

# ANDHRA PRADESH STATE ADMINISTRATION REPORT

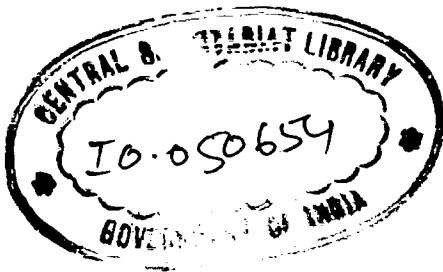
1970-71

EDITED AND COMPILED BY  
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*State Administration Report Officer,*  
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

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## ILLUSTRATIONS

( *Front Cover* )

Stone carvings from Alampur  
(Chalukyan period—7th to 8th Centuries A. D.)

### MAHISHASURA MARDINI

The Goddess Mahishasura Mardini is shown armed with weapons such as bana, chakra, khadga, sula, sankha, dhanus and a shield. She is standing in Tribhanga posture with the trident held in foremost right hand thrusting it into the body of the demon. The foremost left hand is holding the head of the demon who is issuing from out of the truncated and vanquished Mahisha. The Devi is in a placid and relaxing mood. Her mount the lion is shown on her right.

### SURYA

The image of Surya — Sun God carved in pink sand stone is shown standing in Samabhanga holding lotuses in both hands. He is wearing a high head gear. On the back of the head is halo with rays incised over it. His chariot drawn by seven horses is shown at the back.

### NATARAJA

The image of Nataraja exquisitely carved in black basalt is shown with eight hands holding a battle axe, a bowl of food, a damaru (drum), a trident, agni (fire) and a coiled snake. His front right hand is kept in Abhaya Mudra and the front left hand in Gajahasta posture. His left leg is firmly placed over the Apasmarapurusha and right leg is slightly raised on toes. He is wearing a Jatamakuta adorned with flower garlands, jewelled ornaments and crescent moon on top left. He is bedecked with an Yagnopavita, a Urassutra (chest band), Kundalas, Keyuras, Kankanas, a Hara and a Mekhala. Musicians are shown playing a flute on the right and a drum on the left.

The mood of dance depicted is known as Bhujangatrasa in Natya Sastra.

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## INTRODUCTION

**T**HIS is the Eighteenth Administration Report of the State of Andhra, and the Fifteenth since the formation of Andhra Pradesh on the 1st November, 1956. This report gives an account of the activities of the various departments of the administrative machinery during the period 1970-71. Statistical data have been presented in the form of diagrams and charts, wherever possible.

It is a matter of satisfaction that the forces of separation of the previous year have yielded place to a sense of unity and that the spirit of goodwill and mutual understanding among the people of the State has been restored during the year under review.

The Naxalite activities have largely abated. The Second Gram Panchayat Elections to about 16,000 Panchayats were held from 7th June to 21st June, 1970. The elections to the Lok Sabha seats in Andhra Pradesh were held on 5th March, 1971. The conduct of the elections was peaceful. Maintenance of Law and Order in the State during the year was generally satisfactory.

It is a matter of gratification to the people of the State that while work on the three important irrigation and hydro-electric projects of Andhra Pradesh—Nagarjunasagar, Srisaïlam and Pochampad was set in motion by the late Prime Minister Sri Jawaharlal Nehru, his illustrious daughter Smt. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India inaugurated on the 20th January, 1971 the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant. Other important events in the field of industry during the year were the inauguration of the Indo-Nippon Precision Bearing Plant by Sri V. V. Giri, President of India at Moula Ali, on 24th August, 1970 and inauguration of the Ramagundam Fertilizer Project on the 2nd October, 1970 by Dr. Triguna Sen, the then Union Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals.

V. K. RAO,  
*Chief Secretary to Government.*

## CHAPTER I

### CHIEF EVENTS OF THE YEAR

The year 1970-71 was an eventful year of great significance from several points of view for Andhra Pradesh. Projects of far reaching importance which would have a great impact on the economic development of the State were started during the period.

On 11th April, 1970 the foundation stone was laid for the Rs. 25 crore Sir Arthur Cotton Barrage Project over Godavari at Dowlaiswaram, 150 feet upstream of the existing 124 year old anicut and on 16th April, 1970 the foundation stone for the Gotta Barrage across the Vamsadhara river was laid. The 24th of July, 1970 marked a significant milestone in the history of the Rs. 90 crore Pochampad Project, when water from the project was released to benefit an ayacut of 40,000 acres during the year, much ahead of schedule.

The State which is predominantly an agricultural State stepped forward into an era of industrialisation during the year under review. The foundation stone for a Rs. 71 crore Fertilizer Project at Ramagundam was laid on the 2nd October, 1970. It is expected that this project will result in a saving of foreign exchange by way of foodgrains import to the extent of Rs. 120 crores every year. The inauguration of work on the Rs. 500 crore prestigious Steel Plant at Visakhapatnam by the Prime Minister of India on the 20th January, 1971 constituted a major step forwarded towards the industrialisation of the State.

