key Village Extension centres are established in places where the introduction of artificial insemination programme is difficult.

*Centralised Semen Collection Centres (Semen Banks).*--Six Centralised Semen Collection Centres established during the previous years were found very useful and successful from the point of view of utility, economy and efficiency. Three more centres were established during 1964-65, one each at Rajanagaram, East Godavari District, Nizamabad and at Nandyal in Kurnool District. The nine Centralised Semen Collection Centres are located at the following places catering to the semen requirements of the artificial breeding centres noted against each of them.

Location of the Semen Collection Centre	Number of Breeding Centres to which Semen is being supplied as on 31-3-1965
Centralised Semen Collection Centre, Hyderabad	120
Do Do Gannavaram, Krishna Dist.	62
Do Do Ongole, Guntur District ..	74
Do Do Tirupati, Chittoor District ..	49
Do Do Vizag .. ..	86
Do Do Warangal .. ..	59
Do Do Nizamabad ..	} At these centres preliminaries are attended to and the buildings are being erected.
Do Do Rajanagaram, E.G. District	
Do Do Nandyal, Kurnool District	
Total ..	450

At these 9 semen banks, the following breeds with the number of breeding bulls noted against were stationed during the year under report.

1. Ongole .. ..	43
2. Hallikar .. ..	6
3. Malvi .. ..	8
4. Sindhi .. ..	6
5. Tarparkar .. ..	4
6. Deoni .. ..	5
7. Jersey .. ..	7
8. Murrah .. ..	74
Total ..	153



From these breeding bulls stationed at the semen banks 8,428 semen collections were made, 541,828 c.c. of diluted semen was supplied to various artificial breeding centres functioning in the State, and 1,53,374 artificial inseminations were done as against 5705,429617 c.c., and 62,688 respectively of 1963-64.

Recently an F.A.O. team of experts headed by professor Nils Lagarlov from Sweden visited India and during their tour in Andhra Pradesh, they visited some of these Centralised Semen Collection Centres. They have appreciated the lead taken in Andhra Pradesh in this matter and recommended that similar centres should be started in other States also.

*Cross-Breeding Scheme.*—The work turned out in 2 cross-breeding zones one at Vizag and the other at Hyderabad during the year under report was as follows :—

	Vizag	Hyderabad
1. Number of artificial inseminations done in cows .. .. .	1,640	865
2. Number of inseminated cows verified ..	1,504	595
3. Number of cross-bred calves born ..	288	112
4. Number of cows recorded for milk yield ..	414	3,840
		milk recordings
5. Animals tattooed .. .. .	595	259
6. Number of sterility cases treated ..	75	312
7. Number of scrub bulls castrated ..	335	353
8. Number of non-contagious cases treated ..	1,227	8,900
9. Number of vaccinations done .. .. .	3,775	8,677
10. Number of inseminations in she-buffaloes ..	54	259
11. Total number of artificial inseminations done	1,694	1,124

The average milk yield in non-descript cows is 1.8 lbs. whereas in cross-bred cows born to non-descript cow's average milk yield is found to be 4 lbs. daily.

The average lactation period in local non-descript cows is 170 days where as in cross-bred cows it is 289 days.

From the above recordings it is clear that there is a definite improvement in cross-bred cows compared to non-descript cows.

*Urban Artificial Insemination Centres.*—Artificial breeding centres are started in urban areas so that the bovine stock could be improved with regard to milk yield in those places with superior germ plasm, so that more milk can be produced in the urban areas for utilisation by the people in the towns and cities. During the year under report 10 Urban Artificial Breeding Centres functioned in this State and at these centres 5,353 artificial inseminations were done and 1692 calves of superior quality were reported to have been born.

## FEED AND FODDER DEVELOPMENT :

Seven silopits were filled up and a cropping programme for the livestock farms was prepared and implemented. For organising the above-mentioned activities an expenditure of Rs. 39,108.54 Ps. was incurred.

Under the aegis of the Government of India, preliminary steps were taken to start a Regional Fodder Bank in Nallamalai forests of Kurnool district. This is expected to be established as a full-fledged fodder bank during the year 1965-66. The fodder bank is being established to conserve fodder available in plenty in the reserve forests during the flush season, so that it can be utilised during the off-seasons and also during famine conditions in that region.

*Goshala Development Work.*—Of the 15 goshalas which were included in the Goshala Development Scheme during the 2nd Five-Year Plan and continued during the 3rd Plan, only 10 have been retained in the Goshala Development Scheme with effect from 1-4-1964, the other five having been removed from the scheme as they have not shown any adequate progress during the past 7 years. Though there are about 50 goshalas in the State of Andhra Pradesh, only about 12 institutions have got the necessary facilities to grow fodder required for the animals maintained at their institutions.

*Gosamvardhan Sammelan.*—The first All-India Gosamvardhan Sammelan organised by the Krishi Goseva Samiti, Delhi and the Goseva Mandal, Hyderabad was held at Hyderabad from 21st to 23rd March, 1965. It was inaugurated by Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri, Prime Minister of India.

This year the Gosamvardhana Week celebrations were conducted all over the State from 5th to 12th November, 1964. The Gosamvardhana Week at Hyderabad city was celebrated this year by the Exhibition Unit in a fitting manner. A Gosamvardhana tableau was specially prepared for the occasion and taken out in procession in the city along with good cows, during the week. Cattle shows and milk yield competitions, essay writings in various colleges on the importance of cow were also held and prizes were awarded to the best exhibits and participants.

The propaganda-cum-exhibition unit has erected an animal husbandry stall at the National Agriculture Fair, Ahmedabad from 14-1-1965 to 11-3-1965.

*Exhibition and Propaganda.*—The propaganda-cum-exhibition unit has been publishing a bi-monthly Animal Husbandry Bulletin since January, 1964. The bulletin is being published regularly with the object of communicating the results of research and other valuable experiences to the extension workers in the field, who shall in turn communicate to the ryots the benefits derived from such practices. Popular articles which catch the imagination of the farmers particularly on poultry husbandry and disease control of livestock, are published regularly. Since November, 1964 some space in the bulletin has been set apart for taking commercial advertisements.

Animal Husbandry Departmental stall was erected at the A India Industrial Exhibition, 1965 and exhibits depicting the anima

husbandry programmes and other developmental schemes of the Department were displayed.

*Intensive Cattle Development Blocks.*—This scheme started in November, 1964, in the two milk shed areas of Hyderabad and Vijayawada, 4 Regional Cattle Development Units, viz., Medchal, Bhongir, in Hyderabad area and Telaprolu and Movva in Vijayawada area were established. Each centre will concentrate on the development of 25,000 cows and she-buffaloes spread over 25 sub-units each being manned by a Veterinary Livestock Inspector.

*Regional Hide Flaying and Carcass Utilisation Centre, Kesarapalli.*—This is a Centrally sponsored scheme. The centre was established at Kesarapalli in Krishna district with a view to introduce the latest and scientific techniques in hide flaying and carcass utilisation. It also envisages training facilities to be extended to Chamars on the improved technique to improve the quality of hides and proper utilisation of carcass. India being the leading exporter of hides and skins is losing a considerable amount due to the practice of age old methods of curing. This centre would be able to increase the export value of the hides and skins by educating the farmer in the right methods of utilisation of carcasses and handling of skins of animals. Besides, the other components of the carcass which are now being wasted for example meat, bones, etc., will be converted into useful products for poultry feeding, etc., besides their use for industrial purpose. Rs. 5,33,100 are provided for 1964-65. The buildings are under completion. It is expected that the scheme will be fully commissioned by the middle of 1965-66.

*Sheep and Goat Development Work.*—During the year under report 5 sheep farms and one goat breeding farm functioned in the State at Penukonda, Mahboobnagar, Rajendranagar, Chintaladevi and Palamaner farms in addition to sheep sections at various livestock farms viz., Kakinada, Banavasi, Nagarjunasagar, Chintaladevi, Chintapally, Peddavegi, Siddirampuram and Narasampet.

*Special Development Programme.* During the year under report under Crash Programme, a special scheme for the development of, mutton sheep was implemented in the State at a total cost of Rs. 9,00,658 sanctioned by Government, realising the immediate need to increase subsidiary foods rich in animal protein. Under Crash Programme, a sum of Rs. 5,83,228.81 Ps. was spent during 1964-65.

*Piggery Development Work.*—With a view to creating a regular market for the pigs produced in the various Blocks, a Regional Pig Breeding-cum-Bacon Factory, at Kesarapalli, near Gannavaram of Krishna district is being established. This is expected to be completed by 1965-66 and after which it is expected to handle about 10,000 pigs a year. Piglets will be distributed to 10 Piggery Blocks at subsidised rates of Rs. 50 per sow and Rs. 10 per bear besides Rs. 5 per month per bear for maintenance. The Piggery Unit at Muktyala functioned satisfactorily during the year under report.

*Poultry Development Work.*—During the year under report 4 Regional "Poultry Farms" one Poultry Research Station, 14 District Poultry Farms, 7 Poultry Extension Centres, 6 Poultry Units and

Duck Extension Centres functioned in the State. The Poultry Extension Centre at Rajendranagar was transferred to Regional Poultry Farm, Saroornagar and merged with it on 19-11-1964.

These farms started with a stock of (4,34,57) fowls of all ages as on 1-4-1964 and produced (8,58,250) eggs (1 47 107) chicks during the year. They disposed away (95,517) fowls for breeding (1,85,622) eggs for hatching and earned an income of Rs. 6,12,336 as against the expenditure of Rs. 7,23,726 during the year 1964-65. Thus the income has covered 75% of the total expenditure of the farm. Out of these farms 5 farms, viz., Saroornagar, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Banavasi and Ditchpally have not only attained self-sufficiency but also obtained slight profits. The other farms are also striving to reach the goal of self-sufficiency.

During the year 1964-65, (3,72,567) eggs were produced and disposed of to the public for table purposes. They have earned an income of Rs. 82,145 as against the expenditure of Rs. 1,30,930.

259 poultry farms varying from 200 to 5,000 fowls of all ages were functioning under private sector in and around the capital city. By the end of the year 1964-65 (8) feed manufacturing firms (6) private hatcheries (5) poultry equipment companies and (8) egg sale depots functioned in the capital.

Under the community development programme distribution of exotic fowls and hatching eggs and starting of aided poultry units with 50% contribution not exceeding Rs. 600 to each individual were under operation in the Blocks. So far (489) poultry units have been established. These serve as demonstration and secondary seed supplying centres for exotic breed in the rural parts for the spread of improved breed.

*Expanded Nutrition Programme:*—To help this programme successfully the UNICEF offered the assistance to the tune of Rs. 5,2851.12 Ps. towards supply of all the essential improved equipment like incubators trucks, brooders, feed mixtures, grinders, etc., required for the Regional Poultry Farms as well as village poultry units to prepare the permixed feed and to supply to village poultry units in addition to the stipends paid to the 525 trainees at Rs. 50 each. So far 525 village farmers were trained in poultry keeping. 497 poultry units were established under the scheme. 60 hens and 6 cockerels were supplied to each of the village unit in addition to the permixed poultry feed at free of cost.

So far a total number of 10,87,137 eggs were produced in the Blocks (upto January, 1965), and the total number of 5,79,829 eggs were distributed to pre-school going children and pregnant women, through the mahila mandalis.

#### FISHERIES:

The highlights of the Fisheries Department during the year were as follows :—

- (1) The income of the Department has increased considerably. The income which was Rs. 5.83 lakhs in 1960-61 has risen to Rs. 25.67 lakhs by 31-3-1965.

- (2) Aerial search for tracing the missing fishermen and boats which were 450 and 75 respectively and providing relief to those fishermen that suffered in cyclone.
- (3) Inauguration of the Master Plan for the development of fisheries in Konaseema by Central Delta Fishermen Central Co-operative Society, Amalapuram on 8-4-1964 by the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh.
- (4) Channelling the assistance for fishermen through two Apex Co-operative Fishermen Societies.
- (5) Sanction of "Crash Programme" to the tune of Rs. 21.5 lakhs for increasing food production.
- (6) Sale of 20 mechanised boats to the Government of Andamans.
- (7) Starting of private fishing company at Kakinada.
- (8) Transfer of tanks to the panchayats in Telangana region.

*Progress of the Third Five-Year Plan.*—For the year 1964-65 the Revised Plan ceiling of the department was fixed at Rs. 80.18 lakhs against which a sum of Rs. 29.50 lakhs was spent. In all 11 schemes costing Rs. 23.91 lakhs for Andhra area and 10 schemes amounting to Rs. 6.22 lakhs for Telangana area were implemented. During the year under report, inspite of foreign exchange difficulties 45 marine diesel engines were imported from Yugoslavia which will be fitted in the boats constructed at the Boat Building Yard.

*Inland Fisheries.*—During the year 1964-65 more centres for induced fish breeding were opened for obtaining pure fish seed of desired species besides collection of natural fry from rivers. As a result of good nursery management at various centres in the State 98.63 lakhs of fingerlings were produced from the nurseries and supplied to Blocks and private parties or stocked in the various departmental tanks as against 86.32 lakhs during 1963-64. Fish seed worth Rs. 2.79 lakhs was sold to the private parties and Blocks.

*Licensing Scheme.*—Fishing permits were continued to be issued in the sources in which the introduction of the licensing scheme is under consideration. A revenue of Rs. 1.53 lakhs was realised during the year under report as against Rs. 1.31 during the last year. Though the increase in revenue is negligible, the real benefit is indirect, by way of conservation of fishery by controlled exploitation. 222 poaching cases were charge-sheeted out of which 180 were disposed of and the rest were pending in Courts.

*Deep Water Netting Operations.*—During the year the sagars in and around Hyderabad, Nizamsagar, Manair, Wyra, Palair, Koilsagar Ramappa, Nagarjunasagar, Cumbum and Bhairavanitippa were fished. In all 3,072 operations were conducted and 84,348.688 kgs. of fish were landed. Major portion of these catches were sold at the Sales Section at Hyderabad. The total sale proceeds of fish caught amounted to Rs. 51,519.86 Ps.

*Marketing of Fish at Hyderabad.*—During the year Sales Section managed by the Hyderabad Fishermen's Central Co-operative Society, sold 191 tonnes 95 Q. of fish which fetched Rs. 1,85,499.

**Quick Transport Facilities.**—A total quantity of 71 tonnes 608 quintals and 96 kgs. of fish was transported along with 25,085 persons, yielding a total income of Rs. 59,349.64 as against Rs. 50,217.35 during last year. The expenditure on these vehicles amounts to Rs. 95,892.68 as compared with last year's expenditure of Rs. 1,01,238.63 Ps. The expenditure continued to be higher than the income mainly due to the fact that most of the vehicles were operating on bad roads resulting in heavy maintenance expenditure.

**Ice Plants and Cold Storages.**—The cold storages and ice plants at Visakhapatnam, Hyderabad and Nizamsagar functioned well and yielded satisfactory results. The sale of ice from the ice plants was substantially higher than that of last year. 1,280 tonnes of ice was sold for Rs. 65,206.66 Ps. during the year under report. The total income from these plants was Rs. 91,017.10 Ps. as against the gross expenditure of Rs. 1.56 lakhs out of which a major portion was capital works, on stores, replacements, etc.

**Marine Fisheries.**—The construction of boats taken up during 1963-64 was completed in 1964-65 besides taking up construction work of 26 boats of first trawler of its kind to be designed and constructed in Laccadive Islands and other Departments like Forest Department were also supplied for the first time by this yard. In addition to this, the yard attended to the other miscellaneous work like supply of pumps with trolleys, insulation of departmental van, construction of cabin for van, casting of propellers for marine diesel engines, repairs to engines ready fitted in the boats, etc. 42 boats were distributed to trained fishermen through the co-operative societies, 1,727.536 kgs. of nylon yarn also supplied to them by the Department for making nets.

**Fish Curing Yards.**—All the fish curing yards continued to render good service to the fishermen by supplying salt at subsidised rates and providing facilities for curing the fish. These yards have been handed over to the concerned Panchayat Samithis, and grants-in-aid are being given for the maintenance of these yards. The number of ticket holders that utilised the facilities at these yards were 4,529 during 1964-65. A total quantity of 29,532 quintals 31 kgs. of fresh fish was let in for curing and 18,138.66 quintals of cured fish was let out in these yards. An amount of Rs. 13,771.68 was realised by sale of salt and cess collection.

**Shark Liver Oil.**—The number of shark liver oil extraction centres is only 2 during 1964-65. A quantity of 75 kgs. of oil was obtained from the liver weighing 185 kgs. The percentage of yield was 41. A quantity of 1,080 kgs. 250 grams of oil was on hand as on 1-4-1965.

**Fisheries Training Institute.**—During the year two batches consisting of 45 fishermen were given training at the Institute. So far 294 fishermen completed their training in the Institute since its opening. Out of this 30 fishermen were sponsored by the Central Delta Fishermen Central Co-operative Society Ltd., Amalapuram. During the course of their training period this year, the trainees landed 25,821.5 kgs. of fish realising Rs. 15,193.99 Ps. which is a record since the inception of the Training Institute.

*Inshore Survey.*—The survey units netted 85,784 kgs. of fish realising an amount of Rs. 30,607.36. Ps.

*Cyclonic Conditions.*—450 fishermen and 75 boats were reported to be missing. In view of the seriousness of the situation an aerial search was arranged by Indian Air Force to locate the fishermen and boats in the sea. This search proved very useful and 375 fishermen and 60 boats were located and they reached the shore safely. 75 fishermen and 15 boats are finally reported to be missing.

Government have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh to the affected persons *vide* Government Memo No. 1152-G/65-1, dated 15-3-1965. The Department is distributing 13 Kakinada Nava and 2,382 kgs. of nylon fish twine to these affected persons.

*Fishing Company.*—It is gratifying to note that on realising the immense potentialities of marine fishery which yields good profits a private company by name M/s. Fish Products Ltd., have come forward to start the business of sea fishing and processing of sea foods at Kakinada. The Department has sold two acres of land in the premises of Departmental Boat Building Yard for locating its office. The Department have provided facilities by giving a loan of Rs. 8,14,410 to the firm for establishment of ice and cold storage and other ancillary equipment. The services of the Departmental staff has also been lent to the firm to advise it on technical matters. 8 mechanised boats have been given to the firm on loan-cum-subsidy basis. The loan portion of it is to be paid in 10 years.

*Fisheries Co-operatives.*—The total number of fishermen co-operative societies has increased from 472 to 506 during the year under report while the number of members and share capital have increased from 49,950 to 54,197 and from Rs. 5,60,506 to Rs. 7,78,906 respectively. The societies borrowed funds to the tune of Rs. 6,98,450 and the outstanding borrowings at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 15,02,592. The fishermen co-operatives procured fish worth Rs. 6,02,878 and sold for Rs. 7,57,494. They purchased and distributed nylon fish net twine worth Rs. 10,89,518 and Rs. 8,80,587 respectively.

Besides these primaries, one Central Delta Fishermen Co-operative Society and 5 Fishermen Co-operative Marketing Societies functioned during the year under report. The total membership of these societies was 1,807 while the paid up share-capital was Rs. 8,80,508. They marketed fish and nylon twine worth Rs. 4,65,381 and Rs. 4,60,224 respectively. The Nizamsagar Fishermen Co-operative Marketing Society alone exploited fish of 1,41,856.820 kgs. in Nizamsagar reservoir and supplied the same to Hyderabad Fishermen Central Co-operative Society Ltd., Hyderabad.

During the year under report the society collected share-capital of Rs. 6,598 from its members, while the State Government contributed Rs. 1.5 lakhs in order to strengthen the share-capital structure of the society. The share-capital of the society as on 31-3-1965 stood at Rs. 3,62,248.

The scheme envisages supply of fishery requisites, credit facilities, marketing of fish, construction of ice-cum-cold storage plant, training of fishermen, quick transport facilities, smoking kilns by-product

centres, supply of mechanised boats, dehydration plants, construction of fish stalls, etc. The Master Plan came into operation with its inauguration on 8-4-1964 by the Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh.

*Fish Business and Supply of Fishery Requisites.*—The society purchased fish worth Rs. 8,19,342 and marketed fish valued at Rs. 8,74,047. It has also purchased nylon fish net twine worth Rs. 5,25,437 and distributed the same valued at Rs. 4,39,356 and earned a gross profit of Rs. 1,25,920 and net profit of Rs. 80,830. The society advanced loans to the tune of Rs. 90,360 to fishermen.

The society purchased site measuring 1.33 acres at a cost of Rs. 14,630 and constructed a building to house the ice-cum-cold storage plant at a cost of Rs. 18,000. The society purchased machinery worth Rs. 1,55,241 and the erection of the plant is in progress. The capacity of the ice plant is 5 tonnes while the capacity of the cold storage plant is 10 tonnes.

One batch of fishermen completed training at Fisheries Training Institute, Kakinada and another batch of 15 fishermen is undergoing training. 15 mechanised boats and nets valued at Rs. 3,00,000 have been supplied to trained fishermen for fishing purposes.

The construction of a smoking kiln at Pallam village is nearing completion.

The society has sponsored "Home Delivery Scheme" at Kakinada. It has purchased 4 tri-cycles for this purpose. Because the fish is delivered at the doors of the consumers, this scheme has proved to be very popular.

The introduction of mechanisation of fishing has resulted in the landing of heavy quantities of fish, consequently, the per capita income of the fishermen of this area has gone up from Re. 1 to Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per day. The society has so far earned a net profit of Rs. 1,02,675.

*Apex Fishermen Co-operative Societies.*—The two Apex Societies formed with the object of developing the fishing industry on modern and improved lines for Andhra and Telangana areas of the State respectively continued business satisfactorily during the year under report.

They marketed fish worth Rs. 2,75,118. The Hyderabad Fishermen Central Co-operative Society is running a canteen in the office premises of the Directorate to popularise the fish dishes made with carps in the twin cities. The canteen has become very popular due to its delicious dishes being served.

Government have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 50,000 to Andhra Fishermen Central Co-operative Society for establishment of a Shark Liver Oil Plant at Kakinada. The construction of the building to house the plant is completed. Machinery has already arrived and the erection of the plant is expected to be completed during 1965-66 under the supervision of the Society's Technologist.

The two Apex Societies resolved to amalgamate into one single Apex Society for the entire State and it is expected that the amalgamated society will come into existence in 1965.



*Godavari River Survey Scheme.*—The scheme for survey of Godavari river with its Headquarters at Rajahmundry was sanctioned in April 1964 with—

Assistant Director of Fisheries	..	1
Clerk-cum-Typist	..	1 and
Peons	..	2

The survey of Godavari was started in May, 1964. The river stretch of 18 kilometres from the village Kondamodulu to Ippur was taken up in the first instance. The stretch was divided into 18 small sections for collection of Hydro-Biological samples. The fishing was also conducted with bottom gill-nets and shore seines covering an area of 12,105 sq. feet.

This is the first attempt in the history of Indian fisheries to attempt a comprehensive survey for working out a scheme for the management of the fishery of any river.

*Fisheries Schools.*—During the year 3 Elementary Schools and one Adult Literacy School functioned in Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and East Godavari Districts with a total strength of 321 boys and 73 girls.

*Expanded Nutrition Programme.* During the year the scheme was implemented in 17 Blocks successfully. The evaluation committee set up by the Government has also appreciated this fact. A total quantity of 45,011 lbs. of fish was distributed to 6,740 beneficiaries and 140 fishermen were trained in the modern methods of fishing.

*Fisheries Extension Work.*—The scheme for intensive development of fishery in Blocks was continued in the 30 Blocks selected under the scheme. This scheme has been a great success for developing the fisheries in Block area. The panchayats derived increased income twice or even thrice to previous results by developing the tanks fishery under their control and the people got fresh fish readily in their own villages in adequate quantities. During the year 22.12 lakhs of fish seed was stocked in tanks and 17.68 lakhs were sold to the panchayats and private parties at a cost of Rs. 0.75 lakhs. In the Marine Blocks 45 boats and 110 logs were supplied to the fishermen at subsidised rates. Besides this Rs. 75,187, 42 were advanced as loan to the interested fishermen co-operative societies and private parties or panchayats for stocking tanks, dewatering, desilting of tanks or repairs to bunds and sluices and providing shutters to the tanks. The bunds of (89) tanks were repaired. The repairs of sluices of (24) tanks were completed. Dewatering of tanks with an acreage of 78.40 acres and desilting of 33.40 acres was taken up. 1,043 fishermen were trained by the Fisheries Extension Officers in the modern methods of fishing. The estimated additional fish production after implementing this scheme was 1,295 tonnes during 1964-65. It is gratifying to note that on realising the advantages of fish culture three panchayats have approached Government for sanction of loan to deepen the tanks for taking up fish culture. Government have also sanctioned loans of Rs. 12,000 for improvement of tanks to Panchayat Board, Nappali, Krishna District Rs. 9,000 to Ravulapadu Panchayat Board, East Godavari District and Rs. 8,000 to Panchayat Board, Pennamakurru, Krishna district.

*Research.*—The Fresh water Bio'ogical Research Station Nagarjunasagar was originally opened in February, 1959 at Hyderabad. The post of Assistant Director of Fisheries (Research) was shifted from Hyderabad to Nagarjunasagar in 1961. This station continued the study of hydro-biological conditions, Fish Fauna, location of breeding ground nature of the soil and local fish migration, survey of the submercible area of the River Krishna and tanks fed by the Nagarjunasagar canals. Deep water netting operation were conducted when there was water in the reservoir. The construction of fish farm at Nagarjunasagar is yet to be completed. However the laboratory building was completed and handed over to the Department.

*Paddy-cum-Pisciculture.*—The paddy-cum-pisciculture research station is functioning at Masulipatnam in Krishna District and it continued to do good work during the year under report. Paddy-cum-pisciculture work was taken up in 64 plots with an area of 3.20 acres, each comprising of 5 cents. 9 laboratory and field experiments were conducted. 589 kgs. of paddy and 874 fishes were obtained. The experiments which were taken up to study the growth of different fishes along with paddy culture were continued and results indicated that there is a marked growth of the paddy in the plots where fish is grown. Incidence of stemborer was also less. Experiments can be continued to confirm these observations.

*Farming of Fresh Water Prawns at Manthani.*—This scheme was jointly financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the State Government and discontinued from 21-7-1964. During the period the study on the fluctuations in population of prawns at various centres in river Godavari was continued. Experiments on prawn breeding in hapa were conducted successfully. Data relating to the growth, age frequency and food habit of prawns in river and controlled water was recorded.

*Crash Programme.*—With a view to increase food production in the country to meet the food shortage Government sanctioned the implementation of the Special Development Programme as Crash Programme. These schemes were implemented from September 1964. The following schemes were sanctioned for implementation during 1964-65, at a cost of Rs. 21.85 lakhs. These are Centrally sponsored schemes:—

- (1) Quick Transport Facilities.
- (2) Scheme for Supply of Fishery Requisites.
- (3) Reorganisation of Fisheries Department.
- (4) Establishment of Ice-cum-Cold Storage Plant.
- (5) Establishment of Canning Plant.
- (6) Laying of Feeder Roads in Coastal Villages.
- (7) Engineering Unit.
- (8) Mechanisation of Fishing.
- (9) Ice-cum-Cold Storage Plant at Narasapur.

#### INTEGRATED MILK PROJECT:

The salient features during the year were the commissioning of Pannaru Chilling Centre and completion of installation of equipment

in Hanuman Junction in the Vijayawada region. The civil and installation work in the main plant at Hyderabad and Vijayawada proceeded according to schedule. Almost all the UNICEF machinery was received and transported to the respective plant sites. The work done during the year under the different wings of the department is briefly indicated below.

*Engineering Wing.*—The Civil Works Division of the Integrated Milk Project implemented 91 major and minor works during the year at a cost of Rs. 88.06 lakhs of which 41 works costing Rs. 20.85 lakhs were executed in Andhra (Krishna District), and 50 works costing Rs. 17.21 lakhs were taken up in Telangana (Hyderabad, Mahaboobnagar, Medak and Nalgonda districts). 67 detailed building drawings and 4 layout plans were prepared by the architectural staff.

*Plant Engineer's Wing.*—Messrs. Larsen & Toubro Ltd., have supplied indigenous equipment valued at Rs. 4 lakhs for the Hyderabad main plant and Shadnagar Chilling Centre and installation of the indigenous and UNICEF equipment has been started by them.

Messrs. Vulcan Trading Company Ltd., have completed the supply of indigenous equipment and its erection along with UNICEF machinery at the 2 Chilling Centres in the Vijayawada region. The Chilling Centre at Pamarru has been commissioned in February 1965. Starting with about 600 litres, the Centre was able to process about 4,000 litres by the end of March 1965.

Five numbers of Ashok-Leyland tractor chasses were purchased for mounting and fixing the 5 numbers of stainless steel road tankers supplied by the UNICEF. Of these, two road tankers were mounted and put on road for transporting milk from Pamarru to Hyderabad. In addition, 3 insulated milk trucks were also purchased for collection of rural milk and its transport to Hyderabad and 10 other vehicles for milk distribution.

The Plant Manager, Rajendranagar Dairy Plant was deputed for training in Newzealand for a period of 6 months under the Colombo Plan.

*Pilot Milk Supply Scheme, Hyderabad.*—The Pilot Milk Supply Scheme, Hyderabad, the forerunner of the Integrated Milk Project, continued collection of rural milk with a network of 17 collection centres within a radius of 40 miles from Hyderabad and distribution of pasteurised milk through 89 sale booths in the twin cities. On an average about 5,000 litres of milk was procured in the Hyderabad region. These supplies were augmented partly by supply of about 4,000 litres of milk from the Pamarru Chilling Centre, Vijayawada and as on 31-3-1965, about 9,000 litres of milk was distributed in Hyderabad. Milk supplies were continued to city hospitals, jails and other institutions during 1964-65.

Four Stationary Veterinary Dispensaries and 7 Artificial Insemination Centres were opened for treatment of animals and cattle development in milk belt area in addition to undertaking activities pertaining to Dairy Husbandry, Improved animal nutrition and general propaganda under the Dairy Extension Programmes. Under the Fodder Extension Scheme, Lucern, Berseem, jowar seeds and hybrid napier slips required

for an area of 106 acres were distributed free of cost to farmers in the milk belt area of Shadnagar and Kadthal besides holding fodder crop competitions.

*Milk Supply Scheme, Vijayawada.*—With the commissioning of Pamarru Chilling Centre, with a network of 14 milk collection centres on 12-2-1965, a new phase was ushered in during 1964-65. 1,37,878 litres of milk was collected and processed during the period 11-2-1965 to 31-3-1965 in the Centre. This milk was sent to Hyderabad in insulated cans by rail.

The survey team conducted oral surveys in 58 villages in the Vijayawada area. Actual milk recording, fat-testing and lactational yield studies were conducted in 78 villages. Besides, the survey staff was also engaged in educating the farmers on the various aspects of health, feeding and management of milch animals.

*Organisation of Milk Co-operatives.*—Milk Co-operatives play a vital role in augmenting milk production. The Dairy Development Officer and staff, responsible for the organisation and supervision of Milk Co-operatives in the State (Non-Integrated Milk Project area) were transferred to the control of the Milk Commissioner from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies on 29-9-1964. There were 17 Milk Supply Unions and 572 Milk Supply Societies in the State as on 31-3-1965 as against the corresponding figures of 16 Milk Supply Unions and 512 Societies at the beginning of the year. Their paid-up capital increased from Rs. 0.94 lakh (Unions) and Rs. 6.02 lakhs (Societies) to Rs. 0.97 lakh and Rs. 6.50 lakhs respectively, while the quantity of milk handled per day rose from 42,000 lbs. to 50,000 lbs. notwithstanding the severe competition of the private trade. During the year, State loans to the extent of Rs. 5.13 lakhs were sanctioned to the Milk Supply Unions and Milk Supply Societies for the purchase of milch animals while loans to the tune of Rs. 2.54 lakhs and Rs. 1.83 lakhs were sanctioned to the Chittoor and Warangal Milk Supply Unions respectively, for the construction of dairy buildings and purchase of equipment, the pattern of assistance being 75% loan and 25% subsidy.

The Co-operative Wing of the Integrated Milk Project continued to organise Milk Co-operatives in the Integrated Milk Project areas. At the end of the year, there were 51 Milk Supply Societies in Hyderabad area with a membership of 2,598 and paid-up capital of Rs. 1.08 lakhs. Loans to the tune of Rs. 2.78 lakhs were advanced to 14 Milk Supply Societies for disbursement to 773 members while recoveries to the extent of Rs. 2.31 lakhs were effected during 1964-65.

*Fodder Development.*—Fodder development is an essential adjunct to any scheme of milk production. The post of Fodder Development Officer was sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 1919, dated 24-7-1964 of the Food and Agriculture Department and he joined duty in January 1965. Steps for the purchase of agricultural implements, tractors, ploughs and oil engines, etc., were taken and seeds and slips required for the ensuing season were procured. An area of 8 acres was planted with hybrid napter and para grass due to limited supply of water. The position is expected to improve during 1965-66.

The following statistical data is exhibited in Volume II of this report :—

- (1) Statement showing the Third Five-Year Plan expenditure.
- (2) Statement showing the district-wise distribution of chemical fertilisers, during the year 1964-65.
- (3) Statement showing the particulars of sheep, goat farms in the State of Andhra Pradesh during 1964-65.
- (4) Statement showing the progress of expenditure on Plan schemes.
- (5) Statement showing the details of work done under the Expanded Nutrition Programme during 1964-65.
- (6) Statement showing the production of principal crops in Andhra Pradesh 1963-64 and 1964-65.



## CHAPTER XII

### CO-OPERATION AND FORESTS

#### GENERAL PROGRESS :

It is accepted by all economists that the most realistic approach for economic development of the country on sound democratic basis is through co-operatives. That being so, the role of co-operation and the objective of co-operative development programme have permeated all our plan schemes. The co-operative principle has been extended to the organisation of economic and socio-economic functions. This is bound to spread more widely in the coming years. The National Development Council, after reviewing the role of the Co-operative Movement in intensifying agricultural production, mobilising local manpower and other resources considered that for the development of co-operation as a people's movement, it was essential that co-operatives should be organised on the basis of the village community as the primary unit. Further the National Development Council was of the opinion that the responsibility and initiative for social and economic development at the village level should be placed on the village co-operative and village panchayat. The Council's recommendation followed by the recommendations of the working group has been the guiding principle for formulating fresh programmes in the Five-Year Plans.

Government continued to provide finances and other facilities such as guarantees to co-operative societies and thus helped them in extending their activities for the benefit of the public. The following are some of the significant developments which have taken place during the year.

Maximum guarantee by the Government for floatation of debentures by the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank from Rs. 1,500 lakhs to Rs. 2,500 lakhs.

Introduction of procurement scheme to procure rice through co-operatives.

Stepping up the pace of production in co-operative sugar factories.

A scheme for organisation of Washermen Co-operative Societies.

A scheme for organisation of Taxi-Drivers' Co-operatives.

#### SHORT AND MEDIUM TERM CREDIT

*The Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank.*—The Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank registered an all-round improvement in its working. As against a paid up share-capital of Rs. 217.98 as on 31-3-64 the rate of paid up share-capital of the bank increased to Rs. 219.83 lakhs as on 31-3-1965. The total contribution of Government to the share-capital of the bank was Rs. 68 lakhs as on 31-3-1965. The deposits held by the bank as on 31-3-1965 were

Rs. 372.02 lakhs as against Rs. 275.88 lakhs on 1-4-1964. There has been a progressive increase in the deposits as compared to last year. The working capital of the bank as on 31-3-1965 was Rs. 2171.10 lakhs of which, the borrowings from the State Government, Reserve Bank of India, State Bank of India and others amounted to Rs. 1477.98 lakhs. The borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India were Rs. 1412.54 lakhs as on 31-3-1965. The amount borrowed from Government was Rs. 20.02 lakhs and from the State Bank of India Rs. 82.00 lakhs. The classification of loans issued by the apex bank to the central banks during the period under report, was as follows :

	Rs. in lakhs
(a) Seasonal agricultural operations .. ..	3110.14
(b) Marketing of Co-operatives .. ..	184.69
(c) Medium Term Finance .. ..	78.69
(d) For financing Weavers, Co-operative Societies ..	88.30

The loans outstanding including cash credit at the end of the period, i.e., on 31-3-1965 amounted to Rs. 1930.20 lakhs, of which the loans due from the central banks were Rs. 1804.75 lakhs. The loans due from the other societies and individuals were Rs. 121.40 and Rs. 4.05 lakhs respectively. The overdues position of the bank increased from Rs. 110.57 lakhs as on 1-4-1964 to Rs. 122.02 lakhs as on 31-3-1965. The total Government guarantee for the loans given by the Government to the Reserve Bank of India and the State Bank of India on behalf of the bank was Rs. 1240.74 lakhs and Rs. 126.00 lakhs respectively as on 31-3-1965.

*Co-operative Central Banks.*—The co-operative central banks functioning in the State continued to make steady progress during the year. They had 20,907 members on their rolls as on 31-3-1965 as against 20,823 members as on 31-3-1964. The paid up share-capital held by the banks at the end of the period under report amounted to Rs. 536.83 lakhs as against Rs. 488.66 lakhs as on 31-3-1964, of which the contribution by the Government was Rs. 196.38 lakhs.

The Government sanctioned a medium term loan of Rs. 10 lakhs to the Adilabad Co-operative Central Bank to enable it to strengthen its financial position. During the year 1964-65 the co-operative central banks in Telangana were advised to revise the loaning policy and adopt by-laws providing for the issue of surety loans upto Rs. 500 and short-term loans upto Rs. 2,000 generally based on the production results. During the year 1964-65 Government have given a State contribution of Rs. 4 lakhs to the Co-operative Central Banks of Adilabad and Bhongir.

The working capital of the banks amounted to Rs. 3263.30 lakhs as on 31-3-1965. The total amount of various loans advanced by co-operative central banks to individuals, societies and others, during the financial year 1964-65 amounted to Rs. 2,826 lakhs. As on 31-3-1965 a sum of Rs. 2,551 lakhs was outstanding against societies and individuals by way of loans and cash credits of which Rs. 718 lakhs were overdue.



Government continued to subsidize the co-operative central banks towards employment of Chief Executive Officers, Additional Supervisors and opening of new branches as indicated below :

Scheme	Purpose of sanction	Sanctioned and disbursed (Rs. in lakhs)		No. of societies benefited.
1. Branches of Co-operative Central Banks	To enable the banks to open more branches	Andhra	0.05	6
		Telangana	0.03	4
2. Outright grants to special debt-Reserve	To encourage the co-operatives to admit membership of weaker sections of the community	Andhra	0.83	10
		Telangana	0.24	6
3. Chief Executive Officers	To enable the co-operative central banks to appoint Chief Executive Officers and	Andhra	0.03	5
4. Additional Supervisors		Telangana	0.07	4
	Andhra	0.05	5	
	Telangana	0.04	3	
	Additional Supervisors to have intensified Supervision over the societies.			

A statement showing the various guarantees given during the year 1964-65 and continued is given in Volume II of this report.

*Primary Agricultural Credit Societies.*—In the context of the present emergency and the programmes for increased agricultural production under the Five-Year Plans, co-operatives have placed before them the long term objective of meeting at least 50% of the credit needs of the agriculturists by the end of the Fourth Plan. In fact agricultural credit societies at the base of the co-operative credit structure constitute the largest sector of the co-operative movement in a State like ours where agriculture forms the most important economic activity. Third Five-Year Plan for co-operative envisages an increase in membership of primary agricultural credit societies from 15.89 lakhs at the end of Second Plan to Rs. 40 lakhs at the end of the Third Plan and stepping up short and medium term credit provided by the co-operatives annually from the level of Rs. 1,650 lakhs in 1960-61 to Rs. 3,000 lakhs in the last year of Third Plan as against the estimated agricultural credit requirements of the State under short-term and medium term of about Rs. 20,000 lakhs.

The programme of revitalisation of primary agricultural credit societies taken up in the Second Five-Year Plan was continued during the current year. A subsidy of Rs. 3.08 lakhs was sanctioned for appointment of managerial staff, to revitalise the credit societies. Besides, 6,000 societies of the Second Plan, 4,000 additional societies are marked for revitalisation during the Third Five-Year Plan period. The object of the programme is to ensure their effective functioning as service co-operatives.

A sum of Rs. 600 lakhs towards outright grants to special bad debt reserve was sanctioned to village credit societies in respect of the extra lendings made by the credit societies during 1964-65 over those of 1963-64, at 2% of such lending in Intensive Agricultural District Programme areas and 1% in other areas. The purpose of sanction of this grant was to strengthen the co-operative credit structure.

The number of societies benefited by these grants were 2,488. With a view to increase the owned funds position of co-operative credit societies, Government contributed a sum of Rs. 0.25 lakhs to the share-capital.

*Modified Package Scheme.*—With a view to increase agricultural production, Modified Package Programme was introduced in the following 10 districts of Andhra Pradesh:— (1) East Godavari, (2) Krishna, (3) Guntur, (4) Chittoor, (5) Nellore, (6) Kurnool, (7) Nizamabad, (8) Karimnagar, (9) Warangal and (10) Mahaboobnagar. The scheme was introduced during the year 1963-64 and will be in operation for three years, i.e. 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66. It was proposed to cover 40-70-100 per cent of the total areas selected in the first second and third years of implementation respectively. During 1964-65, the programme has been intensified by the appointment of necessary staff and better results are expected in the ensuing year.

#### LONG TERM CREDIT:

*Andhra Pradesh Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank.*—The Andhra Pradesh Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank continued to provide long term credit to agriculturists for improvement of lands, etc., through the primary land mortgage banks. The membership of the Andhra Pradesh Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank rose from 126 to 132 during the year 1964-65. The paid up share-capital of the bank as on 31-3-1965 was 169.81 lakhs and the total contribution of the State Government to the share-capital of the bank was Rs. 76.00 lakhs. The reserve fund and other reserves of the bank as on 31-3-1965, amounted to Rs. 39.87 lakhs and 14.54 lakhs respectively. The bank floated xxii, xxiii, and xxiv series of debentures during the year and the total amount of debentures offered for sale during the year was Rs. 570 lakhs. The debentures subscribed during the year amounted to Rs. 554 lakhs. The total amount of debentures in circulation at the end of the year was Rs. 1,954 lakhs as against Rs. 1,410 lakhs as on 1-4-1964 which shows significant improvement. The working capital of the bank was Rs. 2,313 lakhs, as against Rs. 1,854 lakhs as on 1-4-1964. Early in January, 1964, Government enhanced their maximum guarantee for floatation of debentures by the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank from Rs. 1,500 lakhs to Rs. 2,500 lakhs and this guarantee is being continued. Fresh proposals for enhancement of guarantee from Rs. 2,500 lakhs to Rs. 5,000 lakhs is now under active consideration of the Government. Government continued to provide temporary accommodation upto a limit of Rs. 42 lakhs to the bank and a sum of Rs. 3.02 lakhs was outstanding to the Government. The total amount of the loans advanced by the bank was Rs. 469 lakhs to the primary land mortgage banks during the year 1964-65.

*Primary Land Mortgage Banks.*—There were 104 primary land mortgage banks at the end of the second Five-Year Plan. In view of the policy of the Government for organisation of land mortgage banks at the rate of one for each taluk, there are at present 174 primary land mortgage banks for 189 taluks in the State. The loans issued by the land mortgage banks annually were stepped up progressively from Rs. 62 lakhs in 1955-56 to Rs. 384 lakhs in 1963-64.

The loans issued upto 30th November, 1964 amounted to Rs. 245 lakhs as against a target of Rs. 515 lakhs for the year 1964-65. The total amount of loans outstanding from the primary land mortgage banks as on 30-6-1964 was Rs. 1,526.67 lakhs. The procedure for sanction of loans was revised in the light of the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Society Act, 1964, which came into force from 1-8-1964. With the introduction of the revised procedure, the process for sanction of loan has been simplified and delays have been considerably reduced. The amounts of subsidies given to these banks by the Government during the year 1964-65 were as follows.

S. No.	Name of the scheme	No. of banks benefited	Amount sanctioned	Amount disbursed
1.	Subsidy for appointment of additional supervisors.	11 (in Andhra area)	3,000	3,000
2.	Towards the cost of one Supervisor and peon for each society.	25 (PLMBs in Telangana area)	76,000	76,000

*Full Finance Schemes.*—The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank, in addition to its normal loaning operations, has under its programme special schemes for development of ayacut areas in the projects, viz., Musi, Kadam, K.C. Canal, and Nagarjunasagar through primary land mortgage banks and primary land mortgage co-operative societies. A full finance scheme for providing short-term, medium-term and long-term loans required by the agriculturists in the Musi Medium Irrigation project through village co-operatives and primary land mortgage co-operative societies in Telangana was completed. The scheme envisaged provision of long-term credit to the tune of Rs. 75 lakhs over a period of 3 years and short term credit of Rs. 8.16 and 24 lakhs in the first 3 years successively, to bring 30,000 acres of land under cultivation. During the year 1964-65, an amount of Rs. 41,435 was disbursed by the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank as subsidy towards the cost of supervisors in respect of 11 primary land mortgage co-operative societies under Nagarjunasagar Project, K.C. Canal and Kadam Project Schemes. The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank was given Government guarantee for cash credit accommodation of Rs. 300 lakhs from the State Bank of India on a continuing guarantee basis in a period of 17 months from January, 1965 to June, 1966 to enable the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank to issue special development loans under Nagarjunasagar Project area. The Bank was also sanctioned a revolving cash credit of Rs. 200 lakhs in G.O. Ms. NO. 1649, dated 20th July 1963 which is a continuing guarantee.

#### CO-OPERATIVE FARMING:

*General Progress.*—Based on the recommendations made by the working group constituted by the Government of India and a committee set up by the State Government, policy decisions were taken in June, 1962, in regard to development of co-operative farming in the State.

According to the revised programme of co-operative farming for Third Five-Year Plan a target of 100 societies in pilot project and an equal number of societies in non-pilot Project areas was fixed, with a total financial outlay of Rs. 24 lakhs. As many as ten societies in each district have to be formed by the end of 1965-66 in the pilot projects on experimental basis. According to the scheme 200 co-operative farming societies have to come into existence by 1965-66 in the pilot project areas while equal number of societies is also contemplated to be organised in the areas not covered by pilot projects. Government have revised the targets for the Third Five-Year Plan as follows.

(1) Pilot Project area	..100
(2) Other areas	..100

According to the target fixed for 1964-65, thirty co-operative farming societies have to be started in the pilot projects and 20 societies in non-pilot project areas besides extending the pilot project scheme to 6 more districts in the State.

At the end of March, 1965 there were 15 pilot projects in 15 districts of the State. It is programmed to extend the pilot project schemes to the remaining 5 districts in the State, i.e., 1. Karimnagar, 2 Warangal, 3. Adilabad, 4. East Godavari and 5. Visakhapatnam during the year 1965-66. Thus by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan all the districts in the State will be covered by pilot projects. 15 posts of Senior Inspectors have been sanctioned to attend to the work in these pilot projects. There were already 10 Pilot Project Officers appointed in the pilot projects while 5 posts are to be filled up.

As on 31-3-1965, there were 188 farming societies in the State of Andhra Pradesh of which 58 were in pilot projects, 75 in non-pilot areas with a membership of 5,918 and a paid up share-capital of Rs 2.90 lakhs. The land held by these societies was nearly 15,000 acres. Financial assistance was sanctioned to the co-operative farming societies during the years 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65 towards share-capital contribution. Medium-term loans, construction of godowns-cum-cattle shed, and managerial subsidy according to the pattern prescribed by the Government of India and approved by the State Government is noted below.

Year	No. of societies benefited	Amount sanctioned
		Rs.
1962-63	6	24,200
1963-64	28	2,21,700
1964-65	48	2,64,181
(including 21 societies partly assisted during 1963-64)		

*Co-operative Farming Societies on Government Waste Lands.*—The Government originally allotted 34 blocks of Government waste lands in the State covering 21,979 acres for development through co-operative farming societies. Subsequently the Government decided to

release 15 blocks of Government lands for migrants from East Pakistan leaving the balance of 19 blocks for co-operative farming societies. The following are the particulars.

1. Number of blocks allotted .. 19
2. Number of blocks to be developed in—

Year	No. of blocks	Total No. of persons to be settled	Acreage
1964-65	.. 18	821	5,937
1965-66	.. 6	502	3,459

Thirteen co-operative joint farming societies have been formed and registered in 10 blocks in Nellore, Anantapur and Karimnagar Districts. Three more societies have yet to be registered which are pending for want of certain details.

Out of 133 co-operative farming societies in the State, 50 co-operative societies commenced agricultural operations and the remaining societies are expected to go into production during the ensuing agricultural season.

*Gramdan and Bhoodan Development Co-operative Societies.*—There were 47 gramdan and bhoodan development co-operative societies registered in the State, of which 45 societies are in Cuddapah District. Three Senior Inspectors have been sanctioned for supervision of societies and Government have been addressed for sanction of 7 more posts of Senior Inspectors to supervise the existing as well as the proposed societies to be registered. The Cuddapah district "Nava Nirmana Samithi", the sponsoring institution of the developmental activities in gramdan villages is desirous of establishing 55 more such societies during the year 1965-66. A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs in the Annual Plan for 1965-66 was earmarked for sanction by way of financial assistance to these societies. During the year 1964-65 financial assistance to an extent of Rs. 3.48 lakhs was sanctioned to these societies of which Rs. 3.36 lakhs was disbursed to the societies by 31-3-1965.

*Conversion of Field Labour Co-operative Societies into Co-operative Farming Societies in Amalapuram.*—There is a proposal to reorganise and convert about 202 field labour co-operative societies in Amalapuram area in East Godavari District, into 135 co-operative collective farming societies of lanka lands during 1965-66. The Deputy Registrar, Amalapuram has taken additional charge of the post sanctioned for this purpose on 1-3-1965 and he has been formulating proposals for conversion of the existing field labour co-operative societies into co-operative collective farming societies. An amount of Rs. 1.89 lakhs is provided in the annual budget for 1965-66 towards sanction of financial assistance to the co-operative collective farming societies formed by way of conversion.

*Training of Non-officials.*—A batch of 30 non-officials sponsored by the co-operative farming societies was given training for a period of 6 months from 1-6-1963 to 30-11-1963. A sum of Rs. 34,000 was spent towards the training of non-officials. The training was

conducted at Gram Sevaks Training Centre, Rajendranagar. The second batch could not be taken for training for want of accommodation. The construction of separate buildings for the training wing in co-operative farming at Rajendranagar is proposed at a cost of Rs. 95,200 and the construction work has been entrusted to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (Buildings). It is expected that the building would be completed by the end of June and hence it is proposed to restart the training and train the non-official secretaries of farming societies in batches of 40, from July, 1965 onwards.

*Fertiliser Distribution Scheme.*—The Government have approved a scheme for supply of chemical fertilisers on consignment-*cum*-credit basis to the District Co-operative Marketing Societies, acting as wholesalers, on consignment basis to primary co-operative societies acting as retailers and on credit in kind as part of seasonal agricultural operation loan to the members of the co-operative societies. The scheme was implemented with effect from 1-5-1964. Under this scheme, all the existing District Co-operative Marketing Societies have been acting as wholesalers and in the districts of Adilabad, Warangal, Nalgonda, Medak and Khammam where the District Co-operative Marketing Societies were not existing the primary co-operative marketing societies selected have been acting as wholesalers. In these places also, District Co-operative Marketing Societies have been organised recently and Government have permitted the entrustment of distribution of fertilisers on consignment-*cum*-credit basis to them. The societies are completing the preliminaries and they are expected to take up the distribution of fertilisers shortly. Government have also approved a scheme for supply of chemical fertilisers to such ryots who are not members of co-operatives, in kind in the form of loans under intensive manuring scheme.

According to the procedure laid down by Government, the primary co-operative societies undertaking retail distribution of fertilisers have to be selected by a Committee consisting of the President, District Co-operative Marketing Societies, President Co-operative Central Bank, Deputy Registrar, (Fertilisers) and the Circle Deputy Registrar concerned. So far, 3,354 retailers (including depots) have been selected for this purpose. In places where there are no good working village credit co-operative societies, the primary co-operative marketing societies are opening depots and if the primary co-operative marketing societies are not willing to open depots for distribution of fertilisers, the District Co-operative Marketing Societies, themselves are opening depots.

On receipt of consignment of fertilisers, the District Collector in consultation with the District Agriculture Officer, Deputy Registrar and Chairman, Zilla Parishad makes allotment to Block and non-Block areas in the district based on the phased programme, total acreage, the cropping pattern, aid requirements of cultivators. At the Block level, the society-wise and Village-Level Workers-wise allotments are made by the President, Panchayati Samithis concerned in consultation with the Block Development Officer, Extension Officer (Agriculture) and Extension Officer (Co-operation). The centres of distribution of fertilisers are decided by the District Collector in consultation

with the Chairman, Zilla Parishad, Deputy Registrar and District Agriculture Officer.

Fertilisers are supplied to the primary co-operative societies acting as retailers on consignment basis by the District Co-operative Marketing Societies or the Taluk Co-operative Marketing Societies acting as wholesalers and the primaries are supplying fertilisers on credit to their members as part of seasonal agricultural operation loans where such loans are sanctioned. The applications of primary co-operative societies for seasonal agricultural operation loans to members should show separately the loan portion required for chemical fertilisers out of the loan applied for on behalf of each member, the fertiliser content of the said loan being 20% of the total loan.

The co-operative central banks will deduct the fertiliser content of the seasonal agricultural operation loans before disbursement to the co-operative societies who are disbursing the loan portion in cash and the fertiliser content in kind to the individual borrowers.

The co-operatives are enjoying the following concessions in the distribution of fertilisers.

With a view to see that the stocks are cleared by the co-operatives from the port centres to make them available in time to the ryots, Government of India agreed to reimburse the road transport charges in full with in 500 K. Ms.

Government are allowing off-season rebate to the co-operatives to create an incentive to store the fertilisers during the off-season quarters, viz., October to December and January to March and to supply fertilisers in time to the cultivators.

Government are also reimbursing to the co-operatives the charges of standardisation of bags at Rs. 2.50 per ton with a view to see that only standardised bags are sold to the ryots without any deficits.

The following margins are also allowed to the wholesalers (District Co-operative Marketing Societies) on each variety of fertilisers distributed by them.

Sl. No.	Variety of Fertiliser	Margin per Ton
		Rs.
1.	Urea	45
2.	A. S.	30
3.	A. S.	35
4.	C. A.	32

#### CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING:

Any progress for expansion of co-operative credit will not be successful unless adequate arrangements are made for marketing of agricultural produce of members of co-operative societies. With the organisation of 5 District Co-operative Marketing Societies in Adilabad, Warangal, Nalgonda, Khammam and Medak during 1963-64, there

are 20 District Co-operative Marketing Societies at the rate of one district co-operative marketing society for each district in the State as on 31-3-1965. During the Third Plan period 40 new primary societies have been programmed to be organised against which 37 societies have so far been organised bringing the total to 233 which cover all important "mandees" or assembling centres in the State. With a view to develop co-operative marketing Government have contributed Rs. 48 lakhs to the share-capital of 200 marketing societies and provided financial assistance for 676 godowns and installation of 114 processing plants.

A sum of Rs. 1.71 lakhs for construction of godowns and Rs. 7.75 lakhs for construction of godowns under Crash programme, by way of subsidy was sanctioned to marketing societies. Besides, a sum of Rs. 4.39 lakhs was sanctioned as loan by Government to 117 marketing societies towards construction of godowns. A sum of Rs. 23.25 lakhs was also sanctioned by way of loans by Government to 224 marketing societies towards construction of godowns under Crash programme. During 1964-65, Government continued the guarantee given to the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank Limited, Hyderabad for the repayment of Rs. 5.00 lakhs by the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Finance and Development Corporation Limited, Visakhapatnam. Financial assistance for construction of 57 new godowns was sanctioned. The entire assistance so sanctioned is to be disbursed in four instalments for 57 new godowns. An amount of Rs. 2.35 lakhs was disbursed during 1964-65 and the balance will be released with reference to the progress of construction work. Financial assistance of Rs. 31.00 lakhs was also sanctioned and disbursed for construction of 224 new godowns (20 mandi level godowns and 200 rural godowns) under special development programme (Crash programme). This is a Centrally sponsored scheme and the entire expenditure is borne by the Government of India. All the 224 godowns are under various stages of construction and they are expected to be completed by 31-8-1965. The construction of these 224 godowns, was entrusted to the Chief Engineer, Local Administration.

*The Andhra Co-operative Marketing Federation, Hyderabad.*—The Andhra Co-operative Marketing Federation, Hyderabad has undertaken real business during the year 1964-65. The membership of the Federation is open to the eleven District Co-operative Marketing Societies in Andhra Area, the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank Ltd., Hyderabad and Government of Andhra Pradesh. The share-capital of the Federation as on 31-3-1965 was Rs. 5.75 lakhs. During the financial year 1964-65, the Federation undertook procurement of rice for distribution to retailers in twin cities through the Grain Purchasing Officers in the Districts of Krishna, West Godavari, Guntur, East Godavari, Mahboobnagar, Warangal and Nalgonda. Under the scheme, Government sanctioned Rs. 50 lakhs as loan to the Federation out of which a sum of Rs. 35 lakhs was drawn and utilised for procurement operations. The Federation purchased 6,555 tonnes of rice and arranged the distribution of the entire stock to the fair price shops. The sale proceeds of the business amounted to Rs. 46 lakhs.

*Procurement of Paddy and Rice as a Nominee of the State Government.*—The Government of Andhra Pradesh entrusted the Andhra Co-operative



Marketing Federation Ltd., Hyderabad with procurement of 60,000 tonnes of rice through District Co-operative Marketing Societies in the State, as a nominee of the State Government and supply the same to the Collectors. Government also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 100 lakhs and placed it at the disposal of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for disbursement to the District Co-operative Marketing Societies as imprest money for procurement operations. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs was drawn and placed at the disposal of the Federation in the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank Ltd., Hyderabad. In turn the Federation released a sum of Rs. 7.90 lakhs upto 31-3-1965 to the District Co-operative Marketing Societies for procurement operations.

The procurement work has begun in the month of March, 1965 and it is likely to continue till October, 1965. For the services rendered by the Federation, it is proposed to pay a sum of Rs. 7.50 per tonne of rice or Rs. 5.02 per ton of paddy supplied to the Collectors.

*Supply of Essential Commodities to the Stores Societies.*—For the current season Government approved a scheme for purchase and supply of essential commodities to the stores. For this purpose the State Bank of India has also sanctioned a cash credit accommodation of rupees sixty lakhs on State Government guarantee. It is now proposed to utilise the entire amount for purchasing pulses only. As a nominee of the State Government, the Federation was so far allotted 14,000 quintals of Bengal gram and gram dal from Punjab and Rajasthan Governments. The entire stock has since been lifted and arrangements are made for distribution of stocks as per the orders of the Commissioner of Civil Supplies.

*Distribution of Imported Goods.*—The Federation is also dealing in the distribution of imported dried fruits, cloves and campher. During the financial year 1964-65, the Federation arranged for distribution of the above commodities to an extent of Rs. 1.84 lakhs.

*Palmgur Development.*—The Andhra Pradesh State Palmgur Co-operative Federation is an apex organisation to co-ordinate the activities of the urban societies and to implement, development programmes. The Federation had 499 members with a paid up share-capital of Rs. 88,900 as on 31-3-1965. The Federation continued to run a training Institute at Nidadavole, West Godavari District to effect training facilities in the improved methods of manufacturing various palm products. During the year 113 candidates were trained in the Institute. During the year 1964-65 financial assistance was obtained from the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for the development of the Industry to the tune of Rs. 2.46 lakhs as grant and Rs. 8.40 lakhs (capital expenditure loan, working capital loan and share capital loan) as loans, by the State Palmgur Federation. The three small plants continued to be run by the co-operatives during the year. The National Palm Sugar plant of one ton capacity at Nidadavole, West Godavari District, run by the Khadi Commission was handed over to the State Palmgur Federation during the year under report.

During the year 114 palm jaggery societies in West Godavari District, were exempted from neera auctions. Apart from this a few

societies around the sugar plants established in Nuzvid, Krishna District and Repalle in Guntur District were also exempted from neera auctions and permitted to tap trees for providing syrup for supplying to the sugar plants. The value of plam jaggery produced during the year 1964-65 is estimated to Rs. 21-30 lakhs, excluding the value of the palm-sugar worth of Rs. 54,400 produced by the Federation in the National Palm Sugar Plant at Nidadavole.

*Toddy Tapper's Co-operatives.*—Government sanctioned a loan of Rs. 5 lakhs out of which an amount of Rs. 1.56 lakhs was disbursed to 101 Toddy Tappers Co-operatives in Telangana area.

*Co-operative Sugar Factories.*—A significant feature of co-operative processing has been the successful endeavour made in the establishment of co-operative sugar factories which are owned and managed by the growers themselves. Though the establishment of co-operative sugar factories on a large scale is of recent development in the country, Andhra Pradesh has been a pioneer in this field. The sugar factory at Etikoppaka established in 1933, is the oldest in the country in the co-operative field. Eight co-operative sugar factories have gone into production during the year. The Nizamabad Co-operative Sugar Factory started production during the current season. Besides these eight factories, one more factory at Bhimasinghi, Visakhapatnam district has been licensed.

Government have furnished guarantees in favour of the State Bank of India and State Bank of Hyderabad as the case may be, to enable the co-operative sugar factories to raise loans from the bank to meet their working capital requirements as indicated below.

				(Rs. in lakhs)	
1.	Amdalavalasa Co-operative Agricultural and Industrial Society	..	..	25.00	State Bank of India.
2.	Chodavaram Co-operative Agricultural and Industrial Society	..	..	25.00	do.
3.	Chittoor Co-operative Sugars	..	..	25.00	do.
4.	Palakol Co-operative Agriculture and Industrial Society Ltd.	..	..	50.00	do.
5.	Nizamabad Co-operative Sugar Factory	..	..	25.00	State Bank of Hyderabad.
				150.00	

The Government of Andhra Pradesh guaranteed the repayment of a loan to the extent of Rs. 10 lakhs with interest on behalf of the Palakol Co-operative Agricultural and Industrial Society, to be raised from Andhra Bank Ltd.

The position of membership and paid up share-capital factory-wise as on 31-3-1965 is indicated below:—

S. No.	Name of the factory	Membership	Paid up share-capital including State participation for Plan factories (Rs. in lakhs)
<i>Plan Factories :—</i>			
1.	Amadalavalasa Co-operative Agricultural and Industrial Society .. ..	5,592	51.54
2.	Chodavaram do. .. ..	6,520	44.55
3.	Chittoor Co-operative Sugars Ltd. .. ..	4,741 (as on 31-3-64)	44.06
4.	Palakole Co-operative Agricultural and Industrial Society, Ltd. .. ..	3,992	40.14
5.	Nizamabad Co-operative Sugar Factory .. ..	4,699 (as on 31-3-64)	37.51
<i>Non-Plan Factories :—</i>			
1.	The Etikoppaka Co-operative Agriculture and Industrial Society Ltd.	2,458	15.00
2.	The Anakapalli Do.	4,488	11.00
3.	The Tandava Do.	2,157	14.46

There has been marked improvement in the performance of the factories year after year as indicated below :—

Year.	Cane crushed in lakhs	Sugar produced of tonnes
1961-62 .. ..	1.82	0.18
1962-63 .. ..	2.65	0.26
1963-64 .. ..	6.62	0.61
1964-65 .. ..	9.30	0.86

The crushing results of the factories for 1964-65 with comparative figures for the previous year 1963-64, are given below :—

[Statement.]

## Crushing Results.

S.No.	Name of the Society	Capacity	1963-64		1964-65		
			Cane crushed	Sugar produced	Cane crushed	Sugar produced	
(figures in lakhs of tonnes)							
1.	Amadalavalasa Co-op. Agricultural and Industrial Society	1,000	1.60	1.42	1.16	1.09	
2.	Chodavaram Do. ..	1,000	1.18	1.06	1.22	1.18	
8.	Chittoor Do.	1,000	1.26	1.33	1.79	1.74	
4.	Palakole Do.	1,000	0.19	0.14	1.57	1.48	
5.	Nizamabad Co-op. Sugar Factory	1,000	Started crushing in 1964-65		1.01	0.85	
6.	Etikoppaka Co-operative Agriculture and Industrial Society	1000	1.27	1.15	1.36	1.26	
7.	Anakapalli Do. ..	500	0.71	0.68	0.64	0.60	
8.	Tandava Do. ..	350	0.41	0.35	0.55	0.45	
Total			6,850	6.62	6.63	9.30	8.65

A number of measures have been initiated for the efficient working of the factories, during 1964-65 and subsequent years, important of which are :

(i) Increase of share-capital and improvement of financial position.

(ii) Improvement of crushing performance, by reduction to the minimum time and manufacturing losses.

(iii) Development of quality of cane both short-term and long-term so as to have a longer duration of the season, and improvement of sugar recovery.

(iv) Provision of irrigation facilities and improvement of communications.

(v) Reduction of manufacturing expenditure and overheads ;

(vi) Selection of technical personnel by appointing appropriate committees for the purpose.

(vii) Distribution of fertilisers and control of pests.

(viii) Efficient field service to the ryots.

It is proposed to establish some more sugar factories on co-operative basis, but the issue of licences is pending with Government of India.

#### CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING:

*Low-Income Group Housing.*—Under the Low-Income Group Housing Scheme, a minimum loan of Rs. 8,000 was being sanctioned from

the inception of the scheme in 1955-56 to 15th June, 1964. Government of India have enhanced this limit of Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 10,000 and members who are sanctioned loans after 16th June 1964, are eligible for loans under Low-Income Group Housing Scheme to the maximum extent of Rs. 10,000. Government sanctioned loans to the extent of Rs. 10 lakhs and Rs. 21.25 lakhs from out of the Plan provision and Life Insurance Corporation funds respectively, under Low-Income Group Housing Scheme. Loans were sanctioned for the purpose of construction of new residential houses.

*Middle Income Group Housing.*—Government sanctioned an amount of Rs. 10 lakhs for the utilisation under this scheme and the entire amount was utilised. The loans were sanctioned for completion of houses of those members who were sanctioned loans during previous years.

#### CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES FOR WEAKER CLASSES :

*The Andhra Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Finance and Development Corporation.*—The Andhra Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Finance and Development Corporation, Visakhapatnam continued to look after the economic welfare of the backward classes and hill tribes in the areas served by it during the year. It had 16 members on its roll of which Government representatives were 6 and affiliated primaries were 10. The paid up share-capital was Rs. 2.01 lakhs. During the year the Government did not give any fresh guarantee to the Corporation. The Corporation purchased agricultural produce to the tune of Rs. 11.71 lakhs and minor forest produce to the tune of Rs. 18.10 lakhs. The Corporation has also sold domestic requirements to the tribals worth Rs. 29.56 lakhs during the year. It had stocks of domestic requirements, agricultural produce and minor forest produce of Rs. 2.85 lakhs, 3.95 lakhs and 4.95 lakhs, respectively.

The Corporation is not issuing loans to the tribals directly as it will not be possible for the Corporation to enrol tribals directly as members in view of the vast area of its operations. The primaries are issuing loans to the tribals after enrolling them as members.