A lamentable event which brought untold hardship and misery to the people in Hyderabad, the Capital City of Andhra Pradesh occurred when the city was hit by the ravages of nature in September, 1970. On the night of September 21/22, 1970 the city experienced unprecedented heavy rains. The water of Afzal Sagar drain burst its embankments and rushed with full speed and fury causing extensive loss of life and damage to property. Several buildings collapsed and low-lying areas were inundated due to the heavy rains. Official machinery was geared up to attend to relief and rescue operations with the utmost promptitude. 828 houses collapsed and 57 persons lost their lives as a result of the havoc. A central team also visited the city for an on the spot study of the extent of damage.

Some of the other outstanding events during the year under report are mentioned below :

#### **The Legislative Assembly—Important Enactments**

Among the more important enactments were the following :

The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act, 1970 (Act 10 of 1970); The Andhra Pradesh Gram Pranchayats and

Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads (Amendment) Act, 1970 (Act 12 of 1970); The Andhra Pradesh Rickshaw Drivers Licence Fee (Abolition) Act, 1970 (Act 13 of 1970); The Andhra Pradesh Intermediate Education, Act, 1971 (Act 2 of 1971); The Andhra Pradesh Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1971 (Act 5 of 1971).

### **Inaugurations and Laying Foundation Stones**

- April*, 2, 1970: German Democratic Republic Film Festival inaugurated by the Governor.
- 11, 1970: Chief Minister laid foundation for Sir Arthur Cotton Barrage on Godavari at Dowleshwaram.
- 16, 1970: Foundation laid by the Chief Minister for first phase of Vamsadhara Project at Gotta.
- May*, 24, 1970: Cyclone Radar Station inaugurated at Visakhapatnam by Dr. Sarojini Mahishi, Union Minister for Tourism and Civil Aviation.
- July*, 13, 1970: Transport and Travel Unit of India Tourism Development Corporation opened by Chief Minister at Hyderabad.
- 24, 1970: Pochampad Project waters released by Chief Minister.
- August* 24, 1970: The Indo-Nippon Precision Bearing Company inaugurated by Sri V. V. Giri, President of India at Moula Ali.
- October* 2, 1970: Dr. Triguna Sen, Union Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals laid foundation stone for Ramagundam Fertiliser Project.
- November* 14, 1970: Festival of Children's Films inaugurated by Governor.
- December* 8, 1970: The Vice-President of India Sri G. S. Pathak presented Regimented Colours to the Army Ordnance Corps and inaugurated the Institute of Defence Management, Secunderabad.
- January* 1, 1971: The Vice-President of India Sri G. S. Pathak inaugurated the All-India Industrial Exhibition at Hyderabad.
- 16, 1971: Indian Air Force Academy opened at Dindigal by the Chief Minister.
- 19, 1971: Foundation laid for Solipur Project in Nalgonda district.
- 20, 1971: Work on Visakhapatnam Steel Plant inaugurated by the Prime Minister of India.
- February* 27, 1971: Cluster Scheme to extend power to agricultural pump-sets inaugurated by the Chief Minister at Hyderabad.

### Legislations and Announcements

- April* 17, 1970: Prime Minister announced the sanction of Steel Plant at Visakhapatnam.
- May* 15, 1970: Wage Board for tobacco workers announced.
- June* 27, 1970: Ordinance issued to appoint a Special Officer to the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad.
- July* 12, 1970: Ordinance amending Andhra Pradesh Panchayats Act promulgated.
- August* 13, 1970: 25% of reservation for Backward Classes in jobs announced.
- October* 22, 1970: State Cabinet decided to de-reserve 1.25 lakh acres of forest land for distribution to the landless poor.
- November* 1, 1970: Entertainment tax on dance, drama and music performances abolished.
- 3, 1970: State Government decided to set up a special committee to prepare a Master Plan for Education in Telangana.
- 7, 1970: An Ordinance to amend the Estates Abolition Act promulgated.
- 8, 1970: Union Cabinet approved Visakhapatnam Zinc Plant.
- December* 8, 1970: The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra areas) Tenancy (Amendment) Bill passed by the Legislative Assembly.
- 12, 1970: The Andhra Pradesh Education Bill, The Andhra Pradesh Municipalities (Amendment Bill), The Andhra Pradesh Chit Funds Bill passed by the Legislative Assembly.
- February* 14, 1971: Small Farmers Development Scheme for three districts announced.
- March* 20, 1971: Housing Scheme for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes announced in the Assembly.
- 26, 1971: Cabinet allotted Rupees one crore for scholarships to Backward Classes.

### Conferences, Seminars and Miscellaneous

- June* 20, 1970: The Chief Minister inaugurated the Conference on Tribal Development.
- 29, 1970: High Level Review Committee on Telangana met at Delhi.
- July* 18, 1970: Backward Classes Commission's Report released.

- August* 25, 1970: An Indo-Canadian agreement for a Canadian loan of Rs. 9.1 crores for research in dry land farming and ground water survey in Andhra Pradesh was signed at Delhi.
- 28, 1970: The Balimela Project Control Board met at Hyderabad.
- September* 9, 1970: President Sri V. V. Giri inaugurated Symposium on Industrial Relations at Hyderabad.
- 14, 1970: A seminar on National Employment Policy inaugurated by the President at Hyderabad.
- October* 2, 1970: All India Police Congress opened at Hyderabad.
- 30, 1970: A High Power Technical Committee to prepare a long-term development plan for Telengana set up.
- November* 2, 1970: All India Home Guards meet opened by Deputy Chief Minister.
- January* 11, 1971: A Journalists Seminar organised by Indian Council of Medical Research and UNICEF was inaugurated by Deputy Chief Minister.
- March* 5, 1971: Lok Sabha poll began in the State.
- 10, 1971: Tenth Decennial Census began in the State.
- 29, 1971: The Chief Minister inaugurated a Seminar on Mass Media and Communal and Ethnic Tensions in Hyderabad.

### **Deaths**

- July* 24, 1970: Sri K. V. Ranga Reddy, former Deputy Chief Minister passed away at Hyderabad.
- November* 11, 1970: Sri Madapati Hanumantha Rao, former Chairman of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council passed away at Hyderabad.

### **V. I. Ps. Visits**

- June* 3, 1970: A delegation of World Peace Council visited Hyderabad.
- 17, 1970: The Central Committee on Development of Inland Waterways visited Hyderabad.
- August* 23, 1970: President Sri V. V. Giri arrived in Hyderabad.
- 25, 1970: The Ambassador of Japan Mr. Atsushi Uyama visited Hyderabad.
- November* 20, 1970: Mr. J. Strba, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, Czechoslovak Socialist Republic visited Hyderabad.
- December* 7, 1970: Vice-President Sri G. S. Pathak arrived in Hyderabad.



THE GOVERNOR REVIEWING THE REPUBLIC DAY PARADE AT SECUNDERABAD ON 26TH JANUARY, 1971



## CHAPTER II

### THE STATE AND THE EXECUTIVE

#### Governor and his Council of Ministers

SHRI KHANDUBHAI KASANJI DESAI continued as Governor of Andhra Pradesh during 1970-71.

The Council of Ministers consisted of 17 Cabinet Ministers with Sri K. Brahmananda Reddi as the Chief Minister and 11 Ministers of State.

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

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

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

*Ministers of State:*

18. SRI SAGI SURYANARAYANA RAJU: Forest.
19. SRI A. VASUDEVA RAO: Information and Public Relations.
20. SRI A. SANJEEVA REDDY: Civil Supplies and Rationing.
21. SRI RAMACHANDRA RAO KALYANI: Marketing, State Warehousing Corporation and Agro-Industries Corporation.
22. SRI R. NARAPA REDDY: Medium Irrigation, Drainage and Flood Control.
23. SMT. RODA MISTRY: Women's Welfare, Tourism, Ravindra Bharati and Cultural Delegations visiting the State.
24. SRI G. C. VENKANNA: Small Scale Industries, Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation and Industrial Co-operatives.
25. SRI V. PURUSHOTHAM REDDY: Minor Irrigation.
26. SRI C. RAJA NARASIMHA: Housing, Accommodation Control, Sports Council, Games and Stadium.
27. SRI P. ANKINEEDU PRASADA RAO: Commerce, Export Promotion, Mine and Mining Corporation.
28. SRI S.R.A.S. APPALA NAIDU: Fisheries and Ports.

Consequent on the acceptance of the resignations tendered by Sri. S.R. A. S. Appala Naidu and Sri P. Ankineedu Prasada Rao of their membership of the Council of Ministers with effect from a.n. of the 16th March 1971 and 23rd March 1971 respectively, the subjects in their charge were allocated as follows:

1. Fisheries and Ports .. Sri J. V. Narasing Rao, Deputy Chief Minister.
2. Commerce, Export Promotion, Mines and Mining Corporation Sri R. Narapa Reddi.

### **Governor's Tours**

The Governor Sri Khandubhai Kasanji Desai toured in Karimnagar, Chittoor, Nalgonda, Kurnool, Mahaboobnagar, Nizamabad, Adilabad and Visakhapatnam districts during 1970-71.

In the course of his tours, the Governor visited Educational Institutions, Local Government Institutions, Social Service Organisations, Medical Institutions and Industrial concerns. He laid foundation stones for the Bal Bhavan, Karimnagar, Maternity Ward in Government Hospital, at Nizamabad, new building of the District Headquarters Hospital, Adilabad and opened the Immunisation Centre for Children at the Kamala Nehru Hospital, Nagarjunasagar, the Blood Bank at the Headquarters Hospital, Adilabad and the Children's Home at Adilabad.

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

*Tours outside the State.*—The Governor visited Broach on the 13th June, 1971 and laid the foundation stone of the Housing Scheme for Industrial Employees. During his visit to Ahmedabad, on the 16th October, he inaugurated an Educational Exhibition at the Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad, arranged in connection with the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the Vidyapith.