*Labour Contract Co-operative Societies.*—The main object of these societies is to promote the economic interests of the weaker sections of the community by acquiring contracts for execution of work on which they can be employed on reasonable wages. At the end of 1964, there were 291 labour contract co-operative societies comprising of 27,177 members with a paid up share-capital of Rs. 3.21 lakhs. The total working capital was Rs. 10.16 lakhs. The value of works executed by these societies was Rs. 18.95 lakhs. Government have sanctioned special staff comprising 27 Senior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies at district level for supervision, promotion and organisation of new labour contract co-operatives, and a separate Cell consisting of one Deputy Registrar, one Assistant Engineer with necessary complimentary staff to attend to the work connected with labour co-operatives in the Head Office to assist the Registrar in the implementation of the scheme.

It is proposed to organise 25 primary labour co-operatives during the current year and is also proposed to implement the Pilot District Scheme in Guntur District during 1965-66 in pursuance of Government

of India's instructions. The orders of the State Government for the selection of Guntur District as the venue for the implementation of the scheme are awaited.

The Federation of Labour Co-operatives had 49 members on its rolls during the year 1964-65, with a paid up share-capital of Rs. 0.95 lakhs. The working capital of the Federation as on 31st March 1965 was Rs. 4.56 lakhs of which Rs. 1.90 lakhs was borrowed from Government. The value of construction works executed by the Federation through labour co-operative societies during the year was Rs. 37,040.

The State Government constituted a high power committee consisting of 9 members under the chairmanship of the Registrar of co-operative Societies to examine the working of the labour co-operatives and the Federation of Labour Co-operatives and to suggest ways and means for their development.

*Forest Coupe Societies.*—There were 48 forest coupe societies in the State which provide employment to landless labourers. The total membership of the societies was 4,893. The value of business transacted during the year by the societies was Rs. 3.96 lakhs. A Special Officer consisting of one Assistant Conservator of Forests completed his investigation into the working of the forest coupe societies and submitted his report during the year 1963-64. The report is under consideration of the Government.

*Motor Transport Societies.*—There were 10 co-operative motor transport societies as on 30th June 1964, with a membership of 932 and paid up share-capital of Rs. 2.21 lakhs. The number of motor vehicles owned by them was 59 and they earned a sum of Rs. 11.76 lakhs towards hire charges, during the Co-operative Year 1963-64.

*Fishermen Co-operative Societies.*—The main objective of fishermen co-operative societies is the amelioration of the social and economic condition of the fishermen members. During the year 1964-65, Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs towards share-capital contribution of the Central Delta Fishermen Central Co-operative Society at Amalapuram to enhance the borrowing capacity of the society. The Director of Fisheries arranged for its drawal and disbursement to the society.

The Hyderabad Central Fishermen Co-operative Society significantly increased its business. It had exported inland fish to 24 Paraganas Southern Central Fishermen's Co-operative Society, Calcutta and Howrah. During the year 1964-65, the value of total catch of fish amounted to Rs. 1,03,960 and the total sales effected were Rs. 1,07,783. The society has also purchased nylon worth Rs. 14,555 from the Director of Fisheries and nylon worth Rs. 57,893 has been sold to the primary fishermen co-operative societies, Panchayat Samithi Blocks and *bona fide* fishermen of Telangana region.

*Rickshaw Pullers Co-operative Societies.*—The scheme for organisation of rickshaw-pullers co-operatives was first taken up in 1962-63 with the object of providing relief to the hardpressed poor rickshaw-pullers in this State. Since then 16 rickshaw-pullers co-operative societies were registered and assisted in the approved pattern. Government of

India decided in April, 1964 to treat this scheme as Centrally sponsored scheme to give a fillip to the development of this class of societies.

During the year 1964-65, subsidy to the total extent of Rs. 66,000 was sanctioned to six (6) rickshaw-pullers, co-operatives at Kurnool, Cuddapah, Secunderabad, Waragal, Bhimavaram and Rajahmundry at the rate of Rs. 11,000 to each society. The entire amount was drawn and disbursed to the above societies. Subsidy at Rs. 11,000 to each society was sanctioned for the purpose of construction of shed (Rs. 10,000) and for purchase of implements (Rs. 1,000).

During the year 1964-65 Government sanctioned loan to the total extent of Rs. 1.56 lakhs to six rickshaw-puller co-operatives at the rate of Rs. 0.26 lakhs each. The entire amount was drawn and disbursed to the societies. A loan of Rs. 26,000 was also sanctioned to each society for the purpose of purchasing 50 rickshaws (Rs. 23,000) and towards share-capital loan of 50 members at Rs. 60 each member amounting to Rs. 3,000.

*Washermen Co-operative Societies.*—The new scheme for organisation of washermen co-operative societies in Andhra Pradesh was first taken up during 1964-65 and it has also been implemented. The societies aim is directed towards welfare of washermen community. There were three societies registered and assisted on the approved pattern.

Government sanctioned subsidy to the total extent of Rs. 1,158 to 3 washermen co-operative societies organized at Secunderabad, Tenali and Vijayawada at Rs. 386 to each society to meet contingent expenditure. Besides Government also sanctioned subsidy at Rs. 2,280 to each of the above three societies to meet the cost of Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies appointed in each of them for one year.

Government sanctioned loans to the total extent of Rs. 60,000 to three societies mentioned above at Rs. 20,000 each for the purpose indicated below:—

1. Loans for purchase of equipment (at Rs. 100 each member for 100 members)	.. ..	Rs. 10,000
2. Share capital loan 100 members at Rs. 50 each	.. ..	5,000
3. Loan for purchase of soda to 100 members at Rs. 50 each	.. ..	5,000
		<hr/>
	Total	20,000
		<hr/>

*Taxi Drivers' Co-operative Societies.*—The scheme for organization of taxi drivers co-operatives was taken up during 1964-65. Two societies one at Vijayawada and another at Kakinada each consisting of 25 members were organised and assisted during the year under report.

Government sanctioned subsidy to the extent of Rs. 2,280 to Vijayawada Taxi Drivers Co-operative Society to meet the cost of Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies appointed in the society.

Government sanctioned loan to the extent of Rs. 3.25 lakhs to Vijayawada Taxi Drivers' Co-operative Society and East Godavari District Taxi Drivers' Co-operative Society at Kakinada for the purpose as indicated below:—

		Vijayawada	Kakinada
		(Rs. in lakhs)	
1.	Loan for purchase of 10 cars ..	1.50	1.50
2.	Loan for construction of shed ..	0.25	..
Total		1.75	1.50

Government also sanctioned share-capital contribution to the two taxi drivers' co-operative societies at Rs. 20,000 each.

*Co-operative Printing Press.*—There were three co-operative printing presses at (1) Hyderabad, (2) Tenali and (3) Nellore working independently. In addition, there was one press working as an adjunct to the Andhra State Co-operative Union at Rajahmundry. During the year 1964-65, these co-operative printing presses were assisted according to the scheme formulated by Government of India.

Government sanctioned managerial subsidy to the total extent of Rs. 9,000 to the three co-operative printing presses. Government also sanctioned Rs. 30,000 towards share-capital contribution to the above three co-operative printing presses at Rs. 10,000 each to augment their working capacity and better their financial position. During 1965-66 it is proposed to organise two more co-operative presses besides continuing managerial assistance to the societies which were given financial assistance during 1964-65.

*Consumers Co-operatives.*—With a view to hold the price line of essential commodities to the extent possible and to ensure equitable distribution of consumer goods at fair prices, Government of India sponsored a scheme for organisation of Central Co-operative Stores for the benefit of general public in major cities and towns with a population exceeding 50,000.

(1) There were 15 central stores functioning in the following towns at the end of the year 1964-65.

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Hyderabad.     | 9. Vijayawada.    |
| 2. Kurnool.       | 10. Vizianagaram. |
| 3. Rajahmundry.   | 11. Kakinada.     |
| 4. Proddatur      | 12. Guntur.       |
| 5. Visakhapatnam. | 13. Nellore.      |
| 6. Warangal.      | 14. Adoni.        |
| 7. Eluru.         | 15. Nizamabad.    |
| 8. Anantapur.     |                   |

There were 33,498 members on rolls, with a paid up share-capital of Rs. 6.04 lakhs as on 31-3-1965. The working capital of the stores



has risen from Rs. 36.75 lakhs as on 30-6-1964 to Rs. 43.40 lakhs by the end of November, 1964. The total sales effected by the stores since their inception exceeded Rs. 330 lakhs of which Rs. 254 lakhs relate to the year 1964-65. The stores societies are gradually developing their business. During the year 1964-65, the central stores were given loans and subsidies for the following purposes:—

1. Share-capital contribution to the stores and branches .. .. .	(Rs. in lakhs.)	1.87	
2. Cash credit (working capital) .. .. .		1.00	
3. Truck and Equipment ..			
	Loans Grant (Rs. in lakhs.)		
		0.187	0.062
4. Godowns .. .. .		0.937	0.312
5. Subsidy towards managerial costs .. .. .			
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		8.994	1.434
		<hr/>	<hr/>

Government also guaranteed the repayment of cash credit of Rs. 10 lakhs provided by the State Bank of India to the Greater Hyderabad Central Consumers' Co-operative Stores Ltd., for dealing in sugar and other goods.

*Consumers' Co-operatives for Government Employees.*—The Consumers' co-operatives continued to function at all district headquarters and at Vijayawada. There were 24 Government employees consumers' co-operative stores functioning during the year 1964-65. There were 65,789 members on the rolls of these stores with a paid up share-capital of Rs. 3.92 lakhs. The monthly average sales effected by the stores amounted to Rs. 28 lakhs, while the total sales since their inception exceeded Rs. 302 lakhs, of which Rs. 248 lakhs relate to the year 1964-65.

During the year 1964-65, Government permitted the employees of the Municipalities, Zilla Parishads, etc., to become members of the existing Government Employees Consumers' Co-operative Stores. Government also provided an additional working capital of Rs. 50,000 to each of the Government employees stores for meeting its additional financial requirements on account of the admission of the above mentioned employees. There is also a proposal under consideration to extend the benefits of the Government employees scheme to the employees of Panchayati Samithi and other quasi-Government institutions at the Block and Taluk level also.

Government sanctioned the continuance of the guarantee for the repayment of cash credit to the extent of Rs. 56 lakhs provided by the State Bank of India to the 24 Government employees consumers' stores through the local co-operative central banks for one more year.

The financial assistance provided to the Government employees consumers' stores during the year is given below.

	Rs. in lakhs.
1. Subsidy towards rent of godowns taken on hire..	0.71
2. Subsidy towards interest paid by the stores to the central banks on the cash credit paid by them on Government guarantee ..	2.63
8. Subsidy towards the cost of new official staff employed in the stores ..	1.23
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>4.57</b>

*Scheme relating to the Distribution of Consumer Articles in Rural Areas.*—Government have also approved the scheme sponsored by the Government of India for distribution of consumer articles in rural areas through primary co-operative marketing societies. These societies employ additional staff for implementing the scheme and are eligible for managerial subsidy, subject to a maximum of Rs. 5,000 over a period of three years for each store. Only 20 primary marketing societies have implemented the scheme. An amount of Rs. 0.30 lakh was therefore given to the marketing societies as subsidy towards meeting the cost of additional staff employed.

#### CO-OPERATIVE TRAINING AND EDUCATION :

The scheme is continued to be implemented through 4 non-official institutes and one departmental institute with a provision of Rs. 7 lakhs during 1964-65. The teaching and other staff in all the five institutions are provided free of cost and the Government of India shares 50% of the recurring expenditure of the programme. During the year 1964-65, 687 junior personnel were trained in all the 5 institutes.

Government sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 1,81,290 to the Andhra State Co-operative Union Ltd., Rajahmundry and Hyderabad Central Co-operative Union Ltd., Hyderabad to meet part of their expenditure to carry out the educational programmes. A subsidy of Rs. 3,52,500 was also sanctioned to four co-operative training institutes at Hyderabad, Vijayawada, Rajahmundry and Anantapur, towards stipends for disbursement to trainees to meet part of their expenditure.

The scheme of education of non-officials in the the Co-operative Movement continued to be implemented in the State during 1964-65, through 40 peripatetic units. Each unit is incharge of an Educational Instructor. During the year 1964-65, 11,842 non-officials were trained. A sum of Rs. 1.75 lakhs was provided under the scheme. The cost of Deputy Registrar, Development Officer, his staff and 40 Educational Instructors was met by Government of India in full.

*The Andhra State Co-operative Union, Rajahmundry.*—During the year 1964-65, the Andhra State Co-operative Union Ltd., Rajahmundry continued to propagate the principles of co-operation throughout the State. The journal 'Sahakaram' has been published every month during this period. One special issue was published for the All India Co-operative Week celebrations. During 1964-65, a sum of Rs. 13,000 was sanctioned towards managerial subsidy to strengthen the activities of the Union.

*The Hyderabad Central Co-operative Union, Ltd.*—The Union continued to conduct the Member Education scheme in the nine districts of Telangana region, of Andhra Pradesh. The Union continued to publish the weekly "Sahakara Samacharam" in Telugu. During the year under report, a sum of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned towards managerial subsidy to strengthen the Union, besides the annual Government grant-in-aid of Rs. 10,290.

#### FORESTS:

The area of reserved forests, reserved lands and open forests at the beginning of the year under report was 14,011 sq. miles in the Andhra region and 10,977.3 sq. miles in Telangana region, bringing the total to 24,988.3 sq. miles. At the end of the period the area was 14,044 sq. miles in Andhra region and 10,860.6 sq. miles in Telangana region bringing the total area of the reserved forests, reserved lands and open forests in the State to 24,904.6 sq. miles. The total forest area forms (23.48) per cent of the total land area of the State. The decrease in area is mainly due to less area arrived at after actual demarcation and survey of a number of blocks in the Telangana region.

*Forest Policy.*—As in the past years forest policy of the State was guided during the year to achieve the twin objects namely (1) management of the existing forests on a sustained yield basis to meet the requirements of the local population and the industries and (2) to improve the growing stock by practising sound principles of silviculture in tending the natural forests and through artificial regeneration.

Perspective planning in this department has been in existence for the last one century. In fact the working plans of the forest divisions are based on the fundamental principles of perspective planning over a period of at least 15 years. In these working plans accent has been laid in recent times on foreseeing the requirements of the people in future years and to plan for meeting the same through large-scale plantations of economic species like teak, casuarina, cashew and eucalyptus, etc.

Besides the above, efforts to conserve the site potentiality through soil conservation and afforestation measures have received due attention.

Another scheme which proved to be a revenue fetching venture is the coffee plantation scheme implemented mainly for the uplift of the tribal economy in the agency areas of Visakhapatnam and East Godavari districts and also as a soil conservation measure. An area of 411½ acres was planted upto 31-3-1965. During 1963-64 five tonnes of clean coffee seeds were harvested which yielded a revenue of Rs. 23,101 and during 1964-65, 26.6 tonnes have been harvested and a revenue of Rs. 1.17 lakhs was realised. Andhra Pradesh has therefore won its place in the coffee map of India through the efforts of the Forest Department.

The Integrated Saw Mill Seasoning Kiln and Treatment Plant at Rajahmundry started functioning and it is expected that it will soon catch the imagination of public and foster in them a desire to use seasoned and treated timber species other than teak.

*Forest Regeneration.*—The working of the forests through the agency of the contractors continued in all the divisions excepting in

Mancherial, Bnadrachalam, Vararamachandrapuram, Warangal, Mahabubabad and Karimnagar East Divisions, where departmental working of the forests was taken up with a view to increase the revenues of the Department and to ensure better protection of the forests. Departmental working has the two-fold advantage to Government as it increases the revenues and also aims at silvicultural perfection. These objects can be said to have been achieved during the year.

*Developmental activities.*—A statement showing the schemes under the Third Five-Year Plan during the year with targets achieved may be seen in Volume II of this report.

Almost full targets have been achieved in respect of all the schemes.

The details of the regeneration schemes are furnished below :—

The Forest Department treated a total area of 13,031 acres under the Five-Year Plan Schemes by planting tree species either under intensive forestry plantation scheme or under soil conservation measures put together. The following is the break up of plantations, specie-wise raised during the period under the plan schemes:—

<i>Species</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Teak ..	4,348
Casuarina ..	580
Eucalyptus ..	70
Red Sanders ..	90
Matchwood ..	35
Miscellaneous species :	
(a) Under anti-erosion & afforestation scheme	967 (includes 150 acres coffee)
(b) Quick growing species	5,453
(c) Machkund soil conservation scheme ..	1,488
Total ..	13,031

*Forest Concessions.*—The villagers in the vicinity of forests continued to enjoy the concessions of removal of fencing material, green manure leaf, grass and thorns from the forests for *bona fide* domestic requirements. The tribals continued to enjoy special privileges in regard to free removal of thatching grass, free grazing of cattle, etc. and free removal of fuel by headloads for domestic purposes. Grazing is regulated in accordance with the prescriptions of the working plans and administrative orders issued by Government from time to time. Contractors are required as per the conditions of the agreements entered into by them for supply of small timber and other produce in coupe depots to the villagers at fixed rates. Free grants of timber were made to victims of fire accidents, floods and other natural calamities. Timber was also supplied from forest on seigniorage rates for religious and charitable institutions. The existing concessions in regard to removal of green manure leaf in headloads, cartloads on

payment of 0.25 Ps. per cart-load and Rs. 2 per lorry load were continued during the year under report. During the year, Government ordered that such of the bulls or buffaloes engaged in pulling the carts which enter into the reserved forests for specific purpose of carrying green manure leaf be exempted from collecting grazing fees and that permits for green manure leaf in cart-loads should be issued with two days voida. During the year Government ordered the continuance of concession to tribal people in Telangana region to cut and graze the grass and to collect Mohwa in reserved forests unreserved and protected forests in tribal areas under the control of the Forest Department free of charge and the "Ramnas" to be sold in public auction with a stipulation to issue free permits to the tribals for grazing and grass cutting in consultation with Social Welfare Officer.

*Supply of Forest Produce to Other Departments.*—Timber, bamboos etc., were supplied to other Government departments on requisition. Particulars of supplies made during the year for each Circle are given below:

*Adilabad Circle.*—During the year 8016 cft. of timber was supplied from Jannaram Division to other Government departments. 6034 lbs. of sealing wax was supplied to the Stationery Department at Rs. 1.82 per lb. and an amount of Rs. 10,981.88 towards the cost of the sealing wax is still due from the Stationery Department.

*Kakinada Circle.*—Timber of treated and non-treated teak poles etc., were supplied to other departments such as Posts & Telegraph, P.W.D., and Industries & Commerce, etc. from the Saw Mill Division, Rajahmundry 3727 cft. of timber was treated during the year under report. 22,292 cft. of timbers were supplied to Government departments from Saw Mill Division, Rajahmundry and an amount of Rs. 1,28,200 was realised during the year.

*Hyderabad Circle.*—One grass kancha in Medak Division was leased out to military farm for Rs. 8,093. Two grass kanchas in Hyderabad Division were also leased out to the military farm for Rs. 4,140.

*Warangal Circle.*—1,365 cft. of timbers valued at Rs. 14,858 were supplied from timber sale depots to the Jail Department, Industries & Commerce Department and the Geological Survey of India Department during the year under report.

Besides the above, seeds and seedling were supplied to other Government Departments, and institutions and public in all circles during Vanamahotsava celebrations.

*Forest Settlement.*—11 cases comprising an area of 1,19,023.12 acres were settled by Forest Settlement Officer in Telangana region during the year. Three cases covering an area of 13,771 acres were opened during the year. 62 cases comprising an area of 9,60,637.28 acres were pending with Forest Settlement Officer at the end of the year.

In Andhra region an area of 9,80,020 acres was pending Settlement at the close of the year.

During the year Government sanctioned the continuance of the three posts of Forest Settlement Officers with Headquarters at Chittoor,

Kakinada and Srikakulam with necessary staff, to expedite settlement cases in Andhra region.

*Forest Boundaries.*—During the year new boundary lines over a length of 1674 miles were demarcated at a cost of Rs. 93,753 and old boundaries in all divisions were maintained at a cost of Rs. 44,057.

*Working Plans.*—The work of preparation of working plans was continued in 7 Divisions of Andhra and Telangana regions. During the year, the preparation of working plans for Visakhapatnam North, Kurnool and Medak Divisions was completed and the work relating to Vararamachandrapuram and Machkund Divisions was taken up. The question of taking up the working plans for Nellore and Hyderabad Divisions was under consideration. The revision of working plans for Bhadrachalam, Cuddapah South, Adilabad, Mancherial and Nalgonda Divisions was in progress. The following working plans Divisions were functioning during the year under report:

*Andhra Region.*—(1) Bhadrachalam, (2) Vararamachandrapuram, (3) Cuddapah South, (4) Machkund, and (5) Vizianagaram.

*Telangana Region.*—(1) Adilabad, (2) Mancherial, (3) Nalgonda and (4) Mdak.

*Communications and Buildings.*—At the beginning of the year the position of buildings and roads in the Department was as follows :

(1) Buildings	.. 1566 Nos.
(2) Roads	.. 507 Nos. (M.F.C.) 2612-3-4.

During the year 135 buildings were newly constructed and 54 roads (248-2-3) were newly laid out.

The details of expenditure incurred are given below :

Circle	Amount	Amount	Amount
	spent on roads	spent on buildings	spent on miscellaneous items
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Adilabad .. ..	72,568	23,501	11,319
Kakinada .. ..	1,64,089	17,424	712
Hyderabad .. ..	2,252	37,152	..
Kurnool .. ..	16,886	45,430	7,030
Soil Conservation Circle	13,131	2,25,998	100
Warangal .. ..	72,940	1,07,664	..

*Forest Offences.*—During the year under report 49,141 cases under the Forest Act were detected whereas 56,852 cases were disposed of in all the divisions of the State. The number of offences pending at the

beginning of the year was 1,14,289. Offenders in 10,958 cases were convicted and 3,259 cases were acquitted after collecting C-fees. Offenders in 689 cases were acquitted after trial and 784 cases were withdrawn. The total number of cases pending at the close of the year was 1,06,578. The decrease in the number of pending cases at the end of the year is due to formation of flying squad divisions, with headquarters at Kakinada, Tirupathi, Warangal, Hyderabad and Nirmal to arrest smuggling of forest produce etc., and the organisation of special offence drive in December to January 1965. In order to expedite disposal of offences Government empowered all the Range Officers in the State to compound forest offences involving property upto Rs. 10 in each case and also all the permanent Foresters and Deputy Rangers to collect revenue upto Rs. 300. Cash awards were given to informants in detection of smuggling cases and the forest subordinates were also awarded red entries and in certain cases cash rewards for meritorious services rendered in detection and prevention of forest offences during the year.

An amount of Rs. 15,18,678 was realised as compounding fees as against Rs. 9,62,115 during the year 1963-64.

*Protection from Fire.*—During the course of the year an area of 133.6 miles of forest caught fire and was burnt. An expenditure of Rs. 13,661 was incurred during the year on fire protection operations.

*Grazing.*—The total revenue realised by licencing cattle to graze in the forests in the State was Rs. 12,47,867. An area of 3,234 sq. miles was closed to grazing throughout the year and about 21,670 sq. miles were opened to grazing throughout the year. An amount of Rs. 7,130 was spent in Andhra region towards improvement of tanks and other water sources in the reserved forests for the benefit of cattle allowed for grazing.

*Training.*—During the year one emergency course has been started from 1st April 1964 at the Forest School, Yellandu for training of Foresters for a period of two years with a view to train all untrained Foresters and Deputy Rangers within the shortest possible time. Under this emergency course 124 Foresters and Deputy Rangers were trained. During the year under report 124 Forest Guards were trained at Forest School, Yellandu and 120 Forest Guards at Forest School, Kakinada.

Fourteen Forest apprentices were deputed to 1964-1966 Rangers' Course at Southern Forest Rangers' College, Coimbatore. 8 candidates were also deputed to Dehra Dun for 1965-67 Diploma Course in Superior Forest Service during the year.

Two Range Officers were trained in soil conservation at the Soil Conservation Research Demonstration and Training Centre at Bellary for a period of six months during 1964-65. One Range Officer was sent for training at Bellary. Sri A.K. Mathur toured U.S.A. under U.S. Aid programme to see soil conservation works.

*Timber Forests.*—As usual timber forests were working under the clear felling and improvement felling or the selected felling systems. Departmental working of timber coupes was continued in Mancheria

Bhadrachalam, Vararamachandrapuram, Warangal, Mahaboobabad, and Karimnagar East Divisions.

*Fuel Forests.*—Fuel forests in the State continued to be worked under "Simple coppice system and the system of coppice with standards and reserves". Regrowth from coppice and the available advance growth were supplemented by artificial regeneration wherever possible.

*Sandalwood.*—Sandalwood occurs naturally in Chittoor West, Anantapur and Giddalur Divisions and sparsely in Chittoor East, Visakhapatnam North, Cuddapah South, Cuddapah North and Hyderabad Divisions. Sandalwood is extracted departmentally in Chittoor West, Chittoor East and Anantapur Divisions. Sandalwood possession rules are being implemented to tighten the protection of this valuable species and Andhra Pradesh is the only State to have introduced these rules.

*Bamboos.*—As usual bamboo forests were worked on a three-year felling cycle in soil conservation, Kakinada and Kurnool Circles. As regards Warangal Circle, three-year felling cycle was adopted in respect of Plancha, Khammam, Warangal and Mahaboobabad Divisions where as in respect of Karimnagar East and Karimnagar West Divisions four-year felling cycle was followed. In Adilabad and Hyderabad Circles bamboo forests were worked by following four-year felling cycle only. Bamboo coupes in Adilabad Circle and Palancha Division of Warangal Circle were leased out to Sirpur Paper Mills, Kagaznagar on long term basis on payment of royalty. Revenue realised from bamboos during the year was Rs. 23,81,130.

*Cultivation.*—Lac occurs naturally on *Butea monosperma* (Palas) trees in Nirmal Division of Adilabad Circle. Sealing wax is being prepared and supplied to the Stationery Department. As there is accumulation of stock of seed lac further infection was stopped and sealing wax was manufactured from the existing seed lac. During the year under report 6034 lbs. of sealing wax was manufactured at a cost of Rs. 3965.48 and was supplied to the Stationery Department and an amount of Rs. 10,981.88 was due from the Stationery Department towards the supply made at Rs. 1.82 per lb. at the end of the year.

*Utilisation of Forest Produce.*—Total outturn of timber during the year was 17,223.18 thousand cft. Quantity of timber extracted departmentally was 1,64,742 cft. in Adilabad Circle, 1,24,288 cft. in Kakinada Circle and 1,08,718 cft. in Warangal Circle during the year. Besides this thinned produce of 146,372 cft. was collected through the agency of contractors in Warangal Circle as per the prescriptions of the Working Plans. Outturn of firewood removed by all agencies was 18,167 thousand cft. Minor forest produce and beedi leaves continued to be collected through the agency of the contractors as per the working plans of respective divisions. During the year a quantity of 14 tonnes 541 kgs. (14540.80 kg.) of sandalwood was disposed of by sale in Chittoor sandalwood depot, having been brought there from Chittoor West Chittoor East, and Anantapur Divisions and a revenue of Rs. 72,784 was realised. During the year a total quantity of 15 tonnes of non-quality red sanders wood and 6 tonnes of red-sanders powder stored at central Depot. Rajampet (Kurnool Circle) were sold for Rs. 5968.75 Ps. A proposal to entrust to S. T. C. the handling of export of red-sanders



is under consideration. Revenue realised by sale of minor forest produce items such as soapnuts, myrobolam, honey, wax etc., collected departmentally was Rs. 817,485. An amount of Rs. 1,09,67,600 was realised by leasing out minor forest produce units to the contractors.

#### FOREST INDUSTRIES :

The scheme for establishment of an integrated unit of Saw Mill, Seasoning Kiln, Preservation Plant and Wood Workshop at Rajahmundry was continued during the year. The saw mill was put into operation on 20-11-1964 and the sawing of various size of different species of timber to meet the needs of Government Departments was undertaken. Sawing of private timber was also undertaken. From the date of commissioning 13180 cft. of teak, maddi, non-teak, yegisa and banderu timber were sawn into sizes. The seasoning kiln was tested by the technicians in December, 1964, but no work could be undertaken as there were heavy indents on hand for saw mills. The treatment plant was also put into operation after testing in December, 1964 and 3727 cft. of timbers viz. maddi sleepers, Post & Telegraph poles fence posts and other building materials, planks, reapers etc., were treated during the year. The boiler was also got tested but it was not used as there was no kiln for seasoning of timber. Electrification was completed and all fire-fighting equipment was fitted inside various buildings. There is a mobile treatment plant also to treat the timbers with Ascu, intended for educating the public.

Bamboo coupes in Adilabad district were continued to be leased out to Sirpur Paper Mills on a long term basis on payment of royalty of Rs. 3 per ton. 9 bamboo coupes in Paloncha Division were leased out to Sirpur Paper Mills at Rs. 5 per ton and they removed 15,655 tonnes of bamboos during the year and paid a royalty of Rs. 83,275.

Lease of sundra trees for manufacture of Katha was granted in Paloncha, Warangal and Mancheria Divisions on payment of royalty. Leases in Paloncha and Mancheria Divisions are due to expire next year. There are several applicants for these units, as well as those in Karimnagar district which are under consideration of the Department.

*Preservation of Wild Life.*—The draft Andhra Pradesh Wild Animals and Wild Birds Protection Act is under the consideration of the Government. In pursuance of the recommendation of the State Wild Life Advisory Board and the orders issued by the State Government, all forests, reserved forests, reserved and unreserved lands including throughout the State were closed for shooting of all species of wild life during the year, and no shooting licences were issued to any one including foreign tourists or local shikaries or organisations. Government, however, exempted the hill tribes from the purview of closure of forests for shooting hunting etc., as it will be difficult to enforce prohibition against them and also the genuine natural history collectors and persons possessing licences for crop protection weapons, subject to certain conditions. Government also ordered that prohibition would not apply in respect of destruction of wild animals like man-eating and cattle lifting tigers, panthers and wild dogs, which should be destroyed under the existing procedure.

The existing wild life sanctuaries in the State were maintained during the year. The scheme for constitution of pelicanry at Kolleru lake in West Godavari District was continued during the year under report. Government sanctioned a scheme for making improvements to Qawal wild life sanctuary in Adilabad Circle at a cost of Rs. 22,000 which include construction of observation towers for watching the wild life, construction of pakas, quarters for the forest guards and purchase of equipment like search lights, binoculars for observing wild life etc. An amount of Rs. 10,109 was spent in Pakhal wild life sanctuary at Warangal Circle for formation of roads.

With a view to preserve the bison and wild buffalo from extinction Government declared them as protected species under the Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act 1912, prohibiting the shooting of these animals throughout the Andhra Area of the State. These species are already prohibited species in Telangana region under Hyderabad Game Regulations. Wild life census was conducted second time in Warangal Division in Venkatapur block outside the Eturnagaram Warangal sanctuary on 7-8-1965 under the beat method, over an area of 3 sq. miles. Fifty-three animals and 20 birds were counted over the area.

The scheme for establishment of Zoological Park at Hyderabad was continued during the year. An expenditure of Rs. 13.07 lakhs was incurred under the scheme during the year. A number of important animals were added to the collection in the Zoo during the year which include Rhine from Assam, Black Swans, Chimpauzees, Himalayan Black Bear and birds etc. Many improvements were made to the Zoo and necessary amenities for visitors were also provided. Mention may be made of a swimming pool and a restaurant to the public which were declared open during the year. The work on garden layout was also continued. Among other works undertaken, were purchase of equipment for children corner, counteraction of enclosures and cages for animals, and birds, construction of a pavilion and central fountains, construction of latrines, shelters and drinking fountains, laying out morrum and black top roads, providing water supply, electric installation, and construction of staff quarters, etc.

The Zoological Park was named after the late Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru by the Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh at Vanamahotsava Celebration held at Zoo on 5-7-1964.

Vanyaprani Saptah (Wild Life Week) was celebrated by the Department in all divisions during the first week of October, 1964 in a fitting manner and the celebrations held at State Capital at Nehru Zoological Park, were inaugurated by the Governor of Andhra Pradesh, on 4-10-1964.

*Hill Tribes.*—The welfare of the Scheduled Tribes, Koyas and Reddies in agency areas, Chenchus of Nallamalais in Guntur and Kurnool Districts and Yanadies in Sriharikota island of Nellore District continued to receive the attention of the Department during the year under report. The concessions allowed to them in respect of removal of forest produce and grazing for their *bona fide* domestic requirements were continued. The following measures were undertaken towards the amelioration of scheduled tribes.

(a) Formation of Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribes Corporation for exploiting the minor forest produce in the agency areas of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and East Godavari Districts.

(b) Scheme for raising Coffee Plantations in Visakhapatnam over an area of 4½ acres and maintenance of old plantations of 400 acres.

(c) Centrally sponsored Soil and Water Conservation Scheme in Machkund Catchment lying in Andhra Pradesh in Visakhapatnam District.

(d) Employment of tribals in the works executed by the Department under various Plan and non-Plan schemes.

(e) Weaning away of the tribals from shifting (podu) cultivation and settling them in settled cultivation.

(f) Welfare Schemes for Chenchus, running of Schools, providing midday meals for pupils, books and clothes, maintenance of hostels and hospitals, etc.

During the year under report an expenditure of Rs. 1,13,759 was made for raising coffee plantations over an area of 154½ acres in Visakhapatnam District. Minor forest produce units in the agency areas were granted to the Scheduled Tribes Corporation during this year also on a monopoly basis without public auction. An amount of Rs. 184,026 was spent during the year towards ameliorative measures for the Chenchus. In view of the abolition of the system of collection of metta fees the Chenchus in Kurnool District were paid an amount of Rs. 4,000 during the year.

The Pilot Demonstration Project Scheme taken up during last year to wean tribals in the agency areas of Visakhapatnam District from shifting cultivation (podu) was continued during the year under report. An amount of Rs. 26,438 was spent on the scheme during the year towards supply of bulls, improved seed, fertilizers, implements and irrigation facilities.

*Forest Research and Experiments.*—The State Silviculturist was in charge of Silviculture and Research Branch. Experiments were carried out at various research stations like Araku, Nellore, Cuddapah, Warangal, Bibinagar and Saheb Nagar. Nurseries were raised and maintained in all research gardens and the required seedling stocks were raised.

*Centenary Parks and Plantations.*—The Forest Centenary parks raised during 1962-63 in the State were maintained during the year.

*Exhibitions.*—The Forest Department participated in All India Industrial Exhibition held at Hyderabad, besides the exhibitions held at various other places in the State.

*Rehabilitation.*—For rehabilitating the refugees from East Pakistan an area of 242-9- H. C. (600 acres) was sold for Rs. 27,702 in May 1964 and was cleared in Easgaon Block of Asifabad Division. An area of 1,012 acres (409-7- H. C.) was sold in the month of March, 1965 for Rs. 1,31,100.

The following statistical information is exhibited in Volume II of this report :

1. Statement showing the general progress of the co-operative movement in Andhra Pradesh.

2. Statement showing the various guarantees given by the Government on behalf of the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank and amounts outstanding under each guarantee as on 31-3-1965.

3. Statement showing the Schemes, taken up under the Third Five-Year Plan in Forest Dept.

4. Statement showing the revenue and expenditure of the Forest Department.

5. Statement showing the outturn of timber, etc., from the reserved forests.

6. Statement showing the number of animals permitted to graze in the reserved forests.

7. Statement showing the areas of reserved forests and reserved lands in the Andhra and Telangana regions.

8. Statement showing the plantations not under the Working Plan.

9. Statement showing the outturn of minor forest produce.

## CHAPTER XIII

### PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

#### PRIMARY EDUCATION :

*Integrated Elementary Education Syllabus.*—During the year, the Integrated Elementary Education Syllabus was introduced in Class VI. Class VI was opened in 422 primary schools in Andhra area and in 324 primary schools in Telangana area in addition to the existing VI Class in higher elementary, middle and high schools under all managements.

*Compulsory Primary Education.*—According to the Andhra Pradesh Primary Education Act 1961 the scheme of Compulsory Primary Education was extended to the children of the age-group 6-10 years during 1964-65. Four thousand additional secondary grade teachers were sanctioned by the Government for appointment during 1964-65.

*Mid-day Meals.*—During the year, the mid-day meals scheme was continued to cover 8 lakhs of children covering all the districts in the State. In addition to this, milk distribution scheme was continued in 48 Municipalities of Andhra region covering 1,52,000 children.

The following food commodities were allotted by the 'CARE' in India for feeding 9,52,000 children at the rate of 1 oz. of milk powder 2 ozs. of corn meal and  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of butter oil or vegetable oil.

(1) Milk Powder	..	..	..	1,10,00,000 lbs.
(2) Corn Meal	..	..	..	2,00,00,000 lbs.
(3) Vegetable Oil	..	..	..	50,10,000 lbs.
(4) Milk Powder for Children in 48 Municipalities				19,00,000 lbs.

Food material was received by the concerned Zilla Parishads in all Districts and the District Educational Officer, Hyderabad city to the extent of Hyderabad city. The programme was operated at the district level by the Zilla Parishad and by the Samithi at Block level and Municipal Commissioners are in charge of the scheme in 48 Municipalities of Andhra region.

Regarding the incidental charges for implementation of the scheme, Government have fixed the share of Government and Local Bodies, etc., as under :—

- (1) Government Re. 1 per beneficiary per year,
- (2) Panchayat Samithi Re. 1 per beneficiary per year,
- (3) Panchayat Re. 0.50 paise per beneficiary per year,
- (4) The balance of Re. 0.50 paise per child should either be met from the public contribution by way of cash or kind or failing which the panchayats are permitted to contribute this from their funds,

- (5) The Zilla Parishads should contribute a lumpsum amount of Rs. 100 to each Samithi, over and above Rs. 3 per child as shown above.

The contribution received from the Zilla Parishads should be utilised for equipping the feeding centres with proper utensils, kitchen equipment, fuel and condiments, etc.

Rupees four lakhs were sanctioned by the Government for meeting the incidental charges at a rate of Rs. 0.50 paise per child and the amount was released to Panchayat Samithis.

The Government have provided an amount of Rs. 25.86 lakhs for expenditure on mid-day meal scheme. In this provision, Central Government's share also is included at the rate of 1/3 out of total expenditure for the scheme.

The allotted amount covered the freight charges, internal transport charges, godown rents, establishment expenses at State, District and Samithi level and 'CARE' cost payable to 'CARE' organisation.

#### ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN AGENCY AREAS (ANDHRA AREA):

The two ashram schools at Kothagudem (Srikakulam district) and Krishnadevipeta (Visakhapatnam district) continued to function during the year with a strength of 56 boarders in each school. An amount of Rs. 15,000 was allotted to each ashram school. Two new ashram schools at Geddipulli (West Godavari district) and at Singampalli (Kakinada taluk, East Godavari district) with the strength of 40 boarders each were opened.

An amount of Rs. 60,000 was allotted to the Andhra region in the agency plan for supply of books, slates and clothing to pupils studying in elementary schools in agency area.

Twenty-seven mid-day meal centres which were opened during the year 1961-62 under Plan continued during the year. An amount of Rs. 45,000 was allotted during the year for continuing these centres. In addition to these, Government accorded sanction to the opening of 16 mid-day meal centres during the year under report.

Five free boarding homes at Dinabai (Srikakulam district), Lammasingi (Visakhapatnam district), Zaddange (East Godavari district), Ramachodavaram (East Godavari district) and Jeelugumalli (West Godavari district) were continued during the year. An amount of Rs. 32,820 was allotted for these boarding homes during the year. Four new free boarding homes were opened in the following places.

Visakhapatnam district : (1) Peddavalasa,  
(2) Chintapalli,  
(3) Nellikikuda,  
(4) Pachipenta.

The strength of the boarding home at Rampachodavaram was 70 and 30 boarders in other boarding homes each.

## TEACHING OF ENGLISH IN PRIMARY SCHOOL :

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Board of Governors of the Regional Institute of English, it was decided to start a 'Pilot Campaign' for retraining secondary grade teachers of standards 3-5 level in the latest methods of teaching English. Government accorded sanction with a financial commitment of Rs. 1,05,000 for the establishment of three English Language Teaching Campaign Centres in the State. These three centres were opened at Government High School, Malakpet, Government High School for Boys, Secunderabad and S.R.K. Higher Secondary School, Cuddapah and they started functioning with effect from 17-8-1964. The course of training at each centre was for six weeks. Thirty-six secondary grade teachers were trained in each batch at each centre. These centres conducted five courses during the year. Each centre was manned by three staff tutors, the senior person was designated as leader of the centre, a clerk-cum-typist and a peon.

Forty-three officers in the combined cadre of school assistants, Deputy Inspectors and Extension Officers (Education) under latest methods of teaching English to the pupils of standards 3-5 level. One Assistant Lecturer in English was deputed for the short course on the teaching of English conducted at Bangalore by the Central Institute of English. Further, four officers were deputed to the Central Institute of English, Hyderabad for training in a nine-month course, which would afford intensive training in the teaching of English as a second language in colleges and higher secondary and multipurpose schools. The Central Institute of English, Hyderabad conducted a four-month course also to which two officers were deputed. The two ex-trainees who had already completed the four-month course were deputed to the Central Institute of English Hyderabad to undergo the second term of the nine-months course.

The Deputy Director (Training), Office of the Director of Public Instruction conducted the District Orientation Course in English at the following district headquarters for a period of 5 days as noted against each district for the benefit of Deputy Inspectors of Schools, Extension Officers (Education) and teachers of training schools. The intention in conducting these orientation courses was that the Deputy Inspectors of Schools and the Extension Officers (Education) who received training would discuss the latest methods of teaching English with the secondary grade teachers working in primary schools under their control :

Name of the district	Place at which the Orientation Course was conducted	Duration of the Course
(1)	(2)	(3)
Hyderabad .. ..	Hyderabad	27-1-1965 to 31-1-1965.
Adilabad .. ..	Adilabad	25-2-1965 to 1-3-1965.

The teaching of English which was introduced from III class during the year 1962-63 with reference to G.O. Ms. No. 8009, Education, dated 5-10-1962 was in V class stage during the academic year 1964-65.

Telugu Pandits training sections were opened at Government Training College, Kurnool and Government Training College, Warangal with an intake capacity of 50 in each college. With this, facilities were available for training 300 Pandits in a year in the three Government training colleges at Rajahmundry, Kurnool and Warangal.

In Telangana area, the untrained teachers appointed after 1-11-1956 also were permitted to be deputed for training with full salaries.

#### STATE INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION, HYDERABAD.

The problem of improving the quality of elementary education has been engaging the attention of the Ministry of Education Government of India for some time. The study group appointed to go into the question of training of elementary school teachers in India has gone into this problem. The recommendation made by the study group was that as a first step in this direction an Institute of Education should be set up in each State. The Ministry of Education, Government of India, accepted this recommendation by launching a scheme in the Centrally sponsored sector. The scheme sponsored the establishment of an Institute of Education in each State of India.

An Institute of Education was also established in this State and it was accommodated in the Basic Training School, Khairatabad at Hyderabad. The Primary Extension Services Centre attached to the Experimental Training School of the Institute, organised a workshop in the teaching of addition and subtraction to class-I, besides an orientation seminar on teaching of science in elementary schools and workshop for improving handwriting of elementary school pupils.

District Orientation Seminars were organised at the headquarters of each District. Only in the case of Guntur district, two seminars one at Guntur and the other at Bapatla were organised for a period of one week each. The aim of these seminars was to give orientation to the different functionaries in the State to the various tasks of qualitative improvement and to identify their respective rules in these tasks. Besides these seminars, a Telugu seminar also was planned under the auspices of the Sri Venkateswara University. This seminar was in continuation of a style workshop for three days.

The Primary Extension Services Centre attached to the Experimental Training School of the Institute organised a Social Studies Seminar for elementary school teachers from 3rd to 10th February, 1965. Thirty-three schools participated. Also two exhibition-cum-science fairs were conducted of two days' duration each, one for Hyderabad schools and the other for Secunderabad schools.

#### SECONDARY EDUCATION:

*Government Schools.*— The following Government primary schools were upgraded into middle schools in the Telangana area during the year by opening class-VI.



(1) Government Primary School for Girls, Chanchalguda, Hyderabad City.

(2) Government Primary School, Rajendranagar.

The Government middle schools that were upgraded into high schools by opening class-IX were as follows:—

*Andhra Area :*

(1) Government Girls Middle School, Peddapuram, East Godavari district.

*Telangana Area :*

- (1) Government Girls Middle School, Shah Ali Banda, Hyderabad.
- (2) Government Middle School, Goshacut, Hyderabad.
- (8) Government Girls Middle School, Mogulpura, Hyderabad.
- (4) Government Middle School, Madannapet, Hyderabad.
- (5) Government Middle School, Market, Secunderabad.
- (6) Government Model Basic School, Mahaboobnagar.
- (7) Government Middle School, Shah Bazaar, Mahboobnagar.
- (8) Government Middle School, Subedari, Warangal.
- (9) Government Middle School, Machili Bazaar, Warangal.
- (10) Government Middle School, Fort, Warangal.

In connection with the opening of next higher classes, parallel sections or additional sections, the following posts of teachers were created during the year to meet the demand.

*Andhra Area :*

B.Ed., Posts ..	..	26
Secondary Grade Posts ..	..	5
Grade-I Pandits Posts ..	..	3

*Telangana Area :*

B.Ed., Posts ..	..	87
Secondary Grade Posts ..	..	74

In order to provide higher qualified staff to handle top two classes in higher secondary and multipurpose schools and in connection with the opening of next higher classes or parallel classes additional sections in Government multipurpose higher secondary schools, following posts of upgraded school assistants in the scale of Rs. 180-350 were created:—

*Andhra area :*

Posts of upgraded school assistants by converting 19 posts of B.Eds., 1 post of Language Assistant and 4 posts of Telugu Pandits Grade I .. .. .	..	24
Upgraded posts of school assistants by creation ..	..	2

*Telangana area :*

Posts of upgraded school assistants by converting the existing posts of B.Ed. assistants .. .. . 165

Upgraded posts of school assistants by creating them newly 60

Besides, the following categories of posts were created during the year to meet the staff requirements as per the Andhra Educational Rules in various Government Secondary Schools :—

Posts of B.Ed., Assistants	..	..	..	29
Posts of Secondary Grades	..	..	..	39
Posts of Physical Training Instructors		..	..	20
Posts of Domestic Sciences, Arts Grade I		..	..	10
Posts of Domestic Sciences Arts Grade II		..	..	6
Post of Commercial Instructor	..	..	..	1
Post of Engineering Instructor	..	..	..	1
Post of Electrician	..	..	..	1
Post of Store Keeper	..	..	..	1
Post of Attender	..	..	..	1
Post of Fitter	..	..	..	1
Posts of Language Pandits, Grade I	..	..	..	72
Posts of Language Pandits, Grade II	..	..	..	141
Posts of Physical Training Instructors or Physical Training Instructresses, Grade I	..	..	..	24
Posts of Physical Training Instructors, Grade II	..	..	..	13

In addition to the above, an amount of Rs. 40,000 was sanctioned towards the purchase of furniture and equipment in respect of the following primary schools :—

<i>Name of the School</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned</i>
	Rs.
1. Government City Model Primary School, Chaderghat, Hyderabad.	14,000
2. Government Model Primary School, Narayanguda, Hyderabad.	7,000
3. Government Aliya Primary School, Hyderabad	.. 5,000
4. Government Model Primary School, Nampally, Hyderabad.	14,000
	Total .. 40,000

## LOCAL BODY SCHOOLS:

Government in their order Ms. No. 1565, Education, dated 17-6-1964 sanctioned an additional provision of Rs. 25 lakhs for the following purposes:

1. For upgrading of 150 middle schools into high schools,
2. Opening of additional sections in the existing schools;
3. Maintenance of additional staff in secondary schools under the Zilla Parishads in the Telangana area ;
4. Equipping the science laboratories in the secondary schools under the Government, Zilla Parishads and Aided managements for improving science teaching ;
5. Admitting to aid the non-Government secondary schools opened during 1963-64.

The demand for upgrading of middle schools into high schools was great. As the sanction accorded to the upgrading of 150 middle schools into high schools was not sufficient, the Government permitted the upgrading of more non-Government middle schools into high schools subject to the condition that the grant-in-aid on the upgrading of such middle schools beyond 150 would be sanctioned in 1965-66. Accordingly, besides 150 middle schools upgraded into high schools without aid, another 107 middle schools were upgraded into high schools. In all 257 middle schools including 11 schools under the Government management were upgraded into high schools during the year as indicated below:—

			<i>with aid</i>	<i>without aid</i>
Zilla Parishads	..	..	124	100
Municipal Councils	..	..	4	5
Aided Managements	..	..	11	2
<b>Total</b>			<b>139</b>	<b>107</b>

To cope with the rush of admissions in existing secondary schools, additional sections were permitted to be opened in non Government secondary schools, as indicated below :

VI	..	..	..	..	440
VII	..	..	..	..	130
VIII	..	..	..	..	165
IX	..	..	..	..	123
X	..	..	..	..	72
XI	..	..	..	..	43
XII	..	..	..	..	22

In order to improve the teaching of science in secondary schools the Government sanctioned an amount of Rs. 4 lakhs to provide laboratory equipment and furniture to select secondary schools under Government Zilla Parishads and aided, managements. Besides, the Government sanctioned an additional sum of Rs. 2 lakhs for similar purpose for

secondary schools under Municipal Councils in the Andhra area. This amount was allotted to 88 Municipal high schools for the purchase of science equipment and furniture for the school laboratories.

#### TEACHING GRANTS TO AIDED SECONDARY SCHOOLS:

The total expenditure incurred on the payment of teaching grants to aided secondary schools is as follows:

##### *Andhra area :*

Plan	..	..	..	..	7,42,000
Non-Plan	..	..	..	..	75,57,000

##### *Telangana Area :*

Plan	..	..	..	..	7,54,00
Non-Plan	..	..	..	..	78,81,000

In addition to the above grant, non-recurring grant was also sanctioned to the aided secondary schools, as detailed below:

##### *Andhra area :*

Building Grant	..	..	..	8,92,000
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##### *Telangana area :*

Building Grant	..	..	..	1,71,000
Equipment Grant	..	..	..	50,000

The Hyderabad Public School Begumpet, Hyderabad was sanctioned building grant of Rs. 2,00,000.

#### MINIMUM NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS:

The minimum number of working days for secondary schools in the State was increased from 200 to 220 days with a minimum of 1200 instructional hours per year from the school year 1964-65.

#### EXAMINATION RESULTS COMMITTEES:

The Examination Results Committees were constituted at the rate of one for each Revenue district in the State for reviewing the Public Examinations results of the various schools in the districts and fixing up the responsibility for the poor results in each school on the headmaster or individual teachers concerned. The management of the schools concerned would take further action on the decisions of the Committee communicated to them.

#### REVISION OF SCALES OF LANGUAGE PANDITS:

Government in their order Ms. No. 1566, Education, dated 17-6-1964 revised the scales of pay of all Language Pandits employed in secondary and training schools in the State. According to these orders, the general educational qualification of a pass in S.S.L.C. was removed. Language Pandits in Grade I were given the scale of Rs. 180-5-155-7½-200-10-250 with three advance increments as personal pay to be merged in their future increments. The scales of pay of other grades of Language Pandits were revised as follows:

Language Pandits with an oriental title and pandits training from Rs. 80-4-100-5-150 to Rs. 100-5-150.

Language Pandits who are mere oriental title-holders from Rs. 80-4-100-5-135 to Rs. 100-5-135.

Candidates who passed preliminary examination of the oriental title from Rs. 70-2-100 to Rs. 80-2-100.

Candidates who passed entrance examination of the oriental title Rs. 70-2-100.

Government also ordered that the special pay of Rs. 10 p.m. paid to qualified Language Pandits handling more than 12 periods of work in high, higher secondary and multipurpose schools be paid to the Language Pandits for handling higher classes without any minimum work load.

Government in their order Ms. No. 344, Education, dated 15-2-1965 directed that the Language Pandits who are mere oriental title holders and who have put in 15 years of service after 1-1-1948 handling work in higher classes of high, higher secondary and multipurpose schools under all managements be exempted from the possession of the training qualifications and that they be promoted as Language Pandits, Grade I after they complete 15 years of service.

The Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs for payment off arrear compensation to secondary schools under all managements for the loss sustained by them on account of grant of exemption to the students belonging to the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes from the payment of special fees during 1961-62 to 1963-64. They also sanctioned a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs for meeting expenditure on the grant of exemption to the students belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes from the payment of special fees during 1964-65.

Government in their order Ms. No. 3037, Education, dated 11-11-1964 ordered that additional secondary schools and sections opened by the Municipal Councils from 1965-66 onwards would be eligible for cent per cent grant instead of 50% only hitherto enjoyed by such schools.

#### **BOARDING HOMES AND ORPHANAGES :**

In G. O. Ms. No. 3392, Education, dated 26-12-1964, the rate of boarding grant in respect of aided boarding homes and orphanages was increased from Rs. 8 to 12 p.m. per boarder.

#### **STATE EDUCATION UNIT :**

The State Evaluation Unit conducted evaluation programmes in 13 districts of Andhra Pradesh thereby training 1,000 teacher educators, Supervisors, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Extension Officers (Education), Inspectresses of Girls schools and District Educational Officers. The unit investigated the use and misuse of internal assessment and submitted the report to the Education Department and also translated the following publications of the Directorate of Extension Programmes for Secondary Education :

(a) Specimen Test Items in Social Studies

(b) Specimen Test Items in General Science.

(c) Specimen Test Items in Mathematics.

The Evaluation Officer of the Unit attended the sixth All-India Conference of the Chairmen and Secretaries of the Boards of Secondary Education Unit held at Poona during November, 1964.

#### **EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE :**

The State Bureau of Educational and Vocational Guidance had earlier launched upon a programme of preparing local norms to the progressive Matriex test(1956). The test was administered to cover 4,000 pupils. The answer sheets were scored. They were being analysed and norms would be prepared shortly. Validation studies were also being made in respect of the verbal group test of intelligence earlier standardised by the Bureau.

The Bureau had taken up the work on publishing certain occupational information, pamphlets and monographs in training and educational facilities in Andhra Pradesh. Besides this, the Bureau had also taken up the preparation of 10 posters and charts. A programme of inspection of cumulative records in the multipurpose schools was launched.

A programme of administration of a student problem check list in certain selected secondary schools in the twin cities was undertaken. Guidance services in 13 selected multipurpose and higher secondary schools in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad were organised, as an-experimental measure.

#### **YOUTH VOCATIONAL CENTRES :**

Under the Centrally sponsored scheme, Government of India allotted five Youth Vocational Centres (now called Pre-vocational Training Centres) to this State. The object of the scheme was to impart technical training in various trades like carpentry, smithy, moulding, fitting, etc., to the pupils of 11-14 age-group who could not prosecute their studies beyond V class due to financial difficulties and lack of aptitude.

Two Youth Vocational Centres were opened at Zilla Parishad High School, Patancheru, Medak District and Government Post-Basic School, Pentapadu, West Godavari District on 1-7-1964 and two more Centres were opened on 1-1-1965 at N.V.R.M. Basic Training School, Vacadu, Nellore District and Government Multipurpose High School, Hanamkonda, Warangal District.

#### **NATIONAL DISCIPLINE SCHEME :**

This is a planned programme of national reconstruction which aims at the physical, mental and emotional development of children in a balanced and integrated manner to help them grow up to be responsible citizens by inculcating in them a sense of discipline, organisation and leadership.

Under this programme, the Government of India are conducting reorientation training courses of three months duration in national discipline scheme to the in-service physical education teachers through whom the scheme could be implemented in schools where the pupils of 9-16 age-group are available for studying.

The in-service physical education teachers were sent from this State to seven reorientation courses conducted at various centres. The re-orientation physical education teachers are entitled to a special allowance of Rs. 15 and Rs. 10. The expenditure on the payment of special allowance is met by the Government of India.

#### COLLEGE EDUCATION :

*Government Arts and Science Colleges.*—Government opened a Women's College at Nellore during the year with two sections in P.U.C. class (Science and Arts).

The management of Arts and Science College at Gadwal was taken over by the Government.

Government also started music and dance in all Government Colleges for Women in the State as co-curricular subjects.

The following amounts were allotted for the development of staff equipment, furniture etc., in existing Government Arts and Science Colleges in the State :

	<i>Recurring Rs.</i>	<i>Non-recurring Rs.</i>
Andhra region	50,000	2,00,000
Telangana Region	1,11,000	2,23,000

The following building schemes were sanctioned during the year.

<i>Name of the college</i>	<i>Estimated cost</i>
1. D.K. Govt. College for Women, Nellore.	Rs. 14.80 lakhs.
2. S.R.R. Govt. Arts College, Karimnagar	Rs. 14.80 lakhs.
3. Govt. Arts and Science College, Chittoor	Rs. 15.00 lakhs.
4. Govt. Arts and Science College, Siddipet, Medak District	Rs. 14.00 lakhs.
5. Additional Block for City Science College, Hyderabad	Rs. 2.75 lakhs.

#### GOVERNMENT TRAINING COLLEGES :

The shortened B.Ed. course which was revived in 1962-63 was conducted in Government Training Colleges at Hyderabad and Rajamundry during the year also in two batches (*i.e.*, 1st Batch from April 1964 to September, 1964 and 2nd Batch from October, 1964 to March 1965). The sanctioned strength of each course in each centre was 100.

The Government issued orders sanctioning the payment of full salaries to the teachers deputed to undergo shortened B.Ed. course during the period of their training. The Government also issued orders for the payment of full salaries to the in-service teachers (un-trained) employed after 1-11-1956 who were deputed to undergo II-B.Ed. Training Course (Regular Course of 9 months duration) during the year.

The intake capacity of B.Ed. course (regular course) in each of the five Government Training Colleges in the State was temporarily raised from 150 to 160.

In the Government College of Physical Education, the strength of the Higher Grade Certificate Course in physical education was increased from 125 to 200. In connection with the increase of the intake capacity of the College, additional facilities for hostel accommodation, buildings and staff etc., were provided.

In G.O.Ms. No. 2274, Education, dated 21-8-1964, Sri G. Manohara Rao, Reader State Institute of Education, Hyderabad and Sri P. Subba Sundaram, Lecturer in English at Government Training College, Hyderabad were selected for the award of Teacher Training bursaries under the Commonwealth Education Co-operation Scheme for training in the United Kingdom during the year. This training course commenced to the former from September, 1964 and to the latter from October, 1964 and it would be upto July, 1965 in both cases.

#### **AIDED COLLEGES:**

The following colleges opened by private, managements were admitted for aid :-

##### *Andhra area .*

1. J.M.J. College for Women, Tenali.
2. The Bapatla Arts and Science College, Bapatla.

##### *Telangana area :*

1. Sri Venkateswara Arts and Science College, Palem, Mahboobnagar District.
2. Urdu Arts Evening College, Hydergbad.

The undermentioned colleges were established in the State during the year :-

1. Arts and Science College, Kamareddi, Nizamabad District.
2. Agarwal Evening Sience Collg , Hyderabad.
3. New Science Evening College, Hyderabad.

Under recommendations of D. S. R ddy Committee, the aided colleges were sanctioned grants for the first time under the revised aid rules limited to the actual deficit. The total expenditure on the grant-in payment of teaching grant to aided colleges was Rs. 35,62,000 under non-Plan and Rs. 5,03,000 under Plan. An amount of Rs. 3 lakhs was spent towards the payment of building grants to aided colleges.

#### **ADULT EDUCATION:**

There was no provision in the Third Plan for Adult Literacy programmes. Most of the Adult Literacy Centres were situated in the Block areas and Officers at Block level were responsible for maintaining Adult Literacy Centres. An amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh was sanctioned under non-Plan for this purpose. This grant was utilised to the Adult Literacy Centres which were handed over to Samithis or run by private managements.

There were two training schools to train the adult school teachers one at Patamata (Krishna District) and the other at Jadcherla (Mahboobnagar District). The prescribed course was of twelve months duration of which four months duration was for literacy course and eight months



for post-literacy course. Trained teachers were paid Rs. 12 p.m. and untrained teachers Rs. 8 p.m. In addition, a sum of Rs. 4 was paid towards contingency charges for kerosene oil. The Adult Literacy Centres were supplied with periodicals etc., as a follow-up programme.

There was slight increase over that of previous year in the number of Centres and the number of adults made literates *i.e.*, 1224 and 2,356, respectively.

#### WOMEN'S EDUCATION :

The State Council for the Education of Girls and Women had recommended the payment of teaching grant to the girls schools which were permitted to be opened during 1964-65 without any provision of grant-in-aid. Government accordingly permitted the payment of grant-in-aid to all the schools including girls schools.

The Council had also recommended that the condition of minimum attendance of 10 in certain subjects in Women's Colleges be relaxed in order to be eligible for grant according to the recommendations of the D. S. Reddy Committee. Government accepted this recommendation and issued orders accordingly in 1964.

#### SCHOLARSHIPS :

During the year, the following new schemes were sanctioned :—

(a) State Merit Scholarship to Boys studying in IX to XII classes in the State.

An amount of Rs. 10,62,000 was placed at the disposal of the District Educational Officers to be utilised for the purpose.

(b) Scholarships for study of Oriental Title Courses in Telugu Sanskrit and Urdu.

An amount of Rs. 2,00,000 was spent for the purpose.

The following schemes sanctioned in preceding years were continued during the year also :—

	Rs.
1. Educational Concessions to the Children and Grand-children of Political Sufferers .. .. .	3,90,000
2. State Merit Scholarships .. .. .	2,00,000
3. Scholarships General—Ordinary areas .. .. .	1,67,500
4. Riyathi Scholarships .. .. .	2,34,000
5. Educational Concessions (Cash grants) to Poor and Meritorious Students of Final Examination Going Classes in Schools, Colleges and Polytechnics in the State. .. .. .	5,00,000
6. Award of 3 Scholarships each year to Telugu Speaking Persons of Indian Origin Domiciled Abroad .. .. .	36,844
7. Award of Scholarships to five grandchildren of late Sri T. Prakasam. .. .. .	2,500
8. Scholarship for Oriental Learning in Oriental Colleges Tirupati, Vijayawada and Vizianagaram .. .. .	18,000

9. Scholarships for Orthopaedically Handicapped Children studying in Schools .. .. .	8,000
10. Award of Educational Concessions to Orphans and Destitute Students studying in Schools in Andhra area ..	2,600
11. National Scholarships Scheme .. .. .	4,20,000
12. Merit Scholarships for the Children of Working Teachers	90,000
13. National Loan Scholarships .. .. .	15,14,640
14. Government of India Sanskrit Scholarships .. .. .	17,760
15. Government of Andhra Pradesh Merit Scholarships in Residential Schools, viz.,	
(1) Hyderabad Public School .. .. .	50,000
(2) Rishi and Valley School, Madanapalle, Chittoor District	50,000

Government ordered that all financial assistance hitherto granted by the Social Welfare Department under all heads (such as scholarships, subsidies to boarding homes etc.) for other backward classes be awarded hereafter to the economically weaker sections of the population whose family income is below Rs. 1,500 per year irrespective of caste or community. Free education for all girls was extended upto XII class irrespective of caste, creed or community or the financial status of parents. Half-fee concessions granted under Rule 92 of Andhra Educational Rules was extended to all poor students irrespective of their caste or creed provided the income of the parents do not exceed Rs. 1,500 per year. These half-fee concessions were also extended to the educational institutions in Telangana area. Out of the existing concessions viz., half freeships and full freeships and bursaries enjoyed by the poor students in Telangana area, the concessions of full freeships alone would continue.

Free education was also extended to the children of displaced goldsmiths studying in technical and non-technical collegiate courses, provided the income of the parents was less than Rs. 1,800 per year.

#### PLANNING :

A provision of Rs. 427.89 lakhs was originally made for the development schemes of the Education Department. This provision was subsequently revised to Rs. 523.58 lakhs and the expenditure incurred during the year on various schemes amounted to Rs. 494.53 lakhs. The region-wise details of the provision and expenditure incurred during the year are furnished below :—

(Rupees in lakhs)

Region.	PLAN PROVISION		Expenditure (Provisional).
	Original	Revised.	
Andhra .. .. .	191.98	257.62	229.86
Telangana .. .. .	235.91	265.96	264.67
Total .. .. .	427.89	523.58	494.53

**NATIONAL CADET CORPS:**

National Cadet Corps in Andhra Pradesh consisted of 12 N. C. C. Group Headquarters and 96 Senior Division N. C. C. units of all Services under their control. Total authorised strength of Senior Division N.C.C. was 74,800. Actual strength as on 31st March, 1965 was 68,665. Government orders were issued for the N.C.C. Group Headquarters to be independent Headquarters controlling 10 Units each. Under this re-organisation Andhra Pradesh would have 9 Group Headquarters only.

The training was carried out as per the training syllabi of all divisions and wings. More than 38,000 Cadets were put through their Annual Training Camps. The percentage of camp attendance was 62%.

Hundred and twenty-two officers were sent for Pre-Commission training course and 198 officers were sent for Refresher course. A re-orientation course was conducted at Hyderabad for the Senior Regular Service Officers posted to N.C.C. all over India of the rank of Lt. Col. and above. One hundred and twenty-five officers including all Directorates attended the course. Another Zonal re-orientation course for service officers of the rank of Majors and below serving in Andhra Pradesh was held at Secunderabad. This was attended by 29 Officers.

**BHARAT SCOUTS AND GUIDES:**

There was considerable progress during the year under report. The following are the census particulars registered as on 31st March, 1965:

Cubs	24,000
Scouts	47,560
Rovers	200
Scouters	2,975
Commissioners	290
Bulbuls	7,211
Guides	7,235
Rangers	1176
Guiders	577
Commissioners	110
Total	90,332

Forty training camps on the Scout side, and 22 camps on the Guide side were conducted in the State. Camps were also conducted at the district level to train more patrol leaders in which hundreds of boys and girls received training. As an experimental measure, "Outward Bound Tours Camp" was conducted from Hyderabad to Vicarabad in which 20 Guides took part. Two Wood Badge Camps (Cubs and Scouts) were held at Jedimetla and Vizianagaram. One A. D. C.C. Camp was also held at Jedimetla. Number of camps were conducted in the State to train more Scouts and Guides in the First Class Tests and President's Scouts/Guides Tests. Rallies and functions were also held in the State.

A contingent of 600 Scouts and Guides, Scouters and Guides and Officers from Andhra Pradesh participated at the Fourth National Jamboree held at Allahabad from 27th to 31st December, 1964.

The financial position of the Bharat Scouts and Guides was as follows during the year under report.

Rs. 60,000 as Recurring Grant.

Rs. 20,000 Do.

Rs. 54,000 as non-recurring grant for camps etc.

Rs. 9,000 as non-recurring grant for service camps.

Rs. 40,000 as non-recurring grant for purchasing camp equipment, production of literature etc., etc.

#### PROPAGATION OF HINDI :

Government started a Second Senior Hindi Pandits Training Course at Nellore with cent per cent Central assistance as a Centrally sponsored scheme. The Senior Hindi Pandits Training Course at the Government Training College, Hyderabad continued to function as a Centrally sponsored scheme.

The six Junior Hindi Pandits Training Courses run by private Hindi organisations also continued to function besides the one at Tenali for which permission was accorded during the year.

Government sanctioned an amount of Rs. 2,000 to the Osmania University, Hyderabad for convening the Conference of Bharatiya Hindi Parishad. An amount of Rs. 6,000 was sanctioned as grant to Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachara Sabha (Madras) Delhi Branch towards popularising South Indian Languages. Under "Propogation of Hindi", an amount of Rs. 1,000 was also sanctioned to Mahila Samajam, Narsapur. Grants were sanctioned to an extent of nearly Rs. 76,000 to some of the voluntary organisations doing propagation of Hindi. The Hindi Prachar Sabha, Nampally, Hyderabad was sanctioned an amount of Rs. 18,000 while the Dakshina Bharatiya Hindi Prachar Sabha, Hyderabad was sanctioned an amount of Rs. 7,500 by the Government as ad-hoc grant besides the amount released by the Director of Public Instruction. An amount of Rs. 10,000 was also released as grant at Rs. 2,000 to each of the 5 Junior Hindi Pandits Training Courses run by private Hindi organisations.