The Governor attended an informal Conference of the Governors on the 19th afternoon and the regular conference on the 20th and 21st November 1970 at the Rashtrapathi Bhavan, New Delhi.

### **Engagements of the Governor at Hyderabad**

The important engagements fulfilled by the Governor during the year under report are as follows :—

The Governor inaugurated the German Democratic Republic Films Festival at Plaza Talkies, Secunderabad on the 2nd April 1970, and presided over the Annual Railway Week Celebrations at the Railway Recreation Club Grounds, Rifle Range, Secunderabad on the 15th April

1970. He presided over the Thirteenth Convocation of the Hindi Prachar Sabha, Hyderabad, at the Gandhi Bhavan on the 17th May 1970. On the 4th June 1970 he inaugurated the Fourth Conference of the Southern India Chartered Accountants' Students at the Institution of Engineers, Hyderabad and presided over the concluding session of the Seminar on "Science and Technology in Industry" at the Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad on the 6th. On the night of 17th July 1970 he received Smt. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India at the Begumpet Airport and on the 18th morning, he bade her farewell at the Begumpet Airport. On the 30th July, he inaugurated the International Education Year at the Stanley Girls High School, Hyderabad. On the 8th August, he presented a cheque for a sum of Rs. 25,000 to Brig. T. K. Theogaraj, Commander, Headquarters, Andhra (Independent) Sub-Area, towards the Army Officers' Wives Welfare Fund. On the 22nd August, he received Sri V. V. Giri, President of India at the Begumpet Airport, Hyderabad and on the 24th, he presided over a function at the Ravindra Bharathi, Hyderabad at which the President was pleased to release a Gramophone record of 'Bhaja Govindam' and 'Vishnu Sahasra Namam' rendered by Srimathi M. S. Subbulakshmi.

The Governor inaugurated the Teachers' Day Celebrations at the Jubilee Hall, Public Gardens, Hyderabad on the 5th September, 1970. On the 7th, he inaugurated the Training Programme of the 1971-Census at the Jubilee Hall, Public Gardens, Hyderabad. On the 14th he presided over a function at the Tagore Auditorium, Osmania University Campus, Hyderabad, at which the President of India was pleased to inaugurate a Seminar on National Employment Policy. On the 17th, he bade farewell to the President of India and Smt. Giri at the Begumpet Airport, Hyderabad.

On the 22nd October, 1970 the Governor inaugurated the Eighth All-India Police Science Conference at the Jubilee Hall, Public Gardens, Hyderabad. He released the Memorial Volume compiled in English and Urdu by the Abul Kalam Azad Oriental Research Institute, Hyderabad, in memory of the late Sri Mehdi Nawaz Jung, Ex-Governor of Gujarat, at the Jubilee Hall, Public Gardens, Hyderabad on the 27th October. On the 4th November, he released a special postage stamp to commemorate the 81st Birth Anniversary of late Sri Jamnalal Bajaj of Wardha at a function arranged at the Exhibition Club, Hyderabad and on the 7th he presided over the Maria Montessori Centenary Celebrations at the Exhibition Club, Hyderabad. On the 15th November, he inaugurated the Anniversary Celebrations of the United Social, Cultural and Educational Foundation of India. On the 27th, he presided over a meeting held in connection with the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the Indian Red Cross Society, Andhra Pradesh State Branch, at Ravindra Bharathi, Hyderabad. On the 5th December, 1970 he inaugurated the Centenary Celebrations of Life Insurance at Gandhi Bhavan, Hyderabad. On the 8th December, he attended the Colour Presentation Parade at the A. O. C. Centre, Parade Grounds, Secunderabad at which the Vice-President of India presented Regimental Colours to the Army Ordnance Corps, Secunderabad. On the 3rd January 1971, he inaugurated the Dolls Exhibition "Glimpses of Gandhi" at the Jawahar Bal Bhavan, Public Gardens, Hyderabad. On the 26th January, he took the salute at the Republic Day Ceremonial Parade at Secunderabad and gave an

'At Home' at the Raj Bhavan lawns. On the 28th he inaugurated the First Asian Congress of Nutrition at the Jubilee Hall, Public Gardens, Hyderabad. On the 13th February, 1971 he addressed the District Conference of the Rotary International at the Institution of Engineers, Hyderabad and delivered the Valedictory Address for the first Course of the Institute of Defence Management at the E. M. E. Centre, Secunderabad on the 26th. On the 21st March, 1971, he inaugurated the Commercial Broadcasting Service at the All-India Radio Station, Hyderabad.

#### **Presiding over the University Convocations**

The Governor presided over the forty-fourth Annual Convocation of the Andhra University at Waltair on the 17th January, 1971. On the 23rd January, 1971, he presided over the forty-ninth Annual Convocation of the Osmania University at Hyderabad. On the 8th February 1971, he presided over the fourteenth Annual Convocation of Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati.