Under the scheme "Financial Assistance to Voluntary Hindi Organisations of the Government of India" the following amounts were sanctioned to the institutions noted below :

	Rs.
1. Vidyavanam Public Trust, Pamarru	1,200
2. Andhra Mahila Samstha, Tadepalligudem	2,400
3. Hindi Prachar Shabla, Nampally, Hyderabad	28,080
4. Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Hyderabad	96,000
5. Mahila Samajam, Mulpur	6,942
6. Mahila Samajam, Narsapur	2,200
7. Oriental College and Hindi Reseash Institute, Narayana- guda, Hyderabad.	6,000
8. Andhra Mahila Samastha, Rajahmundry	1,380

**SANSKRIT EDUCATION:**

During the year A. V. R. Oriental College, Eluru and Lateefia Arabic College, Hyderabad were admitted to aid under Grant-in-aid Code.

Government approved the draft integrated syllabus in main languages *i.e.*, Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian for oriental and secondary schools in the State. This scheme would come into force in all classes upto VII class in the year 1965-66 and class by class in each year thereafter. Government of India sanctioned an amount of Rs. 29,000 for payment of full teaching grants to oriental elementary schools and to oriental colleges in the State. As the amount sanctioned was inadequate only ad-hoc grants were sanctioned to the oriental colleges in the State and orders were issued for payment of full teaching grant to all the oriental elementary schools. An amount of Rs. 30,000 was sanctioned by Government to advance grant to pathasalas.

Permission was accorded to the opening of IX class in the following oriental institutions:

1. S.V.D. Oriental Middle School, Dwaraka Tirumala, West Godavari District;
2. S. R. K. Oriental Middle School, Narasaraopet, Guntur, District.

Three students along with a staff member of the V.V. Sanskrit College, Sitharambagh, Hyderabad participated in the All India Elocution Contest (for students of traditional type) held at Varanasi Sanskrit Viswa Vidyalaya, Varanasi during the year under report, as State Team.

**SPORTS COUNCILS:**

The Andhra Pradesh Sports Council was paid an annual grant of Rs. 3 lakhs as against 2 lakhs aid during the preceding year. The Sports Council utilised the amount for payment of grants to affiliated sports associations and games meets conducted by them. The State Council had branches called District Sports Councils in each District.

**NATIONALISATION OF TEXT BOOKS:**

Government constituted an independent "High Power Committee", viz. Book Publication Committee for nationalised text-books to be in overall charge of the nationalisation of text-books pending formation of Andhra Pradesh Book Production Corporation. This Committee constituted the following Sub-Committees.

1. Text Books (Sale and Distribution) Sub-Committee. It would be in-charge of the schemes of sale and distribution of nationalised text-books and Departmental Publications, free distribution of nationalised text-books printed on the gift paper and the printing and reprinting programme.
2. Text Books (Production) Sub-Committee to be in charge of appointing writers, editors, and scrutinisers and fixing up their scales of remuneration (including the scale of copyright fees to be paid to the copyright holders) and dealing with all matters in respect of

production of text-books upto the manuscript stage *i.e.*, writing, compiling, editing, translation, scrutiny and final approval, of the manuscripts, and co-opt. experts to deal with any special problems.

3. Artists Sub-Committee—would be in charge of appointing artists and fixing up their scales of remuneration.

Text Books in Telugu medium have been nationalised upto Class-V.

*Sale and Distribution of Nationalised Text Books*:—Under the Scheme of Sale and Distribution of Nationalised Text Books and Departmental Publications during 1964-65, private agents who served during 1963-64 as registered agents in twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad, City Municipalities of Telangana area and Municipalities of Andhra area were reappointed as agents for the sale and distribution of nationalised text-books and departmental publications. Private agents appointed during 1963-64 in the Samithi areas, the former non-Samithi areas and the Town Municipalities of Telangana were not reappointed as agents.

It was also decided to appoint additional agents for the sale and distribution of nationalised text-books and departmental Publications in the urban areas in addition to the existing private agents, if found necessary. Accordingly sufficient number of additional agents were appointed in the urban areas in order to encourage healthy competition between the agents in the sale of nationalised text-books.

*Free Distribution of Nationalised Text Books printed on Gift Paper*.—Government received gift paper from Government of Sweden and Australia worth about Rs. 20 lakhs on the understanding that books, printed out of this gift paper would be distributed free of charge to the poor and needy children.

The Text Books (Sale and Distribution) Sub-Committee had decided to distribute nationalised text books of classes I to V worth Rs. 7.50 lakhs printed on gift paper free of charges to poor and needy pupils of primary school children. The total amount (*i.e.* Rs. 7.50 lakhs) was distributed among the Educational districts in the State and the district allotment was again divided among the Panchayat Samithis in each district, Block areas and Municipalities in the State.

#### TEXT BOOKS REFERENCE LIBRARY :

A library containing reference books which are useful for writers, editors and artists in preparing the nationalised text books is being developed separately in the unit pertaining to nationalisation of text-books. Four hundred and fifty-six reference books worth about Rs. 3,134 were purchased.

#### PRESCRIPTION AND RECOMMENDATION OF TEXT BOOKS :

The Government of Andhra Pradesh constituted a High Power Committee during the year 1963-64 for the prescription and recommendation of text-books known as the State Text-Book Committee, The State Text-Book Committee invited text-books detailed below, during the year from the private sector for use in 1964-65.

1. Language and Non-Language Text-Books for Classes IX to XII (Except Language Books for class XII) of Higher Secondary, Multipurpose Schools in Andhra and Telangana Regions.
2. Second Language Text-Books in Hindi for class V and VI in Telangana area and for class VI in Andhra area.
3. Text Books in English Language for classes III to V.
4. Non-language Subject Books for classes III, IV, V and VI in English, Urdu and Hindi Media.
5. First Language Books (Detailed non-detailed texts) for classes V and VI in Urdu and Hindi.

The State Text-Book Committee received text books for all the above categories and recommended to Government certain books for approval and Government prescribed the same.

No text-books were prescribed in English language for Classes III to V, as the text-books received by the Committee were not upto the mark. For the same reason, all the required non-language subject books in English, Urdu and Hindi media could not be prescribed for classes III to VI. Government ordered the continuance of the existing second language text-books in Hindi for classes V and VI.

With regard to the language text-books for class XII Public Examination, 1965 of high schools, multipurpose schools, the language text-books prescribed by the Osmania and Sri Venkateswara Universities for their P. U. C. Examinations, 1965 were prescribed for Telangana and Andhra regions respectively.

#### ANDHRA PRADESH TEXT BOOK PRESS :

The following books have been nationalised for use during 1965-66.

1. Telugu Reader for class VII.
2. Telugu Non-detailed Text for class VII.
3. Mathematics for class VII.
4. Social Studies for class VII.
5. General Science for class VII.
6. English Reader for class IV.
7. English Reader for class V.
8. English Reader for class VI.
9. English Non-detailed for class V.
10. English Non-detailed for class VI (Part I & II)
11. Hindi Reader I for class V.
12. Hindi Reader II for class VI.
13. Hindi Reader III for class VII.

The books required for all the students are supplied by the Press through private agents appointed for the purpose and also Panchayat Samithis.

The rates of nationalised text-books compare favourably with the rates of similar books in private market. Against 2.55 lakhs

of books printed in the first year, this Press is releasing about 86 lakhs of books for 1965-66 excluding Departmental Publications. These books will be released from June 1965.

During the year, nationalised text-books were supplied to all parts in the State through Zilla Parishads, Panchayat Samithis and Municipalities, as was done in 1963-64. They were allowed 10 per cent commission on the gross cost of the books. This Press supplied nationalised text-books also to other States like Bombay, Bihar, etc., through the headmasters of the concerned schools.

Besides printing nationalised text-books, the Press has to print and distribute departmental publications, viz., English and Telugu non-detailed text-books for S.S.L.C. and Telugu text-books for E.S.L.C. and T.S.L.C.

#### REGISTRATION OF BOOKS :

During the year, the total number of publications registered in the Office of the Registrar of Books, under the P.R.B. Act, 1867 was 2049. Out of these, 452 were books and 1,597 periodicals.

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

<i>Language</i>	<i>Books</i>	<i>Periodicals</i>
Telugu .. .. .	287	1,440
English .. .. .	103	127
Hindi .. .. .	57	24
Tamil .. .. .	1	2
Kannada .. .. .	1	..
Sanskrit .. .. .	2	..
Marathi .. .. .	1	..
Urdu .. .. .	..	4

The tone and Contents of the books and periodicals registered were unobjectionable and were intended to educate the public in different branches of learning.

#### TECHNICAL EDUCATION :

The Department had under its control the institutions shown below :—

1. Engineering Colleges	2
2. Domestic Science Training College	1
3. Polytechnics	14
4. Government Polytechnic for Girls, Kakinada	1
5. Mining Institutes	2
6. Ceramic Institute	1
7. Junior Technical Schools	6
8. Music Colleges/Schools	4



9. Girls Vocational Institutes . . . . . 2
10. Government College of Fine Arts and Architecture 1
11. School of Commerce (merged with Government Polytechnic, Hyderabad with effect from July 1964) 1

In addition to the above, the department had supervisory control over 4 private Polytechnics, 3 for boys and one for girls and 37 aided industrial schools and 257 recognised commercial institutions.

The State Board of Technical Education and Training, Hyderabad had conducted 154 Government Examinations in all during the year. The strength of the institutions, examinations conducted and the results are given in Volume II of the report.

The Government refixed the 3rd Plan outlay of this department at Rs. 309.67 lakhs as against the original provision of Rs. 295 lakhs. The Plan provision for 1964-65 was fixed at Rs. 70.00 lakhs. Government subsequently sanctioned Rs. 5.00 lakhs for starting a diploma course in Textile Technology as an extension to Government Polytechnic, Guntur with an idea of shifting it to Mangalagiri where it is proposed to be developed into a Central Technological Institute. Thus the Plan provision for 1964-65 was finally fixed at Rs. 75.00 lakhs. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 12.28 lakhs was surrendered to Government against the excess expenditure incurred during 1963-64. Finally the annual Plan provision for 1964-65 stood at Rs. 62.78 lakhs. The total expenditure on technical education was Rs. 69.04 lakhs during the year.

In addition to the schemes which were implemented during the first three years of the Plan and continued during the year 1964-65, the following new schemes were also implemented during the year under report.

A Junior Technical School as an adjunct to Government Polytechnic, Mahboobnagar with an intake of 60 seats was started during the year under report.

A diploma course in textile technology was started as an extension division to Government Polytechnic, Guntur with an intake of 30 seats.

As part of the programme to increase the turnout of Engineering Graduates on account of National Emergency and in continuation of a similar programme implemented at the Engineering College, Kakinada during the year 1963-64, 3-year Degree Course in Engineering for B.Sc., passed students was introduced in the Engineering College, Anantapur during the year under report with an intake of 60 seats (30 Electrical and 30 Mechanical). The staff required for the 2nd year classes of similar courses at Engineering College, Kakinada was also sanctioned.

A 2-year technician course in Mechanical Engineering (with specialisation in Automobile Engineering) with an annual intake of 30 has been introduced in Andhra Polytechnic, Kakinada.

*Starting of Technical Teachers' Training for Diploma Holders.*—  
A scheme for training of Technical Teachers for Diploma Institutions

was taken on hand in the Government Polytechnic, Hyderabad with an intake of 60 (45 Diploma Holders plus 15 Degree Holders) from 1964-65.

A Diploma Course in Pharmacy was introduced in Girls Polytechnic, Kakinada with an intake of 80 seats.

Additional staff required for workshop practical training of students in the several polytechnics was sanctioned during the year costing Rs. 28,160 per annum. Similarly, staff found deficient at the Government Polytechnic for Girls, Kakinada was also sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 12,440. A new post of Gayak Assistant was created at the Government College of Music, Hyderabad.

*Grant-in-aid to Private Polytechnics and Universities.*—The private Polytechnics for Boys and Girls, the Engineering Colleges of the three Universities in the State and the Regional Engineering College, Warangal received a total amount of Rs. 88.652 lakhs as grant-in-aid covering both Plan and non-Plan schemes.

*Equipment and Furniture.*—An amount of Rs. 10.272 lakhs was spent during the year under report towards the purchase of equipment and furniture for the various institutions under the control of this department.

*Land and Buildings.*—Land acquisition for the sites of the following institutions was in progress in different stages:—

1. Engineering College, Kakinada.
2. Engineering College, Anantapur.
3. Regional Engineering College, Warangal.
4. Government Polytechnic, Nellore.
5. Girls Polytechnic, Kakinada.

Building programme of the following institutions has been taken up at a cost of Rs. 96.816 lakhs and the work is in progress at various stages. This programme includes construction of buildings of the following institutions: -

1. Engineering College, Kakinada.
2. Engineering College, Anantapur.
3. Regional Engineering College, Warangal.
4. Government Polytechnic, Srikakulam .
5. Government Polytechnic, Visakhapatnam.
6. Andhra Polytechnic, Kakinada.
7. Government Polytechnic, Vijayawada.
8. M. B. T. S. Government Polytechnic, Guntur.
9. Government Polytechnic, Nellore.
10. S. V. Government Polytechnic, Tirupati.
11. Government Polytechnic, Anantapur.
12. Government Polytechnic, Proddatur.
13. Government Polytechnic, Nandyal.
14. Government Polytechnic, Hyderabad.

15. Government Polytechnic, Warangal.
16. Girls Polytechnic, Kakinada.
17. Junior Technical School, Secunderabad.
18. Hostel Building for 90 Students in Andhra Polytechnic, Kakinada.
19. Additions to Block No. 2 of the Engineering College, Kakinada.
20. Hostels for the Polytechnics at Proddatur, Nizamabad, Warangal, Mahbubnagar and Anantapur.
21. Hostels for attached Junior Technical Schools at Kakinada, Vijayawada, Tirupati and Secunderabad.
22. Construction of Additional Buildings for M. R. Music College, Vizianagaram.
23. Construction Additional Class Rooms on the existing Dance Halls of Government College of Music, Hyderabad.
24. Construction of Permanent Building of College of Fine Arts and Architecture, Hyderabad.

*Grants-in-aid to Industrial Schools.*—Financial aid to the extent of a total sum of Rs. 1.56 lakhs was granted to 87 aided institutions in the State during the year.

*Educational Concessions—Scholarships.*—During the year an amount of Rs. 5 lakhs was expended towards the grant of scholarships, stipends and bursaries in the Engineering Colleges, Polytechnic institutions, mining institutions and other miscellaneous institutions under the control of this department. Under this scheme, about 2,022 students were benefited.

*Educational Loans.*—An amount of Rs. 4.11 lakhs was sanctioned for granting educational loans to the students studying in Engineering Colleges at the rate of Rs. 1,000 each and Rs. 600 each in Polytechnic and mining institutions. 187 students of Engineering Colleges, 800 students of Polytechnics and mining Institutions were granted educational loans.

*Miscellaneous Educational Concessions.*—Besides the educational concessions referred to above, a good number of students studying in the institutions under this department were benefited by various educational Concessions such as Government of India Merit-cum-Means scholarships, Government of India Scholarships to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and other economically weaker sections of the population, Post-matriculation scholarships, educational concessions to the children and grand children of political sufferers, scholarships for children of primary and secondary school teachers, scholarships under national scholarship scheme, educational concessions to orphans and destitutes, concessions under A. E. R. 92, etc.

*Scholarships to Students studying Outside the State.*—A total sum of Rs 82,000 was granted during the year under report towards the scholarships to the students of Andhra Pradesh studying in the institutions outside the State in India in graduate and postgraduate courses.

*Scheme for the Training of the Staff.*—Six lecturers of this department were posted for training in the Indian Universities under Teachers' Training Scheme sponsored by the Government of India.

7 lecturers who were deputed under the above programme during 1961 and 1962 and who have returned after completion of the training were posted in the Engineering Colleges.

A conference of Principals of all Technical institutions of this department as well as those under private managements and Universities and leading industrialists was held at Hyderabad on 5th and 6th of March, 1965, inaugurated by the Chief Minister. The conference discussed at length the future pattern of technical education in the State, quality improvement, co-ordination between industry and teaching institutions, new courses of instruction, Master Plans of the institutions for development during the next 10 years and other various problems of technical education. The conference made a number of valuable recommendations.

#### INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTES:

Prior to the year 1964-65, 15 industrial training institutes were functioning in the following places:—

- |                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| 1. Anantapur     | 9. Masulipatnam.                                     |
| 2. Nellore       | 10. Hyderabad.                                       |
| 3. Tenali        | 11. Alladin Technical Training Institute, Hyderabad. |
| 4. Vijayawada    | 12. Nizamabad.                                       |
| 5. Eluru         | 13. Warangal.  |
| 6. Kakinada      | 14. Kothagudem.                                      |
| 7. Visakhapatnam | 15. Nalgonda.  |
| 8. Bobbili       |  |

During the year four industrial training institutes, one each at Dhone and C.ittoor in Andhra region, Peddapally and Sangareddy in Telangana region were opened in May 1964, thus raising the total number of institutions to 19 with a total intake capacity of 6,736 in both engineering and non-engineering trades.

*Acquisition of Land.*—Proposals to acquire sites for the Industrial training institutes started during the III Five-Year Plan period were taken up early in the year, 1962. Land acquisition proceedings have been completed and possession of lands was handed over to the Public Works Department during the year for the construction of permanent buildings.

*Construction of Permanent Buildings.*—Administrative and technical sanctions for the construction of permanent buildings were accorded. Foundation-stone for the permanent buildings at Industrial Training Institute, Sangareddy was laid by the Chief Minister of Government of Andhra Pradesh on 5-9-1964. Construction work of permanent buildings was taken up by Public works Department at 11 industrial training institutes except Dhone, Nalgonda and Peddapalli.

*Equipment and Furniture.*—During the year 1964-65, equipment and furniture worth Rs. 27.83 lakhs were supplied to various industrial training institutes.

*Deputation of Officers and Staff for Training.*—The following officers and staff were deputed for training as shown against them.

Sri V. P. Ranga Rao, Assistant Apprenticeship Adviser, was deputed to Industrial Training Institute, Pusa, New Delhi for Training in Supervisory Development for the implementation of the Apprenticeship Act, from 8-2-1965 to 5-3-1965.

Sarvasri P. Satyanarayana and R. Krishna Murthy, Principals of Industrial Training Institutes, Bobbili and Kothagudem respectively were deputed to undergo refresher course for Principals and Inspecting Officers from 21-10-1964 to 21-11-1964 at Central Training Institute for Instructors, Calcutta.

The Moulder Instructors were deputed for a special course of six months from 1-4-1961 at Central Training Institute for Instructors, Hyderabad.

One Supervisor was trained in Millwright Training Course at Calcutta from 1-11-1964 to 30-4-1965

38 Instructors were trained in various C. T. Is., from 1-5-1964 to 31-1-1965.

80 Instructors were deputed for undergoing training in various C. T. Is from 1-2-1965.

One Drawing Instructor was deputed for undergoing training in C. T. I. for Instructors' Calcutta from 1-2-1965.

*Award of Prizes.*—With a view to fostering a spirit of healthy competition among the various stages, training institutes and trainers for raising the standard of efficiency and to determine the best craftsmen in different engineering trades, a scheme has been launched by the Government of India. Under this scheme, an All-India Competitive Test is conducted and the best "Industrial Training Institute", "Best State" and, "All-India Best Boys" are selected. Bronze medals are awarded to industrial training institutes, "Best Boys", tool-kits to State Best Boys while further study-cum-training in U. S. A. is being given to All-India Best Boys.

The first All-India Competitive test was held in the month of April May, 1964. One Fitter from the Industrial Training Institute, Kakinada, one Turner from the Industrial Training Institute, Nizamabad and one Machinist from the Industrial Training Institute, Visakhapatnam were adjudged as State Best Boys.

The Second All India Competitive Test was conducted in the month of February, 1965. One Fitter from Industrial Training Institute, Warangal, one Turner from Industrial Training Institute, Kakinada and one each in the trades of Machinist, Welder, Electrician and Moulder from Industrial Training Institute, Hyderabad, were adjudged as State Best Boys.

**GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS :**

Some of the important examinations conducted by the Commissioner for Government Examinations during the year were :—

1. The Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination ;
2. Higher Secondary Certificate Examination ;
3. Higher Secondary and Multipurpose Examination ;
4. Training School Leaving Certificate Examination ;
5. Hindi Pandits Examination ;
6. Telugu Padits Examination ;
7. Training Examinations ;
8. Eighth Standard Public Examination ;
9. Sanskrit Entrance Examination ;
10. Village Vydyā Examination ;
11. Deputy Inspector of Schools Examination ; and
12. Teachers Certificate Examination in Physical Education.

The details with regard to the number of students appeared in high school and higher secondary school examinations during March and October, 1964 are given below :—

Name of the examination.	Number of students appeared	Number of students passed.
1. Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination (Andhra Area)		
March, 1964 .. .. .	38,723	19,413
October, 1964 .. .. .	13,070	4,085
2. Higher Secondary Certificate Examination (Telangana area).		
March, 1964 .. .. .	22,793	7,650
October, 1964 .. .. .	11,432	3,010
3. Multipurpose Examination (Andhra area)		
March, 1964 .. .. .	7,842	2,855
October, 1964 .. .. .	3,840	526
4. Multipurpose Examination (Telangana area)		
March, 1964 .. .. .	6,122	3,709
October, 1964 .. .. .	1,814	629
Total ..	1,05,636	41,877

**PUBLIC LIBRARIES :**

Andhra Pradesh is one of the few States to have fully integrated library system, whereby the functions of the State Central Library are co-ordinated with those of the District Central Libraries, and again those of the District Central Libraries with their branches. Inter-library relationship is maintained, and District Central Libraries function as feeders to their respective branch libraries.

Andhra Pradesh is the only State to have a separate Department for organisation, administration, supervision and control, and development of public libraries, having been constituted long before the publication of the Model Public Libraries Bill (Central Bill) wherein this important provision has been incorporated. This is one of the two States in the country, the other being Madras, to have a library legislation.

*Types of Libraries.*—There were 2,115 libraries of all types at the end of the year as against 1935 at the end of the previous year excluding the unaided libraries. The number of unaided libraries functioning in the State during the year was over 3,500. These libraries also continued to receive technical advice from the secretaries of Local Library Authorities and branch libraries wherever necessary.

*Government Libraries.*—There were six Government libraries, viz., (1) the State Central Library, Hyderabad, (2) the State Regional Library, Guntur, (3) the Regional Library, Tirupati, (4) the Regional Library, Warangal, (5) the Mobile Library, Elur and (6) the Children's Library, Hyderabad. The proposal to open one more Regional Library at Visakhapatnam had been examined and approved, and was expected to be sanctioned early in the year 1965-66.

There were 677 libraries including book deposit centres under the control of the Local Library Authorities, at the commencement of the year. Thirty-two branch libraries and eighty book deposit centres were opened during the year. Eight of the branch libraries were opened with the Government aid at Rs. 3,00 per library. Thirteen libraries under the private managements were ordered to be taken over by the Local Library Authorities. The year closed with 802 libraries under the control of the Local Library Authorities.

*Aided Libraries.*—There were 1,252 aided libraries under the various managements (Private Managements, Panchayats, Co-operative Societies and Gram Sanghams, etc.) at the commencement of the year, 55 were added to this number by declaring them eligible for aid under Rule 10 (i) of the Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Rules, bringing the total to 1307.

The amount of grants sanctioned to them also increased from Rs. 83,997 in the previous year to Rs. 1,03,490 during the year under report.

Besides, the annual maintenance grants sanctioned to the aided libraries, as indicated above, the following libraries were sanctioned lumpsum aid amounting to Rs. 11,000 for their development.

(1) The Lutuf-ud-Dowla Oriental Research Institute, Hyderabad	..	6,000
(2) The Hyderabad Text-Book Lending Library, Hyderabad	..	5,000
		<hr/>
Total	..	11,000
		<hr/>

Under the scheme sponsored by the Ministry of Education Government of India, for grant of financial assistance to voluntary

educational organisations, six aided libraries which applied for the assistance were recommended by the State Government to the Government of India.

Besides, the Government libraries, the libraries under the Local Library Authorities and those under the private managements which were recognised, there were over 3,500 unaided libraries functioning under private managements, panchayats, gramasanghams etc., in the State.

The provision for payment of grant-in-aid to aided libraries also has been increased to Rs. 2.00 lakhs in the budget estimates for 1965-66 and a good number of unaided libraries referred to above will also be given grants from 1965-66 onwards.

*Accommodation, Furniture and Equipment.*—Of the six Government libraries the State Central Library, Hyderabad and the Children's Library, Hyderabad were in Government buildings. The Regional libraries at Tirupati and Warangal and the Mobile Library, Eluru were housed in private rented buildings. The State Regional Library, Guntur was also housed in two rented buildings, viz., the Town Hall Building and the Museum Hall Building.

Government have recently sanctioned the proposal for the acquisition of the Town Hall building at a total cost of Rs. 31,048.40 including a solatium of Rs. 4,048.40 thereon. The amount has been deposited with the Revenue Divisional Officer and the District Collector, Guntur, has been requested to take further steps for the transfer of the ownership of the building to the Government.

Out of the 21 Central Libraries and 342 branch libraries under the Local Library Authorities five District Central Libraries and 33 branch libraries under the Local Library Authorities were housed in the buildings of their own. The buildings of District Central Libraries, Medak, (Sangareddy) and Hyderabad District (Vikarabad) were constructed out of the aid sanctioned by the Government during the first half of the Third Plan period. The Local Library Authorities, Srikakulam and Chittoor, were also sanctioned a building grant of Rs. 25,000 each during the period, for constructing or purchasing buildings for their Central Libraries. The total amount of grants paid to these Local Library Authorities was Rs. 1.94 lakhs upto the end of 1964-65. Besides, the Local Library District Authorities Ananatapur and Visakhapatnam, were given Rs. 10,000 each for the construction of the building for their District Central Libraries during the year.

Out of 1,307 aided libraries, 451 were in buildings of their own, 377 were in rented buildings and 479 in privately owned but rent-free buildings.

*Equipment.*—All the Government libraries, all the District Central libraries and some branch libraries and aided libraries are provided with radios. The State Central Library, Hyderabad, State Regional Library, Guntur, and the Mobile Library, Eluru and some of the District Central libraries are provided with film projectors with films, and tape recorders etc., which are operated by technical personnel, for organising Social Education activities.



*Personnel.*—There were 294 trained persons working in libraries under the Local Library Authorities and Government libraries at the close of the year 1964-65. Of these 66 were holding diploma in library science and 228 holding certificates in library science. Most of these professionals were trained at State cost.

*Grant to Osmania University.*—The Osmania University conducted the Diploma Course of training in library science as in the previous years. The University was paid a special grant of Rs. 7,500 for the conduct of this course. Osmania University had agreed to start the Bachelor's Degree course from the beginning of the Fourth Plan.

*Technical.*—In all the Government libraries and the libraries under the Local Library Authorities, books were classified under the Dewey Decimal system, so as to have uniformity.

1,73,000 books were classified and catalogued during the year as against 1,62,700 of the previous year.

Under the Inter-Library Loan system 181 libraries including college and school libraries borrowed about 1,03,000 books from other libraries, during the year. This system, introduced in the State about 4 years ago, is gaining popularity and more number of libraries have come to take advantage of it.

*Library Services.*—There were about 19,29,000 books in all languages, in all the 2,115 libraries at the end of the year 1964-65 as against 14,70,850 in 1,985 libraries in the previous year.

The progress in the development of reading habit is reflected in the increase in the number of registered borrowers, number of readers, the number of books lent for home reading and in the number of books consulted in the libraries, as furnished below :—

Serial No.	Details	As on 31-3-1964	As on 31-3-1965
1.	Average number of readers per day ..	90,800	1,50,750
2.	Average number of books consulted per day ..	1,07,940	1,25,100
3.	Average number of books lent for home reading per day ..	96,000	1,04,300

*Library Facilities for Women.*—Necessary reading facilities for women have been provided in the State Central Library, Hyderabad, in the State Regional Library, Guntur, and in some of the District Central libraries and branch libraries. To develop reading habit amongst women, the home delivery system has been introduced in some districts like Cuddapan and Krishna.

*Library Facilities for Children.*—Besdies the Children's Library in the heart of the metropolitan city, there is a separate Children's Library in every district headquarters town and some of the taluk headquarters towns under the control of the Local Library Authorities. There is also a separate children's section attached to each

District Central library, the State Central Library, Hyderabad, the State Regional Library, Guntur. The children's sections attached to the District Central libraries were established with the special financial grant from the Government.

During the year under report, above five per cent of the total expenditure was appropriated for purchase of books for children.

*Inspection Code.*—During the year under report the Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Inspection Code was published for the guidance of the Inspecting Officers as well as the Heads of libraries to be inspected. By the publication of this Code, the scope of inspection has been systematised.

*Departmental Audits.*—The departmental auditors under special instruction inspected the accounts of the Local Library Authority, Hyderabad city. The auditors also took up the verification of the huge books stock of the State Central Library, Hyderabad and the work was in progress at the end of the year under review.

*Library Cess and Government Contribution.*—Library cess leviable under section 20 (1) (a) of the Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act and realised during the year under review amounted to about Rs. 10.34 lakh. The Government contribution payable to Local Library Authorities under section 21 (3) of the Act for the year 1962-63 was paid in full. Government contribution payable for 1963-64 also was paid. The statement showing the realisation of cess and amount of Government contribution paid for 1964-65 districtwise is furnished in Volume II of this report. The Government contribution payable for 1964-65 on the cess realised for the year will be paid during 1965-66.

*Finance and Accounts.*—The budget allocation voted by the Legislature for the non-Plan schemes for the year 1964-65 was Rs. 17.48 lakhs. The entire provision was utilised.

*Schemes under Third Five-Year Plan.*—The original allocation in the Third Plan for the development of libraries was Rs. 10.00 lakhs to be utilised at the rate of Rs. 2.00 lakhs, per year. However, the provision for the 2nd and 3rd years of the Plan had to be sliced down owing to the conditions of the emergency. In the Plan programme for the fourth year also, only a sum of Rs. 0.96 lakhs was originally allotted. However, as a result of constant review of the Plan schemes of all the Departments under Education, the provision for the development of the libraries was enhanced to Rs. 2.15 lakhs. The yearwise allocation and the expenditure upto the end of 1964-65 was as follows :—

Year					Allocation	Expenditure
					Rs.	Rs.
1961-62	..	..	..	..	2,37,200	2,31,900
1962-63	..	..	..	..	26,500	27,100
1963-64	..	..	..	..	84,900	79,400
1964-65	..	..	..	..	2,15,000	2,12,500
				Total..	5,63,600	5,50,900

For the final year of the Plan, a sum of Rs. 2.45 lakhs has been sanctioned, bringing the total allocation to Rs. 8.08 lakhs for the development of libraries during the third Plan.

*Bibliographies.*—The yearly compilation of bibliography of Telugu Books (Telugu Vibhag) continued to be done in the National Library, Calcutta. The bibliographies for 1961 and for 1962 were compiled. The compilation for the year 1963 was in progress. The compilation of Union Catalogue of Telugu Books was progressing satisfactorily in the State Regional Library, Guntur. Up to the end of the year, 1964-65, 14,109 books have been catalogued. The State Central Library, Hyderabad was attending to the compilation of bibliographies of books in languages other than English and Sanskrit which work, done by National Library Calcutta. On the analogy of the annotated bibliography of children's books in Telugu, which was published and printed during the previous year, steps have been taken for the compilation of annotated bibliography of children's books in Urdu in the State Central Library, Hyderabad and the proposal in this behalf was under examination.

*Library Associations.*—The Andhra Pradesh Library Association for the State and the District Library Associations and its branches functioned during the year. The State Association has been publishing a monthly magazine, entitled "Grandhalaya Sarwaswam", in Telugu. The application of the Association for a suitable grant during 1965-66, to enable the continuance of the publication uninterruptedly was under examination. Necessary provision has been made in the Plan Budget for 1965-66.

#### CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS:

*Andhra Pradesh Sahitya Academy.*—This Academy received Rs. 1.50 lakhs grant-in-aid in addition to Rs. 5,000 for awarding prizes for books. The purpose of this Academy is to step up literary standards and to promote literary activities in the State in all the regional languages. This Academy decided to bring out :—

- (1) Cheap Editions of 27 Telugu Classics.
- (2) 15 Abridged Editions of Telugu Classics.
- (3) Eight Volumes containing Selections of Classical Poetry.

This Academy has a programme of giving financial assistance to men of letters for publication of their books, and in pursuance of this programme, the Academy sanctioned Rs. 23,098.

This Academy has undertaken :—

- (1) Centenary Celebrations of Hari Narayana Apte.
- (2) Seminar of Hindi Writers.
- (3) Seminar on All-India Women Writers.

*Andhra Pradesh Sangeeta Nataka Akademi.*—This Akademi received Rs. 1.50 lakhs as grant-in-aid during the year. On 22nd June, 1964 this Akademi felicitated the Government of India Film Award Winners, 1963 of Andhra Pradesh at Ravindra Bharati, Hyderabad. This was the first time in the history of the Akademi when such a function was held by the Akademi since its inception. The

function was presided over by the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh and it was a grand success.

Sri Bellary Raghava's Commemoration Celebrations were held by the Akademi on 23rd June, 1964 on a grand scale.

This Akademi established a school for Theatre Arts at Vijayawada and two more Gurukulas—one for Kuchipudi Dance at Hyderabad and the other for Dolu at Tadepalligudem.

This Akademi has started the publication of a bi-monthly cultural magazine called 'Natyakala' perhaps the first of its kind among the State Akademies. The magazine is gaining popularity.

Telugu translation of 'Nritya Ratnavali' taken up by this Akademi was completed.

A reference library of technical books also is being developed by the Akademi for the benefit of the art lovers, artists and affiliated organisations.

*Andhra Pradesh Lalit Kala Akademi.*—This Akademi received a grant of Rs. 1.00 lakh during the year. This Akademy is established to foster and develop art activities of the State.

The annual State Artists Exhibition of this Akademi has not only attracted the attention of young and promising artists of the State but also provided an opportunity to them to show their talents of imagination and techniques in their works which have won appreciation of well-informed critics. To provide an incentive and to induce a healthy spirit of competition the Akademi has instituted a Gold Medal to be awarded to the artist whose entry has been adjudged the most outstanding one and ten cash prizes of Rs. 300 each to be awarded in order of merit. So far the Akademi has arranged 3 annual exhibitions.

Its exhibitions have so far been held in Kakinada, Vijayawada, Tirupati, Warangal and Visakhapatnam and very recently at Palkol. Besides this the Akademi has periodically been showing reputed foreign exhibitions in the metropolitan city which has helped to give our artists the prevailing as well as traditional techniques in those countries. The most outstanding of such exhibitions was the French Decorative Art Exhibition which was held in March, 1964 in the Jubilee Hall which consisted of rare and valuable original works of old and contemporary French artists. The other important exhibitions of this kind organised by the Akademi from abroad were from East Germany and Malasia and a documentary exhibition of the life and works of Vincent Van Gogh. Within the country itself, it has been striving to bring about cultural integration, albeit in the fields of art, by inviting exhibitions from other States on a reciprocal basis. The Rajasthan Miniatures exhibition and Shankar's International Children's exhibition were the beginnings in this direction while recently an exhibition of Maharashtra artists was held by the Akademi in Hyderabad and one Andhra Pradesh artists exhibition was held by it in Bombay. Besides, it has arranged with the premier art institution of Calcutta the Akademi of Fine Arts to exhibit ten works of the Andhra Pradesh, artists in their annual exhibition on a reciprocal basis every year.

Yet in another way this approach to cultural integration has been pursued in its grants to Hyderabad Art Society to organise exhibitions at Delhi, Calcutta and Madras. A total grant of Rs. 6,500 was made available to the Society for the purpose.

Apart from holding exhibitions which help in giving encouragement to artists and spreading art consciousness among our people, the Akademi has been following a policy of giving grants to art institutions so that they may in their turn contribute to their respective areas to revive art standards by organising exhibitions, purchasing books and equipment, etc. Nearly Rs. 15,500 has so far been given by the Akademi as grants to art institutions. Among the recipients are the Hyderabad Art Society, the Andhra Akademi of Arts, Vijayawada, the Damerla Rama Rao Art Gallery and School, and the Lalit-Kala Samithi, Siddipet.

The Akademi is trying to help artists in several other ways also. It has, for example, collected their requirements of important art materials, which were either not easily available or sold at high prices, and distributed them to the artists. Material worth Rs. 1,600 was thus distributed. It has also been collecting paintings of artists wishing to participate in national competitions, exhibitions, etc. like the one organised by the Air India International for an exhibition in Australia and another by General Lalit Kala Akademi of donated paintings.

With the same object of helping the artists financially and to acquire works of artistic values the Akademi regularly purchases paintings from different artists and in this way it has so far paid Rs. 21,405 to artists towards paintings purchased from them.

Books of art which were generally too expensive as well as useful and valuable are purchased by the Akademi for its library and so far books worth Rs. 5,857.98 have been acquired.

The Akademi has drawn up an ambitious programme of art publications. A project for the publication of a well illustrated monographs on Lepakshi Art has been taken up and it is hoped that it will soon be published. The Akademi proposes to publish a quarterly bulletin on Art. It has given assistance for the publication of the following works :—

- (i) Illustration of Tyagaraju's Critics by Sri N. Srinivasa Rao.
- (ii) Portraits by Sri Kowtha Rama Mohan Sastri and Lapakshi Sketches by Sri K. Seshagiri Rao.

The Akademi is sparing no pains to make it an effective means for achieving an all round improvement in the field of art and providing relief and assistance to the artists of Andhra Pradesh State.

*Kala Bhavan.*—The three State Akademies—Sahitya Akademi, Sangeeta Natak Academy and Lalit Kala Akademi—decided to have common building raised according to their needs and requirements at a cost of about rupees four lakhs. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has allotted a suitable site for the same in the premises of the Ravindra Bharati. The expenditure to be incurred in the first stage was estimated at rupees two lakhs, 50 per cent of which will be shared by the three Akademies in proportion of 2:2:1

and a matching grant of rupees one lakh has been sanctioned by the Government of India. The corner-stone for the building was laid by Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy, Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh on 2nd May, 1964. The State Government has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 50,000 during 1964-65.

*Andhra Pradesh Akademi of Sciences*,—With a view to inculcate interest in scientific knowledge and to promote scientific approach to various problems affecting the people and to assist the organisation carrying on work on scientific projects in the State, the Government in the year 1963-64 constituted a State Akademi known as “Andhra Pradesh Akademi of Science”. A sum of Rs. 50,000 was sanctioned as grant-in-aid to the Akademi for the year 1964-65.

*Ravindra Bharati, Hyderabad*.—With a view to promote theatre mindedness and to popularise dance and music, a monthly programme scheme is being conducted by the Cultural Programmes Sub-Committee of Ravindra Bharati.

A rent of Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 per day (including electricity charges) is being collected for different kinds of performances held at Ravindra Bharati. In exceptional cases, Government shall have powers to waive the payment of rent in full or part.

Under the Inter-State Exchange of Cultural Troupes sponsored by the Government of India, many cultural troupes from other States as well as other countries have given performances at the Ravindra Bharati theatre.

A lumpsum grant of Rs. 90,000 was sanctioned as grant-in-aid to the Ravindra Bharati Managing Committee for the year 1964-65 on staff, cultural programmes and other charges. In addition to this, a grant of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned for the maintenance of the theatre building. A sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs was also sanctioned towards the air-conditioning of the theatre.

The following statistical information is exhibited in Volume II of this report :

- (1) Statement showing the number of educational institutions in Andhra Pradesh together with their strength and number of teachers working in them during 1964-65.
- (2) Statement showing the number of books and periodicals registered district-wise.
- (3) Statement showing expenditure and receipts of the Andhra Pradesh Text-Book Press.
- (4) Statement showing the number of text-books printed at the Andhra Pradesh Text-Books Press from 1958-59 to 1964-65.
- (5) Statement showing the strength of technical institutions, examinations conducted and the results of such examinations.
6. Statement showing the amount of Library Cess collected by the Local Library Authorities in the State during the year 1964-65 and Government contribution paid during 1964-65.



LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF RESEARCH LABS-*cum*-PILOT PLANT  
BLOCK OF INDIAN DRUGS AND PHARMACEUTICALS LTD.,  
BY THE UNION MINISTER OF STATE FOR PETROLIUM  
AND CHEMICALS.

## CHAPTER XIV

### HEALTH

#### PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT:

The plan for improvement of Public Health during the year 1964-65 comprised of 18 schemes costing Rs. 142.86 lakhs.

#### VITAL STATISTICS\*

Compulsory registration of births and deaths exists throughout the State except in certain agency tracts. Informal registration is carried out in the agency areas of East Godavari, West Godavari and Khammam districts. In all only about 0.7% of the population of the State is not covered by registration of births and deaths.

The mid-year estimated population for the year 1964 for the areas covered by registration system is 37,311,000 (36,829,000).

The total number of births registered during the year 1964 was 594,971 with a birth rate of 15.95 per 1,000 of mid-year estimated population as against 587,935 births with a rate of 15.91 during 1963. The births registered in rural and urban areas are 4,23,030 (426,412) and 171,941 (161,523) respectively with birth rates of 13.82 (14.10) and 25.62 (24.55) respectively.

The total number of deaths registered during the year 1964 was 277,404 with a death rate of 7.44 per 1000 of mid-year estimated population as against 260,921 deaths with a rate of 7.08 during the year 1963. The deaths registered in rural and urban areas were 215,453 (202, 592) and 61,951 (58,329) with rates of 7.04 (6.70) and 9.23 (8.87) respectively.

The State has recorded a total of 38,284 (42,685) infant deaths during the year 1964 with an infant mortality rate of 64.35 (72.60) per 1000 live-births. 28,286 (32,599) and 9,998 (10,086) infant deaths have been registered in rural and urban areas respectively and the corresponding infant mortality rates are 66.87 (76.45) and 58.15 (62.44). The male and female infant mortality rates are 65.95 (75.24) and 62 (69.77) respectively.

During the year 1964 a total number of 1920 maternal deaths were recorded in the State giving a rate of 3.19 per 1000 live and still-births as against 1682 maternal deaths with a rate of 2.82 during the year 1963. In rural and urban areas 1504 (1,228) and 416 (454) maternal deaths were recorded with maternal mortality rates of 3.55 (2.86) and 2.35 (2.72) respectively.

The State has recorded 6,421 still-births during the year 1964 with a still-birth rate of 10.68 per 1,000 live and still-births as against 7632 still-births with a rate of 12.81 during the year 1963. In rural and urban areas 1,188 (2,263) and 5,369 still-births were registered giving rates of 2.80 (5.28) and 29.54 (32.17) respectively.

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\*The figures furnished under this head are for the calendar year 1964 and the figures given in brackets relate to the calendar year 1963.



The deaths recorded during the year 1963 and 1964 according to various causes are as follows :

Diseases	Number of deaths		Death rate per 1000 of mid-year estimated population		Percentage to total deaths	
	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964
1. Cholera ..	1,492	7,939	0.04	0.21	0.57	2.86
2. Small-pox ..	4,773	4,942	0.13	0.13	1.83	1.78
3. Plague ..	2	..	*	..	*	..
4. Malaria ..	4,977	6,229	0.13	0.17	1.97	2.25
5. Other Fevers	82,915	87,826	2.25	2.35	31.80	31.66
6. Dysentery and Diarrhoea ..	13,944	14,702	0.38	0.39	5.35	5.30
7. Respiratory Diseases ..	16,188	17,833	0.44	0.48	6.20	6.43
8. Injuries ..	4,639	4,528	0.12	0.12	1.77	1.63
9. All other causes (excluding maternal deaths).	130,309	131,485	3.54	3.52	49.92	47.40

The birth, death, infant mortality, maternal mortality and still-birth rates and vital index for the last five years are presented below:-

Year	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate	Still Birth Rate	Vital Index
1960 ..	15.94	7.03	79.49	4.82	8.92	226.9
1961 ..	15.51	6.44	75.36	4.22	11.30	241.0
1962 ..	16.45	7.07	73.38	3.50	10.41	233.0
1963 ..	15.96	7.08	72.60	2.82	12.81	225.0
1964 ..	15.95	7.44	64.35	3.19	10.68	215.0

Number of births for 100 deaths :

The Plan scheme for strengthening the statistical organisation at State headquarters implemented in November 1962 was continued during 1964-65 with an expenditure of Rs. 0.14 lakh.

The Registrar General (India) suggested certain schemes for improvement of registration and Vital Statistics. The following

four schemes have been sanctioned during the year 1964-65 as Centrally sponsored schemes with 75% Central assistance and these schemes have been implemented during the year.

1. Strengthening of Vital Statistics Organisation at State Headquarters and Centralised Compilation.
2. Strengthening of District Registrar's Offices.
3. Strengthening of Statistical Units in Municipalities for Improvement of Registration and Vital Statistics.
4. Model Registration in Rural Health Centres.

#### COMMUNICABLE DISEASES CONTROL :

*Cholera.*—All the districts in the State except Greater Hyderabad City were affected by cholera. In all 13,994 attacks and 5,030 deaths were reported from all over the State as against 1,929 attacks and 749 deaths during the year 1963-64. Anantapur, Cuddapah, East Godavari, Nizamabad and West Godavari districts alone contributed 59% of the total deaths during the year. During the year 1964-65, 66,86809 anti-cholera inoculations were done.

Intensive preventive and control measures against cholera were adopted by the health staff. The regular health staff was augmented wherever found necessary by drafting epidemic reserve staff and locally appointed staff. Vehicles and man-power were diverted for the purpose for immediate control of the epidemic. Chlorination of drinking water supplies, disinfection of infected premises and articles, isolation and treatment were done by the health staff.

*Smallpox.*—During the year 1964-65, 2,713 attacks and 718 deaths from small-pox were reported in the State as against 3,502 attacks and 940 deaths reported during 1963-64. All the districts except Khammam district in the State were affected with smallpox. 58,927 primary vaccinations and 4,64,803 re-vaccinations were performed by normal health staff in the State in addition to 7,69,076 primary vaccinations and 71,78,760 re-vaccinations done under National Smallpox Eradication Programme.

*Plague.*—From 1957 to 1960 the State was free from plague. In the month of August, 1961, human plague case was reported from Palannair taluk in Chittoor district. Since then the plague epidemic is reported now and then from Chittoor district. During the year 1964-65, 27 attacks and 14 deaths due to plague were reported as against 30 attacks and 10 deaths of previous year. Government accorded sanction for the establishment of an anti-plague unit in Chittoor district, with one Selection Grade Health Inspector, 3 Health Inspectors, 9 Maistries, 45 mazdoors and other staff for conducting anti-plague measures. Since the staff sanctioned was not in a position to cope up with the work as the area to be covered is wide, funds of the districts anti-plague scheme were diverted to Chittoor district and the following additional staff was appointed.

1. Selection Grade Health Inspector ..	1
2. Health Inspectors .. ..	3
3. Maistries .. ..	21
4. Mazdoors .. ..	105

All preventive and control measures are being undertaken in the infected area. 41 tonnes of B.H.C. 50% wettable powder was diverted from the National Malaria Eradication Programme and spray operations were carried out in the entire infected area. Besides spray operations, other anti-plague measures viz., fumigation with cyanogas 'A' dust, dusting of burrows with B.H.C. 10 were also in progress.

During the year 1964, three meetings of the Co-ordination Committee constituted by the Government of India for control and eradication of plague in the three States of Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Mysore were held at Hogur (Madras State), Horsely Hills (Andhra Pradesh) and Bangalore (Mysore State). The anti-plague measures adopted in the three States were reviewed and decisions taken for better control of the disease.

*Mobile Epidemiological Research Unit.*—For undertaking research in order to eradicate epidemic diseases Government accorded sanction for the establishment of a Mobile Epidemiological Research Unit at a cost of Rs. 65,000 with the following objectives :

- (i) To conduct morbidity and mortality survey to estimate the size of the problem.
- (ii) Investigate during epidemics to find out the missing link in the chain of transmission.
- (iii) Investigation to search for natural reservoirs of infection, if any.
- (iv) To conduct controlled trials to evaluate efficacy of vaccines.
- (v) To find out the most suitable media for transport of the suspected specimens.
- (vi) To type the vibrios and to find out the role of El-tor vibrios in causation of the disease.
- (vii) To suggest more suitable and effective measures to control and eradicate the disease.

The equipment required for the unit was acquired by the end of March, 1965. The unit will start its activities after the Epidemiologist (in cadre of Assistant Director of Public Health) who is the head of the unit is appointed.

#### NATIONAL SMALLPOX ERADICATION PROGRAMME :

The year 1964-65 is the third year of implementation of the programme in the State with an allotment of Rs. 25.00 lakhs. This programme was inaugurated during September, 1962 by launching mass vaccination drive.

Till the end of March, 1965, 265 lakhs of vaccinations were conducted in the State using fregedaire vaccine which gives a gross coverage of 73.6% on 1961 population of the State. Only Adilabad district was left out and this district will be taken up after April, 1965.

The full budget allotment of Rs. 25.00 lakhs was spent during the year under review and the full targets were also achieved.

*Malaria.*—The National Malaria Eradication Programme was launched throughout the country for eradicating malaria completely. The State of Andhra Pradesh had participated in the programme by

establishing 33.5 units (9 hyper and 24.5 hypo) so as to cover the entire population of the State. Intensive spraying operations were carried out twice in a year in the hyper-endemic areas and once in a year in the hypo-endemic areas. The epidemiological evaluation in N.M.E.P. is aimed at ensuring disappearance of indigenous malaria cases. According to plan of operations spray operations have to be carried out for 3 years followed by surveillance operations in the last year. Accordingly spray operations were carried out during 1959, 1960 and 1961 and surveillance operations were organised from 1961. Surveillance operations consist of case finding by house enquiry for fever cases and examination of blood smears obtained from each case in order to pick out the cases of malaria. The evaluation team on the implementation of National Malaria Eradication Programme appointed by Government of India has been visiting the various units in the State and recommending for the withdrawal of spray operations in such units wherever it is not necessary to continue them. The spray operations were withdrawn in 20.5 units by the end of 1964-65.

During January, 1965, six units were projected for withdrawal of spray operations and 7.79 projected for entry into maintenance phase. The Independent Appraisal Team that visited the State during January have recommended 3.93 units for withdrawal of spray operations and 6.79 for entry into maintenance phase.

*Material and Equipment.*—The following material and equipment were supplied by Director, National Malaria Eradication Programme, Delhi, during 1964.

D.D.T. 75%	.. 800,000 Lbs.
Chlorequine tablets	.. 50,00,000
Amidoquine tablets	.. 65,00,000
Technical D.D.T.	.. 18 M. Tonnes.
Aromax	.. 83,200 litteres.
H.H.C.	.. 654 M. Tonnes.
Pyrethine tablets	.. 10 lakhs.
Microslides	.. 1500 groses.
Premquine tablets	.. 288,000
Microscopes	.. 67
Oil immersion lenses	.. 48

During the year 500 sprayers were purchased to replace the worn out sprayers.

The National Malaria Eradication Programme is a Centrally aided scheme. A sum of Rs. 112.37 lakhs had been provided for operational cost during the year 1964-65 of which an amount of Rs. 111.98 lakhs (approximately) was spent.

*Central Malaria Laboratory and Museum.*—The Central Malaria Laboratory and Museum is functioning at Hyderabad since 1962

The work of the laboratory is to train laboratory technicians and to cross-check the blood smears examined by the 33.5 malaria units in the State besides assistance to clear backlog. The cross check programmes during 1964 were as follows :—

1. Number of Cases of Cross-Check Slides Examined ..	119,660
2. Number of Deviations noted .. ..	77
3. Number of Backlog Slides examined .. ..	30,103
4. Number of Positives detected .. ..	32

*Filaria.*—During the year 1964 the Assessment Committee on the National Filaria Control Programme recommended the reorganisation of the existing programme limiting to the existing budget. As per the re-organisation three 'A' type basic units were established one each at Ramachandrapuram, Mandapeta and Kamareddy. The surplus staff was diverted to tackle urban filariasis in Visakhapatnam and Hyderabad.

A rural research-cum-training unit was established at Rayavaram in East Godavari District. A Bureau of Filariasis is functioning at the State Health Directorate.

*B.C.G. Vaccination:*—At present the B.C.G. teams in Andhra area have started third round and some teams in Telangana area are completing the second round of vaccination. Emphasis has been laid on the coverage of 0-14 years age-group. In order to keep one team for one district, and one team for Hyderabad and Secunderabad cities, the strength of the teams was increased to 21. During the year 1964-65 a total population of 25,48,994 was tested and 13,27,265 persons were vaccinated under the normal programme.

New born vaccination among the infants is in progress in city hospitals and districts besides outside the hospitals. 24,394 new-born babies were vaccinated during 1964-65 including 15,141 in the city areas of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

Direct vaccination with B.C.G. has been introduced for 0-6 years age-group for better protection of the vulnerable groups. During the year under report 523,694 direct vaccinations were conducted.

The B.C.G. vaccination campaign has been integrated with the Municipal Health activities in 18 major Municipalities in the State.

A fleet of 39 vehicles was supplied by the UNICEF for B.C.G. vaccination campaign besides audiovisual equipment for propaganda work.

[Statement,

*Maternity and Child Health Services.*—The particulars of maternity and child health centres functioning in the State are furnished below:—

	Establi- shed up to the end of 1963-64	Establi- shed during 1964-65	Total
1. M.C.H. centres run by Government (including Primary Health Centres and their sub-centres) .. ..	866	114	980
2. M.C.H. centres run by Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samithis .. ..	264	7	271
3. M.C.H. centres run by Municipalities .. ..	118	8	126
4. M.C.H. centres run by Voluntary Organisations .. ..	160	..	160
5. M.C.H. centres run by Panchayats .. ..	56	7	63
Total .. ..	1,464	136	1,600

The 114 Government centres opened during 1964-65 are inclusive of 15 rural backward maternity child health centres.

*M.C.H. Centres in Rural Backward Areas.*—During the fourth year of the Third Five-Year Plan 15 M.C.H. centres were opened (9 in Andhra and 6 in Telangana regions) with a provision of Rs. 0.18 lakh. The total M.C.H. centres functioning were 35.

*Training.*—In order to provide the technical staff to the Primary Health Centres and other services like family planning, school health, the programme of training Health Visitors has been started at the two Health Visitors Training Schools at Hyderabad and Visakhapatnam. During the year 1964-65, 185 candidates were admitted into the two schools.

*Dais Training.*—During the first three years of the Third Five-Year Plan (1961-62 to 1963-64), 383 indigenous Dais were trained. During the year under report 71 Dais were given training.

*Midwives.*—In order to give refresher courses to Health Visitors and Auxiliary Nurse Midwives who received training previously orientation training was given by Government for a period of 30 days at the rate of 25 candidates in each district in Andhra region and 15 candidates in each district in Telangana region. This training was completed in March 1965. So far 11 Health Visitors have completed training in general nursing. 4 Health Visitors were deputed for nursing training during 1964-65. Two candidates from the teaching staff of the Health Schools were deputed for higher training abroad in maternity and child health subjects.

*School Health Services.*—The number of school health clinics in the State increased to 16 during 1964-65 with opening of a clinic at Kakinada, East Godavari District besides the city school health services.

The number of school children medically examined in city areas and districts are 78,537 and 83,795 respectively during 1964-65 as against 47,825 and 67,857 during the previous year.

Follow-up of defective students during medical examination is being carried and the defects cured.

Immunisation programme against T.B. and other communicable diseases was intensified during the year.

Subsidiary foods like nutro-biscuits, casilan, etc., are being supplied to School Health Officers to improve the nutritional standard of the students. Supervision of the beneficiaries has been intensified and periodical assessment of their health is done.

*Rural Sanitation Unit.*—Model Medical and Health Unit, Pattancheru in Medak District and Rural Sanitation Unit at Venovanka in Karimnagar District continued to function during the year.

*Food and Nutrition.*—The Bureau of Nutrition continued to function under the Assistant Director of Public Health (Nutrition), who is also the State Nutrition Officer for the Expanded Nutrition Programme. The Regional Nutrition units at Guntur, Kurnool and Warangal also continued to function during the year under review.

During the year under report 122 diet surveys were carried out among 1,464 families in the rural areas of Panchayat Samithi Blocks under the Expanded Nutrition Programme. The families selected belong to various socio-economic groups with an income ranging from Rs. 50 to 200 per month and above among agriculturists, agricultural labourers, petty businessmen, government servants and daily labourers. Besides 17 institutional diet surveys were also conducted.

Clinical nutrition survey of primary school children and beneficiaries under the Expanded Nutrition Programme was carried out and the common deficiency disorders noted were generalised mal-nutrition protein mal-nutrition, mild degrees of anaemia, dryness of conjunctiva angular stomatitis, glossitis, dry and rough skin and carries of teeth. Poor physique was generally noticed among school children.

*Laboratory Work.*—Various food samples like grape, hydrophytic plant, sugar, vegetables, cereals and pulses were analysed in the laboratory. Studies on the thiamine content of mother's milk in relation to infantile conclusions were completed and a paper was published.

#### EXPANDED NUTRITION PROGRAMME:

The Expanded Nutrition Programme was implemented in all the 20 Panchayat Samithi Blocks of the State sanctioned by the Government and assisted by international agencies like, World Health Organisation, UNICEF and F.A.O. Preliminary dietary and nutrition surveys and selection of beneficiaries were completed in the operational area of the project. The production and distribution of eggs, fish and vegetables to beneficiaries has been carried out in all the Blocks of the State.

*Prevention of Food Adulteration Act.*—The Food Adulteration Act was implemented in 96 Local Bodies of the State in Andhra region and

in Hyderabad Municipal Corporation with notified Food Inspectors authorised by them. The food samples received from Andhra region of the State are analysed by Government Analyst at the Institute of Preventive Medicine, Hyderabad. Samples received from the local area of Greater Hyderabad are attended by Public Analyst, Municipal Corporation Laboratories, Hyderabad.

The table below presents the information regarding the working of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act during the year 1964-65.

		Government Analyst.	Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad.
Number of food samples examined . . . . .	..	2,256	420
Number found adulterated . . . . .	..	668	164
Percentage of adulteration . . . . .	..	20.4	39.05
Number of prosecutions launched* . . . . .	..	(*) 826	(*) 154
Number of convictions . . . . .	..	413	198
Number of acquittals . . . . .	..	8	19
Number pending in courts . . . . .	..	..	18
Number imprisoned . . . . .	..	25	7
Total amount of fine realised.		Rs. 132,481.00	Rs. 24,755.00

(\*) included cases of previous years.

#### EDUCATION AND PROPAGANDA :

During the year 1964-65 the Health Education Bureau had made a steady progress with the full compliment of the staff. The proposal to start a School Health Education Unit in the Bureau was approved by Government. The Field Study and Demonstration unit of the Bureau, during the period under review completed the School Health Survey taken up in selected schools of twin cities under the guidance of Sri P.L. Riley, Health Education Adviser.

On completion of the above survey, the unit has taken up two separate studies, one on "Health Education Programme on Maternity and Child Health Service" and the other on "Education Programme of the National Malaria Eradication Programme", in the State. These surveys which were completed by the end of August 1964 yielded very good results providing information, on the present working set up of the programmes and the people's attitude towards them.

*The Editorial Unit.*—The Editorial Unit released all the four issues of the English quarterly health magazine entitled "Health Review". Three leaflets and one booklet on the subjects of family planning and



smallpox were produced and distributed during the year. A folder in Telugu on the evil effects of smoking was produced and distributed in schools.

During the year under review 62,700 posters, 68,100 pamphlets and leaflets, 83,600 booklets, 63,100 slogans and 41,700 folders were distributed throughout the State. Four members of the Media Division including the technical officer have undergone Job Orientation, training for a period of six weeks at Central Health Education Bureau, New Delhi. The cinema car attached to the Bureau conducted in all 313 cinema shows in rural and urban areas. It is estimated that a total number of 2,81,700 people attended the film shows.

The Health Museum in Public Gardens, Hyderabad continued to be a great source of attraction for a large number of visitors. During the year 3,62,878 persons visited the Museum. Besides 201 different institutions paid a visit to the Museum.

In addition to the District Health Museums at Karimnagar and Khammam one more District Museum was opened at Nizamabad.

The Bureau had celebrated the following important functions to propagate health matters among people :—

1. The World Health Day.
2. National Smallpox Eradication Week.
3. National Cleanliness Day.
4. Anti-fly Week Celebrations.
5. Second Andhra Pradesh State Family Planning Conference.

*Family Planning.*—The goal of family planning programme is to accelerate the rate of adoption of family planning methods, so as to reduce the birth rate in India to 25 births per 1,000 population as early as possible.

270 Rural Family Planning Clinics and 65 Urban Family Planning Clinics were functioning in the State at the end of the year.

The Government of India have envisaged a reorganised family planning pattern to be implemented uniformly by all the States. The reorganised pattern to be implemented consists of one Assistant Surgeon (woman), one Block Extension Educator, one Computer and one Store-keeper-cum-Clerk-cum-Accountant at Block Headquarters level and one Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (for every 10,000 population), one family planning field worker (for every 20,000 population) and one voluntary worker at sub-centre level.

The reorganised pattern was implemented in the State from 1964-65. As a first preference, the reorganised family planning pattern will be implemented in the 86 Primary Health Centres existing in the National Malaria Eradication Programme units entering into maintenance phase shortly.

The urban clinics are being upgraded by strengthening the staff during the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

*Mobile Surgical Units.*—There are six mobile surgical units for vasectomy functioning in the State with headquarters at Kurnool, Guntur, Visakhapatnam, Warangal and Hyderabad (two units, one for the city and the other for the region). In addition four mobile surgical units are being established in the districts of Adilabad, Nizamabad, West Godavari and Anantapur. Each unit has jurisdiction of two to three districts at present. The target for the Third Five-Year Plan is to have one mobile surgical unit for each district. The mobile surgical units arrange for vasectomy camps in the rural areas after doing intensive propaganda with the help of Panchayat Samithi staff. The number of operations conducted are as follows by the mobile surgical units :—

*Number of vasectomy operations  
conducted.*

1. Hyderabad region .. ..	1150
2. Hyderabad city .. ..	331
3. Kurnool .. ..	278
4. Guntur .. ..	930
5. Visakhapatnam .. ..	1092
6. Warangal .. ..	95

There is also one Family Welfare Centre (State) functioning in the city undertaking the sterilisation operations. The number of operations conducted in this centre upto 30th April 1965 were 3,239. Apart from this 9,563 vasectomy operations and 6,495 salpinjectomy operations were performed in the hospitals.

During the year 1964-65, 270 orientation training camps were conducted. In addition, Bharat Sevak Samaj proposed to conduct 41 camps and Family Planning Association 16 camps.

Jellys, diaphragms, condoms, Foam tablets, etc., are stocked at district headquarters, Government hospitals, Primary Health Centres, Maternity and Child Health centres and Municipalities. They are being supplied freely to the people.

During the year 19,149 diaphragms and jelly, 17,788 Jelly alone, 57,896 Sheath and 251,751 Foam tablets were supplied through Family Planning Clinics.

A State Family Planning Conference was convened at Hyderabad on 4th and 5th December, 1964. About 300 delegates attended the conference.

*UNICEF supplies.*—During the year 1964-65, 1,07,892 lbs. of Skim Milk Powder was supplied under Maternity and Child Health Feeding programme to feed 20,346 beneficiaries. By the end of March 1965 vehicles were released to 128 Primary Health Centres.

To overcome the shortage of technical personnel in Public Health Services of the State provision has been made for enabling the existing

health personnel to undertake training in higher technical subjects and also orientation training to discharge their duties in an efficient manner. The arrangements for training of 300 candidates in Sanitary Inspectors course every year at the three centres, *viz.*, Visakhapatnam, Guntur and Hyderabad were continued during the year.

A batch of about 30 Statistical Assistants was given orientation training in Family Planning and Vital Statistics for 5 weeks in the Statistics wing of the Directorate of Public Health. 10 District Extension Educators were trained in Health Education, Family Planning for about 10 weeks in the Health Education Bureau of the Directorate.

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT :

*Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—During the period under report, the total number of medical institutions functioning in the State and the total number of beds, available in all the medical institutions private and public were as shown below :—

Number of Allopathic Hospitals	..	..	360
Number of Hospitals for Special Treatment	..	..	32
Number of Dispensaries	..	..	921
Number of Beds	..	..	22,250
Number of Government Laboratories working	..	..	2,599

#### SPECIAL DISEASES :

*Leprosy.*—Five Leprosy Subsidiary Centres were functioning in the State by the close of the Second Five-Year Plan. During the Third Five-Year Plan period upto 31st March 1965 three more centres were established. During the year under report Leprosy Subsidiary Centres were converted into Leprosy Control Units, besides establishing 70 S.E.P. Centres in various Primary Health Centres in the State. The Leprosy Control and Training Centre functioning at Akkarampalli near Tirupati was strengthened by appointment of additional staff to meet the training needs of the centre. The State Leprosy Control Officer continued to function.

*V.D. Control.*—16 V.D. Clinics were functioning at different places of the State besides the facilities already provided in all the teaching hospitals of this State.

*T.B.*—In the State of Andhra Pradesh nearly one lakh of persons are suffering from T.B. out of a population of 35.85 million. To control this dreadful disease it was felt necessary that T.B. control programme should be launched. At present there are 32 clinics attached to different hospitals, besides, providing hospitalisation facilities in the following institutions with the sanctioned bed strength noted against each.

1. Hospital for Diseases of Chest and T.B., Irramnuma, Hyderabad.	..	..	600
2. T.B. Sanitorium, Vicarabad	..	..	417
3. T.B. Sanitorium, Mangalagiri	..	..	180
4. Govt. W.F. & T.G. Hospital, Nellore	..	..	252
5. T.B. Hospital, Visakhapatnam	..	..	236

Besides the above, there are two private T.B. sanatoria in Andhra Pradesh one at Madanapalli with 370 beds and the other at Rajahmundry with 176 beds. Government have also sanctioned T.B. Control Centres at Anantapur, Visakhapatnam and Warangal. Under the Anti-T.B. Control Service there are 9 Domiciliary T.B. Centres functioning in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad providing T.B. treatment facilities at the residences of the patients.

*Thoracic Surgery.*—The surgical treatment of Pulmonary tuberculosis is provided in the Thoracic surgery units, established at K.G. Hospital, Visakhapatnam, Osmania General Hospital, Hyderabad, Hospital for the Diseases of Chest and T.B., Iramnuma, Hyderabad, Government General Hospital, Guntur and Government General Hospital, Kurnool. Thoracic surgical work is also being undertaken at T.B. Hospital, Mangalagiri in Guntur district.

*Laboratory Services.*—Each teaching hospital is provided with different departmental laboratories such as Pathological, Biochemical, Bacteriological, with highly qualified medical personnel and paramedical personnel. These laboratories are equipped with modern scientific instruments and apparatus. They not only do diagnostic analytical work to assist the medical officers, but also do research work. They have been placed under the control of the professor of the concerned medical college to which the hospital is attached. At the district, taluk and Primary Health Centre levels, each medical institution has been provided with a laboratory placed under a Medical Officer.

*Rural Medical Relief.*—By the end of March 1965 (292) Primary Health Centres were opened. Unlike a hospital the functions of Primary Health Centre are both of preventive and Curative nature. Six emergency beds are provided in each centre for treating the simple cases. Serious and complicated cases are referred to the nearest general hospital. Three Maternity Sub-centres are attached to each Primary Health Centre.

*Drugs Control.*—During the period under review 110 samples were checked for analysis. 16 prosecutions were launched and licences of 11 dealers and 2 manufacturers were suspended for different periods ranging from 15 to 19 days as deterrent penalties.

*Mental Health.*—There are two Mental Hospitals in the State, one at Hyderabad and the other at Waltair. These hospitals are having the bed strength of 600 and 371 respectively. These hospitals are also teaching hospitals providing facilities for clinical studies to the undergraduate students of the Institute of Medical Sciences, Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad and Gandhi Medical College, Hyderabad and Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam respectively. They are also providing the teaching facilities to the pupil nurses for psychiatric nursing.

Besides the above, there are psychiatric wings providing treatment facilities to the mental patients who could not be admitted in the above hospitals without an order from the Court. Psychiatric wings are established in the following teaching hospitals:—

1. Osmania General Hospital, Hyderabad.

2. Government General Hospital, Kurnool.
3. Government General Hospital, Guntur.
4. King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam.

*Eye.*—Sarojinidevi Eye Hospital and Institute of Ophthalmology with a sanctioned bed strength of 250 not only provides specialist treatment of eye diseases but also provides clinical teaching of ophthalmology to the post-graduate and under-graduate students of Osmania and Gandhi Medical Colleges. Apart from this, in all the teaching hospitals of this State, there are Departments of Ophthalmology headed by a Professor of Ophthalmology of the medical college concerned. Besides the above facilities provided in this State for eye treatment, there are also 18 eye clinics functioning in the different district headquarters hospitals with the provision of in-patient treatment.

*E. N. T. Departments.*—These are functioning in all the collegiate hospitals under the supervision of the Professor of E. N. T. of the College concerned. Besides the above, facilities are existing in the following headquarters hospitals both for out-patient and in-patient treatment.

- |    |                        |              |
|----|------------------------|--------------|
| 1. | Headquarters Hospital, | Srikakulam.  |
| 2. | Do.                    | Rajahmundry. |
| 3. | Do.                    | Anantapur. } |
| 4. | Do.                    | Eluru.       |
| 5. | Do.                    | Nellore.     |
| 6. | Do.                    | Chittoor.    |
| 7. | Do.                    | Cuddapah.    |

The above clinics are staffed with persons qualified in the specialists and provided with the latest scientific equipment.

*Medical Education.*—Sanction was accorded to the additional staff during the year under report for P. P. C. Courses at Sri Venkateswara Medical College Tirupati, Osmania Medical College, and Gandhi Medical College, Hyderabad. As far as Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam, Guntur Medical College, Guntur and Kurnool Medical College, Kurnool are concerned, the required additional staff has been provided in accordance with the recommendations of the Inspection Commission. The Dental Wing attached to the Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad is also provided with additional staff. New upgraded Post-Graduate Departments in Physiology Obstetrics and Gynaecology were sanctioned in Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad along with additional staff, equipment and buildings with Central assistance.

There are at present 6 Government and two private Medical Colleges with an admission capacity of 1,090 every year. The number of admissions standing at 850 in 1963 was raised by 190 (that is 120 Government Medical Colleges and 70 in Private Medical Colleges) in 1963-64. Another 50 admissions were increased during the year under report in S. V. Medical College at Tirupati.

In all these six colleges, 1,090 students were admitted and 885 passed in the examination. In addition to this out of 391 candidates

appeared for examination of the various post-graduate courses 171 passed in the examination.

*College of Nursing.*—This institution was established in 1959 with 20 annual admissions to provide teaching personnel for the various training centres for nurses. The post of Special Officer, College of Nursing was upgraded to that of Principal, the posts of Lecturers and Tutors were upgraded to those of Assistant Professors and Lecturers.

*Teaching Hospitals.*—During the year some additional staff was sanctioned for the newly constructed extension of the nurses quarters at K. G. Hospital, Visakhapatnam.

The bed strength of Government General Hospital, Guntur was increased from 600 to 750 besides sanctioning 60 B and C Class Special Ward beds.

Additional staff and equipment was provided for the functioning of the 2nd operation theatre at Government General Hospital, Kakinada.

The bed strength of the Government General Hospital, Kurnool was increased in 1964-65, from 500 to 600 and additional staff and equipment were sanctioned to cope with the increased bed strength.

The bed strength of S. V. R. R. Hospital Tirupathi reached 392 including 100 beds in the Maternity hospital.

The bed strength of the Government Victoria Hospital for Women and Children, Visakhapatnam was increased from 75 to 125 with necessary additional staff and equipment.

Additional staff was sanctioned for the laboratories in the Department of Pathology, Biochemistry and Bacteriology of the Osmania General Hospital, Hyderabad. A ward of 12 beds was established for the treatment of the students and staff of Osmania University.

The bed strength of the Gandhi Hospital, Secunderabad was increased from 450 to 500 with necessary staff and equipment.

During 1964-65 additional staff for conservancy purposes was sanctioned for the Mental Hospital, Hyderabad.

The bed strength of X. M. G. M. Hospital, Warangal was raised to 450 and provided with additional staff and equipment.

Government have decided to establish a new E. N. T. Hospital at Hyderabad with a bed strength of 200 and locate it in Pratapgirji Kothi. For this purpose, an amount of Rs. 2 lakhs was sanctioned towards minor repairs to the buildings and purchase of equipment.

Additional staff was sanctioned for I. D. Hospital at Guntur to commission the newly constructed 40 bedded hospital. The staff was also increased to the establishment of the Fever Hospital, Hyderabad to meet the deficiency.

During the current year, the bed strength of the Government Headquarters Hospital, Khammam, was increased from 60 to 80 with additional staff and equipment. The bed strength of District Headquarters Hospital, Sangareddy was raised from 80 to 62 and additional staff was sanctioned.

The bed strength of Government Taluk Hospital Jaggaiahpetta in Krishna District was raised from 7 to 14 by providing additional staff and equipment. The Government Dispensary at Kothapeta in East Godavari District was upgraded to that of 12 bedded hospital, by providing additional staff and equipment. A post of Woman Assistant Surgeon was created this year at the Government Hospital, Bhongir, Nalgonda District.

During the year under report two I. F. Medical institutions at Pathlipadu in East Godavari District and the other at Kanekal in Anantapur District were provincialised.

*Rural Health Services.*—240 subsidised and non-subsidised Allopathic dispensaries were also functioning in the various districts in the State to serve the needs of the rural population.

*Training of Nurses.*—43 additional admissions were sanctioned for the Government General Hospital Guntur in 1964-65 while increasing its bed strength from 600 to 750. It is also proposed to start a training centre for pupil nurses at Sri Ram Narain Ruia Hospital Tirupati, with an admission capacity of 25. The total strength of pupil nurses has reached the capacity of 802 in all the training centres in the State. In the case of Auxiliary Nurse Midwives, the present admission capacity is 800. There is no shortage of trained personnel in the two categories.

The training imparted to other para-medical personnel such as Pharmacists, Orthoptists, Opticians and Refractionists, Laboratory Technicians, Theatre Assistants etc. is quite adequate to meet the requirements of para-medical personnel in the various institutions of the State.

*The Employees State Insurance Scheme.*—The Employees' State Insurance Scheme which comes under labour and labour welfare is intended to provide medical facilities to the insured workers and their families. The expenditure towards maintenance of this scheme is borne by the State Government and the E. S. I. Corporation in the ratio of 1:7. The entire expenditure on the construction of buildings and the purchase of equipment capital nature is borne by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

By the end of March 1965, there were 40 full-time, 2 part-time, E. S. I. dispensaries and 2 hospitals in the State. 38 Family Planning Clinics are functioning in the various dispensaries. E. S. I. patients are referred for examination and consultation to 56 specialists employed in the State. 11 ambulances were provided to various dispensaries in the State. Construction of permanent buildings for the hospitals and dispensaries was under progress. One E. S. I. hospital, at Sanatnagar, Hyderabad was opened in the month of March 1964 and necessary staff was appointed. On 1st January 1965, one more E. S. I. hospital was established with necessary staff at Sirpur, Kagaznagar.

During 1964-65, out of 8 dispensaries proposed to be upgraded 4 were upgraded.

Three new dispensaries were opened during 1964-65 at Mowlalipahad, Ramanthapuram in Hyderabad and Ramagundam in the Karimnagar District.

## INSTITUTE OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE :

This institute is one of the four institutes in the country selected for the manufacture of Freeze Dried Smallpox Vaccine. During this year, on the recommendations of the University Commission which inspected this Institute in May, 1964, Osmania University recognized the Institute of Preventive Medicine as the Post-graduate Training Centre for M. D. Microbiology and the Government also sanctioned to train two candidates in the institute for M. D. (Microbiology).

*Working of Different Sections.*—During 1964-65, (87) lakh ml. of Cholera vaccine was manufactured and supplied not only to our State but also to Maharashtra and Mysore States. T. A. B. vaccine is manufactured to meet the requirements of different institutions.

The Viral Vaccine Section is at present manufacturing liquid glycerinated smallpox vaccine. This year 643 million doses of smallpox vaccine were prepared.

The Director, and the Assistant Engineer (Refrigeration) were deputed on W. H. O. Fellowship for training at the Lister Institute, Elstree and M/s. Edward Vaccum Co. Ltd., England respectively. One Medical Officer, one Senior Sanitary Inspector and the Assistant Engineer attended the demonstration course in the manufacture of smallpox vaccine at King Institute, Guindy, Madras.

*Analytical Wing.*—It consists of three sections working independently namely, Food Section, Drug Special Section and Water Section.

The number of samples analysed during 1964-65 was 9,797 which were sent by various hospitals and other Government institutions.

The Biological (Drugs special) section carries out biological testing on the samples of drugs received throughout the State besides carrying out quality control tests on the vaccines manufactured in this institute. The number of samples analysed during 1964-65 was 201.

The number of samples analysed by the water analysis section during this year was 1039.

The Diagnostic wing has four sections viz., Bacteriological, Bio-chemical, Clinical Pathology, and Serological Sections. All these cater to the 75 and odd hospitals and dispensaries in and around the twin cities. These sections also functioned as reference laboratory in carrying out special tests for the diagnosis of certain clinical conditions. This institute carries out laboratory investigations on patients referred by general practitioners and private nursing homes also.

The total number of specimens investigated in all the four units was 40,021.

*The Central Blood Bank and Plasma Processing Unit.*—With a view to establish a Plasma Processing Unit and to organize the Voluntary Blood Donation Service and to facilitate the training of Medical and other personnel in blood transfusion techniques the Central Blood Bank which was till recently in the Osmania General Hospital was shifted to the Institute of Preventive Medicine and necessary alterations and additions to one of the buildings were effected.



Propaganda and publicity through exhibitions, radio talks, and seminars were carried out for encouraging voluntary blood donation. Necessary equipment for the liquid plasma processing was obtained.

For the expansion and further development of this Institute, 15 acres of land has been allotted to the Institute of Preventive Medicine at Uppal area in lieu of the land purchased by the Medical Department at Yussufguda.

*State Medical Research.*—The Director, Institute of Preventive Medicine is the Ex-Officio Secretary of the State Medical Research Committee. During 1964-65, 31 applications for grants-in-aid were received while 26 were approved and a sum of Rs. 37,440 was granted. However, only 17 schemes were taken up during the period and an amount of Rs. 19,818.60 was spent.

*Library.*—The library being an essential component of a research institute, is gradually developed and at present contains 3,150 books and 89 journals both medical and scientific are being subscribed. Steps to obtain the back numbers are being taken.

*Finances.*—Four regional laboratories located at Visakhapatnam, Guntur, Kurnool and Warangal functioning as a diagnostic and analytical units are assisting this Central Laboratory. Each Regional laboratory caters to the needs of the respective zones or regions.

#### **PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING :**

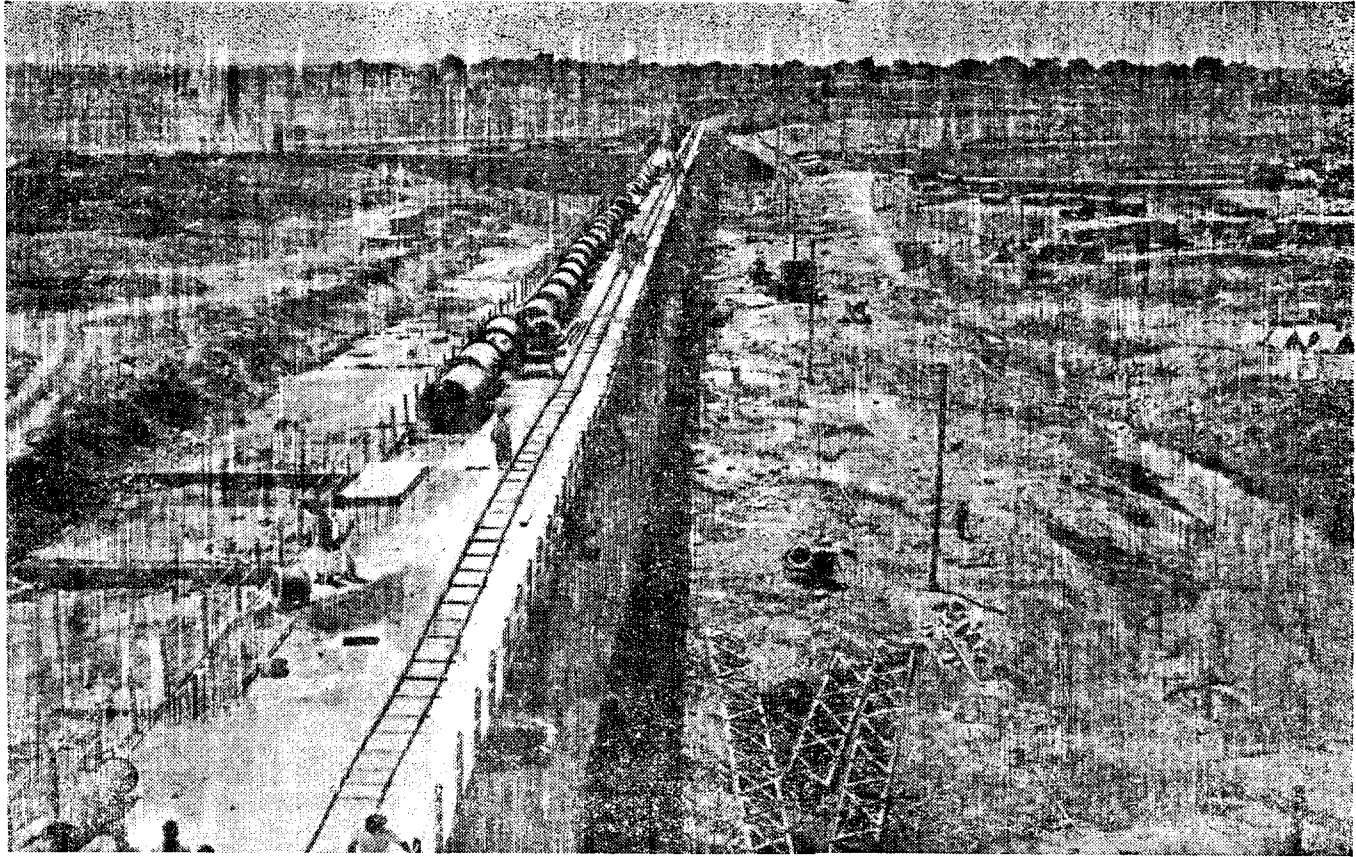
The Public Health Engineering Department headed by a Chief Engineer having his headquarters at Hyderabad, comprises three Circles, viz., Public Health, West Circle, East Circle and Special Circle having their headquarters at Hyderabad, Guntur and Visakhapatnam respectively.

The functions of this department are :—

- (1) Investigation, preparation of plans and estimates ;
- (2) Execution of water supply and drainage schemes ;
- (3) Improvements to the existing water supply and drainage systems in all Municipalities ;
- (4) Water supply schemes of important pilgrim centres like Thirumalai, Srisailam, Bhadrachalam and Yadagirigutta ; and
- (5) Water supply scheme for Horsley Hills which is a hill station.
- (6) All municipal works other than water supply and drainage schemes to the extent of according technical sanction and test-check of works. Execution of the water supply schemes in the 58 Municipalities of the Telangana region.

The major schemes under execution are :—

- (1) Visakhapatnam Water Supply Improvements, Tatipudi Reservoir Scheme ;
- (2) Vijayawada Water Supply Improvement (Surface Water) ;
- (3) Eluru Drainage Scheme ;
- (4) Vijayawada Drainage Scheme ;
- (5) Guntur Drainage Scheme ;



A VIEW OF MANJIRA DAM — MEDAK DISTRICT.

- (6) Tenali Drainage Scheme ;  
 (7) Warangal Water Supply Improvements Scheme.

There are 8 new schemes and 52 improvement schemes under execution during this year ;

The following schemes were completed during this year :—

- (1) Warangal Water Supply Scheme Stage-I ;  
 (2) Parvathipuram Water Supply Scheme ;  
 (3) Srikurmum Water Supply Scheme.

Technical sanction was accorded by the Chief Engineer, Public Health, Hyderabad, for 15 schemes to be executed through this Department costing Rs. 554.03 lakhs. Five schemes costing Rs. 21.934 lakhs to be executed by the concerned Municipalities were also sanctioned for which test-check has to be done by the Departmental Officers.

*Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.*—The Scheme is intended for distursing loans to the individuals having an annual income of over Rs. 6,000 and below Rs. 15,000 for the construction of residential buildings within Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

#### INDIAN MEDICINE :

The total number of Government dispensaries of the Indian Medicine during the year 1964-65 was 140. All the dispensaries provide only for the treatment of out-patients except the Government Ayurvedic Hospitals, Hyderabad, Warangal and the Nizamia General Hospital, Research Department, Unani and Ayurveda, Hyderabad and Government Homeopatnic Hospital, Jambagh, Hyderabad wherein the treatment facilities for indoor patients are also available.

All the Government hospitals and dispensaries are maintained entirely from Government funds. Grant-in-aid is paid from Government funds to 84 dispensaries. Subsidy is paid to 646 dispensaries located in the Telangana and Andhra regions from Government funds.

The total number of out-patients treated at the various dispensaries during the period under review was 76,51,335.

*Nizamia General Hospital (Unani), Hyderabad.*—The in-patient and out-patient wards are located in Government building. There are 168 beds at present out of which 48 beds are allotted to Ayurvedic Hospital as a temporary measure till separate building is provided for that Hospital. The number of cases treated during the period in Nizamia General Hospital (Unani) was 2,78,765 out of which in-patients were 5,009 and out-patients were 2,73,756.

There is a dental section working in the Nizamia General Hospital. There is also a Jarrah section in the out-patient department of the said Hospital to attend to fractures and dislocations with ancient Unani methods of treatment. The Government accorded sanction for the establishment of ophthalmic section by the Nizamia General Hospital with six beds which worked satisfactorily.

There is one Unani Research section located in the premises of the Nizamia General Hospital. It consists of 20 beds (10 for male and 10 for female) for clinical research in Unani system of medicine. The

research work is conducted in paralysis and diabetes. The number of patients treated during the period under report was 73,266.

A special outdoor treatment based on massage and fomentation named as "Turkish Bath" continued to work under Unani Research Department and is gaining popularity. During the period under review 10,252 patients were treated with Turkish Bath.

Photographic Laboratory which was established to record the progress of the patients, by way of photographs and charts continued to work under the Nizamia General Hospital. Ambulance van of Nizamia General Hospital provides necessary facilities to the poor patients residing in the Municipal Areas of the twin cities.

*Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Hyderabad.*—The in-patient and out-patient wards of Government Ayurvedic Hospital are located in the premises of the Nizamia General Hospital. There are 148 beds at present. The total number of cases treated during the period under review was 3,67,971, out of which in-patients were 3,677 and out-patients were 3,63,294. A casualty section was also opened.

*Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Warangal.*—The Government Ayurvedic Hospital Warangal is working with 20 beds. This Hospital provides not only medical aid but also provides facilities for clinical training to the students of Anantha Laxmi Ayurvedic Kalasala, Warangal, which is a Government aided institution. The number of patients treated during the year under review was 1,00,889 out of which in-patients were 327 and out-patients were 1,00,562.

*Government Homeopathic Hospital, Jambagh.*—The 10 bedded Homeo Hospital at Polyclinic Jambagh continued to function during the year 1964-65. The total number of cases treated during the year was 1,09,410 out of which in-patients were 2,829 and out-patients were 1,06,581.

*Medical Education (Unani and Ayurveda).*—Two Government colleges one for Ayurveda and the other for Unani are functioning in the city. Government decided to introduce Suddha Ayurveda and pure Unani Courses of four years each in the said colleges from academic year 1964-65. These colleges continued to impart education to the old batches of Ayurveda Visharada (G.C.A.M.) and Tabeeb-e-Mustanad along with the students undergoing training in II, III and IV year classes of previous Suddha Ayurveda and pure Unani courses.

The libraries of both the colleges possess valuable and rare books and also manuscripts.

The optional course of studies in Modern Medicine and Materia Medica continued to exist during the period under review. Examinations were held in April 1964, and in September 1964. The details of the examinations are given below :—

	Appeared.	Passed.
1964 April	.. 150	55
1964 September	.. 108	62

Besides the above two Government colleges, the following aided colleges also impart training in Ayurveda and Homeo. Ad-hoc grants are being paid to them for their development.

- (1) Anantha Lakshmi Ayurvedic College, Warangal ;
- (2) Sri Rama Mohan Ayurvedic College, Guntur ;
- (3) The Andhra Provincial Homeo Medical College and Hospital, Gudivada ;
- (4) Sree Venkateswara Ayurvedic Kalasala, Vijayawada.

The Unani and Ayurvedic Pharmacies continued to supply the medicine to the Government and grant-in-aid dispensaries of Indian Medicine Department and provide facilities for practical training to the students of Ayurveda and Unani Colleges in the subject of practical Pharmacology. The total cost of medicines prepared and supplied by the Unani and Ayurvedic Sections of Indian Medicine Pharmacy was Rs. 1,02,982.75 Ps. and Rs. 1,08,353.01 Ps. respectively.

*Herbarium.*—It is primarily a teaching institute. It provides facilities for identification of medicinal herbs to the students of Government Ayurvedic College and Nizamia Tibbi College, Hyderabad. During the period under review nearly species of medicinal plants and herbs were collected which were identified, mounted and preserved for the purpose of study of indigenous herbs.

*Board of Indian Medicine.*—The Board of Indian Medicine continued to conduct examinations of the courses of studies imparted in the Government Ayurvedic College and Nizamia Tibbi College, Ananta Laxmi Ayurvedic Kalasala, Warangal and to register medical practitioners of Ayurveda, Unani and Homeopathic and to issue licences for the sale of drugs (Ayurvedic and Unani).

During the year 1964-65 the Board conducted 2 College examinations, i.e., annual and supplementary.

*Grant-in-Aid Dispensaries and Institutions.*—84 Grant-in-aid dispensaries functioned in the various villages in the Andhra and Telangana areas. The payment of ad-hoc grants to the following institutions was continued during the year 1964-65.

- (1) Nature Cure Hospital, Ameerpet, Hyderabad ;
- (2) Sri Rama Krishna Mutt, Begumpet, Hyderabad ;
- (3) Sri Rama Krishna Prakruti Ashram, Bhimavaram ;
- (4) Andhra Provincial Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Gudivada.

The following statistical information is exhibited in Volume II of this report :—

1. Statement showing district-wise particulars of births and deaths registered.





OPENING OF INDIAN DETONATORS FACTORY BY DR. N. SANJEEVA REDDY, MINISTER FOR STEEL AND MINES.  
H.E. MR. JONES NAGY, HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR WAS PRESENT ON THE OCCASION.

## CHAPTER XV

### INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

**PLAN:**

A Sum of Rs. 1,177.83 lakhs was provided for industrial development in Andhra Pradesh in the revised Plan allocations. The revised ceilings approved by the Planning Commission are detailed below :

	Rs. in lakhs.
(i) Large and Medium Industries .. ..	613.12
(ii) Village and Small Scale Industries ..	564.71
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,177.83</b>

The sector-wise revised provision of the Third Five-Year Plan for 1961-66 is as follows :

	Rs. in lakhs.
(i) Large and Medium Industries .. ..	613.12
(ii) Village and Small Scale Industries :	
1. Small Scale Industries .. ..	229.07
2. Industrial Co-operatives .. ..	8.45
3. Leather .. ..	40.93
4. Industrial Estates .. ..	245.06
5. Handicrafts .. ..	18.75
6. Sericulture .. ..	10.95
7. Coir .. ..	5.50
8. Khadi and Village Industries ..	6.00
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>564.71</b>
<b>Grand total ..</b>	<b>1,177.83</b>

The scheme for the expansion of the Andhra Paper Mills, Rajahmundry was transferred to private sector during the year. An expenditure amounting Rs. 17.47 lakhs was incurred during the year on the two Central projects viz., the Heavy Electrical Project and the Synthetic Drugs Project in connection with acquisition of land, laying of power lines etc. A sum of Rs. 3.99 lakhs was spent on the scheme for the supply of electricity at reduced rates to the industrial units under Large Scale Industries Sector. A sum of Rs. 18.50 lakhs was spent towards survey charges, etc. in connection with the establishment of industrial development areas during the year.

A sum of Rs. 255.00 lakhs was provided in the budget for 1964-65 for the implementation of 126 plan schemes during the year and this



includes a sum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs provided for industrial estates from Telangana Regional Committee funds.

A sum of Rs. 207.33 lakhs was spent during 1964-65 including the sum of rupees 25.00 lakhs spent for the industrial estates from the Telangana Regional Committee funds in Telangana region as against the final Plan provision of Rs. 255.00 lakhs bringing the percentage of expenditure to Rs. 81.3 lakhs.

The details of the financial achievements during 1964-65 under various sectors are furnished below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Sector.	Plan provision for 1964-65.	Revised provision for 1964-65.	Expenditure incurred during 1964-65	Percentage of expenditure.
<i>I. Large and Medium Industries :</i>				
1. Expansion of Andhra Paper Mills, Rajahmundry ..	16.00	15.97	50.91	312.5
2. Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation ..	50.00	50.00	25.00	50.0
3. Establishment of Industrial Development areas ..	29.00	29.00	18.50	63.8
4. Supply of Electricity at reduced rates ..	4.00	4.00	3.99	99.7
5. Heavy Electrical Project ..	10.00	11.00	9.72	88.3
6. Synthetic Drugs Project ..	21.00	20.00	7.75	38.7
Total ..	130.00	129.97	115.87	89.1
<i>II. Village and Small Scale Industries :</i>				
1. Small Scale Industries ..	43.21	36.20	25.02	69.1
2. Industrial Co-operatives ..	2.41	2.41	1.23	51.3
3. Leather ..	13.06	14.05	10.60	75.4
4. Industrial Estates ..	57.54	61.98	44.39	71.6
5. Handicrafts ..	3.97	4.17	3.39	80.8
6. Sericulture ..	2.61	3.00	2.15	71.66
7. Coir ..	1.16	1.46	0.73	50.00
8. Khadi and Village Industries	1.04	1.73	3.95	22.83
Total for Village and Small Scale Industries.	125.00	125.00	91.46	73.00
Total for Industries ..	225.00	254.97	207.33	81.3

**LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES:**

*Central Sector Projects.*—The establishment of Synthetic Drugs Project and Heavy, Electrical Project and the Defence Metallurgical Research Laboratories in Hyderabad are at various stages of construction and these are expected to go into production in late 1965 or early 1966.

Government of India have also decided to locate the following projects in Andhra Pradesh and work on these projects is in progress.

- (i) Defence Electronics Factory at Hyderabad.
- (ii) Hindustan Machine Tools Factory at Hyderabad.

The State Government have also provided necessary facilities by way of land, water and power to the above projects.

**STATE SECTOR PROJECTS:**

*Government Ceramic Factory, Gudur.*—Government Ceramic Factory, Gudur produced 5,66,429 kgs. of finished ware as against 5,43,342 kgs. produced during the preceding year. The products made during the year consisted of mostly sanitaryware limiting the production of crockeryware to the local demand. The turnover of the factory during the year under review was Rs. 5,89,875 as against Rs. 7,91,245 of the preceding year. The factory earned a net profit of about Rs. 26,068 during the year and a sum of Rs. 6,713 was paid towards bonus to the workers of the factory for the year 1963-64. The regular strength of the labour rose from 150 to 180 and all the workers were allowed temporary increase of D.A. of Rs. 5, with effect from 1-9-1964 and Rs. 3 with effect from 1-10-1964.

*Government Glass Factory, Gudur.*—The installation of annealing lehr was under progress. During the year the factory produced goods worth Rs. 1.28 lakhs employing about 120 workers. The turnover of the factory was Rs. 1,00,308.

*Sri Venkateswara Paper and Straw Board Mills, Tirupati.*—This Joint Stock Company which was purchased by the Government in 1963 was sold away to Sri V.S. Hriannaiah, Bangalore in the month of February 1965 as the proposal for reviving the mills departmentally was dropped.

*Oil Technological Research Institute, Anantapur.*—This institute continued to work on the following projects during the year :

1. Oilseeds Milling and Extraction Project.
2. Fatty Acid Project.
3. Surface Active Agents.
4. By-products Project.
5. Scheme on the Indian Standards for Raw and Washed Cotton Seed Oils.

This institute published 15 research papers and sent 12 papers for publication during the year in addition to answering 195 technical questions out of 226 enquiries received.

**PRIVATE SECTOR :**

During the year 123 applications have been received for the issue of licences/registration under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 and they were recommended to Government of India for the issue of licences except in the case of 30 applications. In the case of 53 applications, licences/letters of intent were issued by the Government of India for the manufacture of various items such as cotton, yarn, sugar, cement, paper board, pulp, oxygen gas, electric motors, malleable iron castings, G.L.S. lamps, fluorescent lamps, dichloroethane, power cables, wire drawing machines, electrical hoists, piping gears, safety fuses, detonators, rilson polyimide fibre, metal cutting band raw machines, gear shaping and gear hobbing machines, etc.

Special facilities provided during the last year continued to be provided during this year also. An amount of Rs. 2.67 lakhs was paid towards subsidy on power under this scheme.

**SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES :**

*Plan Schemes.*—A provision of Rs. 350.00 lakhs had originally been made in the Third Five-Year Plan for the development of small scale industries in the State. This provision was subsequently revised and reduced to Rs. 229.07 lakhs. As against this provision, a sum of Rs. 164.12 lakhs was meant for fourth year of the Third Five-Year Plan. Besides implementing the continuation schemes Government also sanctioned the following schemes which are of important nature and were taken up for implementation.

1. Scheme for the Low Loss Ceramic-ware for Radio Components at Gudur.
2. Scheme for the Manufacture of Steel Trunks at Samalkot.
3. Scheme for the Manufacture of Electric Casting Cart-wheels. Photo-frames, Furniture at Kakinada.
4. Scheme for the Manufacture of Locks at Tadukupet, Chittoor district.
5. Scheme for Establishment of Production wing attached to the six Carpentry Training-cum-production Centres at Srikakulam, Eluru, Guntur, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Nellore.
6. Scheme for Training courses in Automobile and Radio Servicing and Workshop for Manufacture of Machine Tools and Radio Components required for Automobile and Radio Servicing Units at Hyderabad.
7. Scheme for the Establishment of Tool Room and Composite Servicing Workshop at Sanathnagar.
8. Scheme for Establishment of Quality Marking Centre in Light Engineering at Hyderabad and in Ceramics at Rajahmundry.

In addition to imparting training at these institutes some of the centres also produced and sold various types of articles worth Rs. 3,52,000 during the year.

**COIR INDUSTRY :**

A provision of Rs. 5.5 lakhs was made in the Third Five-Year Plan to the development of coir industry in Andhra Pradesh. In addition

to this a further provision of Rs. 1 lakh was also provided towards grant of financial assistance to the Coir Co-operatives of the State. As against this an amount of Rs. 2.10 lakhs was utilised by the end of 1964-65.

In addition to six training-cum-production centres established during the Second Five-Year Plan period and a Coir Industrial Training School at Baruva in Srikakulam district which was established by the composite State of Madras to train the village artisans in the manufacture of coir yarn and coir products on improved lines two more schemes were sanctioned during the Third Five-Year Plan period and have been taken up for implementation.

1. Scheme for the Manufacture of Mattress and Bristle Fibre at Baruva, Srikakulam district.
2. Scheme for the Establishment of Coir Goods Factory at Narsapur in West Godavari district.

These are production centres and were set up to undertake production on commercial lines.

In addition to the Plan schemes all the six training-cum-production centres taken up during the Second Five-Year Plan period continued as non-Plan schemes during the year. Besides training about 500 trainees so far in the production of coir yarn and coir production on improved lines, the centres produced goods worth about Rs. 18,000 and sales effected were to the tune of about Rs. 19,140.

*Non-Plan Schemes.*—A provision of Rs. 19.22 lakhs was made in the final grant for 1964-65 for 42 small scale units functioning under non-Plan. As against this, a provision of Rs. 10.54 lakhs was utilised up to the end of March, 1965 on the implementation of these schemes. During the period a total number of 294 candidates were trained in these centres in different trades. Articles worth Rs. 6.88 lakhs were produced while sales effected were to the value of Rs. 5.69 lakhs up to end of the year 1964-65.

The important non-Plan schemes continued to function are as follows:—

1. Scheme for six training-cum-production centres in carpentry at Srikakulam, Eluru, Cuddapah, Guntur, Kurnool and Nellore.
2. Schemes for training-cum-production centres in Blacksmithy at Srikakulam, Eluru, Cuddapah, Guntur, Kurnool and Nellore.
3. Model Carpentry Workshop, Mahboobnagar and Warangal.
4. Model Blacksmithy Workshops.
5. Training-cum-production centre in the manufacture of Scientific glass apparatus at Gudur.
6. Training-cum-production centre in the manufacture of Stone-ware and Earthenware Products at Anakapally.
7. Training cum-production centre for Enamelware at Gudur, Nellore district.
8. Training-cum-production centre for Moulders at Vijayawada.
9. Ceramic service centre, Rajahmundry.

10. Manufacture of Palmyrah Brushes at Samalkot.
11. Mobile Carpentry Demonstration Van.
12. Mobile Blacksmithy Demonstration Van.
13. Pottery Training Centre at Rajahmundry.
14. Training-cum-production centre for Ceramicware at Dronachalam.
15. Training-cum-production centre, Crayons and Plaster Products at Rajahmundry.
16. Training in Power Driven Machines at Mushirabad, Hyderabad.
17. Development of Cutlery Industry, Podur, Karimnagar district.
18. Cottage and Small Scale Industries Research Institute, Vijayawada.
19. Establishment of Graphite Crucible Industry, Rajahmundry.

Almost all these schemes will be continued during 1965-66 also.

*Registration of Small Scale Industrial Units.*—3,060 small scale industrial units were registered for the manufacture of different varieties of products up to the end of March, 1964 since 1960.

543 small scale units have been registered during 1964-65.

With a view to expediting the disposal of applications for registration, the Regional Joint Directors, Industries and Commerce are empowered to register all new and proposed units and to assign preliminary registration numbers.

*Supply of Machinery on Hire Purchase Basis.*—This Department assisted the small industries by recommending 84 hire purchase applications to the N.S.I.C. for supply of machines both indigenous and imported valued at Rs. 28.68 lakhs during the year 1964-65. As on 1st April 1965, 605 hire purchase applications valued at Rs. 235.69 lakhs were recommended to the N.S.I.C. Out of this, 487 applications valued at Rs. 192.26 lakhs (worth machinery) were accepted by the Corporation for supply. Machines (Nos. 632) worth Rs. 60.66 lakhs were delivered to the parties by the end of January, 1965.

With a view to developing the growth of small scale industries in the State, necessary assistance is being given to the entrepreneurs by recommending large number of hire purchase applications to the Corporation which include for the supply of imported machinery from Japan, West Germany, Austria and U.S.A.

*Issue of Essentiality Certificates.*—One of the main activities of this Directorate towards the development of small scale industrial units is the planning, procurement and supply of controlled raw materials available from imported as well as indigenous sources. The imported raw materials fall under two categories, *i.e.*, (a) raw Materials other than iron and steel, spares and components; (b) imported iron and steel.

*Raw Material other than Iron and Steel.*—During the year 1964-65 the department received 1,528 applications from the small scale industrial units for issue of essentiality certificates to import raw materials other than iron and steel, spares and components and also capital.

goods. Out of 1,528 applications received, essentiality certificates were issued in respect of 1,142 applications. The remaining 386 applications were rejected as they did not fulfil the conditions laid down for the issue of essentiality certificates. The total value for which essentiality certificates were issued was Rs. 1,85,00,000. This includes Rs. 9,12,338 for which essentiality certificates were issued on State Trading Corporation of India Limited for import of printing machinery, menthol, etc.

*Imported Iron and Steel.*—Under this head the following categories of steel were permissible for import during the year under review :—

1. Stainless Steel.
2. Industrial Scrap.
3. Tin Plates.
4. M.S. Strips.
5. C.R.C.A. & C.R.D.D. Sheets.
6. B.P. and G.P. Sheets.
7. Wire.
8. Tool and Alloy Steel.

A sum of Rs. 55.64 lakhs was allocated to the State for issue of essentiality certificates to the small scale industrial units for import of the material. The break up for the amount and the corresponding allocation received for the previous year was as follows :—

	for 1963-64.			for 1964-65.		
	April-Sep- tember 1963	October- March 1964	Total.	April-Sep- tember 1964	October- March 1965	Total.
Allocation under Free Foreign Exchange.	12.930	18.00	30.930	15.08	4.80	19.88
Allocation under U.K. Credit.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	2.04	2.04
Allocation under Rupee Payment.	5.172	2.58	7.752	14.94	18.78	33.72
<b>Total</b>	<b>18.102</b>	<b>20.58</b>	<b>38.682</b>	<b>30.02</b>	<b>25.62</b>	<b>55.64</b>

The allocation made under "Rupee Payment" was available for import of G.P./B.P. sheets only. So arrangements were made by Government of India to import this material in bulk through Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi and supply to the States for distribution to small scale industrial units. The Department in turn made arrangements to receive the material through

the six raw material servicing centres in the State and distribute to the units direct.

The allocation received under U.K. credit was available to import only "Tool and Alloy Steel". So the free foreign exchange was fully utilised to import other categories of steel.

Keeping the above stipulation in view the sum of Rs. 55.64 lakhs allotted to the State for the year 1964-65 was utilised as follows :

Category.	April- September 1964	October 1964 March 1965
<i>Free Foreign Exchange :</i>		
1. Stainless Steel Sheets .. .. .	5,96,500	2,98,300
2. M.S. Strips .. .. .	1,66,000	53,300
3. C.R.C.A. Sheets .. .. .	2,11,000	70,300
4. Wire .. .. .	1,82,000	60,700
5. Industrial Scrap .. .. .	1,01,500	Nil.
6. Tin Plates .. .. .	18,500	Nil.
7. B.P. Sheets .. .. .	33,000	Nil.
8. Tool and Alloy Steel .. .. .	1,99,470	Nil.
<i>U.K. Credit :</i>		
9. Tool and Alloy Steel .. .. .	Nil.	2,04,000
<i>Rupee Payment :</i>		
10. B.P./G.P. Sheets .. .. .	14,94,000	18,78,000
Total .. .. .	30,01,970	25,66,600

The free foreign exchange ceiling allotted to the State for October 1964, March 1965 period being very meagre, i.e., Rs. 4.80 lakhs as against Rs. 15.08 lakhs received for April-September 1964 period, it was utilised for import of only essential items like stainless steel, M.S. strips, C.R.C.A. sheets and wire.

*Non-ferrous Metals.*—The following allotments in tonnes were received for the year for distribution to small scale industrial units :—

Category.	April- September 1964	October 1964 March 1965	Total.
1. Copper .. .. .	421	236	657
2. Zinc .. .. .	166	163	329
3. Tin .. .. .	7.57	8.60	16.17
4. Lead .. .. .	4.50	19.80	24.30
5. Electrolytic Aluminium wire rods.	28	49	77

The State also received special allotment of 30 tonnes of copper and 25 tonnes of zinc for the scheme of rehabilitation of displaced goldsmiths.

*Iron and Steel (Indigenous).*—An allocation of 2,063 tonnes of B.P. and G.P. Sheets and M.S. Plates was received for the year 1964-65 for distribution to small scale industrial units. The corresponding allocation for 1963-64 was 8,250 tonnes. Arrangements were made to receive the entire quantity through the six raw material servicing centres in the State and distribute the material to the units concerned. On a representation by this department the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta made a special allotment of 850 tonnes of defective B.P./G.P. Sheets, M.S. Plates and G.C. Sheets to the State and arrangements were made to lift this entire stock through the raw material servicing centres for distribution to small scale industrial units.

*Camphor.*—The State received the following allotments of camphor from the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd., during the year 1964-65 for distribution to the small scale industrial units engaged in the manufacture of camphor tablets :

				Number of units to whom distributed.
On 8-4-1964	..	..	.. 2,500 kgs.	64
On 28-11-1964	..	..	.. 2,300 kgs.	64
On 16-3-1965	..	..	.. 4,000 kgs.	61

*Pig Iron.*—The State received 1,061 tonnes of various grades of pig iron for the year 1964-65 as against 3,723 tonnes received for 1963-64. This material was received through raw material servicing centres and allotted to 116 foundries in the State.

*Cement.*—The following allocations of cement were made during 1964-65 to small scale industrial units engaged in manufacture of cement based products :—

	Period.		Quantity in tonnes	No. of units to whom distributed.
1.	April-June 1964	..	.. 1,500	123
2.	July-September 1964	..	.. 1,500	105
3.	October-December 1964	..	.. 2,500	134
4.	January-March 1965	..	.. 2,500	129



*Tin Plate.*—The State received allotment of 118 tonnes of tin plate cutdowns and waste during the year 1964-65 as against the normal requirements of 1,000 tonnes. The material was received through raw material servicing centres and distributed to 48 small scale industrial units engaged in the manufacture of tin containers, etc.

*Working of the State Aid to Industries Act.*—An amount of Rs. 9.00 lakhs was provided in the Budget for 1964-65 for granting financial assistance to small scale and cottage industries under Madras State Aid to Industries Act, 1922 as adopted in Andhra area and of Hyderabad State Aid to Industries Act, 1956 for Telangana region.

Out of this provision an amount of Rs. 5,72,735 was sanctioned and disbursed to the small scale and cottage industries in Andhra region and the balance amount of Rs. 3,27,265 was distributed to small scale industries under the Hyderabad State Aid to Industries Act, 1956 as adopted in Telangana region. Thus the entire provision was utilised by granting financial assistance to small scale and cottage industries both in Andhra and Telangana regions, during the year.

*Meeting of Board of Industries (Andhra area).*—17 applications were originally processed out of which 6 applications were placed before the 15th Meeting of the Board of Industries for Andhra area, held on 15th March 1965.

Out of the 6 loan applications, placed before the Board, 3 loan applications for financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 1,09,000 were recommended to Government for sanction and the rest were rejected by the Board.

*Grant-in-Aid.*—An amount of Rs. 56,000 was provided under grant-in-aid in the budget for the year under report, and this amount was meant for Telangana region only. 245 sewing machines were purchased with the provision and placed at the disposal of the 9 Zilla Parishads for allotment to the mahila mandals.

*Power Subsidy.*—An amount of Rs. 50,000 was provided in the budget for granting power subsidy to the deserving small scale and cottage industries. Applications received from small scale and cottage industrialists of Andhra area were processed and placed before the 15th Meeting of Board of Industries held on 15th March 1965 and the entire provision was utilised for granting power subsidy to small scale and cottage industries.

#### INDUSTRIAL ESTATES:

The following types of Industrial estates are functioning in Andhra Pradesh.

1. Industrial Estates.
2. Assisted Private Industrial Estates
3. Rural Industrial Estates.

The details with regard to these industrial estates showing the amount sanctioned spent etc. are furnished below :—

Srl. No.	Name of the Industrial Estate.	No. of sheds or buildings	Amount sanctioned in lakhs of Rs.	Amount spent during the year in lakhs of Rs.	Total amount spent in lakhs of Rs.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Sanathnagar ..	91	30.13	0.62	80.42	The production in this estate is worth about Rs. 203 lakhs and giving employment to about 3,000 workers.
2.	Chandulal Baradare ..	18	13.92	3.53	16.73	190 persons are employed. Radios, foam rubber, barbed wire, water meters, plastic goods, polythene bags, stainless steel hospital equipment are produced.
3.	Cuddapah ..	16	10.00	0.11	10.90	115 persons are employed. Chemicals, wire rolling shutters, tin containers, surgical instruments etc. are produced.
4.	Karimnagar ..	16	10.00	1.63	4.55	
5.	Mahboobnagar ..	28	15.00	3.68	10.75	
6.	Nirmal ..	10	8.00	1.25	3.14	
7.	Mancherial ..	16	10.00	2.24	4.24	
8.	Maulali (Hyderabad) ..	13	25.00	3.68	3.91	
9.	Warangal ..	36	15.00	0.38	15.38	The number of workers employed is 100. Annual production during the year was worth Rs. 10 lakhs.

Srl. No.	Name of the Industrial estate.	No. of sheds or buildings	Amount sanctioned in lakhs of Rs.	Amount spent during the year in lakhs of Rs.	Total amount spent in lakhs of Rs.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
10.	Vikarabad .. ..	24	15.00	6.34	9.70	Funds provided by Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee.
11.	Nizamabad .. ..	28	15.00	3.07	9.87	Funds provided by Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee.
12.	Patancheru .. ..	28	15.00	3.74	11.50	Funds provided by Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee.
13.	Suryapet .. ..	10	18.00	2.72	6.06	Funds provided by Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee.
14.	Kothagudem .. ..	12	10.00	2.62	4.65	Funds provided by Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee.
15.	Nandyal .. ..	10	3.00	..	..	Turnover during the year 10 lakhs. 61 persons are employed. Stainless steel utensils, surgical instruments, paints and varnishes, agricultural implements, mirrors etc. produced.
16.	Samalkot .. ..	24	7.00	..	..	70 workers are employed. Production during the year worth 8.5 lakhs. Radios and amplifiers, cast iron works, agricultural implements, graphite crucibles, polythene articles are manufactured.

17.	Vijayawada	..	..	30	20.00	1.66	22.14	260 persons are employed. Total value of goods produced worth Rs. 20.5 lakhs. Bolts, nuts, paints, cycle parts, gemclips, storage bettings, graphite crucibles, G.I. buckets, woodscrews, electrical wires, conductors, agricultural implements and stainless steel articles are produced.
18.	Visakhapatnam	..	..	33	29.71	0.94	28.07	260 persons are employed. G.I. buckets, pigments, hospital equipment, shoe tacks mosaic tiles are produced.
<i>(ii) Assisted Private Industrial Estates.</i>								
19.	Amadalavalasa	..	..		2.00	0.64	1.94	
20.	Vijayanagaram	..	..	1	2.00	0.47	1.52	
21.	Rajahmundry	..	..	2	2.00	0.11	1.84	
22.	Palakol	..	..		2.00	0.39	0.45	
23.	Machilipatnam	..	..		2.00	0.04	1.16	
24.	Ananthapur	..	..	5	2.00	0.02	1.79	
				completed				
25.	Adoni	..	..		2.00	0.22	1.80	
26.	Chittoor	..	..	8	2.00	0.01	2.12	
				buildings started.				
27.	Tirupati	..	..		2.00	0.3	0.58	
28.	Proddatur	..	..		2.00	0.27	37	
29.	Nellore	..	..		2.00	0.65	38	
30.	Nellore	..	..	6	2.00	0.03	2.19	
31.	Guntur	..	..		2.00	0.07	2.40	
32.	Jangaon	..	..		2.00	0.39	0.74	
<i>(iii) Rural Industrial Estates.</i>								
33.	Kisan nagar, Nizamabad district.					0.49	0.49	
34.	Gadwal, Mahboobnagar district.				..	..	..	Orders of the Government are awaited.
35.	Sadlapalli	..	..		3.00	1.09	1.09	

*Co-operative Industrial Estate, Sanathnagar.*—In G. O. Ms. No. 442, Industries, dated 17-4-1965 Government have accorded sanction for the establishment of a Co-operative Industrial Estate at a cost of Rs. 42.84 lakhs in lieu of the scheme for Rs. 12.50 lakhs. A land measuring 50 acres has been set apart for the Estate and 47 acres of land has already been handed over to the Estate. The free services of an Administrative Officer of the rank of the Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce have been placed at the disposal of the Estate. The free services of a Civil Supervisor are also being made available to the Estate.

#### HANDICRAFTS:

The schemes implemented in the handicrafts sector during the year 1964-65 were based on the broad pattern adopted during the first three years of the Third Plan.

In addition to a large number of important handicrafts of the State covered by the programme of development during the previous years some new units engaged in metal work at Pembartni, dyeing and printing at Vizianagaram and mat-making at Akkasamudram in Nellore District and lacquerware at Kotauratla in Visakhapatnam District were brought under the purview of the handicrafts programme and revival work was started in these centres providing working capital and managerial assistance.

A total provision of Rs. 4.17 lakhs was made under the Plan programme during the year 1964-65 out of which a sum of Rs. 3.4 lakhs was spent during the year. In the non-Plan sector an expenditure of Rs. 7.95 lakhs was incurred on the handicrafts schemes during the year.

Direct assistance in the shape of loans for share-capital and working capital and grants towards managerial assistance to a tune of Rs. 32,500 and Rs. 31,178 respectively was extended to as many as 27 societies engaged in crafts like wooden toy industry, artistic saree weaving, theatrical equipment making, brass and bell metal, ivory and horn, kalamkari, musical instrument making, stone carving, dyeing and printing and mat-making. A total number of 46 handicrafts co-operative societies covering 28 crafts under the handicrafts plan programme are administered by the department. The total production in these societies registered an increase from Rs. 12.30 lakhs during the year 1963-64 to Rs 12.70 lakhs during the year 1964-65. The number of persons employed rose from 2405 to 2500.

Training programmes costing Rs. 63,000 were implemented during the year. These programmes covered a number of crafts viz., artistic wood work, kalamkari work of Kalahasti and Enamenamalluru, bamboo and basket-making, stone carving, saw dust doll making, mat weaving, Nirmal miniature work, kamdan and zardozi, brocade work, ivory carving, metallic figure work and wooden toy manufacturing. A total number of 91 artisans was trained during the year, including the persons trained under the apprenticeship-type of training scheme which were initiated in the latter half of the year 1962-63 and continued during the year.

The quality marking scheme being implemented since 1960-61 continued to be in force. The total value of goods quality marked under the programme in the following crafts, viz., Bidriware, Nirmal

work, ivory and horn, himroo, crochet lace, carpets and durries during the year was Rs. 7.80 lakhs as compared to Rs. 6.80 lakhs worth, of goods quality marked during 1963-64.

*Research and Design Institute, Hyderabad*—Designs have been worked out in the toys section and sent to the co-operative society at Nirmal for reproduction. Silver filigree designs, like necklaces, broaches, eartops, have been produced and sent to silver filigree society at Karimnagar for adoption. New designs have been worked out for metal work and were sent to the metalware centres at Pembarthy and Perumanlapally. Similarly carpet designs have been reproduced by the carpet societies at Eluru and Warangal. The other crafts for which designs have been worked out are stone carving of dungi, wood carving and cowdung dolls.

Seven filigree tools designed by the centre helped a good deal in saving time and labour. These tools were sent to Karimnagar and were demonstrated to the artisans. The use of Fret Saw in Kondapally toy making was successfully tested.

The Government approved the proposals for appointing the Handicrafts and Handloom Export Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi as agent for the export of handicrafts of Andhra Pradesh. The Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 15,000 for printing an export brochure-cum-catalogue and this work was entrusted to the above Corporation of India. During the year sample consignments worth Rs. 17,000 were despatched under the handicrafts programme to foreign countries. The Government Handloom and Cottage Industries Emporium, Hyderabad also attended seventy export enquiries during the year. The Sales Emporium in the State improved their sales and the total sales were to the tune of Rs. 13.85 lakhs during the year.

#### **KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES:**

The Andhra Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board is a statutory body constituted on 21-6-1962 under Andhra Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board Act, 1958 as amended by Act of 1962. The Government have constituted the Andhra Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board Council under Section 6-A of the Act. The Chairman of the Board is the Ex-officio Chairman of the Council.

The Board provides financial assistance in the shape of loans and grants for the development of 15 industries that come under the purview according to the pattern of the assistance approved by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

During 1964-65 two industries (1) Manufacture and Use of Manure and Mathane Gas from cowdung and other waste products and (2) Cottage Industries of Limestone and its products were included as industries coming under the purview of the Board. Proposals to include cotton growing industry is under consideration.

The Board from time to time has taken decisions for proper implementation of the schemes. The funds of the Board are being channelled through Panchayat Samithis in the State. The Panchayat Samithis are made responsible for administration of these funds and recovery in respect of co-operative institutions. In the case of individuals and registered institutions the Board is responsible for administration

of the funds and the Government have since entrusted the administration of individual units coming under the purview of Khadi and Village Industries Board to the Panchayat Samithis.

The Board decided to implement a scheme for the benefit of tribal areas in Andhra Pradesh for the betterment of the tribal population and the same is pending sanction of the Commission.

In addition to Khadi the Board decided to implement some of the village industries schemes directly and established one such model unit at Survelli, Nalgonda district.

The Board also decided to take up some schemes for the rehabilitation of goldsmiths in the State. A medium type handmade paper unit was sanctioned by the Board at a cost of Rs. 75,000 for implementation through the co-operative society consisting of displaced goldsmiths. The board further decided to establish 26 carpentry units at various parts of the State to aid the goldsmiths, to earn livelihood and arrangements were also made to provide training to goldsmiths at Hyderabad Carpentry Co-operative Industrial Society, Ltd., on a stipend of Rs. 40.

*Scheme for the Welfare of Ex-servicemen.*—A sum of Rs. 45,000 as loan and Rs. 33,000 as grant was sanctioned by the Khadi Board for a medium type of handmade paper unit to be taken up by the ex-servicemen through Post-Soldiers' Reconstruction Fund, Hyderabad for which Governor is the Chairman.

*Recovery of Loans.*—A concentrated drive is being launched to recover the balance amount due as quickly as possible from the individuals and institutions by the Khadi Board. The regional officers appointed have been instructed to take rigorous steps to collect the overdues by adopting all possible methods and also resorting to collections as arrears under Revenue Recovery Act as per section 19 (1) of the Andhra Pradesh Khadi Board Act.

*Sugar Plants*—Under palmgur industries the Government have sanctioned funds of Rs. 3 lakhs for setting up 2 sugar plants of 1 ton capacity each, —one at Nuzuvid, Krishna district and the other at Repalle. The erection of the plant at Nuzuvid has been completed.

*Grant-in-aid given to the Khadi Board by the State Government.*—The State Government is meeting 100% cost of the establishment charges of the Khadi Board for the staff appointed prior to 1-4-1964 as committed expenditure and for additional staff appointed during 3rd Plan period the cost is met by the State Government and Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay in the ratio of 50 : 50 as per the direction of the Central Government and fixed provision made in the Plan budget. The expenditure on contingencies and T.A. is entirely met by the State Government. During the year 1964-65 the following amounts were made available to the Khadi Board as grant-in-aid under Plan and non-Plan budget of the State Government :

[Statement.

Particulars of G.O. and purpose.	Whether Plan or non-Plan.	Amount sanctioned.
Grant-in-aid to the Board for 1964-65 sanctioned, in G.O. Ms. No. 1525 (Ind., dated 2-12-1964	Non-plan	1,89,000
Grant-in-aid to the Board sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 1525, dated 2-12-1964 for 1964-65	.. Plan	1,04,000
Grant-in-aid to the Board for 1964-65 sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 259, Ind., dated 9-3-1965	.. Plan	1,73,234
Grant-in-aid to the Board for 1964-65 sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 259, dated 9-3-1965, Ind.	.. Plan	1,18,655
Total Grant for Plan and non-Plan Schemes	..	6,09,889

*Industrial Co-operatives.*—There are 2,001 industrial co-operative societies in the State of which 1,545 come under the purview of Khadi and Village Industries Commission. During the year 1964-65 (26) societies coming under the purview of Khadi and Village Industrial Co-operatives were registered. 967 societies have so far been assisted under various industries by the Board and other sources and 578 societies are yet to be provided with financial assistance.

The Second Working Group on Industrial Co-operatives had recommended for taking remedial measures to revitalise the dormant societies. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission and the Government of India decided to revitalise all such industrial co-operatives which have a chance of becoming viable and work successfully in future and to liquidate those which are intrinsic bad or weak and cannot be revived. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission had communicated a brochure on Revitalisation of Village Industries and the same was sent to all departmental officers, six Secretaries of Zilla Parishads, Khadi Board and Khadi Commission, for their considered views in the matter and revitalisation and also for convening a conference of all officers connected with this programme. The programme will be implemented during 1965-66.

During the financial year 1964-65, 55 new industrial co-operatives were registered bringing the total number of industrial co-operative societies in the State to 2,022 as on 31-3-1965. During the year under report 2,122 individuals were enrolled as members of both existing and new industrial co-operatives as against 248 industrial co-operatives registered in 1963-64. A sum of Rs. 2.41 lakhs was provided in the annual plan 1964-65 for the development of industrial co-operatives under the general schemes, out of which the actual expenditure incurred was Rs. 1.23 lakhs. The expenditure incurred under non-Plan schemes was estimated at Rs. 1.00 lakh.

During the year a sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs was sanctioned as a loan to the Co-operative Industrial Estate which was registered on 12-11-1963 and Rs. 33.355 lakhs were sanctioned as loans to industrial



co-operatives specially organised for the rehabilitation of the displaced goldsmiths.

#### RURAL INDUSTRIES PROJECTS:

Consequent on the reorganisation of the Blocks with effect from 1-7-1964, three Rural Industries Projects established in 1963 were reconstituted. Rapid surveys were undertaken in all the projects to assess local resources, available skills, demands and other possibilities or facilities available for the development of industries. After this the following six schemes were sanctioned:—

1. Establishment of General Engineering Workshop in each project at a total cost of Rs. 3,00,000.
2. Training of Artisans in Improved Technology Rs. 10,000.
3. Supply of Improved Tools and Appliances to village artisans on 75% grant and 25% contribution basis Rs. 25,000.
4. Establishment of Dye House and Designs Extension Centre Rs. 50,340.
5. Acquisition of Suitable Sites for Development as Industrial Centres Rs. 25,000.
6. Grant of Loan to Industrialists Rs. 2.25 lakhs.

With a view to upgrade the skills and efficiency of the local artisans a sum of Rs. 5,46,700 was distributed as loans during the year in addition to Rs. 75,000 sanctioned to 387 workers during the previous year. Improved tools worth Rs. 1,33,361.42 Ps. were distributed on 75% subsidy basis. 61 artisans were trained in various institutions and seventy were under training during the year. A scheme for the establishment of departmental unit for the manufacture of paints and varnishes and dry paints was sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 3.22 lakhs for three projects. The Planning Commission permitted the utilisation of the savings of 1963-64 during the year for the grant of financial assistance to industries. A number of new schemes proposed to be implemented in the project areas at a total estimated cost of nearly Rs. 10 lakhs were sanctioned.

*Rehabilitation of Displaced Goldsmiths.*—The Government of India provided a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs in addition to the unspent balances of last year for the rehabilitation of displaced goldsmiths in the State during the year. The Government have placed at the disposal of each of the Zilla Parishads a sum of Rs. 1 lakh for sanction of loan to displaced goldsmiths forming themselves into industrial co-operatives, partnership concerns and private limited companies. Similarly a sum of Rs. 1 lakh was placed at the disposal of the Additional Director of Industries and Commerce for the twin cities. In addition to the above further sums were also sanctioned by the State Government for some of the districts and also in twin cities. Thus a total sum of Rs. 33.355 lakhs was available for the rehabilitation of these displaced goldsmiths.

#### LEATHER INDUSTRY:

Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 13.06 lakhs for expansion and for the development of leather and tanning industry during 1964-65.

In addition to the above a non-plan provision of Rs. 1.09 lakhs in respect of the Utility Leather Goods Centre, Musheerabad and a sum of Rs. 18,700 for the Model Leather Goods Unit, Vijayawada was available in the regular budget of the Directorate of Industries and Commerce.

Thus a total sum of Rs. 14,33,700 was made available for the development and expansion of leather industry during the financial year 1964-65. Keeping the above provision in view, the Advisory Leather Board approved the leather programme of (14) schemes for the year 1964-65.

Some of the important achievements of the units of industry are given below:—

1. *Production-cum-training Centre, Eluru.*—(i) 20 candidates were trained, (ii) Goods worth Rs. 27,936 were produced (iii) sales effected were of the order of Rs. 26,516.96 Ps. (iv) Amounts sanctioned was Rs. 86,546 and (v) Amount spent was Rs. 71,177.27 Ps.

2. *Utility Leather Goods Training-cum-Production Centre, Mushirabad.*—(i) Raw materials purchased worth Rs. 83,349.66 Ps. (ii) Candidates trained 12 (iii) Total production of the centre was of the order of Rs. 1,08,200.50 Ps. (iv) Total Sales effected Rs. 1,28,194.10 Ps. (v) Amount sanctioned Rs. 1,78,284 (vi) Amount spent Rs. 1,58,673.85 Ps.

*Model Leather Goods Manufacturing Unit, Vijayawada.*—(i) Candidates trained 12, (ii) Raw materials purchased Rs. 2,107.05 Ps. (iii) Production Rs. 3,604.37 Ps. (iv) Goods worth Rs. 5,242.48 Ps. were sold (v) Amount sanctioned Rs. 62,000 (vi) Amount spent Rs. 18,851.

*Model Tannery, Warangal.*—Out of a provision of Rs. 5,000 sanctioned for this unit an expenditure of Rs. 1,903.85 Ps. was incurred.

*Hyderabad Tanneries.*—Out of a provision of Rs. 1.5 lakhs made available to Superintending Engineer for construction of office building an expenditure of Rs. 41,162 was incurred.

Out of a total provision of Rs. 8.15 lakhs an amount of Rs. 1.07 lakhs could be incurred during the year on purchase of tools and equipment, chemicals, furniture etc.

A huge number of loan applications were received. A sum of Rs. 4.64 lakhs was disbursed to the applicants out of the loan amount of Rs. 4.8 lakhs.

In addition to the above the Tanners' Industrial Co-operative Society Lemuru, Ibrahimpatnam taluk, Eluru, West Godavari, Boorgul, Shadnagar Taluk received the financial assistance of Rs. 15,000 Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 10,000 respectively.

#### LOANS TO CO-OPERATIVES:

Funds sanctioned for establishment of 10 Village Model Tanneries (at the rate of 20,000 each tannery) sanctioned during 1963-64 were released to the respective tanners co-operatives in different parts of the State. Since only one co-operative was able to raise matching share capital of Rs. 5,000 funds to the extent of Rs. 20,000 were released

to one society and the rest at the rate of Rs. 15,000. (amount was sanctioned for construction of tannery building, purchase of tools, etc.). In view of their inability to raise the matching share-capital, the entire working capital amount of Rs. 90,000 at the rate of Rs. 10,000 (each society) sanctioned by the Government was disbursed to the respective 9 tanners co-operatives during the period under report.

Out of a provision of Rs. 14.53 lakhs (Plan and non-Plan) sanctioned towards the development and expansion of leather industry during 1964-65 an expenditure of Rs. 10.33 lakhs was incurred which works at 73%.

#### SERICULTURE :

During the year 1964-65 (32) schemes were under implementation in the non-Plan sector at a cost of Rs. 3.73 lakhs and under Plan 17 schemes were under implementation. Against a budget provision of Rs. 2.61 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs. 2.15 lakhs was incurred under Plan schemes.

Though seasonal conditions were unfavourable, the expansion under mulberry in the private sector increased by 17% during the year. Under tassar and eri sections, the results were encouraging.

*Seasonal Conditions.*—The seasonal conditions were not quite congenial for the development of silk industry during the year. The only agency for purchasing mulberry cocoons is the Government reeling units in the State. The price of cocoons at Rs. 7 per kg. remained firm throughout the year under report with little fluctuations. The price of silk yarn of cotton basis type was around Rs. 103 per kg.

The tassar cocoons of three crop variety are produced both by Government units and private reelers. In the cocoon markets the prices were uniform and the rate fixed was Rs. 35 to Rs. 40 per kahan which ruled throughout. But at the fag-end of the season, due to keen competition from the neighbouring States, there was steep rise upto Rs. 45 per kahan. During the year under report the tassar production has a steep fall compared to last year mainly due to abnormal seasonal conditions. On occasions, heavy rains were followed by a spell of dry weather which adversely affected the crop.

In the absence of any private market for eri cocoons, only the Government agency continued to operate in the field and the cocoons were purchased from the private cultivators at the steady rate of Rs. 1.50 per kg. of green cocoons.

*Extension Work of Mulberry.*—With a view to encourage private cultivators to take up mulberry cultivation and silk worm rearing the following incentives are given by Government :

- (1) Free supply of mulberry seed cuttings.
- (2) Technical guidance in mulberry cultivation and silk worm rearing.
- (3) Loan upto Rs. 250 per acre to manure the mulberry gardens and to purchase rearing appliances.

Due to the incentives indicated above the private acreage which was at 704.35 acres on 1st April, 1964 has increased to 821.13 acres during the year.

To encourage the ryots, a sum of Rs. 19,800 was distributed as loans to nearly 100 sericulturists in the districts of Anantapur, Chittoor, Vizag, Medak, Nizamabad and Warangal mainly to enable them to manure the mulberry fields and equip themselves with the rearing appliances.

The department supplied free of cost mulberry cuttings and grafts, to the cultivators. Technical help not only in mulberry cultivation but also in rearing silk worms was extended by the departmental staff.

*Cocoon Production.*—As against a quantity of 31,937.193 kgs. of cocoons produced by rearing 1,60,782 D.F. layings during the year 1963-64, a quantity of 35,212,550 kgs. of cocoons was produced by rearing 1,86,346 layings by private cultivators realising a sum of Rs. 1,95,277.51 Ps. during the year 1964-65.

Government continued to be the main customer for purchasing cocoons, and were able to purchase a quantity of 14,887.236 kgs. of cocoons out of a total production of 35,212.550 kgs. which accounted for nearly 40% of the total production. The balance was sold in the adjoining Mysore markets by the cultivators themselves. The main reason for this huge export is inadequate basin strength within the State and the attractive prices offered in the adjoining markets.

Two basins were added to Palmanair Centre at the end of 1963-64. The total number of basins throughout the year 1964-65 at Palmanair and Hindupur was 16.

The local seed areas established during the previous year had gained momentum and were able to produce during the year 5,14,100 seed cocoons as against 3,92,550 cocoons during the previous year 1963-64.

During the year a sum of Rs. 4,400.00 was disbursed as subsidy loans to 6 ryots for growing mulberry and producing seed cocoons.

The foreign race seed cocoons were produced in the seed cocoons multiplication farm of Palmanair. The excess seed cocoons produced in Chintapalli were also utilised for this work.

The cross-breed layings required by the ryots were produced in the Government grainage at Hindupur. As against a quantity of 1,80,906 D.F. layings produced during the year 1963-64 a quantity of 1,74,845 D.F. layings were produced during 1964-65. The slight decrease had resulted due to heavy rains and adverse seasonal conditions.