## CHAPTER III

### THE LEGISLATURE

#### Legislative Assembly

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

Congress	182
Telangana Praja Samithi	26
Swatantra Party	16
Congress (Organisation)	13
Communist Party of India	10
Communist Party of India (M)	7
Bharatiya Jana Sangh	3
People's Democratic Group	3
Republican Party	2
Samyukta Socialist Party	1
Independents	14
Nominated	1
Vacant	9
Total :	287

*Assembly Session.*—During the period under review the Assembly sat for 46 days.

#### Questions

Particulars regarding questions during the period are as given below :

	Starred	Un- starred	Short Notice	Total
1. Number of questions received	3,365	42	456	3,863
2. Number of questions admitted	750	*445	68 †229	1,492
3. Number of questions disallowed.	1,388	14	159	1,561
4. Number of notices pending disposal	810	..	..	810
5. Number of questions answered	867	319	68	1,254

\* Includes Starred notices admitted as Unstarred Questions.

† Short Notices admitted as ordinary Starred Questions.

**Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council***Party Position :*

Congress	..	51
Congress (O)	..	5
Telangana Praja Samithi	..	7
Bharatiya Jana Sangh	..	5
National Democratic Front	..	6
National Democrats	..	2
Swatantra	..	3
Communist Party of India	..	3
Communist (M)	..	1
Independents	..	5
Vacant	..	2
Total :		<hr/> 90 <hr/>

*Council Session.*—During the period under review the Council sat for 32 days (3 days in the Sixteenth Session, 7 days in the Seventeenth Session and 22 days in the Eighteenth Session).

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

	Starred	Un- starred	Short Notice	Total
1. Number of questions received.	1,184	..	103	1,287
2. Number of questions admitted.	877	..	68	945
3. Number of questions disallowed.	307	..	35	342
4. Number of questions answered.	322	..	7	329

**Course of Legislation**

During the period under report 21 Bills were passed by the Assembly and 25 Bills were passed by the Council. A short summary of bills that have become law during the period under report is given below :

*Appropriation.*—The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (No. 4) Act, 1970 (Act 14 of 1970) was enacted to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh of the moneys required to meet, —

(a) the supplementary grants made by the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly for expenditure of the State Government for the financial year which commenced on the 1st April, 1970 ; and



- (b) the supplementary expenditure charged on the said fund for that year.

The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1971 (Act 6 of 1971) was enacted to authorise the withdrawal from the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh of the moneys required to meet,—

- (a) the grants made in advance by the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly for a part of the financial year commencing on the 1st April, 1971 ; and  
 (b) the expenditure charged on the said fund for the same part of the same financial year.

The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation Act, 1971, (Act 7 of 1971) was enacted to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Andhra Pradesh, of the moneys required to meet,—

- (a) the supplementary grants made by the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly for expenditure of the State Government for the financial year which commenced on the 1st April, 1970, and  
 (b) the supplementary expenditure charged on the said fund for that year.

The Andhra Pradesh Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1971 (Act 8 of 1971) was enacted to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of the moneys required to meet—

- (a) the grants made by the Legislative Assembly to cover the excess expenditure incurred during the year which commenced on the 1st April, 1965, and  
 (b) the excess expenditure charged on the said fund.

*Animals and Birds Sacrifices Prohibition.*—The Andhra Pradesh Animals and Birds Sacrifices Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1970 (Act 15 of 1970) was enacted to provide for extending the scope of the principal Act of 1950 relating to prohibition of sacrifices of animals or birds to any place of public religious worship or adoration and its precincts and to any congregation or procession connected with religious worship in a public street.

It also provides for enhancing the punishment provided in section 6 of the principal Act and to make the offences under that Act cognizable.

*Co-operative Societies.*—The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act, 1970 (Act 10 of 1970) incorporates the recommendations made at the Conference of the Chief Ministers and Ministers of the States in charge of Co-operation held at Madras on 12th June, 1968 and provides for curbing the growth of vested interests in Co-operative Societies by imposing restrictions on holding membership in the committees of Co-operative Societies consecutively for more than two years, and by reviewing the loans issued to, and business done with, the society by the office-bearers of societies and their relatives and also makes a specific provision or procedure for the liquidation of societies which conduct their affairs in a manner detrimental to the interests of their members, or the promotion of the objects for which they have been registered.

The Act also provides that Primary Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies shall, during a co-operative year, disburse loans to small farmers in certain proportion out of the total amounts borrowed by them.

*Estates Abolition.*—The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1971 (Act 3 of 1971) provides for giving retrospective effect to re-notifications issued under sub-section (4) of section 1 of the principal Act of 1948 after the cancellation of the original notifications under sub-section (5) of the said section and provides for adjustment of the interim payments already made and the compensation already deposited prior to such re-notification in relation to the originally notified estate towards the interim payment and compensation payable to the land-holder of each re-notified estate.

The Act also restricts the payment of interim payments only upto the determination of compensation by the Director of Settlements under section 39.

The Act replaced the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Ordinance, 1970 (Ordinance 6 of 1970).