*Mulberry Graft Nurseries.*—The two graft nurseries established at Manair and Hindupur during the Second Plan period were continued. They have produced a quantity of 1,17,735 grafts during 1964-65 as against 91,170 during last year. The total number of grafts produced by all the centres in the State was 1,74,300.

*Silk Reelings.*—During the year under report as against a quantity of 9,85,969 kgs. of cocoons reeled during 1963-64 resulting in silk

production of 441.695 kgs. a quantity of 14,887.236 kgs. of cocoons was reeled yielding 742.586 kgs. of silk during the year under report thus showing an increase of 800.891 kgs.

*Chawki Rearing Units.*—The Chawki rearing units at Punganur and Araku Valley have contributed much to the successful harvest of cocoons in these areas. As against a quantity of 16,071 and 6,950 layings reared during 1963-64 during the year under report a quantity of 15,735 layings and 17,685 layings in Punganur and Araku Valley respectively were reared.

During the year 1964-65, 92 villages were covered by this subsidiary occupations and have harvested 8,17,524 cocoons utilising 1,20,006 tassar layings. Due to abnormal seasonal conditions and the worms being attacked by diseases, there was a total failure of second and third crops.

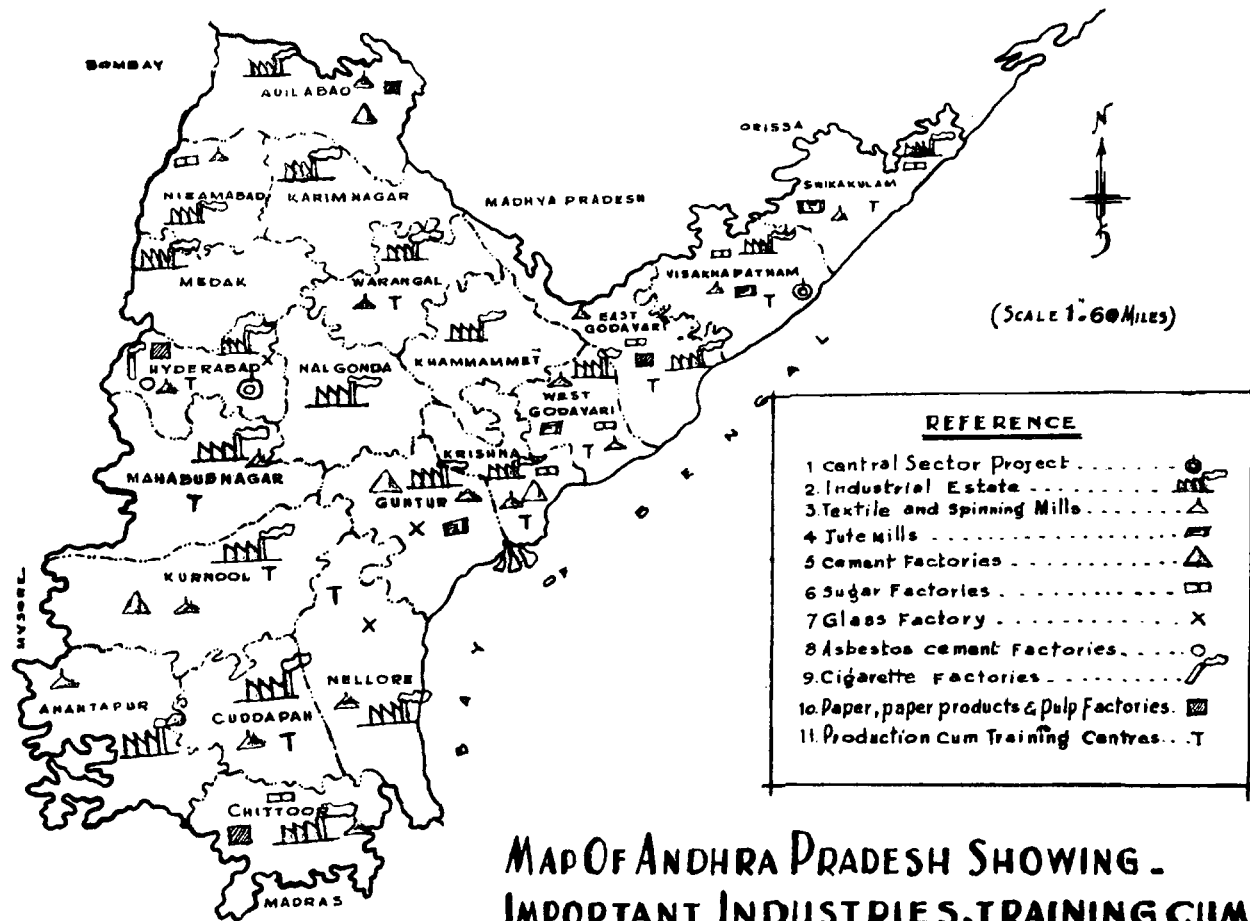
The cocoons were generally purchased by Government units and private reelers in the State. Due to keen competitions from the other States and the bad crop, the prices went up to about Rs. 45 per kahan, as against the Government rates of Rs. 25 to 30 per kahan. In Chinnoor Adilabad district, the rearers were advised to channel the sale of cocoon through the Rearers Co-operative Society. Accordingly the society procured the cocoons and sold a major portion to the marketing organisation at Chinnoor.

During the year the 5 tassar seed stations consumed 6,15,579 cocoons producing 250.768 kgs. of silk against 365.106 kgs. of silk produced during the previous year.

One important development under the tassar industry during the year under report had been that in Chinnoor centre 2,20,943 cocoons were reeled departmentally producing 107.330 kgs. of silk yarn and 75,330 of silk waste, and 47.365 kgs. of silk yarn had been consumed in weaving 721 metres of tassar, cloth (shirting, coating, sarees, etc.). An amount of Rs. 15,229.66 Ps. was realised by way of sale proceeds of tassar cocoons, cloth, etc., the highest amount obtained so far.

*Experiments.*—During the year under report experiments were conducted for all the three crops. 833 seeds cocoons were collected for the purpose. Only 216 layings could be obtained. Due to excessive heat in the summer the eggs laid were dead and out of 100 layings only four hatched. Further the rearings had failed due to attack of Flacherie. The ten varieties of trees planted during 1962-63 have grown to a height of 5 feet. In place of saplings which failed new saplings were planted. Another set of four good plants have also been planted during the year.

Another interesting scheme that is under implementation in the State is the maintenance of food plants under national methods. An area of 150 acres of forest lands has been taken up. Thorny growth has been cleared, and feed trees have been pollarded. The rearings conducted on these trees are quite successful. Pollarding was completed in 170 acres and rearings conducted for all the three crops in the farm. Sprayings with chemicals and numbering of trees was also conducted before commencement of each crop.



**MAP OF ANDHRA PRADESH SHOWING -  
 IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES, TRAINING CUM.  
 PRODUCTION CENTRES, & INDUSTRIAL.  
 ESTATES.**

*Eri Culture.*—During the year, work was continued in the two seed farms at Shadnagar and Pedpalli and in the Propaganda Station at Devarkonda. During the year rearings were conducted in 17 villages benefiting 40 castor cultivators. A quantity of 3,583 kg. of D.F. layings were reared producing 1,639,083 kgs. of cocoons which were purchased by Government. The production during this year has not been encouraging on account of complete failure of castor crops, reduction of the area under castor cultivation and attack of semi-looper pest.

The department has organised a co-operative society for spinning the yarn and weaving at Pedpalli in Kurnool district which has just started functioning.

*Sericulture training.*—During the year under report four more candidates have completed their training in the All India Sericultural Training Institute, Mysore, and four are undergoing training. The candidates who completed training have been absorbed in this Department. Among the four candidates trained during the year, one has secured first class.

*Ameliorative Measures in Greater Hyderabad.*—Considering the nature and extent of the unemployment problem in Hyderabad and Secunderabad Government have provided a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs for the adoption of ameliorative measures on a planned and well-co-ordinated basis during 1964-65.

The Departmental Committee constituted under the chairmanship of the Minister for Finance and Industries to lay down suitable procedure to take relief measures expeditiously and promptly utilising the resources provided by the Government, sanctioned loan and grants to various individuals and institutions to a tune of Rs. 1,40,270 upto September, 1964.

The Government sanctioned the following six schemes for implementation in the twin cities to relieve the unemployment situation:—

	N.R.	R.	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Scheme for the Manufacture of File pads and File Tags ..	7,100	93,700	1,00,800
2. Scheme for the Manufacture of Envelops and Paper bags ..	9,000	1,14,900	1,23,900
3. Scheme for Setting up of an Umbrella Assembly Unit ..	2,390	2,21,002	2,23,392
4. Scheme for Manufacture of Chalk Crayons ..	11,000	37,100	48,100
5. Scheme for the Manufacture of Corrugated Card Board Boxes	33,950	2,75,820	3,09,770
6. Scheme for the Manufacture of Geographical Globes ..	4,800	49,600	54,400

Out of the above six schemes, five schemes were already implemented. The units have been located in rented accommodations and are functioning satisfactorily.

#### CONTROLLED COMMODITIES:

The following Control Orders continued to be in force during the year 1964-65.

1. The Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948.
2. The Cotton Textiles (Export) Control Order, 1948.
3. The Cotton Control Order, 1955.
4. The Textiles (Production by Power Looms) Control Order, 1956.

Additional Director of Industries and Commerce (Rural) continued to discharge the functions of State Textile Controller for the period under report.

*'B' Class Cotton Licences Issued.*—Under clause 7 (1) of the Cotton Control Order, the Director has issued 58 fresh 'B' class cotton licences and renewed 59 licenses during the year under report. An amount of Rs. 3,215 was realised by way of requisite fees for the issue of licences for the period under report.

*Enforcement of Statutory Controls.*—Statutory controls on prices and production of dhoties, saris, long-cloth and shirting manufactured by composite mills were introduced on 20th October, 1964. Controls were extended to drills with effect from 20th October 1964. With the introduction of statutory controls from the aforesaid date, the scheme of voluntary price regulation has come to an end. Controlled prices have to be stamped by the mills on the basis of schedule of Realisation Utilisers and processing charges issued by the Textile Commissioner.

The cloth supply position in the State was reported to be satisfactory for the period under report. There was no shortage of controlled and non-controlled cloth. The controlled cloth is available freely in the market at the prices stamped on the cloth.

*Iron and Steel.*—With effect from 1-3-1964 Government of India have withdrawn statutory control over price and distribution of iron and steel materials other than the following:

1. Pig iron including Ingot Moulds and Bottom Plates.
2. Billets.
3. Block Sheets (Correguated).
4. Block Sheets (Plain).
5. Galvanised Sheets (Plain).
6. Galvanised Sheets (Correguated).
7. M.S. plates.
8. Skelp.
9. Hoops.
10. Defective Materials of any of the above noted categories.



*Allotments of Controlled Categories of Steel.*—The Government of India have allotted the following quota for the year 1964-65 :

1. Pooled State quota (G.Ds. S.P.I. and Non-Agricultural quota)

B.P. Sheets .. .. .	190 Mts
Plates (5 M. Ms. to 8 M.M.) .. .. .	110 Mts
Total .. .. .	300 Mts

2. S.S.I. Quota :

B.P. Sheets .. .. .	2,020 Mts
Plates (5 to 8 MM.) .. .. .	43 Mts
Total .. .. .	2,063 Mts

3. Special allotment :

B.P. Sheets .. .. .	450 Mts
G.P. Sheets .. .. .	300 Mts
G.C. Sheets .. .. .	100 Mts
Total .. .. .	850 Mts

*Coal and Coke.*—The State quota of coal and coke of 2,403 wagons per month was spread over to different Collieries as under :

Steam Coal :

	Wagons.
1. West Bengal Bihar Coal Field .. .. .	56
2. Panch and Chanda Coal Field .. .. .	402
3. Talcher Coal Field .. .. .	63
4. Singareni Coal Field .. .. .	1,850

Hard Coke :

West Bengal Bihar Coal Field .. .. .	32
Total .. .. .	2,403

The distribution control over steam coal grade II and non-cooking was removed with effect from 1st July 1964 by the Government of India. Hence supplies of steam coal grade I (56) wagons and of hard coke (32) wagons from West Bengal, Bihar Coal Fields were continued to the State under planned movement through monthly block rakes and distributed to glass manufacturing industry, pottery industry, engineering industry and foundries.

*Cement Control Order.*—Full control over cement distribution at stockists level has been imposed from 21-11-1962 according to the G.O. Ms. No. 1882, Industries, dated 3-12-1962 and by the Andhra Pradesh Cement Control Order, 1962.

The Government of India allotted 3,53,700 tonnes of cement to this State during the four quarters of the year. The Government of India continued to regulate the F.O.R. price of cement. The retail selling price of cement for various centres in Andhra Pradesh continued to be fixed by the Additional Director of Industries and Commerce (Rural) on the basis of uniform F.O.R. price for supplies in wagon loads after taking into account the handling charges, cartage from the railway station, godown rent, dealers commission, local taxes, etc.

Price for road moved cement has also been fixed after deducting the railway freight and adding the extra lorry transport charges etc. involved for the transportation.

*Licensing.*—During the period under review, 8 fresh licences were issued to facilitate expansion of the State organisation of the selling agents serving the needs of the different areas in the State. This is apart from the 37 fresh licences issued in supersession of the old licences issued by the Government of Madras.

#### SPECIAL CIVIL ENGINEERING CIRCLE :

The Special Civil Engineering Circle is in charge of buildings programme of Industries Department in all the 20 districts of Andhra Pradesh. There are 16 conventional estates, 14 assisted private estates and five rural estates. The works relating to the assisted private industrial estates were almost completed. The works relating to industrial estates were also nearing completion and it is proposed to complete all the balance works left over before the end of December, 1965.

*Divisions.*—There are 3 Divisions under the control of Special Civil Engineering Circle for execution of works. The jurisdiction of each Division is fixed according to work-load without regard to regional Divisions of the State.

*Works Tackled.*—Altogether (29) works were tackled by Division No. 1 and (75) works under Division No. 2 and (37) works under Division No. 3.

As the construction of the industrial estates is the concern of the organisation a list of the same is given below :-

1. <i>Telangana Area :</i>	a. Government Estates	..	13
	b. Assisted Estates	..	1
	c. Rural Industrial Estates	..	2
2. <i>Andhra Area :</i>	a. Government Estates	..	3
	b. Assisted Estates	..	13
	c. Rural Industrial Estates	..	3

The number of estimates prepared and sanctioned were as follows:--

1. In Circle Office	51
2. In Division No. 1, Hyderabad	43
3. In Division No. 2, Vijayawada	36
4. In Division No. 3, Kurnool	21

The grant allotted to this Circle during 1964-65 was Rs. 52,86,800. As against this an expenditure of Rs. 47,70,800 was incurred under

works, to this, will have to be added, the expenditure on establishment already adjusted amounting to Rs. 1,88,390 by the Accountant General, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

#### COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE :

The Commercial Intelligence Wing in the Directorate of Industries and Commerce in a way continued to discharge the duties of 'Public Relations' as far as the activities of this Department are concerned, by supplying commercial and industrial information to a number of private and Government organisations situated in the State as well as outside the State with particular reference to export promotion and inter-State tradings. Enquiries received in this wing pertaining to the scope for development of the existing industries and establishment of new industries, names and addresses of manufacturers and suppliers of various industrial commodities, machinery, source of supply of raw materials, scope for marketing of finished goods etc. have been answered in addition to enquiries relating to names and addresses of manufacturers, suppliers of various industrial products, raw materials, machinery etc., during the year under report.

Statistical data of cotton ginned and pressed in the State was continued to be supplied to Government of India organisations as well as to the State Government.

*Library* :—An up-to-date library is being maintained in which books and periodicals have been classified and are being issued to officers and staff of this department for reference. Literature on export promotion is also being maintained in the library.

The Commercial Intelligence Wing has also supplied material to the State Editor, District Gazetteers, covering various aspects of the Industrial history of Andhra Pradesh.

*Export Promotion* :—The Commercial Intelligence wing of this Directorate has been dealing with the subject of export promotion since four years. The Director of Industries and Commerce is the State Liaison Officer in regard to export promotion. Efforts have been made to ease the hurdles faced by the exporters and to offer tangible help for promoting the exports from this State. To give a fillip to the exports from this State and to create export consciousness in the State, Government of Andhra Pradesh have reconstituted the Andhra Pradesh State Export Promotion Committee giving a wider representation to the industry and trade.

#### TECHNICAL CELL :

During the year a "Technical Cell" was created in the Directorate with a Deputy Director assisted by two Field Officers. The Technical Cell is expected to formulate schemes and advice entrepreneurs with regard to setting up of industries. Towards the end of the year a section was also given to the Technical Cell.

Government have also constituted a Standing Committee for preparation of brochures on different industries. The Committee would also advise the Government with regard to the location of Industries. The Deputy Director in charge of the Technical Cell has been made the Convener of the Brochure Committee.

During the period under report the Technical Cell formulated about 80 schemes in addition to advising entrepreneurs. A booklet containing 51 schemes suggested for location in Guntur district along with the basic data of the district has also been brought up by Technical Cell. It is proposed to bring out booklets of this kind for each of the districts. The Brochure Committee is now in the process of reviewing the various schemes already existing with the Department. By next year it is proposed to bring at least 200 schemes which can be located in the State.

#### **WEIGHTS AND MEASURES DEPARTMENT:**

*Propaganda.*—The Department participated in the All-India Industrial Exhibition, 1965 held at Hyderabad and also in similar exhibitions held at Guntur, Vijaywada, Rajahmundry, Warangal and Nizamabad. Visual education was conducted on metric system. Conversion tables and handouts supplied by Government of India and those printed by the State Government were widely distributed.

The enforcement of metric weights and measures in the State is fairly satisfactory. Metric weights and measures are in use with all the wholesalers and majority of the retailers. The Government departments even after certain difficulties in procuring the required instruments and also the other materials in metric units are trying to complete the remaining work and adopt the metric system in full. Some of the petty traders including vegetable vendors who are in the habit of using illegal weights and measures are being prosecuted by the Inspectors of Weights and Measures and their illegal weights and measures are being seized.

During the period under review 70154 metric weights 1,96,567 measures 1,00,072 weighing instruments and 1,975 measuring instruments are stamped to be put into circulation.

During the year 1964-65 the department launched 134 prosecutions of which 51 cases were decided in favour of the department. A total fine of Rs. 3,570 was levied. Four cases were acquitted and 79 cases are under trial. Apart from that 80 cases have been compounded for a total sum of Rs. 5,485.

*Financial Assistance.*—An amount of Rs. 13.06 lakhs was released by the Government in October 1964, which was meant for the expenditure of the establishment of Weights and Measures Department for purchase of equipment etc. and also for committed expenditure of the following Departments:

Name of the Department	Amount allotted Rs.
1. Controller, Weights and Measures Department ..	9,05,800
2. Director, Settlement and Land Records ..	1,60,000
3. Chief Engineer (Highways) ..	40,000
4. Chief Engineer (Irrigation) ..	50,000
5. Director of Agriculture ..	25,000
6. Director of Technical Education ..	42,000
7. Director of Employment and Training ..	20,000
8. Director, Animal Husbandry ..	25,000
9. Chief Conservator of Forests ..	13,000
10. Inspector of Prisons ..	10,000
11. Director of Industries and Commerce ..	8,000
12. Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics ..	7,000
Total ..	13,06,000

#### RE-ORGANISATION OF THE DEPARTMENT :

One of the significant steps taken during the year under report to promote the rapid growth of industries in the State was the re-organisation of the Department of Industries and Commerce including the office of the Director of Controlled Commodities and the State Gold Controller. Consequently the offices of the Regional Joint Directors were formed as noted below :—

Headquarters	Area of jurisdiction.
Region-I Hyderabad ..	Adilabad, Nizamabad, Medak, Hyderabad District (Rural area excluding twin cities), Warangal, Karimnagar, Nalgonda and Mahaboobnagar.
Region-II Vijayawada ..	West Godavari, Khammam, Krishna, Guntur and Nellore.
Region-III Visakhapatnam .	Visakhapatnam, Srikakulam and East Godavari.
Region-IV Anantapur .	Kurnool, Cuddapah, Anantapur and Chittoor Districts.

By way of decentralisation, several functions and powers of the Director were delegated to the Regional Joint Directors in respect of implementation of schemes, allotment of indigenous controlled raw materials and for making recommendations for the issue of import licenses, preliminary registration of small scale industries units, recommending applications for purchase of machinery on hire purchase system and granting of loans under State Aid to Industries Act etc. The offices of the Regional Joint Directors started functioning from February 1965.

**STORES, PURCHASE AND INDUSTRIAL MARKETING :**

A significant re-organisation has been introduced by Government during the year in the working of the Department. The erstwhile Central Stores Purchase Department has been redesignated as the Directorate of Stores Purchase and Industrial Marketing. By this step the stationery branch heretofore under the Director of Central Stores Purchase Department was transferred to the Director of Printing and the problems pertaining to the marketing of the products of small scale industries has been entrusted to this Department to be known as the Directorate of Stores Purchase and Industrial Marketing.

The following two-fold functions have been entrusted to the Director of Stores Purchase and Industrial Marketing :—

(i) To look after the problems pertaining to the marketing of small scale industrial products, and

(ii) To guide the small scale industries on specifications, patterns of production, pricing and marketing etc.

The year under report has registered a total purchase of Rs. 2,38,26,110.74 Ps. which represents an increase of Rs. 1,13,18,507.45 Ps. over the turnover of 1963-64. Of this turnover of nearly 2.4 crores the value of imported stores represent only 1.3%. This is consequent to the very persistent efforts made by the departments to purchase stores as far possible from indigenous sources.

Another important step taken during the financial year was the reservation of certain categories of stores for exploitation exclusively in the small scale industries sector. Government reserved and have directed that they should be purchased by the Stores Purchase Department and all other Government Departments exclusively from the small scale industries sector.

The total value of the purchases made through the small scale industries was Rs. 30,35,315.48 Ps. and of cottage industries was Rs. 17,820.00 during the financial year 1964-65 as against Rs. 18,01,437.97 in the previous year.

*Rate Contracts.*—The Department entered into the following rate contracts to facilitate the indenting officers drawing their stores directly against these rate contracts as direct demanding officers.

1. Wooden Furniture.
2. Steel Furniture.
3. Pesticides.
4. Family Planning Appliances.
5. Liquid Chlorine.
6. Mathematical and Survey Instruments and Theodolites.
7. Sewing Machines.
8. Cycles.
9. Plant Protection Equipment and Stainless Steel Dusters.
10. Ferroprussiate Paper.
11. Tracing Paper.
12. Tracing Cloth.
13. Microscopes.

*Disposals.*—On a special request made by this Department Government of India have furnished a catalogue of American surplus stores procured under Section 608 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. Several indentors have scrutinised the catalogues and indents are being submitted by them. The indent sent by the Chief Engineer, (Irrigation) was forwarded to the Government of India for procurement.

During the year under report three cranes were received by the Electricity Department against an indent placed previously from the United States Surplus Stores available under Section 607 of the U.S. Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. Other stores were still under transit.

*Inspection.*—Seven departments of Government sent annual indents running into numerous items. The Inspection Wing of this office scrutinised the specifications given by the indenting officer and also drawn up detailed specifications for stores where basic sample were given. The number of samples examined and inspection reports furnished were 7,044. The number of indents scrutinised supplying necessary specification details (wherever found lacking) was 526. In addition to the inspections referred above, the inspection staff had also carried out inspections against the direct orders placed by the indenting officers against rate contracts concluded by this Department and the number of such cases was 365 during the year under review. In order to tone up the processes of inspection, a system of super-check has been introduced whereby deficiencies occurring in the initial stages are covered up. The supercheck is done by officers other than those who have done the initial detailed inspection. Though largely administrative being on random basis the supercheck feature has improved the quality of inspection.

*Indents.*—The total number of indents received during the period under review was 853, as against 726 in the previous year. The total number of tender enquiries received during the year under report was 442 out of which 34 were issued as limited tender enquiries by addressing the firms in the line. The rest were made as open tender enquiries and published through the department Trade Bulletin, Indian Trade Journal, Bombay Market and Newspapers.

*Purchases.*—The total value of the stores ordered during the year was Rs. 2,38,26,110.74 Ps. out of which the foreign manufactures accounted for only Rs. 3,11,863.34. Ps. Purchases of imported stores represented 1.31% of the aggregate value of the purchases made during the year. This clearly indicates that high percentage of indigenous goods were purchased during this year by restricting the purchases of imported products to the very minimum. The total value of the purchases made through small scale industries and cottage industries sector was Rs. 30,53,135.48 Ps. as against Rs. 18,01,437.97 Ps. in the previous year. The figures show a marked improvement in the quantum of purchases made from this sector. Due to the increased percentages the figure however showed a small drop in this sector.

The value of stores purchased by operation of the D.G.S. & D, rate contracts was to the tune of Rs. 39,98,228.09 Ps. as against Rs. 14,50,598.58 Ps. during the previous year. Details of purchases made itemwise are shown in Volume II of this report.

Stores worth of Rs. 80,50,236.88Ps. were purchased by the various Government departments against the rate contracts entered into by this Department. Several rate contract firms have not furnished information as a result of which the figures shown therein are incomplete.

*Registration.*—The department recorded a satisfactory progress in the registration of the firms as approved suppliers to this Department. The total number of registrations made during the year was 99, thus bringing the total of firms registered till the end of 31st March 1965 to 678. 26 firms have deposited permanent security deposit during the year under report. The total number of registration forms issued during the year was 214 and this fetched an income of Rs. 2,700.00. Out of these 51 registration forms were issued at concession rates to the small scale industries. Besides this 99 fresh registrations were made during the year, and several registrations have been renewed after the expiry of the original period of 3 years.

#### MINES AND GEOLOGY:

The Department of Mines and Geology administered grants of mineral concessions and continued systematic supervision of mines and quarries with a view to enforce rules and regulations and various covenants of leases, besides ensuring fair assessment of royalties leaving the responsibility of collections of mineral revenue to the District Collectors.

Of the investigation programme drawn up under the Third Five-Year Plan during the year 1964-65, detailed mapping of the dolomitic limestone with associated barytes in the southern part of Pakhal belt and re-assessment of iron ore occurrences in Pakhal area lying within block 'A'; and outside have been completed. A detailed mapping of the mica belt was in progress.

The following schemes were continued during 1964-65 :—

1. Mineral Survey and Mineral Exploration
2. Regional Office, Kurnool.

*Mineral Investigations Iron-ore.*—The re-assessment of the Pakhal iron ore was completed in connection with the proposals for the establishment of Pig Iron Plant near Yellandu. The low grade iron ore areas near Ongole, Guntur District and Kandukur and Darsi Taluqs of Nellore district were also reconnoitred for undertaking detailed mapping and estimate of the areas.

The limestone areas of Gummakota-Andhra forest of Visakhapatnam District and limestone belt near Piduguralla in Janpadu Hills Range of Guntur district have been taken up for detailed investigations with a view to assess the quantity and quality of limestone available.

The chromite occurrences in Kondapalli of Krishna district and Madira of Khammam district were investigated with a view to assess the revenue. The work will be continued.

The China Clay area near Prabhagiratnam of Nellore District was investigated under Plan Schemes.

*Mica.*—Detailed mapping of Nellore Mica Belt was continued and the same will also be continued during the next year.



*Singareni Collieries Company Limited.*—Against the target of 43.00 lakh tonnes, the production of coal by Singareni Collieries Company, during the year was 34,75,300 tonnes. The number of persons employed during the year 1964 was 32,470. The labour management relations were cordial. The accident rate per 1000 persons employed was 0.58.

#### LABOUR DEPARTMENT :

The Labour Department is entrusted with the implementation of the following Acts :—

- ✓ 1. Industrial Disputes Act.
- ✓ 2. The Indian Trade Union Act.
3. Payment of Wages Act (non-factories).
- ✓ 4. Working Journalists Act
- ✓ 5. Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act.
- ✓ 6. Workmen Compensation Act.
7. Shops and Establishments Act.
8. Minimum Wages Act.
9. Motor Transport Workers Act.

*Industrial Disputes Act.*—The labour situation during the period was marked by 109 cases of strikes and lock-outs resulting in work stoppages. 54,781 workers were involved in these work stoppages, which accounted for a loss of 4,13,173 man-days.

The causes of these strikes generally related to the demands of workers unions for increase in wages, bonus, leave, holidays and better working conditions, etc.

244 conciliations were taken up. Out of them 136 were successful. 79 disputes were referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal and Labour Courts.

One Industrial Tribunal and two Labour Courts continued to function in the State during the year.

One of the Assistant Commissioners of Labour who was notified as State Officer for Evaluation and Implementation Work, continued to be in-charge of the work.

During the year under review, 34 cases of non-implementation of awards and agreements and 11 cases of recognition of unions were disposed of.

*Recommendations of the Wage Board.*—Of the 14 textile mills in the State, 13 mills have implemented the recommendations of the Wage Board. All the cement factories and sugar factories in the State have implemented the recommendations.

Of the six jute mills in the State two have implemented the recommendations of the Wage Board in full. The other two mills have implemented the recommendations as per the agreements reached with their workers. As regards the remaining two mills the issue of implementation of the recommendations was referred to the Industrial

Tribunal, Hyderabad, for adjudication. In the meantime, the managements and the workmen had reached an agreement in pursuance of which the recommendations would be implemented in stages. In the case one mill the Industrial Tribunal has since given its award incorporating the said agreement.

The wages fixed through the Wage Committee in 1958 are now being revised through the Second Wage Board constituted by Government of India under the provisions of the Act.

The Board recommended for payment of interim relief to working journalists with effect from 1st May 1964. The recommendations were implemented by all the newspaper establishments and news agencies in the State except one newspaper establishment.

*The Indian Trade Union Act.*—The Annual Report on the Working of the Trade Unions Act, 1926, for the year 1962-63, was sent to the Government (Home) Department, Andhra Pradesh, and Labour Bureau, Simla, during the month of May, 1964 in respect of 358 trade unions, the annual returns of which were accepted.

The enforcement of the Act is vested in the Registrar of Trade Unions. The Deputy Commissioner of Labour continued to be the Additional Registrar of Trade Unions.

During the period under review, 123 unions were registered under the Act. During the same period, registration of 74 unions was cancelled for non-submission of annual returns for 1963-64. 3 unions reported change in their unions. Amendments to the constitution of 2 unions were registered. No amalgamations were reported during the period under review.

*Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act.*—Draft Standing Orders in respect of 13 establishments were received during the period under review, while 21 draft Standing Orders were pending certification at the beginning of the year. During the year Standing Orders of 14 establishments were certified. One case pertaining to the certification of draft Standing Orders was closed as it was reported that the establishment employed less than 100 workmen, whereas the Act applies only to such of the establishments wherein hundred or more workmen are employed. 19 draft Standing Orders were pending certification at the close of the year.

6 applications for modification to the Standing Orders in respect of 6 establishments were received, while 5 similar other cases in respect of 5 other establishments were pending certification at the beginning of the year. Modifications to the certified Standing Orders were certified in respect of 2 establishments, leaving 9 draft modifications pending certification at the close of the year.

*The Workmen's Compensation Act.*—During the year, legal assistance at State cost was given to workers in 4 cases by appointing Counsels to the workmen, who have filed claims for compensation against their employers in the Court of the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation to prosecute the claims of the workmen before the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation. At the beginning of the period under review, 82 fatal and 114 non-fatal cases were pending

while 67 fatal and 250 non-fatal cases were filed raising the total to 149 and 364 respectively.

As many as 53 fatal and 259 non-fatal cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 96 fatal and 105 non-fatal cases at the end of March, 1965.

Under section 8 (1) of the Workmen's Compensation Act as many as 214 cases were filed during the period under review. All the 214 cases were disposed of during the same period.

All the 29 cases filed under section 8 (2) were disposed of.

At the beginning of the year, 3 indemnification applications were pending, while 7 fresh indemnification applications were filed raising the total to 10. Out of the 10 indemnification applications only two applications were disposed leaving a balance of 8 cases at the end of March, 1965.

All the 245 Memoranda of Agreements filed by the employers during the period were duly registered by the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation after calling the objections of the parties concerned.

21 cases relating to recovery of compensation as arrears of land revenue under section 31 of the Workmen's Compensation Act pending at the beginning of the year were referred to the revenue officials under section 31 of the Workmen's Compensation Act. During the period under review 8 more cases were referred to the Collectors for the recovery of compensation as arrears of land revenue from the defaulters who have failed to pay the compensation awarded to the workmen by the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation. Out of 29 cases so far referred to the Collectors, in all cases the Collectors concerned recovered the awarded compensation from the employers and deposited the amounts awarded with the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation. The amount so deposited with the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation were disbursed to the workmen concerned.

A sum of Rs. 3,38,553.95 Ps. was the opening balance of deposits at the beginning of the year. A sum of Rs. 8,63,199.63 Ps. towards fatal and Rs. 38,687.38 Ps. towards non-fatal cases were deposited with the Court of the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation during the year, raising the deposits to Rs. 12,40,440.96 Ps. An amount of Rs. 6,21,384.54 Ps. towards fatal, Rs. 37,507.87 Ps. towards non-fatal and Rs. 63,300.00 under section 21 (2) of the Act was disbursed to the beneficiaries leaving a balance of Rs. 5,18,248.55 Ps. which could not be disbursed to the beneficiaries mainly due to the appeals preferred by employers against the orders passed by the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation in the High Court of Andhra Pradesh and also due to non-receipt of enquiry reports about the dependants of the deceased workmen from the departmental officers and also due to non-submission of full particulars about the whereabouts of the dependants by the employers.

As many as 124 accounts were opened in the Post Office Savings Bank by the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation for the benefit of the beneficiaries of the deceased workmen who have been allotted the compensation amount deposited with the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation. During the period a sum of

Rs. 14,080.00 was invested in the shape of National Defence Certificates for the benefit of the beneficiaries and the amounts so invested will be paid to the beneficiaries after they attain maturity or whenever they require the amount for purchasing any immovable properties for their benefit.

*Minimum Wages Act.*—The Minimum Wages Act is applicable to all the employments included in the schedule to the Act. Out of the 12 employments included under Part I of the schedule minimum rates of wages were either fixed or revised in respect of 10 employments and the rates so fixed/revised continued to be in force during the year. In addition to the above 10 employments, minimum rates of wages fixed for three more employments added to Part I of the schedule viz., wooden furniture works, cinemas, hotels, restaurants and eating houses continued to be in operation during the year under report.

As a result of the Judgement given by the High Court of Andhra Pradesh in a writ petition invalidating the Government officials as independent members to represent on the Committees, the Government officials who were hitherto represented as independent members on the Minimum Wages Advisory Board have to be replaced and the proposals were sent to the Government for reconstituting the Board suitably.

The Government have proposed to revise the minimum rates of wages in the employment of tobacco including beedi making manufactory for the entire State, and a draft notification was issued showing the revised rates of minimum wages proposed to be adopted for the next five years to come.

In respect of four other employments, already added to Part I of the schedule under the Act, namely; (1) Engineering Workshops; (2) Salt Pans; (3) Printing Presses including offset printing; and (4) Metal foundries and general engineering; committees could not be constituted to fix minimum rates of wages in view of the decision of the High Court of Andhra Pradesh invalidating Government officials as independent members pointed out above and in view of the consequential correspondence with the Government in the matter.

During the year, one hundred and forty-nine prosecutions were launched and convictions were obtained in one hundred and fifteen cases. Ten cases resulted in acquittal, and the rest were pending at the end of the year. An amount of Rs. 3,421 was realised towards fines. One hundred and eight claim petitions were filed before the " Authority " under the Minimum Wages Act and all of them were disposed of. An amount of Rs. 41,605.56 Ps. was allowed under the claims preferred and an amount of Rs. 5,181.91 Ps. was paid as compensation.

*Motor Transport Workers Act.*—In addition to 638 motor transport undertakings already on the registers 170 establishments were newly registered under the Act and a total sum of Rs. 21,634.99 Ps. was realised towards licence fees during the period under report. 88 prosecutions were approved by the Chief Inspector of Establishments for violation of various provisions of the Act by the employers in the State during the financial year under report and an amount of Rs. 1,433.00 was realised by way of fine.

*Shops and Establishments Act.*—The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Shops and Establishments Act, 1947 was in force in 33 Municipalities, 235 panchayats and 4 Specially Notified areas in Andhra region. The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Shops and Establishments Act, was in force in 78 places in Telangana region. In all, there are 117,857 shops and establishments with and without employees and during the year the Inspectors appointed under the Act conducted inspections throughout the State.

During the period 135 temporary, exemptions were granted, for important festivals, etc. and for screening morning shows under Section 20 (3) of the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana area) Shops and Establishments Act. Besides this 2 permanent exemptions were granted by Government.

Whenever the provisions have been contravened, prosecutions were taken up against the employers. In all 1823 prosecutions were launched of which employers in 1776 cases were convicted, and total amount of Rs. 22,736.00 was realised as fines.

At present there are 103 Assistant Inspectors of Labour who are entrusted mainly with the enforcement of the Shops and Establishments Act, besides being Inspectors under the Motor Transport Workers Act, Minimum Wages Act, and Payment of Wages Act.

*Payment of Wages Act.*—During the period 2069 inspections were made and 5 claim petitions were filed. Out of which one claim was allowed and the claim amount of Rs. 624 awarded and paid. The other 4 cases were pending disposal.

*Labour Welfare Schemes for the Five-Year Plan.*—The original provision for Plan schemes of this Department was Rs. 7.05 lakhs for the financial year 1964-65. This was revised to Rs. 4.88 lakhs. The actual expenditure was Rs. 3.06 lakhs as against the final allotment of Rs. 3.15 lakhs. The percentage to the final allotment works out to 97.

The main activities of the Labour Department consists of establishment of labour welfare centres, opening of workers' educational classes, strengthening of the administrative machinery and training of officers. Establishment of labour welfare centres is of the utmost importance for the benefit of industrial workers. These welfare centres are located in industrial towns, where at least 1,000 labour reside. The existing 10 labour welfare centres are catering to the industrial workers and their families in various districts and have resulted in benefit to them. The cultural activities and games organised in these centres enable them to utilise their leisure hours in healthy pursuits. The literary programmes, nursery section, outdoor and indoor games, cultural programmes and craft section established in labour welfare centres benefited quite a number of workmen. The workers' education classes started in factories have also benefited quite a number of illiterate industrial workers.

*Consumers' Co-operative Stores.*—In all, there are 206 establishments employing more than 300 workers in this State wherein consumers' co-operative stores/fair price shops could be started functioning. Of these, 113 perennial and 93 seasonal. So far consumers'

Co-operative stores have been formed in 89 perennial and 14 seasonal establishments.

*Emergency Production Committees.*—Part III of the resolution, which was a result of the joint meeting of the Central organisation of employers and workers held on 3rd November, 1962 at New Delhi recommends measures to raise productivity and reduce costs and envisages the formation of a small ad-hoc Emergency Production Committee at the unit level to do everything possible to step up production by utilisation of installed capacity and elimination of wastage in every respect and prevention of installed capacity becoming idle and to deal with other matters such as absenteeism, late attendance and turnover etc.

The officers of the both Labour and Factories units viz., Regional Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Labour Officers, Regional Inspectors of Factories, and Inspectors of Factories have been declared as field officers under this scheme. They have been entrusted with the work of formation and proper functioning of these unit level Emergency Production Committees by giving them the guidance required technical or otherwise within the purview of.....Action Programme.

In addition to these unit level Emergency Production Committees an Emergency Production Committee with Second Secretary to Government as its chairman has also been formed at the State level to look into the difficulties of the unit level E.P.C.S. in stepping up production. It meets periodically. It met two times during the period under review.

At the earlier stages of inception of the scheme, emphasis had been laid for establishment of E.P.C.S. at the enterprises engaged in production of essential defence products and important products connected with it. For this purpose, a list viz., Master List has been prepared. 35 establishments have so far been included in this list from this State. Out of these 35 industrial units Emergency Production Committees have so far been formed in 34 establishments. Apart from these, Emergency Production Committees have also been formed in 89 establishments (43 Emergency Production Committees formed during 1964-65). Efforts are being made to constitute such committees at all industrial units which employ more than 100 workers.

*Books and Publications.*—The Andhra Pradesh Labour Bulletin which was revived in October, 1961 is being published every month. The publication contains among other things a brief review of the industrial relations in the State, up-to-date information relating to Labour legislations, glimpses of the important judgements of the various High Courts and the Supreme Court. The bulletin also contains news about employment position, workers' education schemes, Employees' State Insurance Scheme, Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, Factories Act and Minimum wages Act, etc.

#### INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL :

The Industrial Tribunal and Labour Courts are in charge of the following Acts :

1. Industrial Disputes Act.
2. Hearing of Employees Insurance cases.

3. Hearing of Special Contribution cases.
4. Hearing of Appeals under Industrial Employment (Standing) Orders Act.
5. Hearing of Petitions under the Working Journalists Act.
6. Hearing of the Contravention of Labour Enactments (still not implemented).
7. Hearing of Cases referred by the Central Government.

This year, the State Government references to the Industrial Tribunal were 32 only, while the Government of India references were 42.

138 industrial disputes were referred to the Industrial Tribunal and Labour Courts from 1-4-1964 to 31-3-1965. 56 disputes were pending on 1-4-1964. This makes a total of 194. Out of the 194 disputes, 76 were referred to the Industrial Tribunal 36 to the Labour Court, Guntur, and 26 to the Labour Court, Hyderabad. Including 20 disputes pending as on 1-4-1964 there were 96 disputes awaiting adjudication by the Industrial Tribunal and out of these 96 cases 36 were disposed of in the year under review.

During the year under review including 18 disputes pending as on 1-4-1964, there were 54 disputes pending for adjudication by the Labour Court, Guntur. Out of these 54 cases 43 were disposed of leaving a balance of 11 cases pending on 1-4-1964.

In the Labour Court, Hyderabad, taking into account 18 industrial disputes that were pending on 1-4-1964 there were 44 industrial disputes on the file of the said court, out of this, 31 were disposed of and 13 remained. Regarding applications under Minimum Wages Act, there were 49 applications pending on 1-4-1964, and during the year under review 84 applications were received. The total was 133; out of it, 117 applications were disposed of and 16 remained. The Labour Court, Hyderabad, had allowed Rs. 16,983.26 Ps. towards difference in wages plus Rs. 2,180.50 Ps. as compensation to the benefit of 283 workmen. In the Labour Court, Guntur, 63 applications under the Minimum Wages Act were pending and 40 fresh cases were filed. The total was 103. Out of it 101 were disposed of leaving 2 applications pending.

*Applications under Industrial Disputes Act.*—On 1-4-1964, 9 applications under section 33, and 9 petitions under section 33-A were pending with the Industrial Tribunal. During the year under review, 54 petitions under section 33 and 16 under section 33-A of the Industrial Disputes Act were registered. Thus the total of petitions in the year under review was 63 under section 33 and 25 under section 33-A, making a total of 88 petitions. Out of this, 29 petitions under section 33 and 16 petitions under section 33-A making a total of 45 were disposed of. The balance left is 43, out of which 34 are under section 33 and 9 are under section 33-A. In the Labour Court, Guntur, 32 applications under section 33 were pending on 1-4-1964 and (2) applications were received during the year, making a total of 34. All these applications were disposed of during the year, under review. 3 petitions pending on 1-4-1964 under section 33-A were disposed of during the year under review. Under section 33 (c) (2) of the Industrial

Disputes Act, 1947, (29) petitions were pending as on 1-4-1964 and (21) were received during the period from 1-4-1964 to 31-3-1965 and out of these, (50) petitions, (48) were disposed of leaving a balance of (2) petitions as on 1-4-1965. These petitions are for the recovery of the amount due to a workman under an award of a Tribunal or of a Labour Court. In the Labour Court, Hyderabad, one application under section 33-A was pending on 1-4-1964 and one application was filed during the year under review. Out of them one was disposed of leaving a balance of one pending on 1-4-1965. Under section 33 (c) (2) 29 petitions were pending on 1-4-1964 and 24 were received during the year making a total of 53. Out of it, 42 applications were disposed of leaving a balance of 11 pending on 1-4-1965. Under section 33 (2) (b), 3 applications were filed during the year and were disposed of.

*Criminal Prosecutions.*—The Labour Court, Guntur, has received 872 criminal prosecutions in addition to 1,252 cases which were pending as on 1-4-1964. Out of these 2,124 cases 2,056 cases were disposed of and 68 cases have remained. An amount of Rs. 5,550 was collected towards fine. In the Labour Court, Hyderabad, 116 criminal prosecutions were filed during the year under review and there were 296 cases pending on 1-4-1964 making a total of 412. Out of this, 398 complaints have been disposed of leaving a balance of 14 cases on 1-4-1965. The amount collected as fine was Rs. 1,314.

*E.S.I. Act.*—In the Industrial Tribunal, under E.S.I. Act No. XXXIV of 1948 (2) cases were registered during the period under review in addition to 4 cases which were pending on 1-4-1964. This makes a total of 6 cases. Out of this 4 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 2 cases pending as on 1-4-1964.

*Industrial Standing Orders.*—Under the Industrial Employment Standing Orders Act XX of 1946 one appeal was pending on 1-4-1964 and one appeal was received during the year under review. Out of this one appeal was disposed of leaving one pending on 1-4-1965. In the Labour Courts at Hyderabad and Guntur no cases were filed under section 13 of the said Act.

#### FACTORIES DEPARTMENT:

This Department is in charge of the implementation of—

1. The Factories Act of 1948.
2. Maternity Benefit Act of 1961 (Central).
- ✓ 3. Employment of Children Act.

In addition to this the Department is also in charge of Institute of Industrial Safety and Productivity.

*The Factories Act.*—The Factories Act, 1948 applies to all power factories employing 10 or more persons and non-power factories employing 20 or more persons. The provisions of the Act also apply to all beedi factories notified under Section 85 (i), (ii) and to small non-power factories employing 10 or more but below 20 workers. Small power factories like (1) rice and flour mills (2) oil mills (3) engineering workshops and (4) saw mills employing less than 10 workers and more than 5 workers and using motive power were also brought under the purview of the Factories Act by notifications under Section 85 (1) of the Factories Act, 1948.



There were 5,392 factories at the beginning of the year commencing on 1-4-1964. 385 factories were brought on the registers and 275 were removed from the registers during the year ending on 31-3-1965.

Usually regular inspections were made to all factories once in a half year by the Inspectors appointed under Section 8 (1) of the Act. Besides the inspections. Sunday, surprise, night, special and closed visits were made under the Act by the departmental officers.

6,133 regular inspections, 447 surprise visits, 1,105 Sunday or holiday visits, 967 special visits, 205 night visits and 1,299 closed visits to the factories registered under the Act and 724 visits to the unregistered factories were made in all during the year under report. 6 inspections were made by the District and Municipal Health Officers appointed as Additional Inspectors of Factories under Section 8 (5) of the Act.

1,212 plans for construction, reconstruction or extension of factory buildings and installation of additional machinery were received, out of which 829 were approved by the Chief Inspector of Factories under Section 6 of the Factories Act, 1948. An amount of Rs. 1,020.00 was realised towards fees for the drawal of plans by the Office of the Chief Inspector of Factories during the year.

An amount of Rs. 6,12,842.85 Ps. was realised towards fees for issuing licences to the factories as per the rules framed under Section 6 of the Factories Act.

*Housing Accommodation, Education and other Amenities.*—20 factories provided housing accommodation to their employees, 11 factories have provided co-operative stores for supply of foodgrains at fair price rates. 7 factories provided educational facilities and 17 factories provided dispensaries for their workers.

*Accidents.*—The total number of accidents reported during the period under report was 2,941 of which 27 were fatal and the rest were non-fatal. All serious and fatal accidents were enquired into and the necessary reports sent to the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation for awarding necessary compensation to the dependants of the deceased or to the injured workers, as the case may be.

*Prosecutions.*—637 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. 21,339.00 was realised towards fines, imposed in 404 cases convicted by the courts. 13 cases were withdrawn and 12 cases were acquitted, and 208 cases were pending disposal at the end of the period.

*Maternity Benefit Act.*—The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, a Central legislation has been brought into force in this State with effect from 1-5-1962. This Act provides more benefits to women workers such as medical bonus, medical leave pre-natal and ante-natal care and nursing breaks. Rules under the Act are under consideration of the State Government.

Inspections under the Act are made by the full-time Inspectors and Inspectresses appointed under Factories Act. The provisions

of the Act were explained to the employers and to the women workers in their respective jurisdictions by the two Inspectresses of Factories appointed one for part of the Andhra region with headquarters at Vijayawada and other for Telangana region plus part of Andhra region with headquarters at Hyderabad.

*Payment of Wages Act.*—The provisions of this Act are applicable to all factories covered by the Factories Act in the State. Compliance with the provisions of the Act, in general, was satisfactory. Wages were normally paid on or before the due date prescribed. In case of delayed payment of wages, pay masters were warned and directed to observe the provisions of the Act strictly. Whenever necessary workers were advised to apply to the authority for direction under Section 15 of the Act.

As usual inspections under this Act were made along with the inspections under the Factories Act, 1948. Special visits were also made by the Inspectors in some cases to enquire into complaints regarding non-payment of wages or illegal deductions from the wages of the workers. Maintenance of registers and display of the notices under the Act and the rules framed thereunder were properly attended to and orders issued wherever necessary.

*Employment of Children Act.*—In view of the application of the Factories Act to non-power factories employing 10 or more persons the employment of children in the establishments covered by the Employment of Children Act was effectively checked.

#### MINOR PORTS:

*Operations under Enactments.*—The total number of cargo and other licensed crafts at various minor ports in the State during the period under report was 172 as against 177 during the previous year.

There were no serious disturbances of weather during the year under report, except during September, 1964. The weather warning signals were hoisted whenever weather warning telegrams were received. There was no damage to any Government property at the minor ports of Andhra Pradesh. Cyclonic weather prevailed on the coast of Kakinada on 27th, 28th and 29th of September, 1964. Prior to the prevailing of cyclonic weather, fishing boats numbering about 75 proceeded to sea as usual for fishing from the coastal fishing villages near Kakinada. The number of fishermen in the above board was 450. Due to the cyclonic weather, the boats drifted seawards and some of them drifted south to places near Narsapur point. Telephone and telegraph communications were dislocated in the area. Every effort was made by this Department as well as by all the concerned to rescue the fishermen and their boats and several boats were rescued with the help of port launches. 84 fishermen and 12 boats, out of 450 fishermen and 75 boats were missing.

3 Suction Dredgers and 3 Tugs were imported at Kakinada from U.S.S.R. during the period under report.

Bucket Dredger "Coromandel" at Kakinada Port was not in commission during the year under report.

Grab Dredger "Cocanada" at Kakinada Port worked for 131 days during the year as against 193 days during the previous year.

Suction Dredger "Akhanda Godavari" at Machilipatnam Port worked for 186 days during the year as against 75 days during the previous year.

Pantoon Grab Dredger "Machilipatnam" at Machilipatnam Port worked for 71 days during the year as against 190 days during the previous year.

*Navigation, Tonnage and Dues.*—197 steamers with total registered tonnage of 8,16,035-51 and 33 sailing vessels with a total registered tonnage of 1440-76 called at the various minor ports in the State during the year under report as against 190 steamers with the total registered tonnage of 7,50,720-65 and 6 sailing vessels with a total registered tonnage of 547-85 called during the previous year.

The total collection of port dues at all the minor ports in the State during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,91,029.11 Ps. as against Rs. 1,78,110.28 Ps. during the previous year.

The total receipts and charges of State Minor Ports Fund during the year under report amounted to Rs. 6,65,032.59 Ps. and Rs. 30,30,240.52 Ps. respectively.

The aggregate value of sea-borne trade that passed through the minor ports in the State during the year under report was Rs. 15,18,88,712.00 Ps. as against Rs. 16,98,20,950.00 during the previous year.

There was no trade at the ports of Krishnapatnam, Bheemuni-patnam, Calingapatnam, Vaderevu, Narsapur during the year under report.

The total tonnage of exports and imports that were dealt with by Steamers at 7 minor ports was 4,82,359 and 66,296 M. tonnes respectively. The total tonnage of exports that were dealt with by sailing vessels at 7 minor ports during the year was 112 M. tonnes.

The total receipts and charges of State Kakinada Landing and Shipping Fund during the year under report amounted to Rs. 6,31,421.96 Ps. and Rs. 5,24,054-46 Ps., respectively as against Rs. 6,82,401.55 Ps. and Rs. 4,80,747.43 Ps. respectively, during the previous year.

The total receipts and charges of Machilipatnam Landing & Shipping Fund during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,27,986.72 Ps. and Rs. 2,16,228-29 Ps. respectively as against Rs. 1,79,830.47 Ps. and Rs. 1,35,420.78 Ps. respectively during the previous year.

The total receipts and charges of Krishnapatnam Landing and Shipping Fund during the year under report amounted to Rs. 45 and Rs. 51 respectively as against Rs. 73 and Rs. 173.66 Ps. respectively during the previous year.

#### INDIAN BOILERS:

The number of boilers on the registers in the State was 2275. Of these, 1410 boilers were offered for inspection during the year. Besides these 33 economisers were also examined.

The Boilers Department is a technical one and Boiler technology is a highly specialised subject of Engineering. Many boilers the latest

construction and of high capacity are being imported for installation in the State. Two such boilers are now being installed at Kothagudem Thermal Station and two at Ramagundam Thermal Station. Some more boilers of such modern construction are also likely to be imported for installation in the State.

Under the Andhra Pradesh Boilers Attendants Rules, 1956 examinations for the grant I & II class competency were conducted during the year in the month of July and December 1964 at Hyderabad and Guntur centres respectively.

Of the 259 applications received only 245 candidates for I & II class competency were found suitable for admission. Of these, 145 candidates were successful and awarded certificates.

During the year, 12 boilers and one economiser were registered under the Indian Boilers Act.

*Accidents.*—During the year, accidents to 8 boilers occurred. There was no loss of life and damage to the property in all the cases.

*Repairs to Boilers.*—Of the major and minor repairs sanctioned by the Chief Inspector of Boilers and by the Deputy Chief Inspector of Boilers under Section 12 of the Indian Boilers Act, repairs to 43 boilers were carried out during the year.

There are at present 10 boiler repairs organisations approved by this Department were considered to be properly fit for undertaking repairs to boilers.

#### HANDLOOM INDUSTRY :

Handloom industry is a major cottage industry in the Andhra Pradesh State. There are about 5 lakhs of looms providing employment for about 25 lakhs of people in the State. The industry forms a vital constituent in the State's economic structure. For organising the industry on co-operative lines efforts have been continued during the year 1964-65 as in previous years. The Handloom Development Schemes implemented provided an impetus to this process. The share-capital structure of the societies was further strengthened and the marketing of finished goods improved. Improved appliances such as reeds and healds, slays, warping machines, etc. have been supplied to the weavers in order to improve the technical efficiency and the quality of the goods produced.

The weavers co-operative movement in the State is of a two-tier system. At the regional level there are the Apex Weavers Co-operative Societies while at the village level there are the primary weavers co-operative societies.

*Apex Societies.*—There are two cotton apex weavers co-operative societies in the State serving the needs of primary weavers co-operative societies in the Andhra and T elangana regions.

The Andhra Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society Ltd., Vijayawada had a membership of 767 and a paid up share-capital of Rs. 12.64 lakhs as on 31-3-1965. The purchases and sales of yarn effected by the society during 1964-65 were of the order of Rs. 164.28 lakhs and Rs. 168.84 lakhs respectively. It procured from the affiliated primary societies cloth valued at Rs. 115.11 lakhs during the

year besides producing cloth worth Rs. 8.34 lakhs in the production centres run by it. The cloth sold through a network of 149 sales depots opened within and outside the State was of the order of Rs. 128.73 lakhs. The Society maintained 4 pattern making and weaving factories, 1 central godown and 22 yarn units during the year. It also maintained calendering and bleaching plant at Mangalagiri.

The Hyderabad Handloom Weavers Central Co-operative Association Ltd., Hyderabad had 158 members on its rolls and a paid up share capital of Rs. 16.61 lakhs at the end of the year. It purchased yarn worth Rs. 41.17 lakhs and sold yarn worth Rs. 37.52 lakhs to the affiliated primary societies during 1964-65. The value of cloth procured and sales effected by the association during the year were to the tune of Rs. 72.61 lakhs and Rs. 76.62 lakhs respectively. It also produced cloth worth Rs. 4.54 lakhs through its own production centres. It is running 69 sales depots, 3 pattern making and weaving factories, 2 central godowns and 3 yarn units.

The Textile Commissioner with a view to supply yarn to weavers at reasonable rates introduced a scheme linking the Apex Weavers Co-operative Societies with the mills for the supply of yarn. The Andhra Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society Ltd., Vijayawada and the Hyderabad Handloom Weavers Central Co-operative Association Ltd., Hyderabad were allotted monthly quotas of 1,208 and 383 bales of yarn respectively under the schemes. Under this scheme the Apex Weavers Co-operative Societies obtained yarn from the mills at ceiling prices and supplied to the affiliated primary weavers co-operative societies.

*Export Promotion Incentive Scheme.*—This scheme has been in force from 1st November, 1962 and is intended to increase exports of handloom fabrics. The chief exportable varieties produced in the State are "Madras Bleeding" and "Madras Handkerchiefs". Under the scheme exporters are given a cash incentive of 10 per cent in lieu of the 15 per cent import entitlements for the import of dyes and chemicals surrendered by them. The State has been given import licence to import dyes and chemicals to the extent of Rs. 22.23 lakhs upto 31st March, 1965.

As on 31st March, 1965 there were 860 primary cotton weavers' co-operative societies with a membership of 2.45 lakhs and a paid up share capital of Rs. 103.50 lakhs. The reserve fund and other funds built up by them amounted to Rs. 103.52 lakhs. Their working capital was of the order of Rs. 350.63 lakhs. They purchased yarn worth Rs. 510.44 lakhs to be given to the members for conversion into finished goods. The amount paid to the members by way of wages was Rs. 258.22 lakhs during the year. The value of cloth produced by these societies during the year was Rs. 867.30 lakhs as against cloth worth Rs. 801.24 lakhs during the previous year. They effected sales of cloth through their 383 sales depots to an extent of Rs. 870.56 lakhs as against sales amounting to Rs. 809.41 lakhs during the previous year.

During the year 1964-65, the Reserve Bank of India fixed credit limits to the tune of Rs. 115.49 lakhs to 14 Central Banks and the Andhra Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society Ltd., Vijayawada

and to an extent of Rs. 20.72 lakhs to 7 Central Banks in the Telangana region. The amounts disbursed by the Central Banks to weavers' co-operative societies during the year were of the order of Rs. 92.06 lakhs in the Andhra region and Rs. 26.75 lakhs in the Telangana region.

For the year 1964-65 an amount of Rs. 89.84 lakhs was provided for implementation of handloom development schemes. The entire amount was utilised. During the year share-capital loans to an extent of Rs. 9.99 lakhs were disbursed and 11,070 members were admitted into the co-operative fold. An amount of Rs. 59.23 lakhs was granted towards rebate on sales of handloom cloth.

*Housing colonies.*—There were 25 housing colony schemes for the construction of 1,353 houses involving a cost of Rs. 52.33 lakhs. These include the scheme at Bhaggeswaram for the renovation of 32 existing houses of weaver members. Upto 31st March, 1965, 1,062 houses were constructed in 21 colonies. The remaining houses were at various stages of construction.

*Spinning Mills.*—Three Co-operative Spinning Mills were functioning in the State at Guntakal, Hyderabad and Chirala with a total spindleage of 44,172. They supply the yarn requirements of the weavers through the Apex Weavers Co-operative Societies thus reducing the dependence of the weavers on joint stock mills.

Five more co-operative societies have been registered for the setting up spinning mills in the State during 1963-64 and 1964-65 at the following places.

- (1) Rajahmundry.
- (2) Vijayawada.
- (3) Narasannapet.
- (4) Nellore.
- (5) Puttur.

Of these, the societies registered at Rajahmundry and Nellore started functioning. All the mills have applied for the grant of industrial licences during the year.

*The Andhra Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd., Guntakal.*—The mill had a membership of 449 of which the weavers societies numbered 447. It has a paid up share-capital of Rs. 53.34 lakhs as on 31st March, 1965. The State Government contributed a sum of Rs. 17,99,000 towards the share-capital of the mill and the balance of Rs. 35.34 lakhs was contributed by the Andhra Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society Ltd., Vijayawada and the primary weavers co-operative societies in the Andhra region. The mills had a spindleage of 19,928 and it produced yarn valued at Rs. 91.03 lakhs during the year.

*The Netha Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd., Hyderabad.*—There were 103 members in the mill with a paid up share-capital of Rs. 20.14 lakhs. The amount contributed by the State Government in the share-capital of the mill was Rs. 12.30 lakhs. The balance of the share-capital was contributed by the Hyderabad Handloom Weavers Central Co-operative Societies Ltd., Hyderabad and the primary weaving

co-operative societies in the Telangana region. With 12,064 spindles installed, the mill produced yarn worth Rs. 47.64 lakhs during the year.

*The Chirala Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd., Chirala.*—The mill commenced production in February, 1963. It has a spindleage of 12,180. There were 523 members in the mill and its paid up share capital was Rs. 19.44 lakhs as on 31st March, 1965. The State Government contributed a sum of Rs. 9.87 lakhs towards the share-capital of the mill. The balance of Rs. 9.57 lakhs was contributed by the Andhra Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society Ltd., Vijayawada, the Andhra Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd., Guntakal, primary weavers co-operative societies in the Andhra region and individuals. The yarn produced by the mill during the year 1964-65 was valued at Rs. 27.83 lakhs.

*Wool Industry.*—There are about 35,000 woollen handlooms in the State of which 22,167 looms have been brought into the co-operative fold.

*The Hyderabad Wool Industrial Central Co-operative Society.*—This is an apex wool weavers' co-operative society to which the primary wool weavers' societies in the Telangana region are affiliated. It arranges for supply of wool to its member-societies and marketing of their finished goods. The society had 61 members and a paid up share-capital of Rs. 1.52 lakhs as on 31st March, 1965, including Rs. 68,000 contributed by State Government. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh was sanctioned to the society towards its working capital during 1964-65. The wool apex society secures bulk orders from Government departments and others and executes them through the primary wool weavers' societies. During the year it procured cumblies worth Rs. 5.03 lakhs and sold cumblies worth Rs. 4.63 lakhs. It had two inter-State and 4 internal sales depots.

There were 115 primary wool weavers' co-operative societies in the State with a membership of 22,167 as on 31st March, 1965. Their paid-up share-capital and working capital were of the order of Rs. 4.15 lakhs and Rs. 21.10 lakhs respectively. The societies produced cumblies worth Rs. 58.26 lakhs and sold cumblies worth Rs. 69.27 lakhs during the year. The wages paid to the members amounted to Rs. 22.60 lakhs. For marketing their finished goods, the societies were maintaining 68 sales depots. During the year share-capital loans to an extent of Rs. 35,000 and working capital loans to the tune of Rs. 79,500 were sanctioned to the societies.

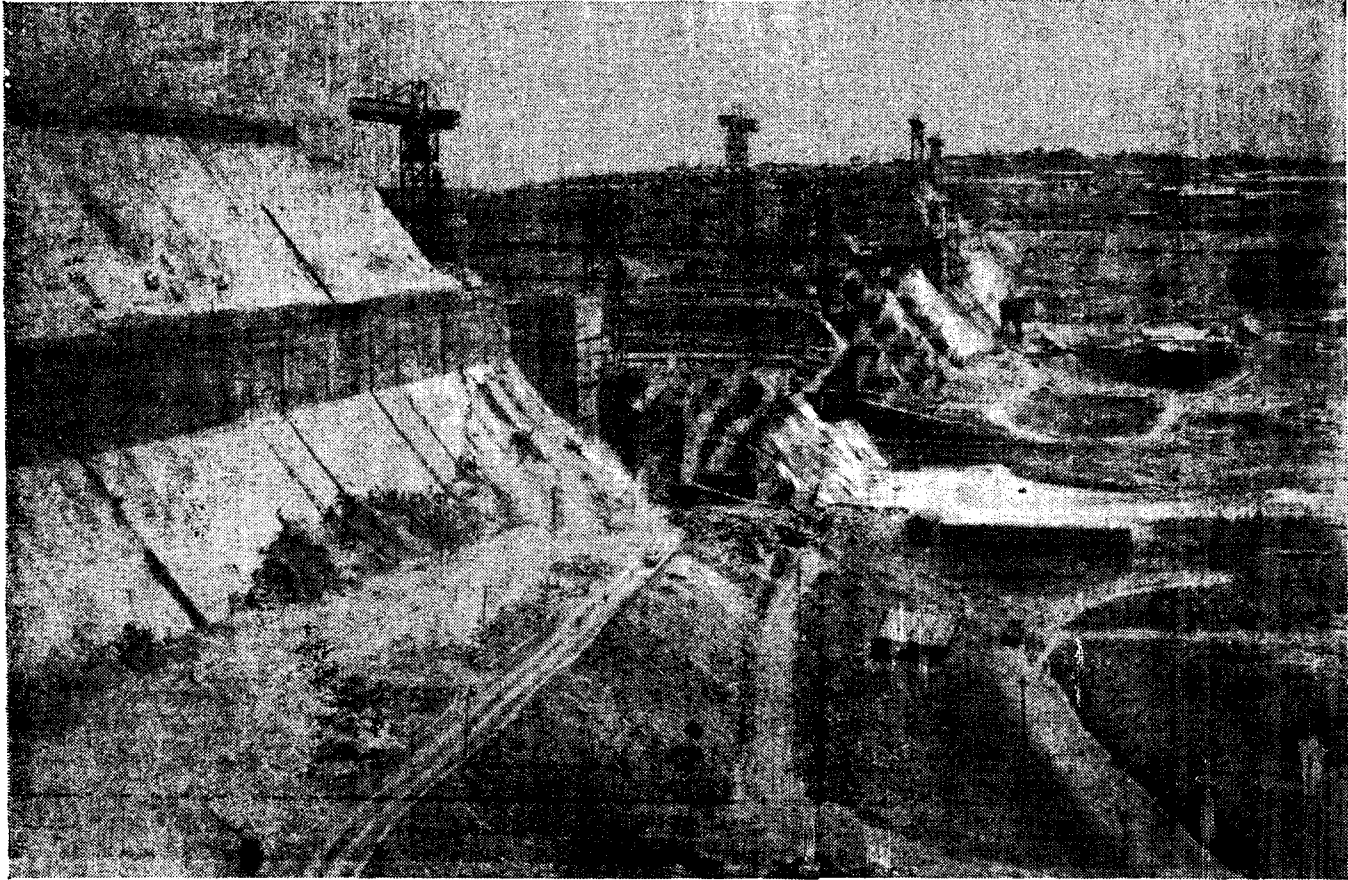
*Silk Industry.*—The number of silk handlooms in the State is estimated to be 5,800. So far 2,256 looms have been brought into the fold of 23 silk weavers' co-operative societies. Their paid up share-capital and working capital amounted to Rs. 1.00 lakh and Rs. 4.91 lakhs respectively as on 31st March, 1965. During the year they produced cloth worth Rs. 3.51 lakhs and sold cloth worth Rs. 3.41 lakhs.

*Supply of Art Silk Yarn.*—During the year essentiality certificates were issued to the two apex societies, viz., the Andhra Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society Ltd., Vijayawada and the Hyderabad Handloom Weavers' Central Co-operative Association Ltd., Hyderabad and 246 Master Weavers Associations for import of art silk yarn.