*Gram Panchayats and Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads.*—The Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats and Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Acts (Amendment) Act, 1970 (Act 12 of 1970) mainly provides that—(i) the term of office of members of a gram panchayat elected at ordinary elections shall be five years beginning with and expiring at noon on the first day of July ; (ii) the officer who issues notices to convene the meetings for the election of co-opted members and president and vice-president of panchayat samithis and the officer who presides at such meetings should be one and the same ; (iii) those sarpanchas who are *ex-officio* members of a panchayat samithi and who are in arrears of any dues to the panchayat samithi upto and inclusive of the previous financial year, in respect of which a bill or notice has been duly served upon them and the time, if any, specified therein for payment had expired, shall not be disqualified to become a member of a panchayat samithi on and from the date of payment by such person of such dues into the Government treasury or an approved bank to the credit of the Panchayat Samithi Fund ; (iv) the members of Panchayat Samithis may take oath of office at any meeting of a panchayat samithi or zilla parishad including the special meetings convened for the purpose of election of members.

The Act replaced the Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats and Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Acts (Amendment) Ordinance, 1970.

*Intermediate Education.*—The Andhra Pradesh Intermediate Education Act, 1971 (Act 2 of 1971) provides for the establishment of a Board to regulate and supervise the system of intermediate education in the State of Andhra Pradesh and to specify the courses of study therefor and for matters connected therewith.

*Markets.*—The Andhra Pradesh (Agricultural Produce and Livestock) Markets (Amendment and Validation) Act, 1971 (Act 1 of 1971) empowers the State Government, specially to declare a new notified area by separation of area from any notified area or by uniting two or more notified areas or parts thereof or by uniting any area to a part of any

notified area and consequently validates the Notification issued in G. O. Ms. No. 2095, Food and Agriculture Department, dated the 29th October, 1968, which was held illegal by the Andhra Pradesh High Court on the ground that it contravened the provisions of section 36 of the Andhra Pradesh (Agricultural Produce and Livestock) Markets Act, 1966.

The Act also empowers the State Government to nominate to every market committee a person from among the Presidents or persons performing the functions of the President, if any, of the Co-operative Marketing Societies in the notified area ; and makes the Chairman of the municipality or the Sarpanch of the Gram Panchayat, a member of the market committee and in the case of the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad, such person as may be nominated by the Corporation as the representative of the Corporation in the said Committee.

The Act also enhances the maximum fees leviable by the market committees on the sale or purchase of livestock or their products or agricultural produce in the notified area from fifty paise to one rupee and also provides for making rules for audit of the market committees instead of by the Director of Marketing by some other agency like the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, and also dispenses with the publication of the bye-laws of a market committee in the District Gazette. The Act replaced the Andhra Pradesh (Agricultural Produce and Livestock) Amendment and Validation Ordinance, 1970 (Ordinance 4 of 1970).

*Minor Forest Produce.*— The Andhra Pradesh Minor Forest Produce (Regulation of Trade) Act, 1971 (Act 4 of 1971) provides for regulating in the public interest, the trade of certain minor forest produce, like beedi or tuniki leaves by creation of State monopoly in such trade in the State.

The Act replaced the Andhra Pradesh Minor Forest Produce (Regulation of Trade) Ordinance, 1970 (Ordinance 5 of 1970).

*Members of the Legislature.*— The Andhra Pradesh Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Act, 1970 (Act 8 of 1970) provides for the payment to the Government Whip in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council the same salary and allowances and for according the same facilities as are admissible to the Chief Whip in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly.

*Municipalities.*— The Andhra Pradesh Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1970 (Act 7 of 1970) was enacted with a view to collect the property tax at half-yearly intervals instead of at the end of the financial year.

The Andhra Pradesh Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1971 (Act 5 of 1971) mainly provides for—

- (i) the abolition of the executive committees introduced by the principal Act of 1965;
- (ii) re-designating the post of Secretary as Commissioner with powers of an executive authority;
- (iii) the omission of the provisions relating to alderman;
- (iv) special revision of the electoral roll for a municipality or a part thereof ;

(v) subjecting the construction of State Government buildings also to the building regulations as in the case of Central Government buildings.

The Act also exempts the private bicycles and owner-driven rickshaws from vehicle tax with effect from 1st April, 1969.

*Municipal Corporation.*—The Hyderabad Municipal Corporations (Amendment) Act, 1970 (Act 11 of 1970) provides for the appointment, by the State Government of a Special Officer for the Corporation for a minimum period of two years on and from the 3rd August, 1970, with power to extend the period of appointment of the said officer for a period not exceeding one year if the circumstances warrant such extension, after recording the reasons therefor and makes it lawful for the Commissioner not to hold general elections before the 3rd August, 1970.

The Act replaced the Hyderabad Municipal Corporations (Amendment) Ordinance, 1970 (Ordinance 2 of 1970).

*Rickshaw Driver's Licence Fee Abolition.*—The Andhra Pradesh Rickshaw Drivers Licence Fee (Abolition) Act, 1970 (Act 13 of 1970) provides for the abolition with effect from the 7th February, 1970, the fees leviable for the grant of a licence to a driver of a rickshaw or a cycle-rickshaw, under sub-section (3) of section 19 of the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Hackney Carriages Act, 1911, and under the rules made in exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Public Conveyances Act, 1956, in consideration of and having regard to financial condition of rickshaw drivers.