The following statistical information is exhibited in Volume II of this report :—

- (1) Statement showing the progress of expenditure incurred on plan schemes upto the end of March, 1965.
- (2) Statement showing orders placed by the Stores Purchase Department during 1964-65 (category-wise).
- (3) Statement showing orders placed by various Departments of Government of Andhra Pradesh on the rate contracts entered into by the Stores Purchase Department during 1964-65.
- (4) Statement showing orders placed by the Stores Purchase Department on the rate contract of the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals during 1964-65.





GENERAL VIEW OF NAGARJUNA SAGAR DAM.

## CHAPTER XVI PUBLIC WORKS

### MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION PROJECTS.

#### NAGARJUNASAGAR PROJECT:

Nearly 75.6% of the construction of the Dam and 41.5% of the excavation of main canals was completed upto the end of the year (1964-65).

*Dam.*—Masonry was in progress in blocks 5, 7, 10, 12, 13, 16, 25, 27 to 30, 32, 36 to 52, 59, 66, 67, 69, 70 and 76 of main Dam in right side training wall and right canal training wall. The masonry and concrete laid during the year was 21.08 m. cft. and that from commencement 144.22 m.cft. working out to 75.6% of the total estimated work-load of 190.25 m.cft. The quantity of earthwork banking for left earth dam done during the year was 18.50 m.cft. and from that commencement 33.49 m.cft., working out 57.2% of the estimated work-load of 58.57 m.cft. Earthwork banking for right earth dam has been taken up in October 1964 and the quantity of work done during the year was 1.66 m.cft. working out to 7.8% of the estimated work-load of 21.17 m.cft.

*Right Canal.*—Excavation of main canal was in progress in the first 57 miles excepting for a few gaps at sides of cross-masonry works. The total quantity of earthwork excavation including the rocks completed till the end of March 1965 was 7256.33 lakh cft. against the total work-load of 17888.67 lakhs cft. representing a progress of 41.7% of the total work-load. Excavation of the first bore of the set of twin tunnels horse-shoe in shape was about to complete except for a portion of much removal and overbreaks, etc., which will be completed by the end of the year 1965-66. In view of the additional funds allotted to the Project for the Third Five-Year Plan period it is proposed to complete all the works in blocks 1 to 10 completely by the end of June, 1966 for letting out water into these blocks for 4.92 lakh acres. The excavation work on branch canals under block No. 6, *i.e.*, Zulakallu branch canal Guntur, branch canal in block No. 10 and branch canal block No. 11 was progressing according to schedule. The total quantity of earthwork done to the end of the year was 1,78,674 units of 1,000 cft. Out of the total number of 57 sluices provided in the revised estimate (20 works 19 upto M. 52/5, 1 at M.57/0 are programmed to be completed by the end of June, 1966) one off-take sluice at M.7/0 was completed and the works on 17 structures were in progress. The total number of masonry structures provided in the revised estimate for the entire right canal unit in the first phase was 250 and out of which it was proposed to complete 81 structures upto M. 57/2 (73 upto M. 52/5+8 beyond M. 52.5 upto 57/2+330) by the end of June, 1966. The total number of works taken up for execution by the end of the year was 75 numbers and out of which the construction of 28 structures has been completed and 47 structures were at various stages of progress. Construction of subdivisional camp buildings at

Macherla, Chilakaluripet, Addanki, Santhagudipadu, Sattanapally, Lingamguntla, Kurichedu, Ipur, Chimakurthi, Phirangipuram, Tripurankam was in progress. Construction of further additional buildings at Hill Colony, Right Bank Colony and Macherla was in progress. The work on investigation and alignment of field channels upto March, 1965 was 8580 miles against the total work-load of 8800 miles. Also the works of alignment of field channels in the tobacco area newly included in the ayacut of block No. II were taken up and the progress achieved was 130 miles against the total work-load of 200 miles.

*Left Canal.*—The excavation of the left main canal was in good progress in the 1st structure of 75 miles except gaps at sites of cross-masonry works. In terms of quantity, the total earthwork completed during the year was 615.20 lakh cft. The excavation of left canal tunnel 7500' long, 32' dia horse-shoe in section in Mile-3 of Nagarjunasagar left canal costing Rs. 226.86 lakhs, was physically completed.

The construction of majar aqueduct across river Halia in mile 12 of Nagarjunasagar left bank canals was physically completed except for some minor items. In addition to this, the work on Chinnapalem aqueduct, Musi aqueduct, Vemulapalli and Nidamanoor aqueducts was in good progress. In addition to the above works 12 under tunnels, 11 bridges, off-take regulator at Ch. 1407 in mile 27 in full regulator at Ch. 1391.30 in mile 27, regulator-cum-cart bridge at Ch. 2313.70 mile 44, regulator for the 13th branch canal at Ch. 3786.26 in mile 72, canal escape at Ch. 1390.00 in mile 27, Devalapalli surplus escape regulator in Mile 27, 6 pipe under tunnels at Ch. 304; 603; 2334.50; 2371.25; 2839.00; and 2855.00 were in good progress. Due to change of location in site the work was stopped and proposals for letting out the work at new Ch. 62.00 have been approved by Government recently. Twenty numbers of off-take sluices were in good progress.

Out of 71 numbers of masonry structures on the left canals 20 structures have been completed to the end of March, 1965 and 60 structures were in good progress.

All the camp buildings at Jaggayyapet, Kodad, Pongode, Gonapavaram, Huzurnagar have been completed. The construction of buildings at Miryalaguda, Tripuravaram, Kondrapole, Regulagadda and Advidevulapalli was in progress. The construction of magzin and extension to testing laboratory at Miryalguda were in progress.

The works on construction of branches and distributaries were also in good progress in blocks 1 to 6 and 7, 10 and 13th branch canal. In terms of quantity, the total earth-work done to end of March, 1965 was 236.50 lakh cft. In addition to this, 23 structures in block 3 and five structures in block 6 have been completed to end of March, 1965. Machinery worth Rs. 163.00 lakhs was procured during the period under report.

*Public Participation.*—In pursuance of the accepted policy of encouraging public participation in River Valley projects, the Bharat Sevak Samaj was entrusted with canal works. Labour contract corporation societies were also granted certain concessions to encourage their participation. Greater participation of labour co-operative

societies is expected in the coming years when the excavation of branches and distributaries would be in full swing.

*Development.*—An area of 9.66 lakhs acres under the right canal and 4.56 lakh acres under the left canal was localised by the end of March 1965. Two agricultural research stations one at Amara-vathi in Guntur district on the right side for black soils and the other at Garikapadu in Krishna district on the left side for red soils, were functioning in order to evolve a suitable cropping pattern and also to draw up the manurial and irrigation schedules.

There were 32 demonstration farms in Project by the end of March, 1965. The demonstration farms are eligible for 100% financial assistance from Centre.

*Land Acquisition.*—Acquisition of land is pre-requisite to proceed with the excavation of main canal branches and distributaries and field channels for proper utilisation of irrigation potential to be created by June, 1966.

Consequent on the launching of accelerated programme, with a view to supply water to blocks 1 to 10 of R. B. C. and 1 to 6 of L. B. C. and to make available the required lands to P. W. D. for excavation of branches, distributaries, minor and sub-minor, etc. the Government have sanctioned 18 land acquisition units in addition to the six land acquisition units already functioning on R. B. C. and L. B. C.

The progress achieved in this direction during the year is indicated below :—

<i>Details.</i>	<i>Programme for 1964-65.</i>		<i>Progress made during the year 1964-65.</i>	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			ACRES.	ACRES.
Right Main Canal including branches and distributaries and field channels. .. ..			9085	5694
Left Main Canal including branches and distributaries and field channels. .. ..			4478	2520

*Rehabilitation.*—Out of 54 submercible villages, shifting of the population of 11 villages comprising 460 families to the 9 rehabilitation centres, already set up by the Project and arrangements were well under way to shift another 13 villages comprising of 1582 families to the above centres and the shifting is expected to be completed by June, 1965.

*Labour Welfare.*—A Labour Officer assisted by the required staff is in-charge of the welfare of the labour community. The labour engaged on works during the year under report was of the order of 20,000 to 30,000. Amenities such as street lighting, purified and filtered water supply, sanitation, medical aid have been provided in the labour colonies for the welfare of the community. In addition, an

Employment Exchange Officer-cum-Personnel Officer was posted at Dam site, for recruitment of personnel of various trades as per the demands of the Project.

*Rehabilitation of East Pakistan Refugees.*—A rehabilitation camp for rehabilitation of 5500 refugee families from East Pakistan was opened in Nagarjunasagar Dam. 52 families consisting of 2162 members arrived at Dam site. The strength at the end of the year 1964-65 was 442 in 113 families.

*Budget and Expenditure.*—The final grant for 1964-65 for Nagarjunasagar Project was Rs. 1400 lakhs. The following is the statement of accounts of the Project to end of March, 1965.

<i>Unit.</i>	<i>Amount of the Project estimate.</i>	<i>Final grant for 1964-65.</i>	<i>Expenditure to end of 3/65 during 1964-65.</i>
	Rs in lakhs		
Dam. . . . .	4,764.00	800.00	833.00
Right Canals. . . . .	4,774.00	350.00	316.28
Left Canals... . . . .	4,415.00	250.00	250.72
Total. . . . .	13,953.00	1,400.00	1,400.00

The entire allotment of Rs. 1400 lakhs was spent during the year under report.

#### POCHAMPAD PROJECT:

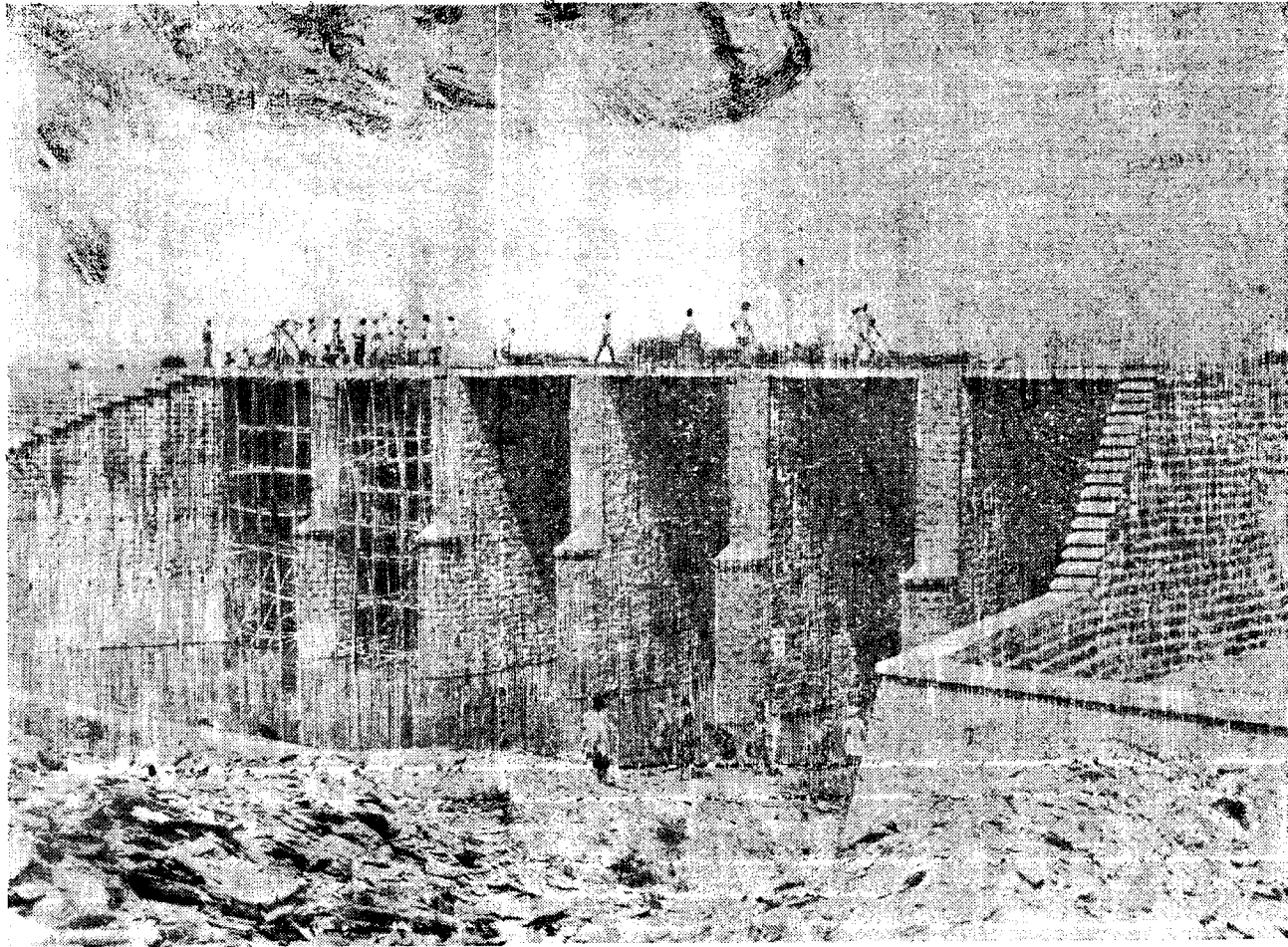
The Pochampad Project as technically cleared by the Planning Commission is estimated to cost Rs. 4010 lakhs. The following is the progress of works at the end of March, 1965.

An expenditure of Rs. 101.62 lakhs was incurred on the works of Pochampad project during the financial year 1964-65. Detailed surveys of camp at Damsite, roads and buildings were completed. About 1087 acres have been acquired. About 19,295 units of masonry work of spillway and non-spillway portion of the Dam was completed by the end of the year under report. About 6,299 units of earthen dam embankment was completed. For taking up work on earth dam on large scale, machinery was not received as the necessary foreign exchange was not released. An amount of Rs. 15.74 lakhs was spent on the construction of buildings by the end of March, 1965.

#### SRISAILAM HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT:

The Srisailam Hydro-Electric Project is located across the narrow-gorge of Krishna River, a mile downstream of Pathalaganga bathing ghat. The site is 60 miles away from Markapur, (Kurnool district) which is the nearest railway station. The project as technically cleared by the Planning Commission is estimated to cost Rs. 45.75 crores and is in its preliminary stages of construction.

Stripping of foundations for main Dam is completed and excavation foundation for main Dam power house and spillway channel is in progress.



NAGARJUNA SAGAR RIGHT CANAL — WORK IN PROGRESS.

Excavation of diversion tunnel of heading section of 34' X 18' is completed upto 776' length at entrance and 536' length at exit. The work on excavation of diversion channel capable of discharging 10,000 c/s. is in good progress.

*Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation.*—The work of land acquisition and rehabilitation for the land falling under the F. R. L. contour of the reservoir has been taken up.

The work on residential and non-residential buildings and approach roads to dam site are nearing completion. A 33 KV line from Kurnool to Srisailam was completed.

*Permanent Bridge.*—The location and design features of the bridge have been referred for examination to the Central Water and Power Commission and the report from the Central Water and Power Commission is awaited.

*Expenditure.*—The expenditure on the project to end of March, 1965 during the year 1964-65 is indicated below :

<i>Details.</i>	<i>Amount.</i> Rs. in lakhs.
(1)	(2)
Civil works .. .. .	281.17
Transmission Line and Construction .. .. .	32.13
Total. .. .. .	313.30

[Statement

In addition to the above three major projects, the work on the following medium projects also is in progress, the details of which are furnished below :

Sl. No.	Name of the Project, location and the year of commencement.	Estimated cost.	Amount spent during the year.	Ayacut	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		Rupees in lakhs.	Rupees in lakhs.	Acres.	
1.	Vamsadhara, Patapatnam Taluk, Srikakulam District, 1964.	1,897.37	1.58	2,76,750 first crop 20,000 second crop. 86,000 jute.	The technical clearance of Government of India is awaited.
2.	Narayanapuram Anicut Scheme across Nagavalli River, Srikakulam District, 1954.	96.00	0.02	32,000 stabilising the existing wet. 5,000 new.	Scheme physically completed.
3.	Paidigam Project, Sompeta Taluk, Srikakulam District, 1959.	12.00 +3.50 - .30	3.75	3,250 existing 200 new.	Scheme physically completed.
4.	Denkada Anicut Scheme across Champavathi River, Visakhapatnam District, 1959.	16.00	0.80	51,000 existing 1,000 new.	..
5.	Varaha Reservoir Scheme, across Varaha River, Narsipatnam Taluk, Visakhapatnam District, 1963.	38.44	0.25	4,000 existing 2,100 new.	..
6.	Torrigedda Pumping Scheme, East Godavari District, 1958.	86.33	2.01	15,400	Water will be pumped from Godavari River. The Scheme is physically completed.



7.	Prakasam Barrage Project, Vijayawada, Krishna District.	370.00	2.70	10,50,000 existing 1,10,000 new.	The work was completed on the project and it came into full commission for the promotion of agriculture and transport facilities.
8.	Paleru Bitragunta Supply Channel across Paleru river near Jillalamudi Nellore District, 1959.	25.22	0.50	5,500	The work was completed.
9.	Kanpur Canal Scheme, Stage-1, Kovvur Taluk, Nellore District.	69.69	7.99	17,000 first Stage. 78,000 total.	The approval of the Central Water and Power Commission obtained.
10.	Improvements to K. C. Canal on the Tungabhadra river in Kurnool District, 1954.	754.00	27.86	2,78,000	By the end of second Plan an expenditure of Rs. 589.30 lakhs was incurred. Rs. 100 lakhs were provided in Third Plan. 2,23,779 acres of ayacut was developed in 1964-65.
11.	Zurreru Reservoir Scheme, Kurnool District, 1959.	..	..	18,000	The work was completed. And extra 546 acres were developed during the year.
12.	Thungabhadra Low Level Canal, near Hospet, 1945.	1,244.00	2.31	1,48,725	The excavation of low level canal, construction of masonry works major and minor distributaries and field channels completed. Water was supplied to 1,35,864 acres.
18.	Thungabhadra High Level Canal, Andhra Pradesh Portion, Anantapur District, 1959.	1,180.00 598.00	349.51	A.P. 1,19,115	The first stage of the scheme is expected to be completed by June, 1966.
		1,778.00			

Sl.No.	Name of the Project, location and the year of commencement.	Estimated cost.	Amount spent during the year.	ayacut	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		Rupees in lakhs.	Rupees in lakhs.	Acres.	
14.	Vattigedda Project, Parvathipuram Taluk, Srikakulam District, 1963.	77.00	0.44	4,000 existing. 6,000 new.	..
15.	Tandava Reservoir Scheme, Gantavari Kothagudem, Visakhapatnam District, 1964.	199.4	1.55	35,000	..
16.	Pampa Reservoir Scheme, Tuni Taluk, East Godavari District, 1964.	46.44	0.03	9,567 existing. 1,159 new.	..
17.	Gosthani Reservoir Scheme, Srungavarapukota Taluk, Visakhapatnam District, 1963.	457.00	29.29	13,478 existing.	..
18.	Kaddam Project, Khanapur Taluk, Adilabad District, 1949-1958.	601.00	9.02	65,000	..
19.	Swarna Project, Nirmal Taluk, Adilabad District.	48.00	8.34	9,130	The work is expected to be completed by the end of Third Plan period.
20.	Ramadugu Project, Nizamabad District. About 8 miles east of Dichapalli Village, 1961.	301.00	4.92	3,800 I crop. 1,500 II crop.	The work is in good progress.
21.	Lakhnapur Project, Pargi Taluk, Hyderabad District, 1961.	21.00	0.93	2,600	

22.	Juntapalli Project, Tandur Taluk, Hyderabad District, 1959.	16.00	4.60	2,100 I crop 350 II crop.	
23.	Rajolibanda Diversion Scheme, Alampur Taluk, Mahaboobnagar District.	336.00	16.97	4,500 Irrigation Perennial. 34,600 Khariff. 48,000 Rabi dry.	Construction of canals was completed. Water was let out for irrigation for 40,000 acres.
24.	Salivagu Project, Pakal Taluk, Warangal District, 1960.	23.00	2.48	2,100 I crop 750 II crop	The Project was physically completed.
25.	Musi Project, Suryapet Taluk, Nalgonda of District, 1957.	282.00	6.79	38,000 1st crop 3,750 2nd crop.	The Project is almost completed.
26.	Lankasagar Project, Madhira Taluk, Khammam District, 1963.	81.00	2.63	5,100	..
27.	Nallavagu Project, Narayanakhed Taluk, Medak District, 1963.	39.00	0.04	5,100 1st crop. 300 2nd crop. 800 Rabi.	..
28.	Kotipallivagu Project, Vikarabad Taluk, Hyderabad District, 1964.	50.065	..	7,750 1st crop. 7,750 2nd crop.	..
29.	Kinnerasani Project, Borgampad Taluk, Khammam District.	184.50 Stage I. 346-00 Stage II.	75.07	10,000	Water supply is proposed to the Fertiliser Factory and Thermal Station.

## FUTURE PROJECTS.

It is proposed to take up the following Projects during the Third and Fourth Five-Year Plans.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project.	Estimated Cost.	Proposed Irrigation.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Rupees in lakhs.	Acres.	
1.	Panasanandivada Project, Palakonda Taluk, Srikakulam District.	84.00	49,800 new, stabilisation of the existing wet ayacut under open head channels.	The scheme has been recommended as new scheme in the Fourth Plan.
2.	Yelleru Reservoir Scheme, Peddapuram Taluk, East Godavari District.	197.00	10,000 new. 15,000 2nd crop.	Flood Control Scheme. Relief from submersion of some villages and 74,000 acres of ayacut. Technical clearance of Central Water and Power Commission awaited.
3.	Yerrakalva Reservoir Scheme, Polavaram Taluk, West Godavari district.	65.00	4,500 2nd crop.	Flood Control Scheme. Relief from submersion of 9,000 acres of ayacut. Relief from submersion of some villages, roads and railway line. Scheme awaits technical clearance from the Central Water and Power Commission.
4.	Tammileru Reservoir Scheme, Chintalapudi Taluk, West Godavari District.	121.00	16,000 new.	Relief from submersion of 7,700 acres of ayacut in 17 villages. Awaits technical clearance from Central Water and Power Commission.

5.	Kovvada Kalva, Polavaram Taluk, West Godavari District.	99.58	4,180 existing. 3,820 new.	..
6.	Improvements to Upputeru river, Krishna District.	586.00	28,660	Relief from submersion.
7.	Daggupadu Channel, Krishna Dis- trict from the Krishna River above the Prakasam Barriage, Guntur District.	95.00	20,600	..
8.	Kavali Channel Scheme, Kavali Taluk, Nellore District.	92.00 Stage I.	22,000 Stage I.	..
9.	Gandipalem Project, Udayagiri Taluk, Nellore district.	97.00	10,000	This is proposed to be taken up during the Fourth Five-Year Plan.
10.	Kalyani Reservoir Scheme, Chittoor District.	31.68	2,880	This is an irrigation project. Some water will be utilised to Tirupati town.
11.	Kalahasti or Annampalli Reservoir, Puttur Taluk, Chittoor District.	23.00	2,800	..
12.	Cheyzeru Reservoir, Rajampet Taluk, Cuddapah District.	86.76	10,200 1st crop. 2,500 2nd crop.	The scheme is proposed to be taken up in the Fourth Five-Year Plan.
13.	Pulivendala Scheme, Jammalama- dugu Taluk, Cuddapah District.	153.00	21,000	Proposed to be taken up during the Fourth Five-Year Plan.
14.	Gajuladinni Project, Prthikonda Taluk, Kurnool District.	97.44	11,500	Proposed to be taken up during the Fourth Five-Year Plan.
15.	Varadarajaswami Gudi Project, Nandikotkur Taluk, Kurnool District.	50.00	21,500 new. 3,000 stabilisation of existing wet.	..
16.	Somasila Project, Cuddapah District	106.00	1,92,000 existing. 4,09,000 new.	..

**FUTURE PROJECTS (Contd.)—**

Sl.No.	Name of the project.	Estimated Cost.	Proposed Irrigation	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
17.	Suddavagu Project, Madhole Taluk, Adilabad District.	60.00	18,000	Proposed to be taken up during the Fourth Five-Year Plan.
18.	Satnala Project, Adilabad District.	35.00	5,000 1st crop. 1,000 2nd crop.	Proposed to be taken up during the Fourth Five-Year Plan.
19.	Peddavagu Project, Asifabad Taluk, Adilabad District.	500.00	33,000	This is a flood control scheme and relief from submersion of 33 villages, and protection to the railway track and water supply to industrial area, Kagaznagar and Asifabad town.
20.	Mulavagu Project, Sirisilla Taluk, Karimnagar District.	21.00	2,700 1st crop. 500 2nd crop.	Clearance from the Central Water and Power Commission awaited.
21.	Akeru Project, Mahaboobabad Taluk Warangal District.	67.00	8,600	..
22.	Peddavagu Project, Paloncha Taluk, Khammam District.	24.00	3,000 1st crop. 600 2nd crop.	Proposed to be taken up during the Fourth Five-Year Plan.
23.	Remodelling Nizamsagar Canal.	122.00	30,000 1st crop.	Proposed to be taken up during the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

**MINOR IRRIGATION PROGRAMME :**

Under minor irrigation programme of the Public Works Department, an outlay of Rs. 1250 lakhs was originally made for the Third Five-Year Plan. The outlay fixed for Third Plan was Rs. 1808.50 lakhs under minor irrigation, Public Works Department. It is estimated that an additional area of 5.08 lakh acres will be brought under irrigation. The expenditure incurred during the first 3 years of Third Plan was Rs. 149.61, Rs. 251.61 and Rs. 420.63 lakhs. The achievement during the first 3 years of Third Plan is 342 lakh acres. The provision originally made for minor irrigation programme of Public Works Department for 1964-65 was Rs. 385 lakhs. An additional Central assistance of Rs. 80.00 lakhs was subsequently provided for accelerating the minor irrigation programme during the course of the year. Thus the Plan ceiling for the year 1964-65 was fixed at Rs. 465 lakhs. The above amount was retained in final modifications also. It is estimated that an area of 1.12 lakh acres will be brought under irrigation during 1964-65.

**INTER-STATE AND DESIGNS DIRECTORATE :**

The Inter-State and Designs Directorate attached to the Office of the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) consists of the following four wings :—

- |                     |                             |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Inter-State wing | 2 Deputy Directors.         |
| 2. Designs wing     | 2 Deputy Directors (civil). |
| 3. Gaugings wing    | 1 Deputy Director.          |
| 4. Statistics wing  | 1 Statistical Officer.      |

All these four wings are functioning under the technical guidance of the Director of the rank of Superintending Engineer.

The Inter-State wing is attending to the correspondence matters pertaining to the allocation of water of the Krishna, Godavari, Vamsadhara, Pennar and Araniar rivers, with the neighbouring States of Madras, Mysore, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Maharashtra, the correspondence arising out of the announcement of Government of India's decision on the report of the Krishna and Godavari Commission on the allocation of Krishna and Godavari waters, preparation of detailed para-wise comments on the Union Minister's statement, dated 23-3-1963, chapter-wise comments on the Krishna Godavari Commission's Report, general comments on Krishna Godavari Commission's report, etc., preparation of irrigation potential of 40 river basins other than Krishna and Godavari basins in Andhra Pradesh, etc. This wing is manned by 2 Deputy Directors of the rank of Executive Engineers, 4 Assistant Directors of the rank of Assistant Engineers and other requisite staff.

The Designs wing consists of civil and mechanical designs. The civil designs branch is manned by 2 Deputy Directors of the rank of Executive Engineers and assisted by 4 Assistant Directors of the rank of Assistant Engineers and requisite staff. The Mechanical Designs wing is manned by one Deputy Director and 2 Assistant Directors with requisite staff. This wing is attending to the work of preparation of designs and estimates of the major and medium sized irrigation projects in Andhra Pradesh and render technical assistance to the field staff whenever found necessary.

The Gaugings wing is manned by one Deputy Director, and assisted by 11 Assistant Engineers with requisite staff for attending to the work of conducting the river gaugings. The Krishna Godavari Commission constituted by the Government of India has suggested to set up gauge and discharge observation sites at 11 places across the Krishna and Godavari rivers and their tributaries. It is in pursuance of this suggestion the Andhra Pradesh Government has set up 11 gauge stations for attending to the work of conducting daily discharge observations across the Godavari, Krishna and their tributaries, by current meter. Subsequently the K.G. commission in its report recommended that this work should be undertaken by a Central agency, viz., the Government of India itself. In pursuance of these recommendations all the 11 gauge sites have since been handed over to the Special Circle set up by the Central Water and Power Commission which is stationed at Hyderabad.

The Statistical wing is manned by one Statistical Officer of the rank of Executive Engineer, and is assisted by one Assistant Research Officer of the rank of Assistant Engineer and requisite staff. This wing is attending to the work of statistical analysis of the gauge and discharge data of the Krishna, Godavari and other rivers, rainfall runoff observations, etc.

*Engineering Digest.*—A journal of the Public Works, Highways, Electricity and Public Health, Engineering Departments known as the 'Engineering Digest' is being published. This journal is intended to serve as a medium of information to the staff of the departments and particularly on the advance of the up-to-date achievements in the various fields of engineering and difficulties overcome in the construction and maintenance, and useful economics affected in various projects.

#### **BUILDINGS :**

During the year under review 549 estimates were received out of which 378 estimates were given administrative sanction and 115 estimates were given technical sanction, 17 designs have been finalised in Chief Engineer (Buildings) Office alone.

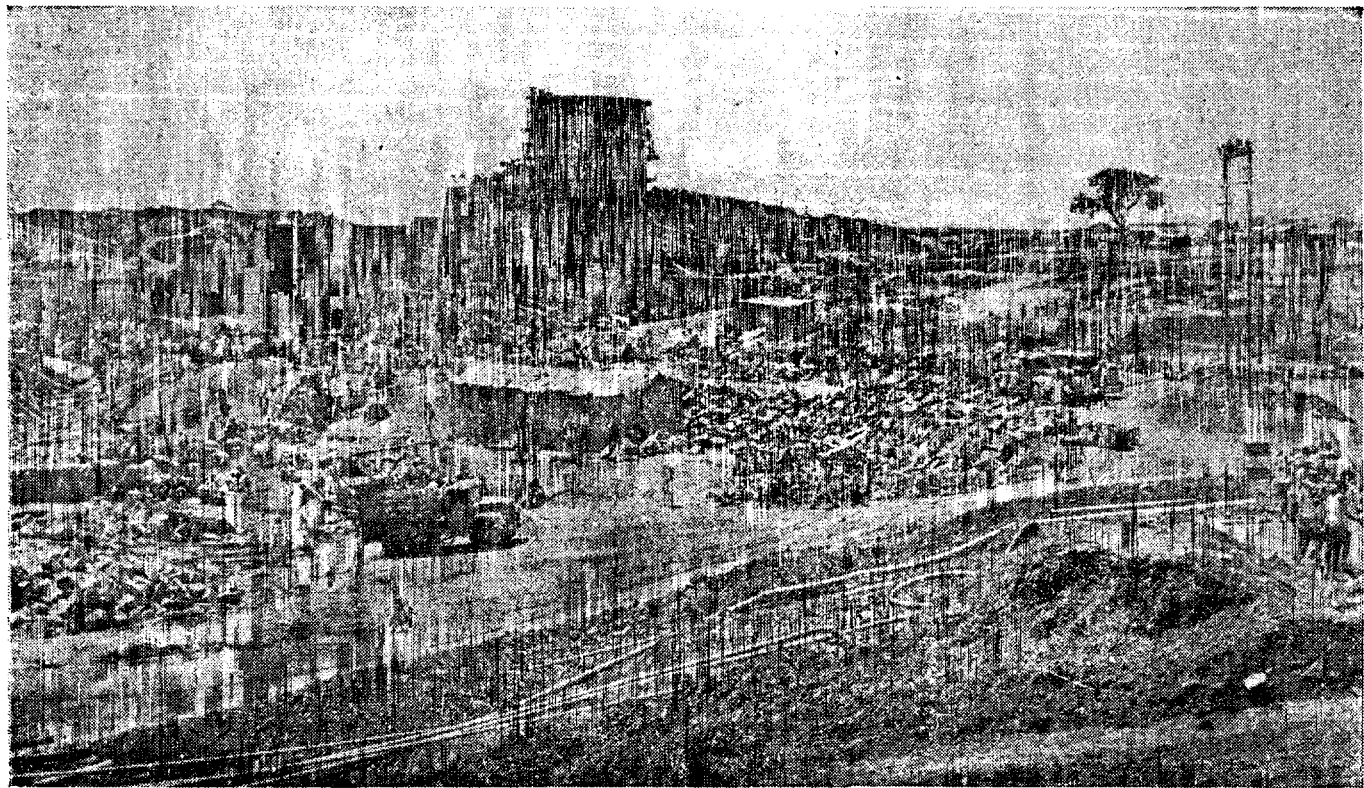
The Consulting Architect prepared 631 drawings of buildings works and furnished 5,363 white and blue prints of the drawings.

The grant for the Building Branch of the Public Works Department for 1964-65 was Rs. 616.39 lakhs and it was fully utilised.

Out of the above grant the expenditure on the medical buildings, throughout the State was approximately Rs. 45.50 lakhs. The amount utilised for the various housing schemes such as Rental Housing Schemes, M.I.G. Housing Schemes, etc., was Rs. 15.00 lakhs. The expenditure on buildings for General Education and Technical Education Department was Rs. 56.00 lakhs. In addition to the above expenditure on various buildings of other departments including expenditure on Manjira Water Supply Scheme and Hyderabad Water Works was approximately Rs. 219.00 lakhs. Apart from this the outlay on continuing schemes in respect of tourist Rest Houses in the State was Rs. 0.80 lakh.

Under the Crash Programme of the Government of India, the State Government have sanctioned a scheme for the construction of Godowns





MANJIRA PROJECT—MEDAK DISTRICT.

for storage of foodgrains at various places in the State costing Rs. 3.94 crores. The construction of works was taken up and expenditure to a tune of Rs. 80.00 lakhs (approximately) was incurred upto end of the year.

During the year the following are some of the important continuing schemes that have been under execution :—

Manjira Barrage Scheme, Salar Jung Museum, Sainik School Buildings, Korukonda, State Archives, E.S.I. Schemes, Zoological Park at Mir Alam Tank. Intensive Egg and Poultry Production-cum-Marketing Centre at Hyderabad, etc.

The Statement of important works that were in progress at the end of March 1965 as well as the buildings completed to end of March 1965 is given in Volume II of this report.

#### ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT:

The following works remained under the control of Government after transferring other works to the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board :

1. Construction, operation, maintenance and other related matters of (1) Machkund, (2) Thungabhadra Dam and (3) Hampi Power Stations ;
2. Upper Sileru Hydro-Electric Scheme ;
3. Investigation of new Schemes ; and
4. Planning.

#### GENERATING STATIONS.

*Machkund Hydro-Power Station.*—This is the 10th year of operation of the Machkund Hydro-Electric Station. It is a joint venture of Andhra and Orissa Governments sharing the power generated in the ratio of 70 : 30. The installed capacity of the station is 114.75 M.W.

The total units generated were 827.6 million units. The units sent out to Andhra were 660.0 million units and peak-load on Andhra feeder was 112 M.W. Orissa consumed 78.8 million units and peak-load on Orissa feeder was 15 M.W.

During the year, the work on the spillway section was completed and water was stored upto a level of 2738' as against the F.R.L. of 2740' (since revised to 2750'). It has been possible to run the station to its full capacity and sometimes to over-load capacity in spite of the Lake level being built up only of 2738' because the inflows into the reservoir were far in excess of those assumed in the Scheme Report.

*Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Scheme.*—The scheme consisting of Dam Power House and Hampi Power House is a joint scheme of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore Governments, the power being shared in the ratio of 80 : 20 respectively by the two States. This is the 9th year of operation of the Dam Power-House with an installed capacity of 18 M.W. (2 × 9) and 7th year for Hampi Power station of 18 M.W. (2 × 9). The 1st unit of the second stage was commissioned in February 1964 at Dam Power House. During 1964-65, the rest of the three units

each 9 M.W. of the 2nd stage were commissioned one at Dam Power-house and two at Hampi Power House, thus bringing the total installed capacity of the 2 stations to 72 M.W. Both the stations are running in parallel.

The peak-load of the Dam Power House recorded was 37 M.W. in October 1964, February 1965 and a peak-load of 28M.W. was obtained at Hampi Power House in December 1964. Total units generated at both stations were 300.87 million units and those sent out to Andhra Pradesh 233.22 million units.

*Project works.*—The 1st stage of Upper Sileru Hydro-Electric Scheme envisages installation of 2 sets of 60 M.W. each (total 120 M.W.).

Civil works on the following are in progress :

1. Diversion weir.
2. Left flank earthen Dam.
3. Intake regulators on the left flank.
4. Right flank earthen dyke.
5. Forebay earthen dam.
6. Forebay masonry dam in gorge portion.
7. Bank connection for forebay masonry.
8. Forebay embankment.
9. Flume channel.
10. Power house and Penstocks.
11. Tailrace channel.

The electrical machinery and equipment for the project costing about Rs. 1.5 crores is financed under Swiss Credit. Different Swiss Companies on which orders were placed are manufacturing the equipment. A major part of the manufacture of the generators, turbines, transformers and switchgear was completed and embedded parts were received at project site while more equipment is being shipped.

*Thungabhadra Hydro-Electric Scheme.*—During the year under review erection work of machinery under 2nd stage was completed and 8 units 9 M.W. each were commissioned as follows : The first units having already been commissioned during 1963-64 itself.

- 4th unit at Dam Power House 18-6-1964.
- 3rd unit at Hampi Power House 14-4-1964.
- 4th unit at Hampi Power House 9-6-1964.

*Machkund Hydro-Electric Scheme.*—As the scour gate of T.P. Dam was not operating freely the projections on the breast wall were chipped off. Other precautionary and security measures were taken and monthly maintenance is being regularly carried out.

*Investigation of New Schemes.*—Investigations have been carried out on the following schemes, during the year :

1. Pranahite.
2. Inchampalli.
3. Pochampad.



MAHARASHTRA

TUNGABHADRA DAM

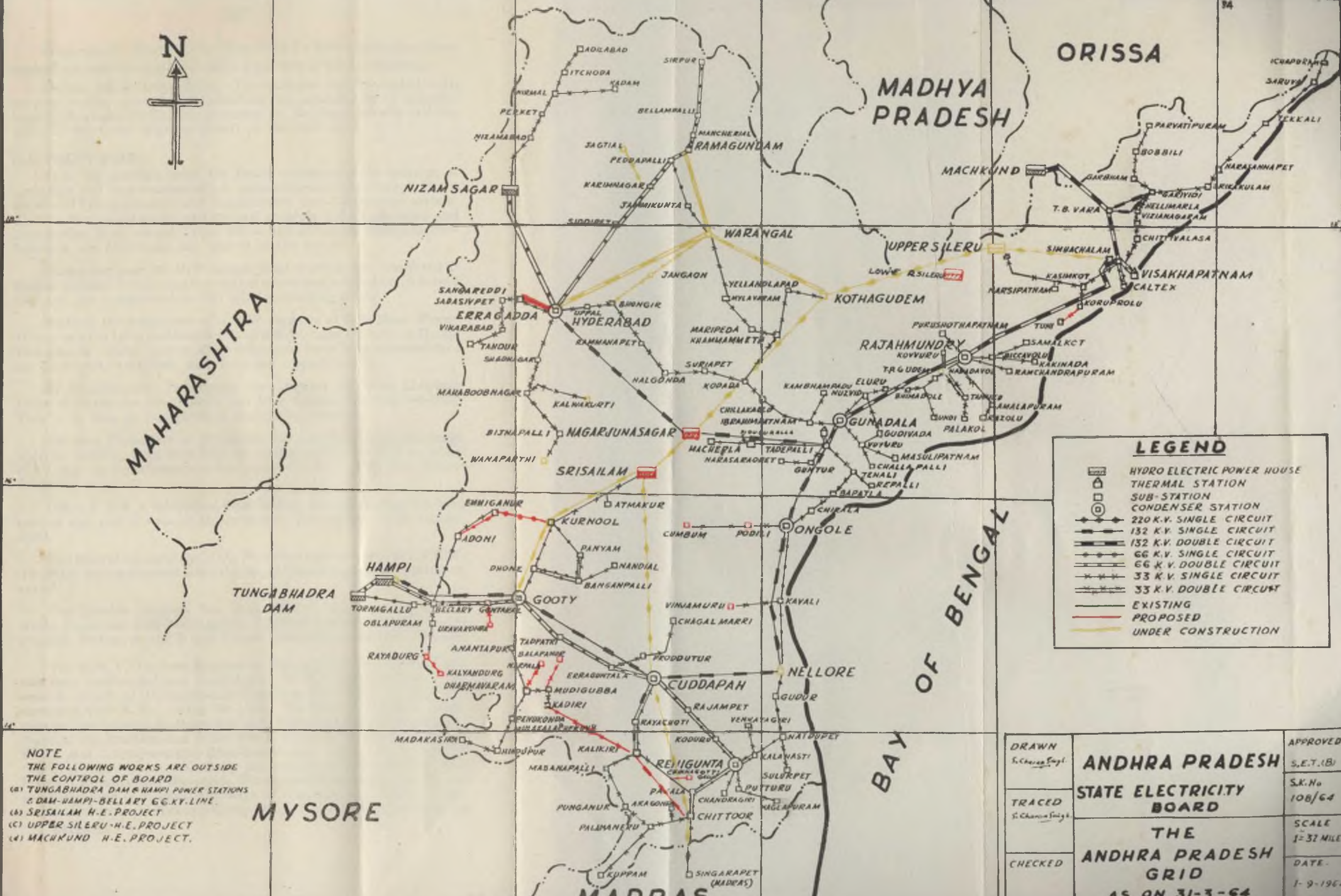
MYSORE

MADRAS

MADHYA PRADESH

ORISSA

BAY OF BENGAL



**LEGEND**

- HYDRO ELECTRIC POWER HOUSE
- THERMAL STATION
- SUB-STATION
- CONDENSER STATION
- 220 K.V. SINGLE CIRCUIT
- 132 K.V. SINGLE CIRCUIT
- 132 K.V. DOUBLE CIRCUIT
- 66 K.V. SINGLE CIRCUIT
- 66 K.V. DOUBLE CIRCUIT
- 33 K.V. SINGLE CIRCUIT
- 33 K.V. DOUBLE CIRCUIT
- EXISTING
- PROPOSED
- UNDER CONSTRUCTION

**NOTE**  
 THE FOLLOWING WORKS ARE OUTSIDE THE CONTROL OF BOARD  
 (a) TUNGABHADRA DAM & HAMPLI POWER STATIONS & DAM-HAMPLI-BELLARY 66 K.V. LINE.  
 (b) SRISAILAM H.E. PROJECT  
 (c) UPPER SILERU H.E. PROJECT  
 (d) MACHKUND H.E. PROJECT.

DRAWN S. Chandra Sengupta	<b>ANDHRA PRADESH STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD</b>	APPROVED S.E.T. (B)
TRACED S. Chandra Sengupta		S.K.No 108/64
CHECKED	<b>THE ANDHRA PRADESH GRID AS ON 31-3-64</b>	SCALE 1" = 32 MILES
		DATE 1-9-1964

Proposals for Fourth Five-Year Plan for Power Sector have been worked out and the report on 3rd Annual Power Survey finalised.

*Designs and Technical Office.*—The technical work connected with projects under control of Government was attended to by Superintending Engineer (Technical) Electrical on the electrical side and the office of the Chief Engineer (Civil) on the civil side.

#### ELECTRICITY BOARD :

As in the previous year, the Board continues to be incharge of operation and maintenance of all generating stations (except Machkund and Thungabhadra) and transmission and distribution system. Construction of all hydro and thermal projects and transmission and distribution lines, except Upper Sileru and Srisailam Hydro-Electric Schemes, are also under the control of the Board.

During the year, 80 M.W. steam plant erection was completed at Nellore thermal station and the station was commissioned on 19-8-1965 and put into commercial service after conducting tests.

Further, the fourth set of 9 M.W. capacity at T.B. Dam Powerhouse and the third and fourth sets of 9 M.W. capacity each at Hampi Powerhouse under second stage extensions have been commissioned on 18-6-1964, 14-4-1964 and 9-6-1944 respectively.

At Hussainsagar Powerhouse one number of Clarke Chapman boiler of 75,000 lbs./hr. capacity has been commissioned on 9-6-1944. This is to firm up the existing generating capacity.

The Gas Turbo sets at Erragadda have been put into full usage upto its capacity from 28-8-1965 by commissioning 15 M.V.A., 11/66 K.V. step up transformers in the place of 2 Nos. 7.5 M.V.A. transformers.

One 2.5 M.V.A. set shifted from Nellore Thermal station has been erected and put on bars at Hussainsagar Powerhouse in November, 1964.

The generating capacity of the Board has been raised to 291.8 M.W. The State has experienced acute shortage of power during the year under report.

Considerable progress has been achieved in execution of civil works connected with Kothagudem Thermal Station, Stage I, Ramagundam Station A and B and Upper Sileru-Hydro Electric Project.

The 66 K.V. line from Kurnool to Panyam Cements (44.68 K.M.) has been constructed and energised at 33 K.V. on 28-8-1964. The second circuit of Ramagundam-Hyderabad 66 K.V.D.C. line was energised (203 K.M.) during the year. Erection of 220 K.V. transmission line between Kothagudem and Nagarjunasagar is in advanced stage of construction and other 220 K.V. lines, Kothagudem-Upper Sileru and Nagarjunasagar-Srisailam-Madras border are in various stages of construction. Similarly the erection of D.C. 132 K.V. lines between Kothagudem-Warangal, Warangal-Ramagundam and Warangal-Hyderabad is in advanced stage of construction. Survey of Srisailam-Kurnool and Kurnool-Gooty 132 K.V. lines has been taken up.

Erection of 2 Nos. of 20 M.V.A. transformers at Hampi, 1 No. of 20 M.V.A. at Cuddapah, 2 Nos. of 15 M.V.A. at Erragadda, 1 No. of 20 M.V.A. at Nellore, 2 Nos. of 5 M.V.A. at Kovvur, has been completed during the year. Thus considerable progress has been achieved in various fields during the year.

*Achievements.*—The following are the achievements during the year 1964-65 :—

1. Number of towns and villages (including hamlets) electrified. . . . . 733.
2. H.T. and L.T. lines energised during the year 1964-65 :
 

182 K.V.	..	..	.. Nil.
66 K.V.	..	..	.. 44.68 K.M. S.C. (203.00 K.M. Ind circuit of Hyder- abad-Ramagundam D.C. 66 K.V. line was energised).
33 K.V.	..	..	.. 443.20 K.M
11 K.V.	..	..	.. 1571.11 K.M.
L.T. Lines	..	..	.. 2033.86 K.M.
Total ..	..	..	.. 4092.88 K.M.
3. Sub-stations energised .. .. . 25 (2 temporary).
4. Consumers connected :
 

L.T.	..	..	.. 46,635.
H.T.	..	..	.. 56.
5. (a) Number of units generated .. 1200.4 million KWH  
(b) Purchased from Madras .. 9.984 million KWH.
6. Number of units sold .. 894.045 million KWH
7. Total gross revenue for the year .. Rs. 1,277.19 lakhs.
8. Per capita consumption .. 23.0 units.

*Electrification of Towns and Villages.*—The total number of towns and villages electrified during the year and the total as on 31-3-1965 are given below :

Particulars.	Andhra.	Telan- gana.	Total.
At the end of First Plan .. .. .	675	13	688
At the end of Second Plan .. .. .	2,735	503	3,238
Electrified during 1961-62 .. .. .	514	330	844
Electrified during 1962-63 .. .. .	154	79	233
Electrified during 1963-64 .. .. .	159	168	327
Electrified during 1964-65 .. .. .	538	195	733
Total at the end of 1964-65 .. .. .	4,100	1,275	5,375
			+ 15†

† Fifteen villages electrified during previous year but how accounted for

*Consumers Served.*—The following consumers under various categories were connected during the year 1964-65:—

Category.	Number of consumers.
1. Domestic lighting and power .. ..	29,127
2. Non-domestic supply .. ..	7,266
3. Public lighting .. ..	369
4. Industrial .. ..	1,005
5. Agricultural .. ..	8,868
6. H.T. consumers .. ..	56

The total number of services connected during the year were 46,691 and the total number of services as on 31-3-1965 were 4,53,310.

*Pattern of Utilisation*—The variety of loads catered to by the Board include Oil Refineries, Ship Building, Ferro Manganese Factory, Jute Mills, Textile Mills, Collieries, Paper Mills, Spinning and Weaving Mills, Cement Factories, Electrical Motors, Meters and Equipments, Air Conditioners, Freigidaires, U-Foam Industries, Chemicals and Fertilisers, Machine Tools, Steel Rolling Mills, Sugar Factories, Furniture, Motor Cycle, Heavy Electricals and Synthetic Drugs, etc., industries, apart from lighting, commercial, agricultural and water works.

*Total Installed Capacity and Demand.*—The aggregate maximum demand reached to the end of 1964-65 was about 245 M.W. against an installed capacity of 291.8 M.W.

*Consumption.*—The units generated in 1964-65 were 1200.4 million K.W.H and the units sold to consumers were 894.045 million K.W.H. The per capita consumption has risen from 21.6 units to 23.00 only, due to inadequate generation capacity in the State.

*Commercial Extension Schemes*—During the year extension schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,096 lakhs have been sanctioned by the Board, Chief Engineers and the Superintending Engineers as against the last year's estimates totalling Rs. 549.19 lakhs.

*Purchases*—For the execution of sanctioned schemes, improvement works and maintenance of lines, etc., equipment and material worth about Rs. 11.116 crores have been ordered during the year by various officers of the Board.

#### PROGRESS OF CONSTRUCTION :

The following Circles were engaged in construction works.

All the five operation Circles Vizag, Vijayawada, Anantapur Hyderabad City and Rural were engaged in construction works upto 33 K.V. rating. The Transmission Lines: Construction Circles at Warangal and Cuddapah were incharge of all transmission sub-stations in Telangana and Andhra regions. Construction circles at Nellore, Kothagudem and Ramagundam were engaged on construction of Thermal Stations at these places.

**Central Diesel Stations.**—The central diesel stations of Nizamabad, Nirmal, Nizamsagar, Mahboobnagar and Trimulgherry were in service for giving peak-load relief.

**Commercial Activities.**—A total number of 1,229 schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,096 lakhs were sanctioned during the year 1964-65 as against 1,313 schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 549.19 lakhs in 1963-64. The commercial organisation at the division level has been strengthened making it possible to prepare schemes worth about Rs. 11 crores during the year. Thus advance action has been taken with regard to preparation of schemes for the IVth Plan rural electrification.

**Inter-State-Sale of Power.**—Supply of power from Madras State was continued to be availed at the following points.

1. H.T. Points of supply :
  - (a) Chittoor.
  - (b) Kuppam.
  - (c) Simharajapuram.
  - (d) Uttukottai.
2. L.T. points of supply :
  - (a) Lingamanaidu Kandriga.
  - (b) Hanumanthapuram.
  - (c) Desikuppam.
  - (d) Kapparanadugu.

**Load Development.**—The total number of consumers increased from 4,06,682 as on 31-3-1964 to 4,53,310 as on 31-3-1965.

The total maximum demand of the generating stations increased from 204 M.W. to 245 M.W.

The revenue receipts increased from Rs. 1,119.41 lakhs as on 31-3-1964 to Rs. 1,254.28 lakhs by 31-3-1965, the increase being mainly due to additional loads.

**Operation and Maintenance.**—Regular operation and maintenance of sub-stations, lines and powerhouses has been carried out by the five operation Circles at Vizag, Vijayawada, Anantapur and at Hyderabad (two) and two generation Circles one at Hyderabad and another at Vizag. A special feature of this year was *hot line maintenance*.

**Capital Receipts of the Board.**—During the period under review the Government of Andhra Pradesh have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 1,035.87 lakhs under section 64 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 for financing the capital expenditure of the Board.

Besides the above loan the Board have secured the following additional resources :

	Rs. in lakhs.
(i) Open market loan .. .. .	439.902
(ii) Voluntary loans from consumers .. .. .	6.000
(iii) Utilisation from D.R.F. .. .. .	193.299
(iv) Deposits from contractors, consumers, etc. .. .. .	10.000
Total .. .. .	649.201



**Capital Expenditure.**—The capital expenditure in Andhra area during 1964-65 was Rs. 666.97 lakhs against the estimated expenditure of Rs. 629.98 lakhs for the year 1964-65. The capital expenditure during 1963-64 was Rs. 447.30 lakhs.

Similarly the capital expenditure in Telangana area during 1964-65 was Rs. 1,002.98 lakhs as against the estimated expenditure of Rs. 1,011.40 lakhs for the year 1964-65. The capital expenditure during 1963-64 was Rs. 842.56 lakhs.

**Revenue Receipts and Expenditure.**—The revenue of the Board comprises of receipts on account of sale of power, miscellaneous revenue from consumers, repairs to lamps and other apparatus, sale of coal, ash and distilled water, centage charges, and interest on call deposits.

The revenue expenses of the Board comprises of operation and maintenance expenses, contribution to depreciation reserve fund, contribution to debt redemption fund and interest on loans and borrowings.

The details of revenue receipts and expenditure at a glance are as follows :—

		(Rupees in lakhs.)	
		1963-64	1964-65
(i) Revenue Receipts	.. .. .	1,141.56	1,277.19
(ii) Revenue Expenses	.. .. .	1,147.81	1,274.06
(iii) Surplus/Deficit	.. .. .	(—) 5.75	(+) 3.18

**Research Activities.**—The research unit of the Board has tackled the following problems :

1. Incidence of lightning on power systems with the help of magnetic links.
2. Insulater Contamination.
3. Soil Resistivity.
4. Insulation of Equipment under Operating Conditions.

Requisite orders have been placed for equipment for an up-to-date laboratory for this unit. The layout for construction of a laboratory building has also been finalised.

#### **ELECTRICAL INSPECTORATE:**

**Inspections:** During the period the total number of inspections of installations made under the provisions of the Indian Electricity Act and Indian Electricity Rules was 2,521.

93 statutory approvals of the Chief Electrical Inspector to Government were accorded under rule 68 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956.

Two hundred and eleven casualties of electrical accidents were reported during the year, out of which 117 were fatal and 94 were non-fatal.

Out of 183 accidents, 121 accidents were investigated into by the officers of the Electrical Inspectorate and suitable remedial measures have been suggested for prevention of such accidents.

*Standards Laboratory.*—Decision was taken for setting up the Standards Laboratory to be attached to the Electrical Inspectorate. The equipment valued at about Rs. 1.5 lakhs purchased for the laboratory was taken over by the Inspectorate.

*Work under Cinematograph Act and Rules.*—The total number of permanent and touring cinemas existing in the State as on 31-3-1964 was as follows :

	Andhra area.	Telangana area.	Total.
Permanent .. ..	367	130	497
Touring .. ..	245	20	265

The total number of inspections made was 762.

In addition to the electrical certificates to all the cinemas, fire certificates are also being issued by the Electrical Inspectorate in respect of cinemas located in the area where there are no fire stations.

*Cinema Operators Licences.*—The number of operator licences issued during the year was :

1. Fresh Licences issued .. ..	190
2. Renewal of Licences .. ..	484
3. Duplicate Licences issued .. ..	3

The Government of Andhra Pradesh reconstituted the Board of Examiners for Cinema Operators in 1963 with the Chief Electrical Inspector to Government as the Ex-officio President of the Board of Examiners.

#### HIGHWAYS DEPARTMENT :

The annual work-load of the department which is executing all works on National Highways financed by Government of India and other Centrally aided works and all works on State Government road financed from State funds, avenues and tools and plant and on a few works on Zilla Parishad roads is Rs. 939.59 lakhs for the period under report.

The Highways department is in charge of Government roads in Andhra and Telangana area also. There are 8,963 miles of roads in charge of Government in Andhra area and 4,637 miles in Telangana area. On the aggregate the department is incharge of 13,600 miles in Andhra Pradesh. Details of roads ordered for transfer to Government from Zilla Parishad, Municipalities and other departments in Andhra and Telangana areas during 1964-65 are exhibited in Volume II of this report.

Out of the total length of 13,600 miles of roads, 301 miles have cement concrete surface, 7,618 miles have black topped surface and

4,628 miles have metalled surface as on 31-3-1965. The remaining 1,053 miles are either earthen or gravelled roads. The total length of roads newly cement concreted during the year under report was 2 miles 2 furlongs, while the length of roads provided with black topped surface was 605 miles 3 furlongs. Also 50 miles 1 furlong have been newly metalled and 34 miles of roads have been newly formed during the year under report. The total expenditure on maintenance of Government roads during the year under report in Andhra and Telangana areas was Rs. 618.86 lakhs and average cost of maintenance was Rs. 4,550 in respect of Government roads. Under original works the total expenditure in respect of Government roads under all the categories amounted to Rs. 290.00 lakhs. The total expenditure incurred by the department on Government account is Rs. 939.59 lakhs, including avenues, tools and plant and repairs to buildings.

*National Highways.*—The ceiling of the approved Third Five-Year Plan for National Highways for new works is Rs. 136.50 lakhs. All the incomplete works of Second Five-Year Plan have been brought forward to the Third Five-Year Plan.

*Tests and Experiments.*—Sample of high tension steel wire which is to be utilised for precasting the prestressed concrete beams for construction of major bridge in mile 69/2, 69/7, 76/8 and 80/7 of Hyderabad Kurnool Road (National Highway-7) was sent to the Engineering Research Laboratories, Hyderabad for testing purpose by the Special National Highway-7 Bridge Division, Wanaparthy.

Tests were conducted to arrive at the friction, co-efficient of prestressing jacks and cables and for bridge work at Bhadrachalam.

*Designs Divisions.*—Designs and estimates for 8 bridge works costing Rs. 64.00 lakhs have been prepared during 1964-65 and tenders for 5 bridge works costing about 38.00 lakhs were dealt with. Shear test of Gowtami Bridge near Alamuru was conducted.

*Investigation of Roads, Bridges and Culverts.*—There are two Investigation divisions in Andhra area at Kakinada and Cuddapah. The work of investigation of roads and bridges in Telangana area was carried out by the Survey Division No. 1 (Roads and Buildings), Hyderabad with 3 Sub-divisions.

*Inspection Bungalows and Rest Houses.*—The number of Inspection Bungalows and Travellers' Bungalows maintained by each Circle is shown below :

1. Kakinada Circle	..	..	33 Nos.
2. Eluru Circle	..	..	45 Nos.
3. Cuddapah Circle	..	..	55 Nos.
4. Medak Circle	..	..	60 Nos.
5. Headquarters circle (Roads Division, Hyd.)			11
6. Warangal Circle	..	..	14
			<hr/>
	Total	..	218
			<hr/>

*Floods and Monsoons.*—There were heavy rains during 1964-65 and certain roads in Kakinada Circle were damaged. Immediate action was taken to get the repairs done and free flow of traffic was restored. The following amounts were spent for the special repairs :

	Rs.
1. Rajahmundry division .. .. .	3,75,000
2. Visakhapatnam division .. .. .	50,00,000
3. Kakinada division .. .. .	2,57,000
4. Srikakulam division .. .. .	2,84,000
—Total	59,16,000

In Eluru Circle area there were heavy rains during the year under report which affected certain roads under State Highways and Major District Roads. Immediate action was taken to get the repairs done and free flow of traffic was restored. Due to heavy rains many roads were damaged, surface disturbed, structures sunk and berms washed away. A grant of Rs. 35.00 lakhs was sanctioned for repairs of the roads affected by floods and monsoons during 1964-65. Special estimates for repairs to monsoon and flood damages were prepared and works were put into execution. It is expected that all the roads will be restored to normal condition during 1965-66.

In Cuddapah Circle area, there were traffic interruptions on the following roads :

(i) Chittoor Kurnool Road .. .. .	141/65-197/6.
(ii) B.C.C. Road .. .. .	.. 11/3
(iii) Guntakal Thungabhadra Road .. .. .	.. 367/1

Prompt steps were taken to repair, the flood damages and the traffic was restored.

In Mahaboobnagar (Roads & Buildings) Division of Medak Circle, due to heavy rains during September 1964, many communications mostly State roads and culverts on some of these have been washed away or badly damaged. For about 2 to 3 days water was seen overflowing on roads in low level and communication in some of the taluks have been cut off and through traffic on main roads was interrupted. Immediate action was taken to repair the bridges and also to restore the traffic and whenever immediate repairs were not possible, diversions were provided and thus through traffic restored. All possible steps were immediately taken to afford temporary repairs for smooth running of traffic.

In Nizamabad (Roads & Buildings) Division due to heavy rains, damages have occurred to the Palem causeway in mile 34/2 of Jagtial-Armour road. As there is a proposal for the construction of the bridge under T.R.C. Scheme, a temporary repair estimate has been sanctioned and the work is in progress.

In Wanaparty division due to heavy rains damage have occurred to State roads and National Highways and the same were got repaired during the year under report.

There were damages to the roads in Khammam and Warangal Districts of Warangal Circle, due to heavy rains and floods. Immediate action was taken to repair such damages and the traffic was restored. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 2,16,000 in Khammam District and Rs. 2,900 in Warangal District.

*Ferries.*—The number of ferries maintained by each Circle are furnished below :—

(i) Kakinada Circle	..	..	..	10 Nos.
(ii) Eluru Circle	..	..	..	10 Nos.
(iii) Cuddapah Circle	..	..	No ferry. But one Ballacut across Buckingham Canal at Iskapalli.	
(iv) Warangal Circle	..	..	..	4 Nos.

In Medak Circle the ferries are being maintained by the Revenue Department and they are not maintained by Public Works Department. But as per Government orders all ferries will be examined by the Public Works Department and their water fitness will be certified.

In Mahboobnagar District only a few country crafts called "Tokras" are generally used by pilgrims to cross the streams and rivers at some points on the occasions of fairs and festivals. All the Assistant Engineers of (Roads & Buildings) division, Mahaboobnagar have been instructed to look at such crossing points and test and check the water worthiness of the crafts which are being used and take suitable action wherever any defects are noticed.

*Tools and Plant.*—The Transport and Machinery division at Vijayawada was formed on 12-7-1954, and continued to function during the period under report.

The following was the work done during the period under report:

(i) Major repairs to heavy T & P	..	..	104 Nos.
(ii) Repairs to plants through workshop personnel in outside stations	..	..	81 Nos.
(iii) Total value of spare parts manufactured in the workshop	..	..	Rs. 43,400
(iv) Assessed savings by the above manufacture as compared with the prevailing market rates	..	..	Rs. 21,700 50%
(v) Value of stores issued to other divisions and repairs to plants in the workshop	..	..	Rs. 11,53,516

#### ENGINEERING RESEARCH DEPARTMENT :

The following five different laboratories functioned during the year under the control of the Director of Engineering Research Department :

(1) Hydraulic Laboratory-I, (2) Hydraulic Laboratory-II, (3) Engineering Materials Laboratory, (4) Soil Mechanics Laboratory and (5) Physics and Chemistry Laboratory.

*Equipment.*—A provision of Rs. 1,91,400 was made during the year for purchase of equipment, but due to non-availability of certain equipment in the local market and foreign exchange difficulties etc., it was possible to spend only about Rs. 1,02,207 towards the purchase of equipment.

*Budget and Expenditure.*—The budget provision for the year under report as finally modified for the “Non-plan”, “Plan” and “Basic & Fundamental Research” schemes was Rs. 3.48, Rs. 4.71 and Rs. 1.15 lakhs respectively.

*Research Work.*—The investigation on routine and specific problems referred to the department by various departments and organisations has been increased during the year when compared with the previous years. The number of problems received in different laboratories and work carried out during the year under report, in this department are given below :

1. Number of problems brought forward from 1963-64	72
2. Number of problems received during the year ..	608
3. Number of problems completed during the year 1964-65 ..	597
4. Number of problems carried over to year 1965-66	83

The major problems tackled in the laboratories working under this institution during 1964-65, are exhibited in Volume II of this report.

The following statistical information is exhibited in Volume II of this report :

1. Statement showing the length of various classes of roads improved or formed during the year 1964-65.
2. Statement showing the length of roads maintained as on 3-3-1965 of Government and Zilla Parishad roads.
3. Statement showing the various types of roads under different authorities as on 31-3-1965.
4. Statement showing the division-wise expenditure on Government roads for the year 1964-65.
5. Statement showing generating statistics of Machkund Hydro-Powerhouse for 1964-65.
6. Statement showing the generating statistics of Tungabhadra Hydro-Power House for the year 1964-65.
7. Statement showing the list of construction works undertaken with expenditure to end of 1964-65.
8. Statement showing the important works of Buildings completed during 1964-65.
9. Statement showing the important works of Buildings in progress at the end of March 1965.
10. Statement showing the major problems tackled in the laboratories of the Engineering Research Department during the year.

## CHAPTER XVII SOCIAL WELFARE

The Social Welfare Department continued to implement the measures for the amelioration of the condition of the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes for which there was a provision of Rs. 419.508 lakhs in the budget for 1964-65.

The various ameliorative measures undertaken by this department for the welfare of the backward classes come under : (i) Education, (ii) Medical and Public Health, (iii) Housing, and (iv) Economic Uplift.

*Education—Schools.*—An amount of Rs. 17.252 lakhs was spent on the schools run by the Department. The details of the schools run with the funds of this Department are given below :—

Schools run by the Department	No. of schools	
	Andhra	Telan- gana
Elementary Schools .. ..	536	..
High Schools .. ..	4	..
Middle Schools .. ..	1	..
Reclamation Schools .. ..	40	..
Adult Night Schools for Denotified Tribes .. ..	..	3
Denotified Tribes Schools .. ..	8	75

The scheme of midday meals, books and stationery to the scheduled caste people was continued during 1964-65 at a total cost of Rs. 8.70 lakhs.

*Hostels.*—There were 90 Government hostels and 988 subsidised hostels in Andhra region and 83 Government hostels and 211 subsidised hostels in Telangana respectively. Of these 371 hostels were run exclusively for girls in Andhra region and 43 hostels in Telangana. The following are the details of students benefited both by the Government and subsidised hostels :—

	Andhra	Telan- gana	Total
Government Hostels .. ..	3,326	3,220	6,546
Subsidised Hostels .. ..	30,334	7,544	37,878

44,424 students availed of the benefit of hostel facilities provided by the scheme. Rs. 25.316 lakhs and Rs. 59.549 lakhs were spent on Government and subsidised hostels respectively. The payment of subsidies to the hostels is done by the Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads. The Government hostels are under the control and supervision of the Zilla Parishads.

*Scholarships.*—The State and the Government of India scholarships were sanctioned to the students of backward classes at all stages of education. During 1964-65 the sanction of State scholarships was transferred to the concerned Zilla Parishads. These scholarships were sanctioned on the basis of economic backwardness for other backward classes instead of on caste basis which was in practice till the end of 1963-64. An amount of Rs. 2,98,837.58 was kept at headquarters towards State scholarships for post-matric and residential and rest distributed to the Zilla Parishads. The amount provided by the Government of India for the sanction of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and the backward classes was Rs. 20,93,700. The details of amounts provided by the State Government and by the Government of India, the amounts spent and the number of scholarships granted to each community are given below:—

S. No.	Name of the scheme	State Government amount	No. of scholarships	Government of India amount	No. of scholarships
1.	Scheduled Castes ..	18,183.55	120	18,92,875	3,478
2.	Scheduled Tribes ..	165.38	6	1,10,640	190
3.	Converts ..	1,63,782.11	809	..	..
4.	Denotified Tribes ..	..	..	..	..
5.	Economically Backward Classes.	1,11,706.54	392	13,59,334	1,924
Total ..		2,93,837.58	1,307	33,62,849	5,492

Items 1, 2, 3 and 5 under State Government represent the amounts spent at headquarters. An amount of Rs. 48,66,896 was allotted to Zilla Parishads for awarding scholarships to scheduled tribes, Harijan converts and other economically backward classes. In addition to this, an amount of Rs. 2,82,917 was also released for Hyderabad and Secunderabad cities during the period.

*Health, Housing and Other Schemes.*—An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for the acquisition and assignment of house sites to the Harijans and an amount of Rs. 7.97 lakhs for providing drinking water wells were placed at the disposal of the Zilla Parishads. The house sites will be assigned to the poor Harijan families free of cost at 3 to 5 cents where suitable land at the disposal of the Government is available. Where such land is not available suitable private lands are acquired. Twelve per cent of the allotment made under land acquisition was earmarked for providing house sites to economically backward classes.



The policy of pooling the funds provided under drinking water supply scheme with that of rural water supply scheme through the channel of Zilla Parishads under the technical guidance of engineering agency was continued during the year.

Similarly amenities were also provided in Harijan cheries of Andhra region. An amount of Rs. 43,700 was placed at the disposal of the Zilla Parishads.

*Economic Uplift.*—As a measure of economic uplift for scheduled castes, training-cum-production centres in dress-making, carpentry, basket-making, tanning leather goods, weaving and tailoring were started during the Second Five-Year Plan period and they have been functioning to the advantage of the scheduled castes. Scheduled caste candidates are being trained in these professional courses for a period of 12 months in batches. On completion of training, these candidates are supplied with tools, machines and other materials for furtherance of their knowledge acquired during training and also for earning their livelihood. This incentive of supply of tools and material free of cost is a sort of follow-up programme after training and this is attracting scheduled caste candidates to join in the centres.

*Training-cum-Production Centres for Scheduled Castes.*—These training centres were started during the Second Plan period under Centrally sponsored schemes and continued during the year under report under the normal provision with a view to train the indigenous youth of Harijan community in various handicrafts. After the completion of training, they are given financial assistance in the shape of tools and materials, to earn their livelihood. During the course of training, the trainees are paid stipends at sanctioned rates. The training is imparted under the guidance of qualified instructors. These centres continued to be under the control of Zilla Parishads concerned and they are located at the following places:

**ANDHRA REGION:**

<i>Carpentry centres</i> .. .. .	4
Sanctioned strength of each centre	20
Stipend .. .. .	Rs. 20 P.M. (per trainee)

1. Somanadoddi, Anantapur District.
2. Kasibugga, Srikakulam District.
3. Tenduth, Visakhapatnam District.
4. Kurnool, Kurnool District.

<i>Basket making centres</i> .. .. .	2
Sanctioned strength of each centre	15
Stipend .. .. .	Rs. 20 P.M. (per trainee)

1. Kothavalasa, Visakhapatnam District.
2. Chittoor, Chittoor District.

<i>Dress making centres</i> .. ..	11
Sanctioned strength of each centre .. ..	20
Stipend .. ..	Rs. 20 P.M. (per trainee)

1. Srikakulam, Srikakulam District.
2. Visakhapatnam, Visakhapatnam District.
3. Rajahmundry, East Godavari District
4. Tadepalligudem, West Godavari District.
5. Vijayawada, Krishna District.
6. Mangalagiri, Guntur District.
7. Rayachoti, Cuddapah District.
- ✓ 8. Somannadoddi, Anantapur District.
9. Gangadhara Nellore, Chittoor District.
10. Kurnool, Kurnool District.
11. Kavali, Nellore District.

**TELANGANA REGION :**

<i>Training-cum-production centres</i> : .. ..	5
Sanctioned strength of each centre .. ..	30
Stipend .. ..	Rs. 20 P.M. (per trainee)

1. Uppal, Hyderabad District.
2. Armoor, Nizamabad District.
3. Narsingi, Medak District.
4. Raghunadhapalli, Warangal District.
5. Cherlapalli and Pochampalli, Nalgonda District.

The number of persons benefited by these centres is noted below :

1. Dress-making .. ..	1,055
2. Carpentry .. ..	406
3. Basket-making .. ..	57
4. Training-cum-production centre (Telangana) .. ..	785

In addition to the above, a tailoring centre was started in the cantonment area in Secunderabad during 1963-64, and was continued in 1964-65.

*Publicity.*—Propaganda in the direction of removal of untouchability was carried by exhibiting cinemas, enacting dramas etc. on the theme of removal of untouchability and a sum of Rs. 20,000 was spent on this scheme.

*Other Social Welfare Measures.*—Five State Homes were maintained at Guntur, Rajahmundry, Ananthapur, Khammam and Hyderabad. Each of the State Homes was under a Gazetted Superintendent. The Homes at Rajahmundry and Hyderabad were intended for persons discharged from the correctional institutions etc., while the remaining were non-correctional institutions. After admission, training facilities are provided to the inmates in order to settle them in life after discharge. An amount of Rs. 34,000 was allotted for the Home at Rajahmundry, and for the

other Homes an amount of Rs. 1,88,500 was allotted. Besides the five State Homes, two orphanages one at Hyderabad and the other at Kakinada and three Beggar Homes, two at Hyderabad and one at Warangal were maintained. Consequent on the enforcement of the Beggary Act, the two Beggar Homes at Hyderabad were transferred to the control of the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad.

#### OLD AGE PENSION SCHEME:

The Old Age Pension Scheme was introduced in this State from 1-11-1961, as a measure of social security. The administration of the scheme was under the control of Finance Department till 31-3-1964 and from 1-4-1964, it was transferred to the Education (S.W.) Department.

Old age pension is granted to all destitute persons who are above 65 years of age. Physically handicapped persons are sanctioned old age pension irrespective of their age. For this purpose, a destitute is defined as a person without any source of income and who has no relative aged 20 years and above of any of the following categories:

- (i) Son, (ii) Son's son (iii) Husband/wife.

A person will also be deemed to be a destitute, if his wife has attained the age of 55 years or more. If both, the husband and wife are aged 65 years and above, both are eligible for old age pension if they have no other living relative of the categories specified above. This scheme is not applicable to professional beggars and medicants and persons maintained in poor Homes, free of cost. Low paid pensioners of 65 years of age and above receiving pensions, less than those under the Old Age Pension Scheme, are also eligible for this pension provided (i) they are otherwise destitutes according to the rule and the Collector recommends the case to Government (ii) the service pension and the temporary increase in the pension, if any, payable to the pensioner will be kept in abeyance when they are paid the old age pension.

In order to simplify the procedure and also to expedite the orders on the applications for old age pension, the Government have delegated the power to sanction old age pension to the Block Development Officers (with the approval of the Standing Committee for Social Welfare) in the Samithi areas and the Revenue Divisional Officers/Sub-Collectors in the Municipal areas. The District Collector is the appellate authority.

The following are the amounts provided by the Government towards the Old Age Pension Scheme for the last four years and the number of persons benefited under the scheme:

Year	Amount provided (Rs. in lakhs)	Number of Old Age Pension cases received	Number of persons who were sanctioned O.A.P.	Amount spent Rs.
1961-62	1.75	24	..	..
1962-63	1.75	2,397	332	11,534
1963-64	3.25	4,477	1,893	2,17,616
1964-65	25.00	64,079*	34,885	15,98,809

\* upto the end of April 1965.

**TRIBAL WELFARE:**

A total amount of Rs. 92.08 lakhs was provided for the welfare of scheduled tribes as detailed below :—

(Rs. in lakhs.)

	C.S.S.	G. .A.	Normal.	Total.
Andhra Pradesh .. ..	40.12	41.37	10.54	92.08

*Education.*—The following schemes were taken up during the year for the improvement of education among tribal students and a sum of Rs. 3.53 lakhs was provided for their implementation.

1. Maintenance of Ashram Schools.
2. Supply of books, slates and clothing.
3. Midday meals to children.
4. Maintenance of hostels.
5. Grant of scholarships.

In addition a grant of Rs. 0.32 lakhs was sanctioned to Andhra Sramika Dharma Rajya Sabha, Kovvur of West Godavari district, a voluntary organisation, Andhra Adima Jathi Sevak Sangh, Nellore, Agency Sevasadan, Ramannagudem and Gumantal to supplement its efforts for running primary schools, middle schools, etc., for educating tribal children.

*Agriculture.*—Two pilot farms one at Yeleswaram and the other at Nugur were continued. The scheme of supply of seeds, manures, ploughs, bullocks, etc., were implemented during 1963-64.

*Cottage Industries.*—Training-cum-production centres in various trades such as carpentry, sericulture, mat weaving, fibre extraction, bedi manufacture, etc., were maintained at a total cost of Rs. 1.184 lakhs for the benefit of the tribal people at the following centres :—

1. Training-cum-Production Centre, Carpentry. .. Seethampet, Srikakulam district.
2. Training-cum-Production Centre, Carpentry. .. Bhadravari, Srikakulam district.
3. Training-cum-Production Centre, Carpentry. .. Polavaram, West Godavari district.
4. Training-cum-Production Centre, Carpentry. .. Buttayagudem.
5. Sericulture .. .. Chintapalli, Visakhapatnam district.
6. Mat Weaving Centre .. .. Yerragondapalem, Kurnool district.
7. Fibre Industry .. .. Mudigubba, Anantapur district.
8. Training-cum-Production Centre, Carpentry. .. Aswaraopet, Khammam district.
9. Training-cum-Production Centre, Carpentry. .. Nugur Block, Khammam district.

*Communications.*—A total amount of Rs. 23.151 lakhs was spent during the year under report on this item.

*Medical Aid.*—Mobile medical units were maintained in tribal areas. A sum of Rs. 0.70 lakhs was earmarked from the Plan amounts. A sum of Rs. 0.40 lakhs was spent on this item.

One Ayurvedic Mobile Unit in Asifabad and Allopathic unit in Khammam District were continued to be maintained at a cost of Rs. 0.24 lakhs.

*Health and Housing.*—Housing aid and wells were provided to Yerukalas, Yanadis, and Sugalis of Andhra who are classified as tribals and a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh was provided for these two schemes.

The Andhra Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Finance and Development Corporation, Visakhapatnam continued to function during the year providing credit facilities to the tribals purchasing forest produce from them at reasonable price and supplying domestic requirements to them at fair price. Against an allotment of Rs. 4.70 lakhs Rs. 3.79 lakhs were spent in Andhra and against an allotment of Rs. 1.28 lakhs, Rs. 1.19 lakhs was spent in Telangana region on the implementation of this scheme.

The Godavari Valley Co-operative Rural Developmental Society, Koida, Khammam District functioned for the benefit of tribals with the District Social Welfare Officer, Khammam as president. This society provided employment to about 500 tribals of Koida area. There are two stores functioning under this society which sell commodities of daily use on no profit and no loss basis.

*Denotified tribes.*—To improve the lot of denotified tribes who are socially backward and have no settled profession the following schemes were taken up during the year under report.

*Special Schools including Construction of School Buildings.*—This scheme is being implemented by the Collectors. Aid for opening of schools including school requirements, salaries to teachers and construction of buildings is being given at the rate of Rs. 5,000 per school. Opening of schools is generally taken up at such places where there are no schools aided or managed by the Education Department and wherever the need is felt for the educational uplift of the children of the denotified tribes. During the year under report 23 schools continued which were opened during 1963-64. An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh was allotted to the districts for opening of new schools.

*Housing.*—The rate at which aid per family given is Rs. 500. 486 houses were taken up for construction, during the year.

*Supply of Bullocks, Ploughs, Carts and Milch Animals, etc.*—Aid is being given at the rate of Rs. 400 per family. An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh was distributed to the districts for this purpose during the year.

*Wells.*—This scheme is being implemented by the Zilla Parishads and construction of wells is taken up by pooling up the funds with their funds at the rate of Rs. 2,000 per well. 100 wells were taken up for construction during the year.

**Other Schemes**—In order to help the more deserving and needy among the scheduled castes who are economically most backward especially that are engaged as sweepers and scavengers the following schemes have been sanctioned by Government of India during the Third Plan period :—

1. Aid for supply of wheel barrows.
2. Aid for supply of implements.
3. Assistance to one large one medium and one small municipality.
4. Subsidy towards housing for sweepers and scavengers.
5. House sites for the persons engaged in unclean occupations.
6. House sites for landless labourers.

Except the scheme "House Sites for Landless Labourers" the other schemes are being implemented by the Director of Municipal Administration. The scheme "House Sites for Landless Labourers" was implemented by the Director of Social Welfare. An amount of Rs. 16.26 lakhs was placed at the disposal of the Director of Municipal Administration for utilisation on the schemes. As regards acquisition of the house sites to landless labourers an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs was released.

#### COLONIES FOR DENOTIFIED TRIBES:

The following was the allotment and expenditure for the three denotified tribes colonies during 1964-65 :—

Name of the colony	Allotment			Expenditure		
			Rs.			Rs.
Siddapuram .. .. .	..	..	35,600	..	..	35,716.94
Sithanagaram .. .. .	..	..	32,600	..	..	30,588.57
Sturatpuram .. .. .	..	..	1,23,300	..	..	1,19,210.96

#### TRIBAL CULTURAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE:

Government accorded sanction for the establishment of Tribal, Cultural Research and Training Institute and it was inaugurated on 8-4-1963. It is a Centrally sponsored scheme and the total plan provision for this institute is Rs. 5.75 lakhs during the Third Plan period and the amount allotted upto 31-3-1965 was Rs. 3,73,269 26. Ps. The purposes of the institution are :—

1. To study individual tribes, tribal groups, their basic problems and needs,
2. To evaluate the existing planned programmes and to assess their value in bringing about tribal welfare,
3. To Impart training to the departmental and other personnel.

This institute has two wings viz., Research Wing and Training Wing. The object of the Research Wing is a scientific approach to the practical problems in all aspects of tribal life with special reference to the problems bearing upon economic and social development.

The purpose of the Training Wing is to give the officers working in the tribal areas sound knowledge which would make them understand the tribals and their problems and make them useful in helping the tribals.

The Research Wing is working from June, 1963. The report on the study of 'Savaras' was completed. The research staff is also conducting socio-economic surveys in 20 Tribal Development Blocks and the work in three Blocks, Chintapalli, Bhadrachalam and Bhadravaram was completed.

The training programme covers a period of 120 days for officers of the various departments and non-officials. So far training was imparted to 121 candidates.

In addition to this an Arts and Crafts Section is also functioning. There is a library having 1,000 books on Anthropology and other allied subjects. A museum was also established in the Institute wherein the tribal artifacts, tribal food, medicine, agricultural implements, dance equipment, tribal art and jewellery was collected and exhibited.

A seminar on tribal welfare also was organised for 8 days in which eminent anthropologists like Prof. C. Von-Furer Haimendorf, Sri N.K. Bose, Dr. Sachchidananda, and Dr. N. Subba Reddy participated.

#### WOMEN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT:

The main aim of the Women's Welfare Department is to help women and children to develop a progressive outlook and to improve their condition through self-effort particularly in villages.

A revised plan provision of Rs. 44.39 lakhs was sanctioned for this department for the entire Plan period. Of this account, Rs. 24.18 lakhs were allocated for the Andhra region and Rs. 20.21 lakhs for Telangana. The amount sanctioned for implementing the Plan Schemes during 1964-65 i.e., during the 4th year of Third Plan was Rs. 7.44 lakhs of which 3.98 lakhs were allotted for Andhra region and 3.51 lakhs for Telangana. The expenditure incurred was 5.86 lakhs. The particulars of the schemes sanctioned and the amount allotted under each scheme during 1964-65 are furnished in Volume II of the report.

*Institutions Old and New.*—One Children's Home was opened at Karimnagar for the children of leper parents with a strength of 45 children under the Third Five-Year Plan. Seven balaviharas were opened at the following places:—

- |                  |    |    |                         |
|------------------|----|----|-------------------------|
| 1. Tirupati      | .. | .. | Chittoor District.      |
| 2. Vijayawada    | .. | .. | Krishna District.       |
| 3. Visakhapatnam | .. | .. | Visakhapatnam district. |
| 4. Srikakulam    | .. | .. | Srikakulam District.    |
| 5. Kurnool       | .. | .. | Kurnool District,       |
| 6. Guntakal      | .. | .. | Anantapur District.     |
| 7. Cuddapah      | .. | .. | Cuddapah District.      |

The following institutions were opened during the year under the Third Five-Year Plan Schemes in Andhra and Telangana regions :—

	<i>Andhra</i>	<i>Telangana</i>
1. Children's Home (General) .. .. .	5	4
2. Children's Homes (Scheduled castes) .. .. .	3	4
3. Balavihars .. .. .	10	11
4. Creche-cum-Pre-Basic Classes (Scheduled Tribes).	1	1
5. Creche-Cum-Pre-Basic Classes with Women's Welfare Centres (Scheduled castes)	1	3
6. Training Centres in Tailoring, Embroidery and Dress-making (Scheduled Castes)	..	2
7. State After-Care Home under Social and Moral Hygiene, Mahaboobnagar.	..	1

The total number of women's welfare branches in the State was 83.

The following institutions which were opened during the Second Plan period continued to function :—

1. State After-Care Homes (at Hyderabad, Rajahmundry and Kurnool).	3
2. District Shelters, (at Vijayawada, Eluru, Visakhapatnam and Sangareddy).	4
3. Service Homes (at Anantapur, Hyderabad and Kannapuram).	3
4. Vocational Training Centres, (at Cuddapah Anantapur, Eluru, Srikakulam, Kurnool, Warangal, Nizamabad and Hyderabad).	8

Four district shelters were abolished as per the recommendations of the State Evaluation Committee. One of the vocational training centres at Nizamabad was abolished due to lack of strength.

*Exhibitions.*—The Department of Women's Welfare participated in the Industrial Exhibition at Vijayawada in December, 1964 and also in the All India Industrial Exhibition at Hyderabad during January-February, 1965.

#### STATE SOCIAL WELFARE ADVISORY BOARD:

*Functions of the Board.*—The Andhra Pradesh State Social Welfare Advisory Board is to act as an advisory counterpart of the Central Social Welfare Board in the State and work as a liaison body between the Central Board, the State Government and the voluntary institutions in the State.



*Conditions governing the Grants.*—Institutions receiving aid for the first time are eligible for a grant upto 75% of the approved budget and from the second year onwards they are eligible for 50% of the budget. The rest should be raised by the institutions as qualifying contribution. For 1964-65 an amount of Rs. 1,54,480 was sanctioned to 91 institutions, under this programme.

The Board sanctioned Rs. 30,000 for two years under this scheme to long standing voluntary institutions which have some experience in the educational field. The budget provided for the maintenance of the trainees, salaries of teachers, educational equipment, and for rent or for extension of buildings.

For this programme Rs. 10.50 lakhs are provided for the Third Plan. During 1964-65, 9 institutions were sanctioned grants to the tune of Rs. 2,22,066 to run schemes of condensed courses for 1964-66.

*Urban Welfare Extension Projects.*—Under this scheme, welfare services are rendered to the slum dwellers in big cities to better their conditions of living.

The Third Plan provision for this scheme is Rs. 1.40 lakhs. One of the projects sanctioned in Second Plan, namely the Project run by the Bharat Sevak Samaj, Hyderabad, is continued during the Third Plan and a grant of Rs. 18,000 was given for 1964-66. The Mahila Branch of Bharat Sevak Samaj, Guntur, which was sanctioned a grant of Rs. 25,000 for 1962-65 is continuing.

During 1964-65 one institution namely Women's Education Society, Kakinada has been recommended for the sanction of an Urban Project.

*Production Units.*—The Town Mahila Sangham, Vijayanagaram which was sanctioned Rs. 47,000 for starting a Production Unit for the manufacture of shoes and utility goods in leather and canvas, is running the unit. The Kasturidevi Industrial School, Nellore, the Mahila Samajam Penugonda and Penumantra in West Godavari District have been selected for sanction of units and the industry has still to be decided.

*Night Shelters.*—Night shelters are intended to provide cheap shelter for homeless workers and pavement dwellers who are seen in very large numbers in big cities. These shelters are sanctioned to the branches of Bharat Sevak Samaj, during the Second Plan period. Five shelters are functioning in our State for which Rs. 36,000 was sanctioned.

For the Third Plan the allocation is 0.29 lakhs of which Rs. 945 was sanctioned for the first half of 1964-65 for Hyderabad shelter.

*Handloom Training-cum-Production Units.*—In 1962-63 the Hindu Stree Punar Vivana Samayak Samagam, Narasapur, West Godavari was sanctioned Rs. 64,000 for starting a Handloom Training-cum-Production Unit. The Unit is functioning from 1st March, 1964.

*Urban Family Welfare Industrial Co-operatives.*—The three match factories, two at Hyderabad and one at Vijayawada sponsored by the

Central Social Welfare Board as co-operative industrial societies were functioning.

*Scheme of Holiday Homes for Children.*—Eleven Holiday Homes for children were sanctioned during 1964-65 for which Rs. 27,000 was allotted. The Homes have all been successful.

*Balwadis.*—The Government of India sanctioned one Demonstration Project in each State during the Third Five-Year Plan to emphasis on the child welfare programmes on the basis of complete co-ordination in services provided by Medical and Public Health Education, Social Welfare and other agencies. Such integrated child welfare project is functioning at Patancheru, Medak District.

The 20 balwadis sanctioned during 1963-64 are continuing and grant of Rs. 70,800 was sanctioned from December 1964 to March 1966. Besides this 20 more new balwadi centres were also sanctioned during 1964-65 for which an amount of Rs. 67,520 was sanctioned.

*Family Planning Clinics.*—During 1964-65 eleven institutions were sanctioned grants to the tune of Rs. 73,820 to run these centres in the rural areas. All of them have been functioning.

#### DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING:

*Organisation.*—The Employment Service Organisations continued to be administered by the Employment and Training Department. It comprises of a full-fledged Directorate at the State Headquarters with State Employment Market Information and State Vocational Guidance Units attached to it and the following components in the Districts.

22 Employment Exchanges (including two Sub-Exchanges one at Secunderabad for unskilled persons and the other at Mallepally for technical personnel).

One Project Employment Exchange at Nagarjunasagar Dam site.

3. Three University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux one each at Osmania University, Hyderabad, Andhra University, Waltair and Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati.

12 Vocational Guidance Sections at Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Kurnool, Nizamabad, Warangal, Guntur, Kakinada, Chittoor, Nellore, Eluru and Anantapur.

20 Employment Market Information Sections one each of the Regional/District Employment Exchanges.

9 Employment Information and Assistance Bureaux at Giddalur, Gannavaram, Ibrahimpatnam, Kothapeta, Nakkapalli, Podili, Salur, Suryapet and Vinukonda.

*Organisational Development.*—The work of the Regional Employment Exchange, Hyderabad was further decentralised by opening a sub-Exchange at Industrial Training Institute, Mallepally, Hyderabad to deal with exclusively technical categories of applicants/vacancies. This Exchange started functioning with effect from July 1964 with the requisite complement of staff.

The coverage of "Collection of Employment Market Information Programme" was extended to the remaining two Districts of Telangana namely, Adilabad and Mahboobnagar with effect from September, 1964 and October, 1964 respectively.

One University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau was established at Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati with effect from September, 1964.

*Activities of Employment Market Information.*—A review of the trends of employment in public sector revealed a substantial rise in the total volume of employment from 5.96 lakhs as on 1-4-1964 to 6.14 lakhs as on 31-12-1964. The employment figure at the end of December, 1963 stood at 5.88 lakhs. Analysing industrially, services division, due to fresh recruitments in the administrative offices and expansion in educational, health and medical branches under Panchayat Samithies and Zilla Parishads, construction activity due to increase in the coverage, mining of coal, chiefly contributed to the gain in employment.

In the private sector, the information relates to only those establishments employing 25 and more persons and thereby come under the purview of the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959. Considerable set-back in employment was observed in private sector from 2.72 lakhs as on 1-4-1964 to 1.96 lakhs as on 31-12-1964. The employment figure at the end of 31-12-1963 was 2.19 lakhs. The decline in employment was chiefly due to seasonal fluctuations in the manufacturing industries. On the other hand, services, mining and quarrying and trade and commerce divisions registered moderate increases in employment.

*Shortages and Surpluses.*—Freshers seeking clerical jobs and persons seeking unskilled occupations remained in surplus.

The following are the occupations in which persistent shortages of suitable personnel existed in the State during 1964-65.

- |                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. Stenographers  | 7. Trained Teachers (Secondary, Middle and Primary School) |
| 2. Typists        | 8. Physical Training Instructors                           |
| 3. Telegraphists  | 9. Health Visitors   |
| 4. Pharmacists    | 10. Radio Mechanics  |
| 5. Telugu Pandits | 11. Heavy Vehicle Drivers                                  |
| 6. Hindi pandits  |  |

Reports published at the State Employment Market Information Unit are as follows:

Name of the report	Number
1. Employment Market Report on Public Sector ..	2
2. Employment Review on Employment Situation in State.	4
3. Shortage Occupations .. ..	3
4. Occupational Pattern of Employees in Private Sector (1963).	1
5. Occupational Pattern of Employees in Public Sector (1962)	1

*Working of the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959* :—During the year there has been substantial increase both in the number of vacancies occurring and in the notification of vacancies to the Employment Exchanges. With a view to tighten up the implementation of the Act, the Government of Andhra Pradesh gave instructions to the effect that employers who fail to render the return or to notify the vacancies for two consecutive quarters may be treated as defaulters for proceeding ahead with the implementation of penal provisions of the Act. This has helped to a greater extent in implementation of the Act effectively as is evident from the table given below which shows the number of vacancies occurred and notified by establishments in public and private sectors under the provisions of the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959, during the year 1962, 1963 and 1964.

Period.	No. of vacancies occurred		No. of vacancies notified	
	Public sector	Private sector	Public sector	Private sector
1-1-1962 to 31-12-1962 (Quarters March, June, September and December) ..	84,599	4,674	24,101	1,387
1-1-1963 to 31-12-1963 (Quarters March, June, September and December) ..	87,927	4,764	26,482	1,598
1-1-1964 to 31-12-1964 (Quarters March, June, September and December) ..	89,452	4,140	84,892	2,295

One interesting feature during the current year is that in private sector although there has been a fall in the number of vacancies occurring when compared to previous years yet there has been increase in the notified vacancies over the past two years. Thus it could be said that generally employers are co-operating in the implementation of the Act, both in respect of rendition of returns as well as in notification of vacancies.

*Training Programme* :—Two Vocational Guidance Officers at Regional Employment Exchange, Hyderabad and District Employment Exchange, Chittoor attended the Vocational Guidance training at Directorate-General of Employment and Training, New Delhi for a period of 8 months during the year under report from 23-4-1964.

The State Vocational Guidance Unit arranged for a training of the newly appointed Vocational Guidance Officers about the Exchange procedure particularly about Vocational Guidance Programme for a week (from 19-10-1964 to 23-10-1964) at the State Headquarters.

A batch of 7 Officers deputed by the Government of Philippines under the Colombo Plan visited this Directorate and the State

Vocational Guidance Unit arranged for their training in the various schemes under this Department during May, 1964.

Sri R. K. Naidu, Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Government of Malaysia visited this Directorate and stayed for a week to study the Vocational Guidance Programme in progress and the various schemes in operation under this organisation.

Career-Master Trainees and Counsellors Trainees under the Youth Vocational Guidance centre attended their field training under this Directorate in the Vocational Guidance Programme.

*Aptitude Testing Programme* :—As per the recommendation of the Shiva Rao Committee the Director-General of Employment and Training, New Delhi has initiated an Aptitude Testing Programme in industrial training institutes. The programme was introduced at the following industrial training institutes under this Directorate :

- |               |                   |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. Hyderabad  | 4. Visakhapatnam. |
| 2. Warangal.  | 5. Kakinada.      |
| 3. Nizamabad. | 6. Anantapur.     |

The State Vocational Guidance Unit is incharge of the programme and the training of the required testers and testing assistants, printing and supply of test materials, etc.

*Researches Surveys*.—A study project for the investigation of Vocational interests and aptitudes among the students of the Osmania University, Hyderabad, Andhra University, Waltair and Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati have been undertaken and their final reports would be released in due course. A survey of occupational perception in Multipurpose Schools have been conducted by the Employment Officers (V.G) in various schools during the year under report.

The statistics of the work performed by each of the Vocational Guidance Sections are exhibite in Volume II of this report. A monthly publication "World of Work" was issued and published by the Directorate during the year under report.

*Occupational Unit*.—227 draft definitions were received for verification during the year. 120 draft definitions were verified with the help of the experts in the field and reported back to the Directorate-General of Employment and Training, Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment, New Delhi.

Original study in respect of 3 occupations was completed and reports were sent to the Director-General of Employment and Training.

Two occupational monographs were compiled and issued to various educational institutions. Occupational Monograph No. 1 gives information on the industrial training courses open to non-matriculates and Occupational Monograph No. 2 gives information on industrial training courses open to matriculates.

*Special Employment Exchange for the physically handicapped, Hyderabad* :—The Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, Hyderabad deals exclusively with the registration and

placement of physically handicapped persons on a special footing. This Exchange has a medical committee of experts attached to it to determine the employment capacity of applicants referred to it by the Employment Officer, Special Employment Exchange for the Physically Handicapped.

This Exchange provided employment to 101 candidates during the year under report as against 95 handicapped persons during 1963-64, of whom 67 persons were orthopaedically handicapped, 18 deaf and dumb and 16 blind.

#### **SOLDIERS' SAILORS' AND AIRMEN'S BOARD:**

The Andhra Pradesh State Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Board Organisation comprises of the State Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Board with its Headquarters at Hyderabad and ten District Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Boards in Andhra Area and one District Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Board at Hyderabad.

*Expenditure.*—The expenditure on this Organisation was Rs. 47,067-72 during the year. It is being met from the State Revenues. The expenditure on District Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Boards, etc., is being shared equally between the Central and State Governments from the year 1960-61.

*Assignment of land.*—All available lands have been reserved for assignment to serving jawans on their demobilisation. According to govt. orders issued in 1964 serving personnel are eligible for assignment of land, even before their release from the army provided their families will undertake the responsibility of cultivating the land on their behalf.

*Flag Day Collections.*—Flag Day was observed on 7th December 1964 as usual. To augment collections, Flag Day Committees were constituted both at State and District levels.

A vigorous collection drive was launched at Hyderabad to collect lumpsum donations from important institutions, firms, banks, besides individuals in the twin cities. Hundi boxes were sent to various Government Offices, besides cinema theatres and leading hotels. In all 109 hundi boxes were thus distributed. A sum of Rs. 57,565.22 was collected throughout the State for Flag Day 1964 and remitted to Secretary, Indian Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Board, New Delhi. The State's share received on account of Flag Day 1963, was Rs. 18,478.48.

*Educational Concessions.*—The Andhra Pradesh Government's Post-War Services Reconstruction Fund sanctioned educational concessions to the children of ex-servicemen studying in classes from IX to P.U.C. at 75% of the actuals of tuition fees, examination fees and cost of books.

*Financial Assistance from Post-War Services Reconstruction Fund.*—Six sewing machines were gifted from the Andhra Pradesh Post-War Services Reconstruction Fund for the rehabilitation of ex-servicemen and widows of ex-servicemen.

*Award of Scholarships to Daughters of Ex-servicemen from the Madras Engineer Group, Bangalore.*—Five Scholarships at the rate of Rs. 50

lumpsum were sanctioned to the children of Madras Engineer Group personnel of this State by the Commandant of Madras Engineering Group, Bangalore.

*Andhra Pradesh Ex-servicemen's Benevolent Fund.*—This fund operated by the Secretary, Andhra Pradesh State Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Board, Hyderabad. The fund is intended for granting financial assistance to ex-servicemen and their dependents, payment of pocket money to ex-service T.B. patients undergoing treatment in approved Sanatoria and hospitals. Besides, loans also are granted to ex-servicemen who are in Government service from the above fund. Ninety-one ex-servicemen were granted loans totaling Rs. 22,170. Sixty-five ex-servicemen/dependents of deceased personnel were sanctioned financial assistance from the above fund involving a sum of Rs. 11,292 towards monthly grants for alleviation of distress.

Madras Engineering Group donated a sum of Rs. 1,101 to the Governor of Andhra Pradesh with a request that the fund may be utilised for the resettlement of ex-servicemen of Madras Engineering Group. The Governor transferred the fund to the State Board with instructions to sanction grants to deserving ex-servicemen of Madras Engineering Group for their resettlement in life.

A lumpsum grant of Rs. 200 was sanctioned to ex. 73019 Spr. Nana Saheb of Cuddapah for purchasing a she-buffalo.

*Activities of the Organisation.*—The activities of the Organisation during the year include :—

- (a) Settlement of service/disability/family pension claims.
- (b) Arranging medical treatment to Ex-service T.B./ Leprosy patients.
- (c) Extending financial assistance.
- (d) Arranging for training in suitable trades for re-settlement.
- (e) Obtaining assistance for Medical after-care at home to ex-service T.B. and Leprosy patients from the Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi.
- (f) Extending financial assistance.
- (g) Augmenting and pooling of Flag Day collections in the State.

Details of work attended to by this organisation are exhibited in Volume II of this report.

The following statistical information is exhibited in Volume II of this report :—

1. Statement showing the district-wise expenditure for schedule tribes, denotified tribes and other backward classes under normal grant-in-aid and Centrally sponsored schemes during the year 1964-65.

2. Statement showing the particulars relating to work turned out by the State Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Board during the year 1964-65.

3. Statement showing the number of registrations and placements effected by the Employment Exchanges in Andhra Pradesh

during the year 1964-65 and those remaining on the Live Register at the end of the year.

4. Statement showing the number of vacancies notified for Employment Exchanges in Andhra Pradesh during the year 1964-65.

5. Statement showing the work performed by the Employment Officers (V.G) from 1-4-1964 to 31-3-1965.

6. Statement showing scheme-wise break-up for Third Five-Year Plan schemes during 1964-65.



## CHAPTER XVIII

### TRANSPORT

#### STATE TRANSPORT AUTHORITY:

This Department is primarily concerned with the enforcement or the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 as amended by Act 100 of 1956, Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1963 and the Rules framed thereunder.

The State Transport Authority is constituted with the Transport Commissioner as the Chairman and the Commissioner of City Police, Hyderabad, Chief Engineer, Highways and Buildings and a Non-Official Member as its members. The State Transport Authority functions as an original authority in the matter of granting permits on routes exceeding 100 miles on trunk road. The State Transport Authority has got revisional jurisdiction over the decisions of the Regional Transport Authorities.

For administrative convenience, the State is divided into 15 regions, each region comprising of one Revenue District in the Andhra area and two districts in Telangana area excepting the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and Hyderabad District. Each of the regions has a Regional Transport Authority.

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 were 38, 11 and 29 respectively. The number of Appeals for disposal by the State Transport Authority, Transport Commissioner and the Appellate Authority received during the year including those pending as on 1st April 1964 were 10, 733 and 276 respectively. The number of revisions received during the year including those pending as on 1st April 1964 was 412. The number of appeals disposed of during the year by the said authorities were 10, 260 and 550 respectively. The number of revisions disposed of by the State Transport Authority was 392. The number of appeals pending for disposal by the Appellate Authority and the Transport Commissioner as on 1st April 1965 were 188 and 16 respectively. The number of revisions pending as on 1st April 1965 was 20.

The Transport Commissioner is also the Controller for the enforcement of (1) Motor Cars (Distribution and Sale) Control Order, 1959, (2) Scooters (Distribution and Sale) Control Order, 1960, (3) Commercial Vehicles (Distribution and Sale) Control Order, 1963. The Transport Commissioner is appointed as a Co-ordinating Officer to indent the requirements of commercial vehicles of the Government Departments.

In connection with the imposition of surcharge content of the Motor Vehicles Tax in respect of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh based motor vehicles plying into Andhra Pradesh State, check-posts at border places were established in Telangana area from January 1965 onwards.

In connection with the imposition of surcharge content of the Motor Vehicles Tax in respect of Madras based vehicles plying into Andhra Pradesh State, the k-posts at border places in Andhra area were established from July, 1964 onwards. From January, 1965 onwards regular check-posts were established with 3 Assistant Motor Vehicle Inspectors at each check-post to work round the clock.

There is a proposal to increase the number of check-posts and to establish check-posts at border places throughout the State.

There are two flying squads with police personnel one situated at Vijayawada having jurisdiction over Andhra area except Kurnool and Anantapur districts and the other at Hyderabad having jurisdiction over the entire Telangana area and Kurnool and Anantapur districts of Andhra area.

Flying squad, Vijayawada was reconstituted with one Regional Transport Officer and one Motor Vehicle Inspector, 4 Constables and one driver from July, 1964.

The passenger bus service in Telangana area, including the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and Hyderabad District and West Godavari, Guntur and Krishna Districts in Andhra area except city Services in these 3 districts was nationalised and the nationalised bus service is under the control of the Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation, Hyderabad. It is being extended to other districts according to a phased programme.

The Regional Transport Authorities in the districts have been given full discretion in the opening of new routes, introduction of additional buses on the existing routes and variation of routes with a view to provide adequate additional transport facilities to the travelling public. A liberal policy is being followed in the matter of grant of stage carriage permits to provide adequate facilities to the public. A set of principles has also been incorporated in the Motor Vehicles Rules to guide the Regional Transport Authorities in the grant of stage carriage permits.

There is an increase in the mileage of roads fit for motor traffic in the State. Where there are no pucca roads, stage carriage permits have been granted to run buses during fair weather season. There has been a steady increase in general in the number of vehicles in the State. The implementation of the several schemes under the five year plans have contributed to the increase of traffic and the need for introduction of more vehicles in the districts.

The Madras Motor Vehicles rules and Hyderabad Motor Vehicles Rules were in force in Andhra and Telangana regions respectively till 31st August 1964 and the integrated Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Rules came into force from 1st September 1964. The appellate work under the Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, has been transferred to the Deputy Transport Commissioners from the Transport Commissioner for the convenience of the operators.

*Reciprocal Agreement.*—During the year 1964-65 a reciprocal agreement was entered into between Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh States for the operation of goods vehicles between the two states on temporary permits. Each State can grant 20 temporary permits per month, without obtaining prior concurrence from the

other valid for a period of 30 days without any restriction on the number of trips. The agreement was ratified by the Government of Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

This State has similar agreements with all the neighbouring States as also with West Bengal and the Punjab. The division of traffic on the inter-State routes is based on the principle of parity. Variation of the existing stage carriage permits are agreed to by mutual correspondence and agreements with the States concerned. Countersignatures for public carrier permits of the neighbouring states are granted on reciprocal basis and certain quotas are fixed with each State for the purpose in accordance with the traffic needs. The quotas are increased by agreements with the State concerned whenever there is need for such increase.

*Single Point Tax*—The principle of single point tax is in force with all the neighbouring states in respect of the vehicles plying on pucca permits and countersignatures. Vehicles plying on temporary permits are not allowed this concession in order to avoid indiscriminate obtaining of temporary permits instead of obtaining pucca countersignatures.

The principle of single point tax was agreed to only in respect of the tax on motor vehicles. This State is collecting separately surcharge contents of Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Tax from the vehicles of Madras, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh States. These States are collecting tax on passengers and goods from this State vehicles. As Mysore and Orissa States are not collecting tax on passengers and goods from the vehicles of this State this Government, extended similar exemption to the vehicles of these two States.

*Restrictions regarding the Plying of Lorries Inter-State routes*.—The policy for the operation of goods vehicles is formulated with a view to provide free flow of traffic on inter-State as well as inter-State routes in order to keep pace with ever rising demand for provision of additional transport facilities due to the economic development in the country. This is needed as the Railways which is the only other important mode of transport are not able to cope up with the demand.

Efforts are always made for the increase of quotas fixed in the agreements as there is great demand for inter-State countersignatures. Agreement was arrived at to increase the quota from 500 to 600 between Andhra Pradesh and Mysore. Efforts are also being made to increase the quotas between Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

*Inter-State*.—In order to provide wider area of operation for goods vehicles, Government have decided to grant Statewide permits to the vehicles of 1960 and later models. The other vehicles are granted zonal permits by Regional Transport Authorities. The State Transport Authority is granting extensions to the zonal permits for five straight routes each not exceeding 450 miles on trunk road with five touching stations within a distance of 30 miles from the trunk road.

On 1st January 1965 the rates of tax in respect of transport vehicles used or kept for use in Telangana area were increased

in accordance with a policy decision of Government that the lower rates of tax prevailing in Telangana area should be levelled with those obtaining in Andhra area within a period of 5 years by five stages. The first stage increase was given effect to on 1st January 1965.

Again on 1st April 1965 the rates of tax in respect of the public and private carriers of Telangana area and private carriers of Andhra area were increased by 40%, 50% and 25% respectively.

In view of the enforcement of the provision in rule 12 of Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1963 from 1st April 1963, transport operators of Andhra area put in several representations to Government for relaxation of the rigidity in the provisions. Since tax was demanded in respect of vehicles not covered by permits and fitness certificates simply because the stoppage reports have not been filed or filed late. After careful consideration Government have amended the provision, clearly defining the term 'Kept for Use' used in section 3 (1) and also allowed a grace period of 15 days for filing stoppage reports from the commencement of the quarter.

The number of appeals and revisions to the State Transport Authority and revisions to Government have also been on the increase and they are being disposed of speedily.

There has been no competition between road and rail transport in the State and the Railway authorities were kept informed whenever new routes were opened, additional buses were put on the existing routes and variation to the existing routes was proposed and their views available were considered. Necessary precautions were taken to see that unnecessary and unhealthy competition was avoided between the road and rail transport.

Special permits are being granted to all fairs and festivals and also for tourists to meet the increased traffic demand. The violation of the permit conditions were dealt with severely to put down recurrence of the kind.

In cases of accident action was taken to advise and assist the legal heirs of the victims in deaths and fatal accidents regarding the payment of compensation by the insurance companies. The claims Tribunals have since been constituted.

Instructions are being issued from time to time in the matter of prevention of road accidents. Safety first weeks are being conducted annually. The public are being enlightened with the elementary principles of road sense by displaying necessary placards. Night raids and speed traps are being conducted both by the Transport Department and police officers to test the proper working of the dimming and dipping of vehicles by drivers to avert accidents. Maximum speed limits have been prescribed at various places for types of motor vehicles.

The officers of the Transport Department have been evincing keen interest and doing their best to find out the needs of the public and to give them the additional transport facilities wherever and whenever necessary. The year under review witnessed a steady improvement in all directions.

## ANDHRA PRADESH STATE ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION:

The Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation having been established on 11th January, 1958 has completed its 7th year during the period under report.

*Management.*—There was no change in the number of members of the Corporation and it continued to remain at 10. Sri V. B. Raju assumed charge as the Chairman of the Corporation from 15th January 1965.

*Organisation.*—The working of the Corporation with the Divisional set-up continued to be the same during the period under review. However, to improve the efficiency regrouping of depots under the control of the Central and Telangana Divisions was made and as a result 3 Divisions viz., City, Hyderabad and Warangal were formed during the year under review. The recommendations of the National Productivity Council, New Delhi, were gradually implemented as and when found necessary. Consequently, 2 new posts of Director of Operations and Director of Personnel were created.

*Routes and Route Kilometres.*—The total number of routes were 367 at the end of the year with a total route kilometres of 11,206.6 as against 366 routes and 11,429 route kilometres at the end of the previous year.

*Fleet.*—The bus fleet of the Corporation increased from 1986 to 2120 as on the last day of the year. The new buses comprised mainly of 123 Leyland, Comets and 84 T. M. Bs. In addition to the above, 2 Albion CX 9 Driving School Vehicles were converted as passenger buses and were put on road. The above additions include an air-conditioned luxury coach named "APSARAS".

*Staff and Welfare.*—The total number of employees in the Corporation increased from 13,480 to 14,081 at the end of the year. Recruitments to all kinds of personnel continued to be made through the Regional Employment offices and all posts were filled up on the recommendations of the various Selection Committees.

The Employees' Co-operative Credit Society continued to help the staff by providing loans to the tune of Rs. 27.72 lakhs. 3,402 employees were benefited during the year.

*Capital.*—The capital requirements of the Corporation continued to be provided by the State and Central Governments in the proportion of 3:1. The capital at charge of the Corporation as on 31st March 1965 was Rs. 817.63 lakhs. Out of this a sum of Rs. 171.83 was contributed by the Central Government (Railways) and Rs. 645.80 was contributed by the State Government. In addition, the Corporation also utilised an amount of Rs. 404.21 lakhs from the internal resources for purposes of capital requirements.

*Basic Fare.*—There was no change in the basic fare of 5 paise per passenger per mile or 3.12 paise per passenger per kilometre in district services. In city services however, a revised and rationalised fare structure, based on the existing basic fare was worked out in

multiples of 5 paise with a minimum of 7 paise per passenger, was introduced. This was introduced mainly to avoid difficulties in the transaction of small change as far as possible.

#### OPERATION OF SERVICES:

*City Suburban Services.*—In the city and suburban service 78.70 million passengers were carried as against 75.29 million passengers during the previous year and 128.05 lakhs of kilometres were operated as against 119.87 lakhs of kilometres during the last year. The traffic earnings per kilometre increased from Rs. 79.02 paise to Rs. 82.35 paise during the year under review.

*District Services.*—On the district routes the Corporation operated 4 types of services:

1. Ordinary passenger services.
2. Long distance express services.
3. Deluxe services.
4. Night express services.

In the district services 146.95 million passengers were carried and 918.32 lakhs of kilometres were operated as against 134.72 million passengers and 872.93 lakhs of kilometres operated during the last year. The traffic earnings per kilometre increased from Rs. 99.69 paise to Rs. 102.03 paise.

*Long Distance and Night Services.*—Due to the popularity of night services among the travelling public more number of night services were introduced during the year under review. Long distance “Express” and “Deluxe” services continued to be operated. The Corporation had also introduced the system of one-man operation of services in long distance express and deluxe services operating between Hyderabad and Vijayawada on an experimental basis.

*Tourist Services.*—With a view to attract more tourist traffic and to provide more comforts, a special air-conditioned coach named “Apsaras” was also introduced for sightseeing in the City. With the co-operation of the Department of Information and Public Relations, regular excursion services were run during the year under review.

*Amenities to Passengers.*—The number of depots remained constant at 37 during the year. Bapatla Depot in Guntur District was closed and these routes were operated by the adjacent depots. A new depot at Kachiguda was opened to operate the city services more efficiently and to minimise the unremunerative kilometres. Construction of 30 way-side shelters in Krishna District and 44 way-side shelters in West Godavari District was taken up and completed during the year. Construction of more bus stations with facilities for toilet, cloak-rooms, refreshments rooms, retiring rooms, etc., was also taken up during the period under report.

*Repairs and Maintenance of Buses.*—The production of complete overhauls of vehicles and engines was geared in the Central Regional

and Divisional Workshops resulting in an increase in production during the year as tabulated below:

<i>S. No. Particulars</i>	1964-65	1963-64
1. <i>Engine :</i>		
Complete over hauls	921	818
Top over hauls	31	23
2. <i>Chassis :</i>		
Complete over hauls	490	363
Sundry repairs	56	51
3. <i>Body :</i>		
Complete over-hauls	489	368

*Payment of Interest on Capital.*—A sum of Rs. 28.32 lakhs as against Rs. 25.68 lakhs during the previous year was paid to the Government of Andhra Pradesh towards the interest at 5% on capital contribution.

A sum of Rs. 8.60 lakhs as against Rs. 7.59 lakhs was also paid to the Ministry of Railways, Government of India for the capital provided by them at the end of the year.

*Revenue.*—The total revenue receipts of Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation increased from Rs. 964.95 lakhs to Rs. 1063.23 lakhs during the year. The earnings per kilometre increased from Rs 97.20 to Rs. 101.61.

It will be observed from the above that the year under report marked a distinct turning point in the working of the Corporation and its progress augurs well for the period and in the years to come the Corporation is likely to fare still better.

The following statistical information is exhibited in Volume II of this report :

1. Statement showing the number of motor vehicles of different categories on road at the end of March, 1965.
2. Statement showing the receipts under the various Acts of Motor Vehicles.
3. Statement showing the summary of expenditure incurred on capital works during the years 1963-64 and 1964-65.





## CHAPTER XIX

### MISCELLANEOUS

#### ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT:

*Excavations.*—The Department has taken up excavations at Yeleswaram which is located just opposite to Nagarjunakonda and completed three-field seasons so far at a cost of Rs. 2,31,996 given by the Government of India as grant-in-aid. The three-field seasons revealed six periods of occupation at the site right from the Megalithic upto the late medieval period. Besides a Cache of early, middle stone age tools Microliths belonging to late stone age were collected from the valley and also a few polished hand-axes of Neolithic period in course of exploration. On the western side of the temple complex in a stratified deposit early stone age tools were found mixed up with the flake tools of middle stone age. The possibility that the early hand-axe tradition continued during the middle stone age cannot be ruled out.

The Megalithic complex is evinced by the wide distribution of burials in the forms of Dolmenoid cists and Cairn circles. When exposed these burials were found interned with vases, bowls, pots, dishes, etc. of black and red ware. Red and black were suggesting three different methods of kiln firing. Several iron implements like sickles, lances, swords, javelins daggers, etc. testified the folk's inclination towards hunting besides practising settled agricultural economy.

The historical period witnessed building construction activity. During the last field season stumps of columns of a mandapa were noticed throughout the entire length and breadth of the site. The trenches revealed the terminal point of mandapa. The excavation yielded a rich array of minor antiquities such as terracottas, iron implements, potsherds both designed and decorated, sprinklers, high necked vases, bangles, stucco, coins, etc. which shed enough light on the cultural milieu of different periods. Two Roman lanterns provided with a door for keeping the lamp along with hollow stands and a Naga slab carved in Amaravati idiom were some of the noteworthy finds.

It is really surprising that this site yielded a large number of terracottas comprising male and female figurines, animals, birds, toy-carts, etc., which shed enough light on the folk art of the remote past. Among the female terracotta figurines majority of them represent female divinity with very elaborate coiffure, dressed in a tunic-or nude to the waist and with a dhoti or skirt of diaphanous muslin. Despite the garment special care is taken to reveal the mount of Venus in apparent nudity. These types may have behind them a long history; they may be auspicious representation of mother goddesses and bestowers of fertility and proto-type of Mayadevi and Lakshmi.

The results of the two-field seasons have been brought out in the form of a "Monograph" by the Department. The 4th field season of excavation at a cost of Rs. 50,000 with the grant-in-aid released by the

Government of India was taken up from 1st March 1965 at Yeleswaram and this will continue for four months.

The excavation of the Megalithic burrials at Pochampad in Adilabad district was started in December 1963 and continued till May, 1964 at a total cost of Rs. 13,000. The excavations brought to light a Megalithic site on the right bank of river Godavari, recording Cairn circles, cist and a rectangular platform, etc. The Cairn circles were tapped and it was found that most of the pits were rectangular on plan and the entire area was huddled up with pottery of black and red ware, red and all black ware. The pottery consists of tulip shaped vases, deep bowls, dishes, hour glass-stands bearing grafitto marks on the exterior. The orientation of the pits was north, south. Iron implements found from 3 burrials were mostly large lances or javelins, daggers with copper hilts, sickles. Another interesting find recovered from one of the burrials is an iron object with cross straps which apparently looks like modern sandal. But as it has a sharp edge at its end this might have been used as scraper. The terracotta figurines of demunitive size found in the excavation represents probably a deer which can be included in the ageless group because of their archaic qualities, are worthy of mention.

In order to establish a time-table of cultural sequence a vertical trench was taken cutting the platform so as to correlate it with burrials on the basis of the stratigraphy. The pointed swords, usage of copper as hilts, 2 daggers show that the Megalithic people not only practised hunting, chasing and domestication of cattle but also they were good agriculturists too and had sufficient knowledge of metallurgy.

The collecton of microlithic tools like, lunates, trapezes, parallel sided blades, borers, points, etc., made of semiprecious stones like Jasper, Agate, Carnelian, etc., proved the existence of mesolithic hunters at the site in the remote past. The Government of India have been requested to release a grant-in-aid of Rs. 15,000 to continue the excavations this year with a view to tap all the burrials in order to salvage as many antiquities as possible before the site is completely submerged under the waters of river Godavari due to the construction of the Dam.

*Exploration.*—The Department launched thorough exploration in the districts of Visakapatnam, Anantapur, Guntur and Krishna basin and brought to light good number of sites of historical and pre-historical interest at the following places :—

*Visakhapatnam District.*—The exploration revealed several ancient brick structures and mounds in close vicinity of Bhogapuram village. Several sculptures and inscriptions pertaining to medieval period were also noticed. The fairly large-sized bricks showed the vestiges of some Buddhist settlements.

*Guntur District.*—Preliminary survey of temples was done in this district and the following temples were noticed which will be protected by the Department :—

1. Brahma temple (Chebrole).
2. Brahmeswaraswami temple (Chebrole).
3. Choleswaraswamy temple (Nidubrolu).
4. Veerabhadraswamy temp'le (Phirangipuram).

Apart from this, the Department found the remanent of a Stupas and a Prakrit inscription written in Brahmi characters from the mound near Dacheppally on the banks of Naguleru. On palaeographical grounds the inscription may be dated to Circa 300 A.D. It is highly gratifying to note that the name of the founder of Ikshvaku Dynasty Sri Chantamula is mentioned in this inscription.

*Anantapur District*.—Near Timmapuram a small village situated at a distance of 5 miles from Guntakal Railway Station a disturbed mound was discovered and from the surface unpolished hand-axes polished celts of neolithic complex were collected.

*Kurnool District*.—On the left bank of the River Krishna near Srisailam in Kurnool District the exploration brought to light the existence of several rubble structures, debris consisting of large-sized brick, etc., the site is under thorough exploration.

*Epigraphy*.—The Department has undertaken a regular epigraphical survey in the State under the Five-Year Plan Scheme. Village-wise survey of lithic records is being conducted, in Warangal and Cuddapah districts simultaneously. About 250 inscriptions have been copied so far. Six copper plate grants have been acquired by the Department this year among which the following are important:—

1. Mallur grant of Virachoda—Sake 1038
2. Srisailam plates of Santalingayya—Sake 1428
3. Pedachapalli plates of Devaraya—II.

Of the lithic records in the above collection the earliest is a Prakrit epigraph from Kesanapally, Palnad taluk, Guntur District. It is dated in the 13th year of Chantamula-I of the Ikshvaku Dynasty and it records the setting up of a Khamba in a Vihara by some merchants. This is the only record of the time of Chantamula I, as such it is of an immense value to scholars.

A few early Vaidumba inscriptions have been copied from Rayachoty taluk, Cuddapah district. Two more kings of the dynasty named Kalinga Trinetra and Biruda Trinetra have come to light from these epigraphs.

One Kalyani Chalukyan inscription of the time of Iriva Bedanga Satyasraya and another belonging to Kakatiya Beta II also are included in the present collection.

A Tamil inscription, dated 32nd regnal year of Kulottunga I was copied from Mallur village in Rayachoty taluk. This is the only record of Kulottunga I in this district of Cuddapah and it throws interesting information on the genealogy of the Vaidumba kings. Kolanupaka an ancient Chalukyan town has yielded a few new records of which the inscription of Chalukya Someswara II Kakatiya Ganapati Deva and Prataparudra are very important.

Two works of a noted poet named Narasimha, son of Rajaguru Visvesvara the spiritual preceptor of Kakatiya Ganapatideva were copied from a hillock near Warangal and they are of immense literary value. Another Kakatiya inscription of the time of Ganapatideva was copied from Irragavaram, West Godavari district

It seems to refer the conquest of Kolanu by the king. An inscription of the time of Vira Ballala-II (?) of the Hoyasala Dynasty was copied from Jallavariapally, Rayachoty taluk.

An inscription of the time of the Velama king named Madanayadu records the construction of a flight of steps by that king to Srisailam from its northern gate Umamaheswaram in Telangana. A number of inscriptions of the time of Bukka-I and Harihara-I were copied from Giddalur taluk, Kurnool district.

An inscription of Srigriridevaiah, perhaps a Kapalika Saivite monk was copied from a ruined matha situated on the left bank of Krishna opposite to Srisailam.

A bilingual inscription in Sanskrit and Persian languages from Bidar now in the State Museum, Hyderabad belongs to the time of the Bahmani Sultan Allauddin-II, dated Saka 1366. It refers to a victory of Almed Shah, the father of the Sultan over a certain Devaraja commandant of the fort of Rajahmundry and records the construction of a well by prince Mahmood Khan in the name of his mother.

*Conservation.*—The list of 26 monuments now under the protection of the State after deprotection by the Government of India is shown in Volume II of this report. The total number of monuments in Telangana was 296 and as per the appended list 26 monuments are taken over and thus bringing the total to 322. So far as the conservation of the monuments is concerned this Department has conserved the following:—

1. Syed Ahmed's tomb—Cuddapah.
2. Nawab's tower—Cuddapah.
3. Dichpalli temple—Nizamabad district.
4. Mushirabad mosque—Hyderabad city.
5. Old tomb at Gollathagudi—Mahboobnagar district.

*Museums*—There are at present seven museums under this department (1) State Museum, Hyderabad, (2) Ajanta Pavilion, Public Gardens, Hyderabad, (3) Yeleswaram Pavilion within the premises of the Directorate of Archaeology, Hyderabad, (4) Khazana Building Museum Golconda, (5) Victoria Jubilee Museum Vijayawada, (6) Alanpur Museum, Mahboobnagar district and (7) Kulpak Museum, Nalgonda district.

The sources of collection of the State Museum, Hyderabad are excavation, exploration, purchase, treasure troves, donations and exchange. The collection of this Museum comprises of (1) pre-and proto-historic materials, (2) Stone sculptures, (3) Terracottas, (4) Bronzes, (5) Stone and copper plate inscriptions, (6) Coins, (7) Indian miniature paintings (8) Old manuscripts in Arabic, Persian, Nagari and Telugu, (9) Arms and weapons, (10) Bidariware (11) Old celadon ware (12) Textiles and (13) Miscellaneous. Although the bulk of the collection consists of finds from this State specimens from outside the State as well as abroad form an important section of the collection.

The State Museum, Hyderabad is the only museum in the State which is authorised under the Treasure-Trove Act to receive the treasure troves found in the State. As in the past this year also the

museum received a number of treasure-troves in the form of coins representing the various dynasties that ruled over Andhra Desa. With regard to contemporary arts, the Department has purchased few paintings of young and promising artists as usual.

Two sets of copper plates have been acquired recently, One from Mallavaram, East Godavari district and the other from Srisailam. Both of them are under study in the epigraphy section. Two marble images from East Godavari district one male and other female of Buddhist origin were acquired through the Deputy Minister for Co-operation, Government of India.

During the recent tour of the Director, the Museum acquired a few bronzes of Nepalese origin. Out of these bronzes image of Manjusri, Tara and Avalokiteswara are of great importance. By this acquisition the bronze collection of the Museum is further enriched.

A new section devoted to textiles has been organised in the main building of the State Museum and it is thrown open to the public.

*Publications.*—During the year the following departmental publications were brought out :—

*Archaeological series :*

- (1) An Early Sculpture of Narasimha by Md. Abdul Waheed Khan,
- (2) Salihundam—A Buddhist Site in Andhra by Dr. R. Subrahmanyam,
- (3) Medieval History of the Deccan by Sri S.K. Sinha,
- (4) Eastern Chalukyan Temples in Andhra by Dr. M. Rama Rao.

*Museum series :*

- (1) Bahmani Coins in the Andhra Pradesh Government Museum by Abdul Wali Khan,
- (2) Western Kshtrapa Coins in the Andhra Pradesh Museum by Dr. H.V. Trivedi.

During 23rd Annual Conference of the Numismatic Session held at Gauhati on 3-1-1965 the Society has passed a resolution congratulating the Government of Andhra Pradesh for bringing out valuable publications and also felt the extreme necessity of similar publications and catalogues of coins deposited in other museums in the country and urged them to emulate our example. An extract of the resolution is as follows :—

“The Society congratulates the Government of Andhra Pradesh for publishing catalogues of coins in the State Museum, Hyderabad and feeling the extreme necessity of publication of similar catalogues of coins deposited in other museums in the country particularly those at Gwalior, Jaipur, Nagpur, Madras, Patna and Lucknow, it urges upon the respective State Governments to take immediate steps in this direction and complete the work with the financial assistance available to them for this purpose from the Government of India. If necessary, the Society will be glad to offer its co-operation and help”.

## ENDOWMENTS:

*Territorial Jurisdiction.*—The territorial jurisdiction of the Commissioner remained unchanged and he continued as Ex-Officio Director of Endowments of Telangana area.

The religious institutions assessed during the year included 7321 temples and specific endowments 85 maths and 89 charitable endowments.

The listed temples, i.e., temples with an annual income of Rs. 20,000 and above at the beginning of the year were 45 and the additions during the year were the following.

1. Sri Moolastaneswaraswamy temple, Moolapet, Nellore town and taluk;
2. Sri Venkateswaraswamy temple, Tantikonda, Rajahmundry taluk, East Godavari district.
3. Sri Venkateswaraswamy temple, Fort, Visakhapatnam.
4. Sri Venkateswaraswamy temple, Vadapalli, Kothapet taluk, East Godavari district.
5. Sri Venugopalswamy temple, Ulavapadu, Kandukur Taluk, Nellore district.
6. Sri Mallikarjunaswamy temple, Jonnavada, Kovvur taluk, Nellore district.

During the previous years 78 charitable endowments were brought under the purview of the H.R. & C.E. Act and the rules, framed thereunder. During the year 11 charitable endowments were brought under the purview of the Act. Thus the total number of major and minor religious institutions and notified charitable endowments excluding minor religious institutions were 7,457 as against 7429 during the previous year.

There are 85 maths in the Andhra districts and it is painful that the administration of maths has not been satisfactory due to the recalcitrant attitude of the mathadhipathis and the protection afforded to the traditional succession and their privileges, in the Civil Courts. Effective legislation is necessary to exercise supervision over these maths. The year under report is remarkable since some more endowments were created by the philanthropic public.

Late Sri N.V. Muddukrishna Reddy of Kalahasti taluk endowed an extent of Ac. 41.23 cents of wet land worth more than a lakh of rupees, to Sri Kalahasteswaraswamy Temple, Kalahasti, Chittoor District. In the recent years no such considerably big endowment was created. Another pious lady Srimathi Karna Thayaramma endowed a terraced building with kitchen called "Yathirajashram" to Sri Emberumanar and Audikesavaswamy Temple at Narsapur through a gift, deed, dated 11-7-1964. Another religious minded gentleman Sri Mevuleti Somaraju of Gundugolanu village in West Godavari district endowed one building known as "Mevuleti Somaraju Choultry" and also 6.00 acres of land to the above institution by a registered gift deed dated 25-10-1964. Both the buildings and the land are worth one lakh twenty-five thousand rupees. It is gratifying that another gentleman has taken up renovation of the same temple.

Several other philanthropic people have endowed small bits of land to small temples in which they are interested.

*Amenities to Pilgrims—Accommodation.*—Donations for the construction of cottages at Tirumala and Srisailam poured in during the year and T.T.D. management has found it difficult to accept all the offers. Mysore State Government have undertaken the construction of a spacious choultry at Tirumala for providing accommodation to pilgrims coming from the Mysore State. The required site was allotted by the T.T. Devasthanam. Construction of a big choultry consisting of eight rooms and a marriage hall attached to Sri Chengalamma Temple at Sullurpet in Nellore district was taken up by a local renovation committee by raising donations to the tune of fifty thousand rupees. The choultry constructed by the T.T.D. at Kalahasti for the convenience of the pilgrims coming to Kalahasti Devasthanam was opened this year.

Sri Kalahasteswaraswamy Devasthanam management has taken up construction of a choultry for the convenience of the pilgrims. Two more choultries consisting of 24 blocks were made available to the pilgrims resorting to Sri Venkateswaraswamy Temple at Dwaraka Tirumala, Eluru taluk, West Godavari district. Besides the choultries one more big hall was made available for the use of the pilgrims.

Steps were taken to provide as much accommodation as possible to pilgrims and marriage parties in all important temples.

*Revival of Puja.*—Besides taking all necessary steps to regulate puja and worship in temples, action was taken to revive puja in the following temples where it was given up for some reason or other.

1. Sri Venugopalswamy Temple, Satyavedu.
2. Sri Achyutaswamy Temple, Kullur, Nellore district.

*Audit of Accounts.*—The Local Fund Examiner continued to audit the accounts of the temples with an annual income of Rs. 1,000 and above and the audit of the accounts of other temples was entrusted to the Inspectors of this Department. U.D.Cs. were posted to each of the Deputy Commissioners' and Assistant Commissioners' Offices to deal with the audit reports and for taking action for the early settlement of the objections.

*Internal Audit.*—To audit the accounts maintained in the Head Office and mofussil offices of this Department particularly on the receipts side, one Superintendent and one clerk were continued. They attended to audit of accounts of the Assistant Commissioner's Office at Bapatla, Rajahmundry and Guntur and 181 objections were raised.

*Verification of Jewellery.*—The Assistant Commissioner posted for verification and valuation of jewellery and properties of temples and to investigate into the leases of immovable properties continued till 25-11-1964.

[Statement.

*Finance.*—Details of demand, collection and balance of contribution and audit fees and miscellaneous demand were as follows:

	<i>Demand</i>	<i>Collection</i>	<i>Balance</i>
Contribution ..	30,79,599.00	6,78,607.00	24,00,992.00
Audit fees ..	9,66,053.00	2,42,329.63	7,23,723.37

*Common Good Fund.*—Government sanctioned Rs. 5,00,000 from out of H.R. & C.E. fund to H.R. & C.E. Common Good Fund. Contributions to the tune of Rs. 29,557.69 Ps. were given to the temples from out of the H.R. & C.E. Common Good Fund. The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh and the Endowment Minister have kindly accepted to be the chairman and member respectively of the H.R. & C.E. Common Good Fund Committee and the Commissioner, H.R. & C.E. will be the secretary and treasurer. The proposals for amending the rules for constituting the Committee on fresh lines were submitted to the Government.

*Humanitarian Service.*—To provide medical aid to the pilgrims one dispensary and one hospital were maintained at Tirupati and Tirumala respectively by the T.T.D. Management and lady Assistant Surgeons were also employed during the year to attend to women patients.

Sri V.V.S.S. Devasthanam at Annavaram also maintained a dispensary.

Sri Udayakaleswaraswamy and Sri Venugopalswamy temples at Gandavaram, Kovur taluk, Nellore District maintained the Auyrvedic dispensary and during this year handed over the same to Government.

*Leper Asylums.*—The T.T.D. maintained the poor home where lepers are treated as in-patients, meeting a portion of the expenditure.

Sri Varahalakshminarasimhaswamy Temple at Simhachalam, Visakhapatnam continued to contribute for the maintenance of leper asylum with 50 beds in Prema Samajam at Visakhapatnam.

Sri V.V.S. Devasthanams at Annavaram continued to maintain two leper asylums one at Rajahmundry and the other at Chundurthi near Annavaram in East Godavari district.

*Eye Treatment.*—The T.T.D. Management organised Dr. Modi's eye camps twice in the year and several cases of eye diseases were treated to the satisfaction of numerous people.

*S. V. Balamandir.*—The T. T. D. management maintained the S.V. Balamandir giving protection to several orphans. Constant care was taken to educate and bring up these orphans on sound lines, and to absorb them in T. T. D. service. An orphan brought up in this institution joined the medical college for further studies.



*Education.*—The following educational institutions were maintained by the T. T. D.