*Sales Tax.*—The Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1970 (Act 9 of 1970) validates the sales tax already levied from agents effecting sale or purchase on behalf of principals resident in the State and provides for the levy of a single point sales tax on jaggery at the rate of 5 paise in the rupee at the point of first sale in the State.

The Act also provides for change in the incidence of tax on articles of essential requisites for agricultural production, namely, pesticides and plant protection, from multi-point to a single point. It also provides for the levy of sales tax at the point of first sale on pure silk cloth other than that woven on handlooms and on poultry feed at three paise and one paise in the rupee respectively.

### Regulations

The Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribes Debt Relief Regulation, 1970 (Regulation 3 of 1970) provides for further scaling down of the debts of members of the Scheduled Tribes and bars the institution of legal proceedings for the recovery of the debts for a period of two years. With a view to effectively enforce the provisions relating to money-lending in the Scheduled Areas, the Regulation also amends the Andhra Pradesh (Scheduled Areas) Money-lenders Regulation, 1960, so as to render all loans granted by unlicensed money-lenders null and void and unenforceable in any court of law.

### Ordinances

The Hyderabad Municipal Corporations (Amendment) Ordinance, 1970 (Ordinance 2 of 1970) provides for the appointment by the State

Government of a Special Officer to the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad to exercise the powers, perform the functions and discharge the duties of the Corporation, the Standing Committee and the Commissioner under the Hyderabad Municipal Corporations Act, 1955 for a minimum period of two years with effect from 3rd August, 1970 which period may be extended by the State Government beyond two years, so, however, that the period of appointment of the Special Officer shall not, in the aggregate, exceed three years. It also makes it lawful for the Commissioner not to hold general elections before the 3rd August, 1970 and empowers the State Government to cause elections to be held to the Corporation under the 1955 Act so that the newly elected Councillors may come into office on the date on which the appointment of the Special Officer expires.

The Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats and Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Acts (Amendment) Ordinance, 1970 (Ordinance 3 of 1970) mainly provides that (i) the term of office of members of a gram panchayat elected at ordinary elections shall be five years beginning and expiring at noon on the first day of July; (ii) the officer who issues notices to convene the meetings for the elections co-opted members and president vice-presidents of panchayat samithis and the officer who presides at such meetings should be one and the same; (iii) those sarpanches who are ex-officio members of a panchayat samithi and who are in arrears of any dues to the Panchayat Samithi upto and inclusive of the previous financial year, in respect of which a bill or notice has been duly served upon them and the time, if any, specified therein for payment has expired shall not be disqualified to become a member of the Panchayat Samithi on and from the date of payment by such person of such dues into the Government treasury or an approved bank to the credit of the Panchayat Samithis Fund; (iv) the members of Panchayat Samithis may take oath of office at any meeting of a Panchayat Samithi or Zilla Parishad including the special meetings convened for the purpose of election of members.

The Andhra Pradesh (Agricultural Produce and Livestock) Markets (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, 1970 (Ordinance 4 of 1970) empowers the State Government, specifically to declare a new notified area by uniting two or more notified areas or parts thereof or by uniting any area to a part of any notified area and consequently validates the notification issued in G.O. Ms. No. 2095, Food and Agriculture Department, dated the 29th October, 1968 which was held to be illegal by the Andhra Pradesh High Court on the ground that it contravened the provisions of section 36 of the Andhra Pradesh (Agricultural Produce and Livestock) Markets Act, 1966.

The Ordinance also empowers the State Government to nominate to every market committee a person from among the Presidents or persons performing the functions of the President, if any, of the Co-operative Marketing Societies in the notified areas and makes the Chairman of the municipality or the sarpanch of the gram panchayat, a member of the market committee and in the case of the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad, such person as may be nominated by the Corporation as the representative of the Corporation in the said committee.

The Ordinance also enhances the maximum fees leviable by the Committees on the sale or purchase of livestock or their produce or

agricultural produce in the notified area from fifty paise to one rupee and also provides for making rules for audit of the market committees instead of by the Director of Marketing by some other agency like the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, and also dispenses with the publication of the bye-laws of a market committee in the District Gazette.

The Andhra Pradesh Minor Forest Produce (Regulation of Trade) Ordinance, 1970 (Ordinance 5 of 1970) provides for regulating, in the public interest, the trade of certain minor forest produce, like beedi or tuniki leaves, by creation of a State monopoly in such trade, in the State.

The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Ordinance, 1970 (Ordinance 6 of 1970) provides for giving retrospective effect to re-notifications issued under sub-section (4) of section 1 of the principal Act of 1948 after the cancellation of the original notifications under sub-section (5) of the said section and provides for adjustment of the interim payments already made and the compensation already deposited prior to such re-notification in relation to the originally notified estate, towards the interim payment and compensation payable to the landholder of each re-notified estate.

The Ordinance also restricts the payment of interim payments only upto the determination of compensation by the Director of Settlement under section 39.