1. S. V. Arts College, Tirupati.
2. S.P. W. College, Tirupati.
3. S.V. Oriental College, Tirupati.
4. S.V. Music and Dance College, Tirupati.
5. S.V. High School, Tirupati.
6. S.V. Nadaswaram School, Tirupati.
7. S.V. Sculptur Institute, Tirupati.
8. S.V. Balamandir Elementary School, Tirupati.
9. S.V. Oriental High School, Tirumala.
10. S.V. Veda Patla Tirumala.
11. Sri S.V. Higher Elementary School, Tirumala.
12. S.V. High School, Vellore, Madras State.
13. S. V. College, New Delhi.
14. Sri Vedanta Vardhini Sanskrit College, Hyderabad.

**OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY SEVERAL TEMPLES:**

Sri Bhavanarayanawamy temple, Ponnur, Bapatla taluk, Guntur district maintained the Sanskrit College and also the Sarada Niketan at Guntur which is a residential school for girls. Sri Lakshmipathiswamy temple, Pedamukthevi in Krishna District maintained the Oriental High School. Sri Venkateswaraswamy Temple at Dwaraka Tirumala maintained Sri Venkateswara Oriental Secondary School. Sri Veera Venkata Satyanarayanawamy Temple at Annavaram maintained the Oriental Secondary School. Sri Varahalakshminarasimhaswamy Temple at Simhachalam maintained the Oriental School and Agama Patasala. Sri Someswara and Janardhanaswamy temples at Gunupudi, Bhimavaram taluk, West Godavari district maintained the Vedapatasala.

*Boarding Houses.*—Sri Varahalakshmi Narasimhaswamy Temple at Simhachalam maintained a boarding house at Vijayanagaram where about 300 students studying in different educational institutions at Vijayanagaram were fed freely. A sum of Rs. 40,000 was sanctioned for the purpose.

The T. T. D. maintained the hostel attached to the S.V. Oriental College and 110 students studying in the S.V. Oriental College and Sri S.V. Nadaswaram School and other T.T. D. educational institutions were fed.

The inmates of S. V. Balamandir, about 150 in number, were fed there itself. The pupils of S. V. Sculpture Institute were given stipend ranging from Rs. 40 to Rs. 55 to meet boarding expenses, etc.

The management of Sri Kanyakaparameswari Temple, Stonehousepet, Nellore fed 16 students spending Rs. 3,000.

*Encouragement of Fine Arts.*—Fine arts being an integral part of temples apart from maintaining institutions for encouraging fine arts, artists were engaged by several temples during festivals for propagation

of religion through music and Bharathanatyam. The T. T. D. has especially arranged several performances by eminent artists under the auspices of the Arsha Sadas.

Several sculptors and painters were engaged in the renovation of temples.

*Gosalas.*—The T. T. D. maintained several Sindhi and Hariana cows besides the cows offered to Lord in the T. T. D. dairy farm and the number of cows and calves maintained therein were 171.

Sri Bhramaramba Mallikarjunaswamy temple at Srisailam maintained a gosala with about 100 cows, calves etc.

Sri Varahalakshminarasimhaswamy Temple of Simhachalam, Visakapatnam district maintained a gosala with 85 cows.

Sri Mahanandeeswaraswamy temple at Mahanandi also maintained a gosala with 40 cows. Sri Pushpagiri Math in Cuddapah district maintained another gosala with 16 cows.

*Acquisition of Immovable Properties.*—Besides small bits of lands and sites acquired for the use of temples, extensive properties were also either acquired or secured. 483.49 acres of forest and hill area was declared as temple poramboke of Sri Malayadri Lakshmi Narasimha swamy Temple at Malakonda in Nellore district. 200.0 acres of forest area was secured to Sri Penusila Narasimha Swamy Temple, Penchalakona in Nellore district.

20.00 acres of land was acquired from the Forest Department to Sri Lakshminarasimhaswamy Temple, Ahobilam.

For acquiring properties to execute town planning scheme, and for removal of encroachments, the T. T. D. maintained separate acquisition staff consisting of a Deputy Collector with adequate staff. Several pieces of land sites and buildings were acquired.

*Exhibition.*—For the first time the Department took part in the All India Industrial Exhibition. Models of four important temples at Tirumala, Chittoor district Srisailam, Kurnool district, Bhadrachalama in Khammam district and Vemulavada in Karimnagar district were put up. Replicas of important deities in Andhra and Telangana regions, photographs of important temples with a short note on each of those temples were exhibited in attractive colours. The temples' stall was brought up so nicely that every body took it to be a pucca stone construction. The temples' stall was the centre of attraction and thousands of spectators visited every day waiting in long queues for hours. Two first prizes, one for demonstration and other for decoration were awarded to this Departmental stall.

*Hundial Collection.*—Steps were taken to safeguard the hundial collections in temples during festivals and on other occasions by putting locks and seals to prevent others from opening the hundials without securing the presence of the officials of this Department and by deputing special staff to safeguard the collections. The total hundial collection amount to nearly Rs. 70,00,000.

*Diversion of Funds.*—Wherever surplus fund is available and not required for immediate use, temple managements are not lagging behind

to divert such funds to give financial aid (1) to needy and deserving sister institutions for renovation and other purposes, (2) for encouragement of the study of Sanskrit, Hindu religious philosophy or Sastras or for imparting instruction in Hindu temple architecture, etc., etc.

**Renovation.**—Government reconstituted the Renovation Committee for Sri Seetaramachandramurthy Temple, Bhadrachalam, Khammam district. The Renovation Committee for Sri Lakshminarasimhaswamy Temple at Ahobilam with Dr.N. Sanjeeva Reddy, Minister for Industries & Mines, Government of India as chairman has been making appreciable progress in the matter of collection of donations from temples and private individuals, nearly 8 lakhs having been collected so far.

These renovation committees as well as the Renovation Committee for Sri Bhramaramba Mallikarjunaswamy Temple at Srisailam have taken up renovation works at Bhadrachalam and Srisailam. Several works were executed during the year. The total receipts and expenditure upto the end of the financial year 1964-65 were as follows :

	Receipts	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Sri Bhadrachalam Seetharamalaya Uddarana Sangam.	19,70,542.27	16,93,938.17
2. Sri Bhramaramba Mallikarjunaswamy Devasthanam Uddarana Sangam	12,50,284.09	6,04,801.48

Sri Ahobila Lakshminarasimhaswamy temple, Renovation Committee collected Rs. 4,76,333.93 paise during the year under report.

At Ahobila, the T.T.D. started construction of a choultry at a cost of nearly two and half lakhs and also taken up water supply scheme at a cost of fifty thousand rupees.

The hereditary trustee His Holiness the Jeerswamy varlu has taken up the renovation of the Rajagopuram at a cost of Rs. 71,000. He has taken up the renovation of the Garbalayam also.

Another Renovation Committee was constituted to Sri Lakshminarasimhaswamy Temple at Antervedi, Rajole taluk, East Godavari district. On the whole there was spectacular progress in the administration of temples and charitable endowments. The administration was run on different lines attending to the various activities, efficiently and it earned the appreciation of the public as well as the Press. A comprehensive programme of renovation of temples involving an expenditure of some crores on phased five-year plans is under contemplation. There were several publications in newspapers about the activities of this Department and the plans and schemes. The Department was very popular during the year striking great progress and with the sanction of jeeps to the departmental officers by Government, greater progress is sought to be achieved during the next year.

#### COMMISSIONER OF WAKFS:

The Survey of wakfs is being conducted under the Wakfs Act, 1954. The first stage of survey *i.e.*, collection of information by the Revenue

Inspectors in all the nine districts of Telangana region comprising of 70 Taluqs with 10,567 villages was completed about a year back. The total number of wakfs surveyed by the Revenue Inspectors with their valuation and income in these villages is as follows :

<i>Number of Wakfs</i>	<i>Valuation</i>		<i>Income</i>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
19,910	2,76,97,731	13,00,,400.	

The second stage *i.e.*, the inspections and checking of wakfs, booking information omitted by the Revenue Inspectors and unearthing hidden properties is in progress.

In the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad, the survey had been completed in 29 wards and it is in progress in the remaining six wards only. The particulars of wakfs surveyed in these wards are :

<i>Number of Wakfs</i>	<i>Valuation</i>		<i>Income.</i>
	Rs.	Rs.	P
2,537	13,31,84,186	9,42,108.62.	

The total number of wakfs recorded so far in the districts and in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad is 28,912 with a valuation of Rs. 18,80,59,660.00 and income of Rs. 31,27,697.62.

#### STATE ARCHIVES :

During the year 22,447 files, 13,588 fly-leaves, 3,847 registers and 448 law books, gazettes etc., of the erstwhile Government of Hyderabad were transferred to this office. Among the files transferred there were two files, one relating to Moulvi Syed Alauddin, a political prisoner in the Andamans bearing No. 445 of 1298H. of the Judicial Department and the other relating to Gandhiji's visit to the Carnatak area and Hyderabad bearing No. 59 of 1343 Fasli of the Home and Judicial Department.

65,262 Government orders pertaining to various Secretariat Departments electoral rolls of 1964 for 298 constituencies, 6,641 strong almirah documents, 4,387 Siyahas (Muslim marriage certificates), field measurement books of 43 villages pertaining to 1914 survey were also received for preservation. 2,84,655 files, etc., were fumigated.

*Checking, Listing, Cataloguing, etc.*—All accessions were checked, listed and arranged. The work of checking, listing, cataloguing of Persian and Marathi records in this office was continued during the year. 11,949 Persian documents were checked, listed and arranged, 489 documents were catalogued and 770 documents were deciphered. The work of writing brief explanatory notes in respect of 2,187 Marathi documents of historical value in the Rajendra Collection was continued. 4, 387 Siyahas and 700 Akhbarat (News-letters) were arranged in chronological order.

*Publications.*—The compilation of Akhbarat-i-Darbar-i-Moalla (newsletters from the court of Mughal Emperor Shah-Alam-II) was continued. The Akhbarat comprise various news, of varied length and significance. It is proposed to prepare and publish their synopsis. During the year under report the synopsis of 100 newsletters was prepared.

Work in connection with a proposal to publish the Farmans of the Mughal Emperors in the State Archives was taken up. The Farmans have been deciphered and the preparation of their summaries in English was in progress.

Along with the preparation of reference media, the publication of critical editions of some of the rare manuscripts of literary value preserved in this Archives was taken up, beginning with the manuscript "Shamsheer-i-Burran" a book written by Moulvi Abdullah in 1280H, containing criticism on the book "Qate-i-Burhan" written by the famous Urdu poet Mirza Ghalib. About half of the manuscript was deciphered.

A treatise prepared on a Persian manuscript entitled "Waqa-i-Nadiri" preserved in this office, which contains events relating to the invasion of Nadirshah and the role played by Asafjah I to stem the tide, awaits editing.

The regular programme of mending the old records of this office was continued during the year.

*Verification of Sanads.*—Search was continued for verification and grant of copies of documents. Of 304 requisitions received for copies of sanads etc., 138 documents have been traced, 18 were not traced and 148 were under search. Copies of 94 documents were granted, and 44 documents were sent to the Courts for inspection.

1908 requisitions were received from the Secretariat and other departments for furnishing Govt. orders, files etc. Two requisitions were received from the City Civil Court. All the references were attended to and 4,806 records were furnished. 54 applications were received from the public for grant of copies of Siyahas. 31 Siyahas were traced and copies thereof were granted. 23 Siyahas were not traceable. 169 requisitions were received from Survey Parties etc., and 3,767 records were supplied. 278 volumes of the ex-Hyderabad Government Gazettes pertaining to the years 1,301 F to 1356 F were presented to the United Nations Library at Geneva, as a gift.

The Osmania University Hyderabad requisitioned the attested copies of several Farmans issued by H.E.H. the Nizam in connection with the establishment and development of the University for display at the exhibition held in connection with its silver jubilee. Copies were accordingly furnished along with their English translations. On the requisition of the National Archives of India, a compendium on this State Archives has been prepared giving in brief an account of the administration of Hyderabad, the organisation of this Archives, a description of the records and of several publications brought out by this Archives. It is under scrutiny.

*Report on District Records.*—English records of the East India Company which were in the custody of the District Collectors and District

Courts are preserved in the Madras Record Office. Records in Indian languages continue to remain with the District Collectors and the District Courts. These records cannot be destroyed without the prior approval of the State Archives. The reports received from the District Collectors and District Courts mentioned below show that they are generally in a fair state of preservation.

1. The Collector of Anantapur,
2. The Collector of Chittoor.
3. The Collector of West Godavari.
4. The Collector of East Godavari.
5. The Collector of Guntur.
6. The Collector of Khammam.
7. The Collector of Krishna.
8. The Collector of Cuddapah.
9. The Collector of Nellore.
10. District Court, West Godavari
11. District Court, Visakhapatnam.

*Weeding.*—During the period 2,35,816 files of Home Department, Revenue Department and the Board of Revenue of the Hyderabad Government were appraised and 3,486 files were preserved and the rest were marked for destruction.

*Library.*—123 books and 85 issues of various journals were added to the library. 864 books were issued for reference. 1,091 catalogue cards were prepared for books and manuscripts. Some research scholars visited the library to consult books, manuscripts etc.

*Research room.*—The Research room attached to this library contains printed material for reference and research. Necessary information and facilities were given to scholars and students for research during office-hours and to literary societies, etc.

*Survey, Preservation etc. of Historical Records in Private Custody.*—A meeting of the Regional Historical Records Survey Committee was held at Tirupati on 19-9-1964. The Committee recommended *inter alia* that full-time field staff should be appointed for the collection of material for the compilation of a National Register of records. To start with, an Assistant Archivist was appointed for Hyderabad City and Telangana region for the purpose from 6-1-1965 and he has collected information on some of the collections of private individuals in Hyderabad City and his work was in progress.

*Implementation of Development Schemes under the Third Five-Year Plan.*—The development schemes of the State Archives included in the Plan are :—

- (1) New Building for the State Archives, and
- (2) Development of the State Archives.

*New Building for the State Archives.*—A sum of Rs. 15 lakhs was allotted for the construction of a new building for the State Archives

during the Third Five-Year Plan. As reported by the Public Works Department an amount of Rs. 12,16,326 was spent upto February, 1965. The stack area and the administrative block of the new building were completed. The racks are to be installed and some minor works such as construction of a compound wall, sanitary fittings etc., have to be completed.

*Development of State Archives.*—A sum of Rs. 1.56 lakhs was provided in the Plan Budget for continuing this scheme during the year under report. This scheme consisted of items detailed below:—

*Training of staff.*—One Archivist deputed in the previous year for training in the one year diploma course in Archives Keeping at the National Archives of India, New Delhi, completed the course successfully. One Assistant Director was deputed in January, 1964 to the National Archives of India for undergoing training.

*Purchase of Preservation Materials.*—The funds allotted for the purchase and preservation of material such as tissue paper, hand made paper, raw films, card-board etc. could not be utilised as there was not sufficient time to purchase them.

*Purchase of Preservation Equipment.*—Preservation equipment such as Micro-film Camera Reader etc., could not be purchased for want of foreign exchange.

*Publication of Reference Media.*—“Firmans and Sanads of Deccan Sultans” was published during 1964. The Hand-Book was, however, still under print.

#### PRINTING DEPARTMENT:

During the year, the Government Central Press and other branch presses of the Printing Department mentioned below were under the administrative control of Director of Printing.

1. Government Central Press
2. Secretariat Press
3. I. G. P. Press
4. Telugu Press
5. High Court Press
6. Government Press, Kurnool
7. Publication Bureau.

The Stationery Department has been placed under the administrative control of the Director of Printing with effect from 1-1-1965.

*Government Central Press.*—During the year, the sanctioned strength of the Government Central Press and branch presses in city was 2136 as compared with 2,008 for the corresponding day of the previous year.

The Press is working in two shifts : first shift from 7-00 A.M. to 3-30 P.M. and second shift from 3-30 P.M. to 11-30 P.M. on week days and on Saturdays first shift from 7-00 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. and second from 12-30 P.M. to 6-00 P.M.

*Special Printing Works Undertaken.*—The following important jobs were undertaken during the year :

1. Budget
2. State Administration Report
3. Civil List
4. Assembly Proceedings
5. Estimates Committee Reports
6. Regional Committee Reports
7. Election Work.

In addition to the above, the Government Central Press continued, to print other publications of various departments, standardised forms and miscellaneous jobs of State Government, Central Government Corporations and Local Bodies. 4,250 jobs were taken up for printing.

*Outturn.*—The value of the jobs completed by the Government Press during the year under report was Rs. 41,36,603.02 Ps. as against Rs. 36,76,103.99 Ps. for the year 1963-64.

*Outside Printing.*—Due to continuous increase in the printing requirements of the State and in the absence of corresponding expansion of the press, private printing has to be resorted to in spite of the introduction of the second shift. The value of the work done at private presses amounted to Rs. 2,74,867.04 Ps. against Rs. 3,45,137.38 Ps. during the year 1963-64.

For important and time scheduled Government publications and during Assembly Sessions overtime has to be worked so as to complete them, in time. The expenditure towards overtime amounted to Rs. 4,19,174.14 which includes Rs. 1,64,981.80 Ps. pertaining to the year 1963-64. Therefore, the actual expenditure for the year 1964-65 was Rs. 2,54,192.34 Ps. against Rs. 2,58,838.51Ps. for the year 1963-64.

*Bonus.*—Bonus is paid to the factory workers in Linotype, Monotype and Hand Composing sections who give plus outturn as an incentive to better production. The question of introducing the scheme in other sections is under consideration.

*Andhra Pradesh Gazette.*—The Andhra Pradesh Gazette continued to be published on the scheduled date. The following statistics would give a detail account of its working :

1. Number of printed F'scap & R8vo size pages of ordinary Gazette	..	..	..	12,617
2. Number of printed pages of F'scap & R8vo size of Extraordinary Gazette	..	..	..	1,340
3. Number of State Acts published	..	..	..	27
4. Number of Central Acts published	..	..	..	25
5. Number of subscribers	..	..	..	1,638
6. Number of free supplies	..	..	..	5,818
7. Total number of issues of Gazette (including Extraordinary Gazette)	..	..	..	324



8. Number of District Gazettes Ordinary .. ..	202
9. Number of District Gazettes Extraordinary .. ..	42
10. Number of letters received .. ..	23,583
11. Number of letters despatched .. ..	6,658

An amount of Rs. 34,381.02 Ps. was received towards publication, subscription and sale of Gazette as against Rs. 42,380.05 Ps. for the year 1963-64.

*Press Building.*—The Government accorded sanction for the construction of a modern Press building and also Publication Bureau and Stationery building in 1965 at an estimated cost of Rs. 108 lakhs, spread out over five years. About 19.9 acres of land is proposed to be acquired and necessary action is being taken to acquire the same under emergency.

*Co-operative Society.*—The Co-operative Credit Society advanced loans to the tune of Rs. 2,03,519 to the employees and continued to function satisfactorily. The number of members on the rolls were 1,473. The Society worked on a profit of Rs. 17,202.04 during the year under review.

*Mutual Benefit Fund.*—The mutual benefit fund continued to work satisfactorily and an amount of Rs. 34,124.83 was disbursed during the period among the retired and the survivors of the deceased employees.

*Medical Aid.*—Free medical aid was given to the workers and their families by the Press Dispensary under the supervision of a part-time Medical Officer. Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 14,000 for purchase of medical equipment and multivitamin tablets.

*Worker Teacher Training Course.*—During the year 4 workers were deputed for training to Workers Teacher Training Course at Hyderabad organised under the scheme of Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment.

*Apron and Dress.*—Apron and dresses were provided free of cost to the supervisory, productive and non-productive and class-IV employees as per the provisions of the Factories Act.

*Bun and Milk.*—With the exception of workers in the general shift the workers in the 1st and 2nd shifts are supplied each with one bun and  $\frac{1}{2}$  litre of milk daily. The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 7,000 to meet the expenditure in this regard.

*Library.*—The library containing books on literary subjects has been set up for the benefit of the workers. The question of purchasing books on printing technology is also under consideration. Journals on printing and allied subjects are being purchased and kept in the library.

*Games and Sports.*—Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,000 to meet the expenditure towards games and sports. The workers have taken keen interest on indoor and outdoor games.

*Home Guards Training.*—27 workers have received the training.

*Fire Fighting.*—9 Workers were deputed for training in fire fighting and have completed their training.

*Secretariat Press.*—During the period under report 2,712 jobs were received of which 2,648 were executed.

Apart from printing the political report and Special Branch, C.I.D. report, the question papers of Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission and Technical Education Department, Commissioner for Government Examinations and other Government Colleges were undertaken.

*General Section.*—425 jobs were received in this section and about 346 jobs were executed. In addition this section has printed 7,625 cheque books of various categories. The special works done in the section are :—

1. Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council question list.
2. Printing of Annual Reports.
3. Printing of ballot papers for Municipal Corporation and printing of ballot papers for bye-elections to the Legislative Assembly.

During the year under report the Secretariat Press turned out work to the value of Rs. 5,32,798.75 Ps. as against Rs. 4,30,186.23 Ps. during the preceding year.

*Inspector General of Police Press.*—The Inspector General of Police Press exclusively prints the forms for the Police Department. The value of the work turned out during the year amounted to Rs. 2,79,618.56 Ps. as against Rs. 1,66,572.00 during the previous year.

*High Court Press.*—The High Court Press continued to print cause list forms, pleaders certificates etc. The Press executed jobs covering 9,456 pages as against 9980 during the previous year.

*Telugu Press.*—The Telugu Press mainly attends all Telugu works of all the different departments. Assembly proceedings and Council proceedings are printed in this Press. The number of jobs completed during the year was 261 as against 387 during the previous year.

*Government Press, Kurnool.*—The sanctioned strength of Government Press, Kurnool is 1,007. The Press continues to print standardised and non-standardised forms in vogue in the Andhra region. The number of forms indented and despatched are given as under :—

*Demand of forms :*

Standardised forms	..	13,48,97,245
Books	..	27,48,077

*Forms despatched :*

Standardised forms	..	5,60,67,862
Non-standardised forms	..	8,06,288

*Number of Jobs Received and Executed.*—The indents carried forward from previous year were 880. The number of indents received during the year was 428. The number of indents complied was 456.

*Introduction of Double Shift.*—Introduction of 2nd shift has been very successful and resulted in increase in production. Overtime expenditure has also been considerably reduced.

*New Staff Sanctioned.*—The Government have sanctioned one post of Labour Officer and also staff of one L.D.C. and one peon. This has given a great relief as far as attending to the welfare activities of labour.

*District Gazettes.*—The Press continued to print District Gazettes in English and Telugu for 19 districts and some Urdu Gazettes were also printed. The details are given below.—

			Number of ordinary issues.	Number of Extraordinary issues.
English Gazettes	..	..	207	69
Telugu Gazettes	..	..	129	34
Urdu Do	..	..	6	..
Total			842	108

*Works Committee.*—A new Works Committee was formed and it continued to function satisfactorily.

*Publication Bureau.*—The Publication Bureau continued to stock and distribute State Government publications, Government of India publications, forms and registers, I.L.R. and Assembly Proceedings, Civil List, State Administration Reports and Andhra Pradesh Gazette etc.

The sales proceeds for the period under report amounted to Rs. 18,72,587.57 Ps. as against Rs. 10,59,065.05 Ps. for the previous year. A sales branch is functioning in the Secretariat premises also.

*Rubber Stamps.*—The number of indents received during the year was 605 and 501 were complied with. 733 date-stamps and 7,837 rubber-stamps amounting to Rs. 11,611.52 were supplied free of cost to the various Government departments. These rubber stamps were manufactured in local firms on competitive tender basis.

*Cost Accounts System.*—The work regarding introduction of pro-forma accounts is in good progress and the pro-forma accounts are being prepared for the year 1964-65 on cost accounts basis. The Department has made proposals for sanction of additional staff so as to introduce the cost accounts in branch presses in the City.

*Physical Stock Verification.*—Stock Verification of Press Stores and Paper Stores and all the presses was done by an officer of the Revenue Department of the rank of Deputy Collector.

#### STATIONERY DEPARTMENT:

The Stationery Department continued to supply all items of stationery articles included in the standard list, to all services departments of the State free of cost and the cost paying departments like commercial undertakings and schemes financed by the Government of India on recovery of cost by way of book adjustment through Accountant

General, with an addition of departmental charges of 7½%. The Department continued to supply stationery articles to Zilla Parishads Panchayat Samithis on prior collection of charges for supplies inclusive of departmental charges at 10%.

*Budget.*—The sanctioned grant for purchase of stores for 1964-65 was Rs. 83 lakhs with a supplementary grant of 5 lakhs being the resumption of savings of 1963-64. Out of this Rs. 86 lakhs were utilised and the remaining was surrendered with a request for resumption during 1965-66. Stock sold in the stores by this department both in the loose and the bulk stock sections were verified by the Special Stock Verification Officer during November and December. No major discrepancies in the stocks were reported.

Debits to the extent of Rs. 1,04,793.43 Ps. were raised towards the cost of supplies made to the cost paying offices of the State and other Governments, which are inclusive of the departmental charges. The amount credited by several other offices like Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads were to the tune of Rs. 5,43,681.34 Ps.

The revision of Stationery Manual, 1963 was finally completed in July, 1964 and the draft revised manual was sent to the Government for approval.

#### ELECTIONS :

During the year 1964, the Election Commission directed that the electoral rolls of all the Assembly Constituencies in the State should be taken up for summary revision. According to the programme approved by the Election Commission, the draft publication of rolls was done on 15-7-1964 and the final publication on 31-10-1964 as scheduled.

During the year, *i.e.*, from 1-4-1964 to 31-3-1965 the following elections were held :—

1. One bye-election to the Council of States.
2. Three bye-elections to the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly.
3. Biennial election to the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council.

The details of the above bye-elections are as follows:—

S. No.	Name of the Constituency	Date of poll	NUMBER OF SEATS		
			Vacant	Contested	Uncontested
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>1. Council of States :</b>					
	Election by M.L.As. (Vacancy caused due to resignation of Sri J.C. Nagireddy)	.. 26-11-1964	1	..	1
<b>2. Bye-election to the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly :</b>					
	(i) Ponduru	.. 22-11-1964	1	1	..
	(ii) Dhone	.. 14-2-1965	1	1	..
	(iii) Amalapuram	.. 16- 2-1965	1	1	..

S. No.	Name of the Constituency	Date of poll	NUMBER OF SEATS		
			Vacant	Contested	Uncontested
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>B. Biennial Elections to the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council :</b>					
(i)	Rayalaseema East and West Graduates	.. 12-7-1964	2	2	..
(ii)	Rayalaseema East and West Teachers	.. 12-7-1964	2	2	..
(iii)	<i>Local Authorities :</i>				
	a. Krishna Local Authorities	.. 15-6-1964	2	2	..
	b. Nellore Local Authorities	.. Do.	2	2	..
	c. Guntur Local Authorities	.. Do.	2	2	..
	d. Hyderabad Local Authorities	.. Do.	2	..	2
	e. Mahboobnagar Local Authorities	.. Do.	2	2	..
	f. Medak Local Authorities	Do.	1	1	..
	g. Khammam Local Authorities	.. Do.	1	..	1
(iv)	Election by M.L.As.	.. 27-6-1964	10	10	..

*Receipts and Expenditure.*—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 and tribunals :—

1.	Revision of electoral rolls of Assembly and Parliamentary Constituencies	.. .. .	Rs.	10,73,688
2.	Preparation and printing of electoral rolls, Council Constituencies	.. .. .	..	2,320
3.	Conduct of elections to Assembly and Parliamentary Constituencies when held simultaneously	..	..	4,710
4.	Conduct of elections to the Council Constituencies	..	..	2,505
5.	Conduct of bye-elections to the Parliamentary Constituencies	.. .. .	..	954
6.	Conduct of bye-elections to Assembly Constituencies (Ponduru, Amalapuram and Dhone)	.. .. .	..	60,186
7.	Tribunals	.. .. .	..	40,595

Items 1, 3 and 7 are sharable by Government of India. Item 5 is exclusively borne by the Government of India and rest of the items are exclusively borne by the State Government.

*Receipts.*—The total receipts for the period under report were Rs. 1,87,200. The receipts are sharable by the Government of India.

#### CONTROLLER OF ACCOMMODATION :

This Department deals with allotment of private buildings both residential accommodation for the State and Central Government employees and also for Government offices under the Andhra Pradesh Buildings (Lease, Rent and Eviction) Control Act, 1960. The Deputy Secretary to Government, General Administration (Accommodation) Department is the " Authorised Officer and Controller " under the said Act, to acquire and allot private buildings. The problem of provision of accommodation for Government offices and Government employees in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad has been increasing day by day. In order to implement vigorously the provisions of the said Act necessary steps have been taken by the Government to acquire more buildings from the landlords for locating the Government offices and also for allotment to the State and Central Government's employees for their residences.

The following are the statistics for private buildings allotted by the " Authorised Officer " during the year 1964-65.

(1) Total number of houses allotted to Government offices	52
(2) Total number of houses allotted for the residence of Government employees	42

Nearly four hundred applicants for allotment of private houses for residential purpose and three hundred requisitions for allotment of office accommodation were on the waiting list.

Out of the 15 fair rent applications received during the year under report 2 cases were disposed of by the Controller of Accommodation.

#### STATE GUEST HOUSES :

The Government House Department and the Government Guest House at Hyderabad and Delhi continued to be under the control of Chief Secretary during the period under report.

*Guest Houses at Hyderabad.*—There are two Guest Houses in Hyderabad City viz., the Lake View Guest House and the Greenlands Guest House. Besides these two Guest Houses, there is Fair Lawns Annexe.

In these Guest Houses, V.I.Ps. and important guests of Government of India as well as foreign dignitaries and other Indian officials of the Central and State Governments are provided with suitable boarding and lodging on payment basis in case they are paying guests. The State guests are provided boarding and lodging free of charges. Transport is also made available to the guests for their use in the city.

The Guest Houses are run by the Government House Department which is under the control of the General Administration Department. The Government House Department is also arranging catering for

dinners, lunches, at homes and light refreshments. Apart from running the two said Guest Houses, the Government House Department is in charge of the following other important items of work entrusted to it:—

- (a) Providing cars and drivers to the Ministers, Speaker, Legislative Assembly and Chairman, Legislative Council;
- (b) Furnishing the residences of Ministers, Speaker, Legislative Assembly and Chairman, Legislative Council;
- (c) Catering arrangements at official functions;
- (d) Supply of furniture, shamianas, etc., on hire basis for various departmental functions subject to availability;
- (e) Certain items of surplus furniture available in the Department are given out on monthly hire basis to Gazetted Officers.

*Andhra Pradesh Government Guest House, New Delhi.*—The Guest House at Delhi is run by a Gazetted Officer, who is under the administrative control of the General Administration Department. The Guest House at Delhi is run primarily for the convenience of Ministers and officers of the Andhra Pradesh Government visiting Delhi on Government work. Ordinarily no private individuals except M.L.As. and M.Ps. of Andhra Pradesh State will be accommodated in the Guest House. However accommodation if available will also be provided for Ministers and officers of other State Governments. Except the State guests, the other guests are accommodated in the Guest House on payment basis.

*Hyderabad Palace, New Delhi.*—The Hyderabad House continues to be on lease with the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi.

*Other State Guest Houses.*—The State Guest Houses at Kurnool, Vijayawada and the Governor's Summer Residence-cum-Circuit House, Visakhapatnam are under the direct control of the respective Collectors. Powers were delegated to the concerned District Collectors for reserving accommodation for Government officials.

*Jubilee Hall.*—This building is situated in the Public Gardens, Hyderabad. It is utilised for conferences, meetings, seminars and functions, such as banquets, dinners, at homes, inaugural functions etc. Maintenance of this building and its accounts are under the control of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Special Division No. 1, Hyderabad. Reservation of this Hall and other matters pertaining to it are under the administrative control of the General Administration Department. Whenever, the Jubilee Hall is used by departments and organisations other than those belonging to the Andhra Pradesh Government offices a rent of Rs. 100 per day is collected in addition to the charges for hire of furniture and consumption of electricity. If the building is used by any of the departments of Andhra Pradesh Government for holding meetings, seminars, etc. no rent is collected for use of the building, but electricity consumption charges and hire charges for furniture are collected.

#### INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT:

The Department of Information and Public Relations as usual continued to perform the two-fold task of informing the public of the policies, achievements and future programmes of the Government

on one hand and on the other of informing the Government of the popular reaction to its policies and programmes.

*Budget.*—The total Budget provision of the Information and Public Relations Department for the year 1964-65 was Rs. 56,06,800 comprising Rs. 35,66,800 being non-Plan and Rs. 20,40,000 being Plan.

*Publicity.*—Since the declaration of emergency all available media are being utilised to give intensive publicity for the defence effort. During the year distribution of literature on defence received from Government of India continued. A new Telugu play entitled “Mande Kondalu” was staged in the city.

A competition on full length plays on Plan and Defence theme was conducted during the year, and prizes were awarded to the three best plays, which are to be staged and published shortly.

During the year the District Public Relations Officers in the State arranged 2,310 filmshows, 1,748 song and drama performances, 1,389 public meetings and 739 exhibitions covering in all a total population of 65,83,913. They distributed 4,29,232 copies of plan literature and posters among the blocks, libraries, panchayats, educational institutions and other organisations. They issued 2,405 Press releases during the year. The District Public Relations Officers conducted song and drama seminar competitions for the students at divisional and district levels in all the districts. A new scheme of District Journalists’ Tour was started and selected teams of journalists were taken round important projects, industrial centres, Panchayat Samithis and places of tourist interest in the districts.

Each District Public Relations Officer is maintaining an Information Centre at District Headquarters which is equipped with a small reference library besides various newspapers, magazines, and other periodicals, photographic panels and exhibits. During the year the Information Centre at Kurnool was inaugurated and now such centres exist in all the districts except Hyderabad. The State Information Centre was opened at Vijayawada during the year. This is the second such centre operated in the State under a 50% cost sharing scheme of the Government of India. The other centre is working at Hyderabad.

During the year, under plan publicity, booklets entitled “Third Five-Year Plan” and “Industries” were got translated into Telugu, published and distributed. Besides a booklet on “Aid for Progress” was published in English and Telugu on behalf of the Planning Department. The following booklets were published on behalf of the Panchayati Raj Department.

- (1) Grameena Yuwajana Mandali (Telugu).
- (2) How to Organise Youth Clubs and Mahila Mandals (English).
- (3) Role of Professional and Voluntary Leaders in promoting Youth Clubs (English).

Press advertisements highlighting the progress of the Plan in the State, were issued widely on the eve of the State’s Birth Anniversary.



The Department maintained close contact with field publicity units of Government of India, and other prominent organisations engaged in Plan publicity work.

Under the scheme of Inter-State Exchange of Cultural Troupes sponsored by the Government of India, a State troupe visited Rajasthan and Gujarat and a cultural troupe from Assam visited Andhra Pradesh and Visakhapatnam. The troupe of Kuchipudi led by Sri Banda Kanaka Lingewara Rao gave a performance of 'Ushaparinayam' at New Delhi on the occasion of the 9th Drama Festival arranged by the Song and Drama Division of the Government of India.

The Press Section of the Department carried out its main functions such as release of daily press notes, supply of background material to the Press organisations and organisation of radio forums. The Department also issued feature articles focussing public attention on the achievements of the Government in different sectors. It also answered enquiries from the public. This section also organised enquiries from the public. This section also organised press conferences during the year.

*Reference and Research.*—The Reference and Research Section of the Directorate which was constituted in August 1963 endeavours to build up a compendium of useful reference material on development subjects for the use of pressmen in particular. It now compiles the following features :

1. Andhra Pradesh News Digest.
2. Facts and Figures.
3. Backgrounder.
4. Current Biography.

This section compiled and released sixteen "Backgrounders", 12 "News Digests" and 3 "Facts and Figures," which were distributed to all the editors of dailies in the State, accredited press correspondents in addition to State Government Officials. In addition 11 feature articles were also prepared.

*Publications.*—The Andhra Pradesh Journal was published regularly in 4 languages during 1964-65. The circulation of the journal has increased and print order for March was as under :—

1. English	..	6,500	3. Telugu	..	45,000
2. Urdu	..	1,000	4. Hindi	..	1,000

One special edition on Nehru was brought out during this period.

Another Deluxe Volume entitled "Facets of Andhra Culture" is scheduled for publication and the same will be published shortly. The second edition of Districts of Andhra Pradesh was under print with the Government Press.

The advertisements of all the departments were as usual channelling through this Department. During the year under report 5,909 insertions were given in newspapers all over India on behalf of various departments.

Most of the advertisement bills relating to the current year were paid by this Department. The value amounted to Rs. 4,99,999.90 Ps.

*State Information Centre.*—The State Information Centre was visited by an average number of 250 persons daily. During the year under report the Centre received 230 newspapers, magazines and journals in English, Telugu, Urdu and Hindi.

The library has 8,849 books. 822 books were added to the library during the year. The total membership of the library was 49. Issue of books was about 30 per day.

The sales section of the State Information Centre sold books and publications worth Rs. 9,278.73 during the year under report.

The State Information Centre also conducted essay writing, letter writing and painting competitions on the occasion of the Independence and Republic Days as under :—

1. Essay Writing Competition for College students in English.
2. Essay Writing Competition for High School students in Telugu, Urdu and Hindi.
3. Letter Writing and Painting Competition for School-going children below the age of 12.

The Centre continued to publish the fortnightly folder entitled “Programme for the Fortnight” which includes useful information relating to important events during the fortnight.

*Tourism* :—During the year 1964-65, the Department of Information and Public Relations made concerted efforts for the promotion of tourism in this State by way of providing necessary facilities to the tourist traffic.

Besides the State Tourist Information Bureau at the State Headquarters, 3 Regional Tourist Information Bureaux at Warangal, Tirupati and Visakhapatnam continued to function.

The luxury coach ‘MANORAMA’ continued to be popular in the city. The tourist air-conditioned coach ‘APSARAS’ was introduced and it was running from 1-12-1964 to 2-4-1965 in place of Manorama in the city. They conducted tours to Nagarjunasagar on Sundays proved successful.

Fifteen tourist rest-houses constructed during the Second Five-Year Plan were taken over by the Information and Public Relations Department from Public Works Department in the months of January and February 1965. Another rest home at Lepakshi the construction of which is almost completed will also be taken over by the Department shortly.

The work on the construction of the tourist rest house at Tirupathi was in progress and it will also be taken over by the Department. The Government have sanctioned in August, 1964 the following Part-I schemes :—

1. Construction of an M. I. G. rest-house with an approach road to Nagarjunasagar.
2. Construction of 8 rooms near the existing circuit house at Nagarjunasagar.

The Government have also sanctioned the provision of a station wagon at Nagarjunakonda.

*Films.*—During the year 1964-65, the production of documentary film on Nalgonda district in Andhra Pradesh was completed. This film was produced under the cost-sharing scheme between this Department and the Zilla Parishad, Nalgonda. Out of the total cost of production of Rs. 20,000 for the film, this Department met the expenditure to the extent of Rs. 5,000 while the Zilla Parishad, Nalgonda met the rest of the expenditure *i.e.* Rs. 15,000.

The production of a documentary film on Khammam district in Andhra Pradesh was also completed to the extent of shooting, recording of commentaries and censoring by the Central Board of Film Censors, during this period. This film was also produced under the cost-sharing scheme between this Department and the Zilla Parishad, Khammam.

During the year, the production of documentary films on Warangal, Chittoor and Nellore districts of Andhra Pradesh, under the cost-sharing scheme, was also taken up and the work was in progress.

The production of a documentary film on "Co-operative Farming" in Andhra Pradesh was taken up during the year. The script for this film was finalised. Shooting of this film is underway. This documentary film is expected to be completed during 1965-66.

With a view to producing a documentary film covering the visits of late Sri Jawaharlal Nehru to Andhra Pradesh, film library material available in the Films Division, Government of India, was examined and gathered by this Department during the year.

During the period, this Department arranged 336 filmshows in the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad at various libraries, associations, clubs, schools and other public places. More than 1,60,000 people witnessed these shows. Films were also loaned to institutions which had their own projection equipment.

During the year, 42 functions/meetings were covered on tape-recorder for broadcast over the All India Radio and for taking down the verbatim reports for official records.

*Exhibitions.*—During the financial year 1964-65, this Department participated in the following exhibitions:—

*April, 1964 :*

1. District Agriculture Fair at Nalgonda.

*June, 1964 :*

2. Life and Works of Late Prime Minister Sri Jawaharlal Nehru, at Ravindra Bharati
3. The Life and Works of Late Prime Minister, Sri Jawaharlal Nehru at Anwarul-Uloom College, Hyderabad.

*July, 1964 :*

4. Tourism at Nagarjunasagar.
5. Late Prime Minister Sri Jawaharlal Nehru at Rajahmundry.

*August, 1964 :*

6. Late Prime Minister Sri Jawaharlal Nehru at Kakinada.

*November, 1964 :*

7. 'Cha Cha Nehru' for the Children's day Celebrations at Exhibition Grounds at Hyderabad.

*November-December, 1964 :*

8. Industrial Exhibition at Vijayawada.

*January-February 1965 :*

9. All India Industrial Exhibition, 1965, at Hyderabad.

The Photographic Section continued to cover important functions for Press publicity. During the year 1,1960 photographs were produced by this section which were supplied to the Press for publicity and also utilised for exhibition purposes. 1,910 photo news blocks and charbas were supplied to newspapers for publicity during the year. Visits of V. I. Ps. were also covered by this section and 38 albums covering their visits were presented to them (V. I. Ps.).

*Community Listening.*—Out of 3500 transistorised community radio sets allotted by the Government of India for 1963-64, 2,004 sets were received late in March 1965. During the year 921 community radio sets were installed both in Andhra and Telangana regions, bringing the total number of sets under maintenance to 11,405 to the end of 31st March 1965. The Government of India have allotted 4,500 transistor C. R. sets for the year 1964-65 and also permitted the State Government to purchase them from the Radio Spare Parts and Receivers Manufacturing Unit at Sanatnagar of Andhra Pradesh, S. S. I. D. Corporation, an undertaking of the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

*Radio Rural Forums.*—Upto 31st March 1964 the total number of radio rural forums organised was 304 and during the year under report 213 more radio rural forums were organised, thus taking the total number of radio rural forums organised till 31st March 1965 to 517. This scheme has gained much more importance in the organisation of Village Volunteer Force and Defence Labour Banks in the country side. As per the recommendations made by the Development Commissioner's Conference held in Hyderabad, steps are being taken to organise, 2,500 radio rural forums by the end of Third Five-Year Plan. In order to encourage the villagers to organise forums themselves 10,000 printed posters are being displayed in all over Andhra Pradesh. Another 15,500 copies of booklet entitled "Organisation of Radio Rural Forums" are also being distributed among village panchayats. In addition, with a view to popularising the radio rural forums, Government have decided to institute a prize of the value of Rs. 500. for the best radio rural forum in each district and constitute a committee at the district level with District Collector as Chairman of the Committee, the Chairman of Zilla Parishad, the District Public Relations Officer, the Regional Deputy Director of Agriculture, the District Educational Officer or the Regional Deputy Director of Education, the District Veterinary Officer and the Assistant Radio Engineer as members of the Committee to select the best radio rural forum in the district and award the prize every year, on the basis

of the total number of weekly sessions held and follow-up activities recorded by each forum (from November to November) every year. The prize is being awarded in the shape of modern agricultural implements costing about Rs. 500 so that they can be used by the forum members. For the benefit of the villagers to know the details of the forum broadcasts along with the necessary background material to prepare themselves to listen the broadcast and digest the contents, and to make them preserve the contents of broadcast for ready reference in times of need, this Department is bringing out a quarterly magazine entitled "Gramavani". Copies are being distributed free of cost to all radio-rural forums, District and Block Information Centres.

Three films relating to nutritive value of fish, vegetables, poultry and eggs and the scientific method of the production of the same in villages were produced and are being exhibited in the country-sides. During the year 1963-64 two posters, one on milk and milk products and the other on vegetables were produced and two more posters one on eggs and the other on fruits were brought out. They are being displayed in the expanded nutrition project villages. A folder explaining the scientific ways of preparing food has been brought out and is being distributed to all members of mahila mandalis, in expanded nutrition project villages in particular and others. A handbill explaining the value of food in emergency has been brought out in Telugu and distributed in expanded nutrition project villages.

In addition to radio-rural forums, women and children listening clubs are being organised in the expanded nutrition project villages and special broadcasts on the subject are being put on air for the listeners. 72 women and children's listening clubs have been organised so far.

#### TOWN PLANNING DEPARTMENT :

This Department prepared 26 detailed town planning schemes and one Master Plan in respect of the Municipalities of Andhra area and the Telangana area, respectively.

*Layouts.*—This Department furnishes the approved layouts in both scheme and non-scheme areas after examining the proposals submitted by the Local Bodies in Andhra area for taking further action for their sanction and implementation. Similarly this Department also furnishes development plans in both Master Plan and non-Master Plan areas for the Local Bodies in Telangana area. 22 interim layouts in scheme areas for Municipalities in Andhra area and 9 Development Plans for the Municipalities in Telangana area were prepared and approved during the year under report. 74 layouts in non-scheme areas under the District Municipalities Act for the Municipalities in the Andhra area and 9 layouts in the Telangana area were prepared and approved during the year under report.

This Department also prepared and furnished approved layouts to Hyderabad Municipal Corporation in conformity with the Master Plan proposals of the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

*Buildings.*—During the year under report the Department received 879 building applications out of which exemptions were granted in 140 cases and refused in 532 cases and the remaining 20 cases were pending.

This Department furnished 41 approved layouts and type designs for Sweepers and Scavengers Colonies, and Low-Income Group Housing Schemes.

Co-operative house building societies have come up in every town and city including villages. The aim of the co-operative house building scheme is to develop the areas selected by the society into well-planned colonies for residential purpose. This Department furnishes approved layouts and type designs after examining the proposals submitted to this Department. The Department also approves the deviations from the approved type designs in deserving cases.

*Village Housing Scheme.*—During the year a sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs was advanced as loan in 16 Panchayat Samithis for implementing the scheme. During the year, Government have sanctioned Rs. 6.00 lakhs as loan from the Life Insurance Corporation Funds to Panchayat Samithis at 1.00 lakh for each Panchayat Samithi for implementation of “Development Model Villages” scheme. Further Government also allotted Rs. 2.00 lakhs as grant to 45 Panchayat Samithis for provision of house sites to landless agricultural workers. The Government have also sanctioned Rs. 1.00 lakh as grant to 17 Panchayat Samithis for the provision of street drains in the villages where the Village Housing Project Scheme is being satisfactorily implemented.

During the year Master Plans were prepared for 37 selected villages for development accordingly, and in 24 villages physical engineering survey was conducted.

*Housing for Harijans.*—The Social Welfare Department continued to provide house sites to Harijans. During the year under report, this Department prepared and furnished 44 approved layouts.

*Community Projects.*—The Department furnished 54 layouts and type designs during the year under report.

*Industrial and Residential Areas.*—Industrial areas in Municipalities and panchayats are set apart to prevent major industries and industries, run by oil or gas etc., or such of the offensive trades which are likely to cause nuisance, danger, or ill-health to the residents in areas which are predominantly residential in character or in areas suitable for residential development.

The Department received 332 installation proposals both from the Municipalities and panchayats out of which 191 were approved. 81 were refused and the remaining 37 were pending.

During the year under report, this Department received industrial, residential and light industrial areas proposals from 18 Municipalities out of which proposals in respect of 5 Municipalities were approved, 10 Municipalities were under scrutiny and the remaining 3 were returned as indicated below.

<i>Approved.</i>	<i>Under Scrutiny.</i>	<i>Returned.</i>
1. Adoni. ..	.. 1. Srikakulam.	.. 1. Amalapuram.
2. Kakinada.	.. 2. Anantapur.	.. 2. Eluru.
3. Gudur. ..	.. 3. Narasaraopet.	.. 3. Guntakal.
4. Rajahmundry.	.. 4. Chirala...	
5. Visakhapatnam.	.. 5. Gudivada.	
	6. Guntur.	
	7. Vizianagaram.	
	8. Tuni.	
	9. Bapatla.	
	10. Bhimunipatnam.	

Under Rule 3 (1) (c) of the Factory Rules, 1959, a certificate from the Director of Town Planning to the effect that the plans and layouts of any proposed factory building or proposed additions or alterations to the existing building is necessary. During the year under report 23 proposals were received in this regard out of which 18 were approved 4 were refused and 1 is pending.

*Urban Development.*—Under this head, Government sanctioned loans to the Local Bodies for implementation of the sanctioned town planning schemes. During the year loans to the extent of Rs. 2,70,000 were disbursed to the Municipalities.

*Miscellaneous.*—Layouts, designs pertaining to schools, markets, parks, traffic islands, slaughterhouses, Municipal offices, travellers bungalows etc., were furnished.

*Special Schemes.*—During the year under report, this Department attended to the preparation of plans for the Agricultural University and furnished suitable plans for the said University with the special staff sanctioned to this Department by Government.

#### GOVERNMENT GARDENS DEPARTMENT

The year under report marked a very important mile-stone in the progress of this Department. 109 gardens attached to various Government institutions in the city and hitherto under the control of the respective departments were centralised and brought under the unitary control of the Government Gardens Department from April 1, 1964.

*Technical Advice.*—The Department rendered technical advice to the public, defence services, industrial establishments, Central Government and State institutions, etc. scattered over a radius of twelve miles and wherever possible, landscape designs were prepared and given.

The following are some of the institutions which have benefited by such technical assistances :—

1. New Administrative Staff College Site, Banjara.
2. Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad.
3. Ravindra Bharati, Hyderabad.
4. All India Industrial Exhibition, Hyderabad.
5. Shamirpet (Jawahar Lake) Development Scheme.
6. Community Development Centre, Rajendranagar.
7. Army Hospital, Golconda.
8. Artillery Centre, Golconda.
9. Army Ordnance Corps, Trimulgherry.
10. Orientation Training Centre, Rajendranagar.
11. Zilla Parishad, Karimnagar.
12. Raj Bhavan, Somajiguda.
13. Air Force Officers' Mess, Begumpet and Bolaram.
14. E. M. E. School Officers' Mess Trimulgherry.
15. E. M. E. School, Trimulgherry.
16. E. M. E. Centre, Bolaram.
17. Army Training Centre, Nanalnagar.
18. Army Medical Corps, A. C. Guards.
19. Nehru Zoological Park, Mir Alam.
20. Vazir Sultan Tobacco Company, Banjara.
21. The Indian Central Oilseeds Committee, Himayatnagar.
22. The Small Scale Industries Training Institute, Yousufguda.

In general, over 5,000 persons were given advice on horticultural matters. As a result of this help, a large number of gardens have sprung up within the past year in and around the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. The Department has indeed taken a leading part in beautifying the city as a whole.

*Public Gardens.*—Striking improvements were effected in the Public Gardens during the year. In view of the increasing popularity of the Public Gardens, pedestrian and vehicular traffic inside the garden area has increased enormously. In order to provide traffic and dust-free areas to the public, large portions of the garden have been cordoned off to prevent vehicular traffic. To regulate and control speed of the vehicles, traffic-islands and one-way roads have been created which have considerably added to the discipline in the movement of the vehicular traffic besides enhancing the beauty and the utility of the garden.

During the year under report, the Government sanctioned the proposal of the Department to cement concrete the main road in the Public Gardens from the Sardar Patel Statue Gate to the Nampalli Gate via Jubilee Hall. This will go a long way in contributing to a dust-free atmosphere in the garden area. It will also enhance the beauty of the garden.



Some of the swampy and disused areas were reclaimed and converted into green lawns and flower beds, which have added to the beauty and the much needed extra garden space. These areas are now used by large number of visitors. Novel features like floral and cement garden umbrellas, decorative arches, crazy paths, view points, shelters, topiaries, etc., have been introduced. These have contributed to the greater aesthetic value of the garden.

A new road with facility for two way traffic was laid directly, connecting the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly with the Legislative Council. This is a shorter and quicker route than the previous one.

There was an unprecedented demand on the Public Gardens and other gardens of this Department during the year under report for film shooting by producers from Andhra Pradesh and other States in spite of increase in the fees from Rs. 100 to Rs. 300 per day. This is a fitting recognition of the improvements effected in the gardens which have satisfied the exacting aesthetic standards of the film industry.

*Scientific improvements*:—One of the most important work completed during the year was the scientific cataloguing and classification of and standardizing the nomenclature of the various species of the trees, shrubs and creepers with a view to develop the Public Gardens into a modern botanical garden in order to justify its classification under scientific department. Enamel labels indicating the family, botanical and popular names and the native place of the various plants were prepared. Educative colour charts on horticulture subjects have also been made. The students of science in particular and the public in general will be greatly benefited by these improvements.

Over one hundred new species and varieties of plants were introduced so that a more comprehensive collection representing the various botanical families and geographical zones is built up.

From a mere collection of eight varieties of Bougainvilleas, the Public Garden has now an international collection of eighty-two varieties. Twelve new varieties of Hibiscus from Hawaii and a very rare succulent from Singapore have been added to the collection.

Cactii collection has risen from twelve to thirty. Fifteen latest varieties of roses have also been introduced.

A large number of students from various schools and colleges from all over India visited the Garden to study the botanical specimens. Plant material is often supplied to the Botany Departments of various colleges for examinations and laboratory studies.

These steps will go a long way in enhancing the status of the Public Gardens to that of a State Botanical and Horticultural Garden.

*Development of the Old Zoo Areas*.—The area hitherto used as Elephant Yard is now converted with an international collection (82 varieties) of Bougainvilleas, designed to appear like a Persian Carpet when in full bloom. The elephant mount has been converted into an artistic platform for visitors to have a bird's eye-view of the area. A plush green lawn on a raised platform with garden status has been newly provided in this area.

What was previously an ugly looking water tower near the old Birds cage was tastefully painted and made to look very beautiful with a sprawling green lawn with flower beds around it.

Near the old Bear and Python cages, a large lawn with flower beds has been provided. The bear cage itself has been transformed into a shelter for picnickers. The Deer enclosure is now filled with potted flowering and foliage plant, nursery beds etc., and present a colourful appearance.

The old children's park was overcrowded and adjacent to the main road posing constant traffic hazard. Hence, the Lion cage area was cleared and levelled and a children's park has been established during the year. The Tiger cage area is in process of conversion into a picnic spot. The entire area is declared a traffic-free zone for the safety of the children and their attendants.

*Nursery.*—This Department maintains a first class nursery where plants are propagated on modern lines. The entire requirements of plants for the various gardens under the control of this Department is met from this nursery besides what is sold to the public. 95,322, seasonal flower seedlings, 9,500 flowering and foliage shrubs and 5,263 flowering shade trees totalling 110,085 plants were propagated and sold to the public as against 94,991 during the previous year and 24,542 in 1962-63. Sale of plants reached an all time high during the year under report.

*Flower Show and Garden Competition, Hyderabad.*—This Department wholeheartedly co-operated with the All India Industrial Exhibition Society, Hyderabad in conducting the Annual Horticultural Show and Garden Competition. The Superintendent, Government Gardens was awarded a special prize for exhibiting two rare varieties of Bougainvilleas.

Lake View Guest House Garden was declared the best garden in Hyderabad and was awarded the first prize. This year, 12 first prizes and 9 second prizes were won as against 9 first prizes and 4 second prizes last year.

*Japanese Flower Arrangement.*—An unique exhibition of Japanese flower arrangement, first of its kind in Hyderabad, was held in the Jubilee Hall in Public Garden in close co-operation between this Department and Red Cross Society. The show was a great success and was inaugurated by the Governor of Andhra Pradesh.

*Other Gardens.*—Besides the 109 gardens under the Centralisation Scheme there are 30 gardens under the control of the Superintendent, extending from Falaknuma to Alwal and Saroonagar to Asifnagar including those of Minister's bungalows, Government Guest Houses and official residences.

#### ANTI-CORRUPTION BUREAU:

The Anti-Corruption Bureau received during the year 1033 petitions from the Government, Heads of the Departments and other sources. Of these, 139 were taken up for regular enquiry either under orders of the Government or the Vigilance Commissioner or the Heads

of the Departments concerned, and 151 for preliminary enquiry as against 118 regular enquiries and 162 preliminary enquiries taken up during the previous year. Of these 139 regular enquiries, 69 pertain to Gazetted Officers, 67 to non-Gazetted Officers, and 3 to other.

139 regular enquiries were pending in this Bureau on 1-4-1964, while the number of such enquiries pending on 1-4-1963 was 148. Out of the total number of 278 regular enquiries (139 plus 139), handled during the year under report, final reports were sent in 132 cases, as against 129 cases during the last year. As an accused officer expired during the course of enquiry against him, the case was closed. 145 cases were pending on 31st March 1965.

The details of the number of regular enquiries in which final reports were sent by the Anti-Corruption Bureau during the period under report and the number in which the allegations were held substantiated are furnished below :—

	Gazetted officers.	Non- Gazetted officers.	Others.	Total.
Number of cases in which final reports were sent ..	68	61	3	132
Number of cases in which allegations were substantiated ..	54	49	2	105
Number of accused officers expired during the course of enquiries against them .. ..	..	1	..	1
Number of cases pending at the end of the period under report ..	74	70	1	145

Thus, out of a total number of 132 cases in which final reports were sent after enquiry, allegations were substantiated in 105 cases which works out to 79.55%.

Of the 105 cases mentioned in second item above, in 47 cases (32 against Gazetted Officers and 14 non-Gazetted Officers) enquiry by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings, was recommended; in 51 cases (20 against Gazetted Officers, 30 against non-Gazetted Officers, and 1 against a hereditary trustee of a temple) departmental action; and in 6 cases (1 against a Gazetted Officer, 4 against non-Gazetted Officers, and 1 against an Ex-Municipal Councillor) criminal prosecution. In one case against a non-Gazetted Officer investigation by Crime Branch, C.I.D., was suggested.

*Preliminary Enquiries.*—Besides 114 preliminary enquiries of the previous year which were pending on 1st April 1964, 151 cases were taken up during the period under report as against 162 cases during the last year. 75 cases were taken up suo motu, while the remaining 76 cases were referred to this Bureau either by the Government or

Heads of Departments, or the Vigilance Commissioner. Out of the 265 preliminary enquiries handled during the period under report, 143 pertain to Gazetted Officers and 122 to non-Gazetted Officers. 178 cases were disposed of during the period. Of these, in 58 cases (30 against Gazetted Officers and 28 against non-Gazetted Officers) orders of the Government or the advice of the Vigilance Commissioner or the concurrence of the Heads of Departments concerned, to conduct regular enquiries were requested. In 18 cases (8 against Gazetted Officers and 10 against non-Gazetted Officers) the departmental authorities concerned were requested to pursue the information collected by this Bureau. 102 cases were lodged. 87 cases (49 against Gazetted Officers and 38 against non-Gazetted Officers) were pending on 31-3-1965.

Orders were received from the Government and the Departmental Heads concerned awarding the following punishments to officers of various departments involved in enquiries previously made :-

Nature of Punishment.	Number of officers punished		
	Gazetted Officers	Non-Gazetted Officers.	Total
Dismissed .. ..	2	5	7
Removal from service .. ..	1	1	2
Compulsory Retirement .. ..	1	1	2
Reduction in Rank .. ..	2	5	7
Cut in Pension .. ..	2	..	2
Discharged .. ..	..	1	1
Stoppage or postponement of increments .. ..	3	6	9
Censures and other punishments .. ..	8	5	13
	<b>Total ..</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>24</b>
Conviction in Courts .. ..	..	2	2

*Traps:*—During the period under report, 20 traps were successfully laid as against 11 traps in the preceding year. Of these, 3 were against Gazetted Officers and 17 against non-Gazetted Officers. Criminal prosecution was recommended in 4 cases against non-Gazetted Officers, and departmental action by the concerned Head of Department in one case against a non-Gazetted Officer. The remaining 15 cases (3 against Gazetted Officers and 12 against non-Gazetted Officers) were pending investigation on 1-4-1965.

The following are the three important trap cases :

(1) An Assistant Engineer of a Zilla Parishad was caught red-handed immediately after he demanded and received a bribe of Rs. 100 on 21-9-1964 for check-measuring the work done by a contractor.

(2) The Superintendent of a Government hospital in a district was caught red-handed when he demanded and accepted a bribe of Rs. 30 on 12-10-1964 from a patient for his admission and treatment in the hospital.

(3) A Municipal Health Officer was caught red-handed immediately after he demanded and received a bribe of Rs. 50 from a feul dealer on 7-8-1965 through his peon for not putting up a case against him for having run the depot without a licence for a certain period.

All the officers against whom traps were laid successfully were arrested and released on their own bonds and are under suspension. Besides these officers, 11 Gazetted Officers and 22 non-Gazetted Officers against whom serious allegations were held proved were also placed under suspension at the instance of this Bureau.

*Departmental Anti-Corruption Committees.*—During the year meetings of the Anti-Corruption Committees of the following Departments were held, some of them more than once and measures to tackle corruption in the particular departments were discussed :—

1. Industries and Commerce Department.
2. Commercial Taxes Department.
3. Animal Husbandry Department.
4. Public Works, Highways, and Electricity Departments.
5. Excise and Prohibition Department.
6. Public Works Department (Projects Wing).
7. Finance Department.

*Titles, Honours and Rewards.*—Police Medal for meritorious service was granted to Sri S. Venugopala Rao, I.P.S., formerly Joint Director, Anti-Corruption Bureau, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad on the occasion of the Independence Day 1964 and to Sri M. Munisamy Naidu, B.A., Deputy Superintendent of Police, Anti-Corruption Bureau, Cuddapah, and Sri B. Calapathy Reddy, Inspector of Police, Anti-Corruption Bureau, Nellore, on the occasion of the Republic Day, 1965.

The following personnel were sanctioned rewards as noted against them during the year :—

	G.S.Es.	Monetary rewards.
1. Inspectors .. .. .	5	1
2. Head Constables .. .. .	..	4
3. Police Constables .. .. .	..	8
4. U. D. C. .. .. .	..	1

#### TRIBUNAL FOR DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS:

At the beginning of the year, enquiries against 106 officers were pending disposal.

During the year enquiries against 85 officers had been referred to the Tribunal. In addition 4 cases which were closed had been reopened under instructions of the Government. Out of these 43 related to the Telangana region and the rest *i.e.*, 46 cases to the Andhra region.

Thus during the period under report, the Tribunal had 195 cases for disposal, out of which, it disposed of 60 cases, of these 31 related to non-Gazetted officers, and the rest to the Gazetted Officers.

The Member of the Tribunal camped at Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Nalgonda during this period and held sittings in connection with some enquiries.

All the enquiries were conducted in camera.

On 1-4-1965, 135 cases were pending disposal before the Tribunal of these one case has been stayed by the orders of the High Court.

#### VIGILANCE COMMISSION:

The Andhra Pradesh Vigilance Commission was set up in June 1964 to fight out corruption in the public services. A retired Judge of the Andhra Pradesh High Court was appointed as Vigilance Commissioner and he took charge of his office on 27-6-1964. He is given the status of a Judge of the High Court. The Commission has the same measure of autonomy and independence as the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission.

*Powers and Functions of the Commission.*—The powers and functions assigned to the State Vigilance Commission, Andhra Pradesh, follow broadly the pattern of the powers and functions of the Central Vigilance Commission with such modifications as were deemed necessary in the context of the already existing agencies in the State engaged on anti-corruption work.

The powers of the Vigilance Commission as now defined mainly are:—

- (1) to make an enquiry into any transaction in which a public servant is alleged to have acted in an improper or a corrupt manner ;
- (2) to cause enquiries or investigations to be made into complaints of corruption, misconduct, lack of integrity and other kinds of mal-practices or misdemeanour ;
- (3) to ask the Anti-Corruption Bureau to register a case and investigate or to entrust the cases for enquiry to the department or undertaking in the public sector and to tender the necessary advice on receipt of reports of enquiry ; and
- (4) to examine the report of the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings and advise the Government on further action to be taken.

The Commission has also been given the power to call for reports, returns and statements from all departments so as to enable it to exercise a general check and supervision over the vigilance and anti-corruption work in the departments and undertakings. The powers of the Vigilance Commission are advisory, originating and inquisitorial.

Ever since the Vigilance Commission started functioning, complaints against public servants are being received. During the period under report, 2,016 currents were received by the Commission of which 828 were complaints. Of these complaints, 217 were signed, 64 anonymous, 21 pseudonymous, 3 cases were taken up *suo motu*, in 10 cases reports of the Anti-Corruption Bureau on traps laid by it were received and 8 belong to reports of regular enquiries by the Anti-Corruption Bureau. Of these, 175 were against Gazetted Officers, 112 against non-Gazetted Officers and 36 were against persons other than Government servants of the State.

Of the 75 cases referred to the Anti-Corruption Bureau for preliminary enquiry and report, reports were received in 24 cases. Allegations were held substantiated in 8 cases and not proved in sixteen preliminary enquiries. On 31-3-1965, 48 cases against Gazetted Officers and 16 cases against non-Gazetted Officers (including 6 regular enquiries against Gazetted Officers and 2 against non-Gazetted officers ordered by the Commission) were pending with the Anti-Corruption Bureau. The Commission advised the Secretariat Departments/Heads of Departments/Undertakings as to the further action to be taken in 9 cases on receipt of final reports from the Anti-Corruption Bureau, including 3 cases of traps laid by the Anti-Corruption Bureau.

In addition, preliminary reports of traps were received from the Anti-Corruption Bureau in 2 cases against Gazetted Officers and 3 cases against non-Gazetted Officers.

Of the 98 cases referred to the Departments of Secretariat, Heads of Departments, Collectors, etc., reports were received in 18 cases. In all the cases, allegations of corruption were held not proved. The enquiries conducted by the departments at the instance of the Commission revealed some delays and irregularities in 8 cases. The concerned departments were requested to take suitable steps for the avoidance of delays and to rectify the irregularities. On 31-3-1965, 42 cases against Gazetted Officers, 31 against non-Gazetted Officers and 7 against others were pending with the Departments of Secretariat, Heads of Departments, and Collectors.

70 cases were lodged without taking any action as they contained no allegations of corruption or lack of integrity and in some of them the allegations were extremely vague and partook of a general assessment of the character of the public servants, without reference to any clear verifiable or ascertainable details. (Of these, 39 were against Gazetted Officers, 22 against non-Gazetted Officers and 9 against others).

After obtaining the reports of the Anti-Corruption Bureau, Departments of Secretariat or Heads of Departments, in regard to the allegations contained in the petitions, 40 cases were lodged, 19 of which belong to Gazetted Officers, 16 to non-Gazetted Officers and 5 to others.

59 cases which were outside the scope of the Commission's jurisdiction were sent to the concerned Departments or Officers or the Central Vigilance Commission as the case may be.

The cases referred to the Secretariat Departments or Heads of Departments include 5 cases of Gazetted Officers and 5 cases of

non-Gazetted Officers, in which this Commission advised them as to the further action to be taken on the receipt of final reports of enquiry.

The following statistical information is exhibited in Volume II of this Report :—

1. Statement showing the work of the Department of Information and Public Relations during the year 1964-65.
2. Statement showing the statistics of the Andhra Pradesh Guest Houses during the year 1964-65.
3. Statement showing the monuments deprotected by Government of India and protected by the Government of Andhra Pradesh in Andhra area.



# TOURIST MAP OF ANDHRA PRADESH



**REFERENCE**

District boundary	
District headquarters	
Broad-gauge railway	
Meter-gauge	
National Highways	
Major district roads	
Places of tourist interest	
Tourist Rest House	

**SCALE 1:32 MILES.**