**CHAPTER IV**  
**ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE**  
**CIVIL JUSTICE**

**High Court Judges—Strength**

At the commencement of the year under report, *i.e.*, as on 1st April 1970 the number of Judges working in the High Court was 19, *viz.*, 17 permanent and 2 additional, as against the sanctioned strength of 18 permanent and 3 Additional Judges. During the course of the year one Additional Judge and one Ad-hoc Judge were appointed while 2 permanent Judges retired and the one Ad-hoc Judge relinquished office on 4th March 1971. During the year the 3 Additional Judges were made permanent. Thus at the end of the year under report *i.e.*, as on 31st March 1971 there were 18 permanent Judges.

**State of File in the High Court**

The following statement will disclose the several categories of Civil cases filed, disposed and pending in the High Court during the financial year 1970-71.

(The figures shown in the brackets alongside the figures furnished in the table for the year under report are those of the previous year 1969-70)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Nature of Cases</i>	<i>Cases Pending as on 1-4-1970</i>	<i>No. of cases instituted during the year 1970-71</i>	<i>No. of cases disposed of during the year 1970-71</i>	<i>No. of cases pending as on 1-4-1971</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	First Appeals	2,390 (2,508)	626 (649)	1,490 (767)	1,526 (2,390)
2.	Second Appeals	1,647 (1,962)	780 (934)	1,386 (1,249)	1,041 (1,647)
3.	Civil Miscellaneous Appeals	569 (812)	434 (464)	383 (707)	620 (569)
4.	Civil Miscellaneous Second Appeals	142 (133)	71 (111)	120 (102)	93 (142)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
5. Letter Patent Appeals		267 (321)	191 (173)	171 (227)	287 (267)
6. Writ Appeals	..	550 (630)	715 (602)	785 (682)	480 (550)
7. Writ Petitions	..	5,017 (5,733)	6,279 (4,696)	6,919 (5,412)	4,377 (5,017)
8. Civil Suits	..	2 (..)	.. (2)	.. (..)	2 (2)
9. Special Tribunal Appeals		32 (51)	1 (29)	2 (48)	31 (32)
10. City Civil Court Appeals		537 (535)	126 (102)	331 (100)	332 (537)
11. Civil Miscellaneous Petitions		4,476 (5,750)	11,374 (18,159)	15,104 (19,433)	746 (4,476)
12. Civil Revision Petitions		1,152 (1,553)	2,219 (2,335)	1,879 (2,736)	1,492 (1,152)
13. Tax Revision Cases		124 (231)	61 (67)	127 (174)	58 (124)
14. Referred Cases	..	169 (186)	117 (61)	62 (78)	224 (169)

As seen from the above figures there was an upward trend in the institutions in respect of the following cases:

1. Letters Patent Appeals, 2. Writ Appeals, 3. Writ Petitions, 4. City Civil Court Appeals, 5. Referred Cases.

The disposal in respect of First Appeals, Second Appeals, Civil Miscellaneous Second Appeals, Writ Appeals, Writ Petitions, City Civil Court Appeals have considerably increased.

There was an increase in the pendency at the end of the year in respect of Civil Miscellaneous Appeals, Letters Patent Appeals, Civil Revision Petitions and Referred Cases.

*Appeals to the Supreme Court.*—At the commencement of the year under report 41 (14) Applications for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court were pending in the High Court. During the year 368 (387) Applications were filed, bringing the total number of Applications for disposal to 409 (401). Out of these applications available for disposal 377 (360) were disposed of, leaving a pendency of 32 (41) Applications at the close of the year.

*Contempt Applications.*—The number of Contempt Applications pending in the High Court at the commencement of the year was 8 (7).



During the year 53 (59) Applications were received, bringing the total number of Applications for disposal to 61 (66). Out of them 57 (58) Applications were disposed of, leaving a balance of 4 (8) Applications at the end of the year.

*Subordinate Civil Courts.*—The number of Judicial Officers who presided over the Civil Courts during the year 1970-71 is given below:—

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Number of Officers</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	District Judges .. ..	19
	Chief Judge, City Civil Court, Hyderabad .. ..	1
	Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Hyderabad ..	1
	I and II Additional Chief Judges, City Civil Court, Hyderabad..	2
	Total :	23
2.	District Judges working as Presiding Officers of the Tribunals and Labour Courts ..	7
3.	Additional District Judges ..	18
4.	Subordinate Judges ..	54
5.	District Munsifs including three temporary District Munsifs working as Presiding Officers of the three Rent Controllers' Courts in the twin Cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad	220
	Total :	299

#### **State of File in the Subordinate Civil Courts**

*Original Suits.*—The total number of Original Suits pending at the beginning of the year under report in all the Civil Courts in the State was 36,134 (34,141). During the year 46,681 (33,387) Original Suits were instituted and 10,977 (10,680) were revived or otherwise received. The number of suits transferred was 7,020 (6,303). Thus the total number of suits available for disposal in all the Subordinate Civil Courts in the State in the year under report was 86,772. (71,905). Out of these 42,514

(35,771) suits were disposed of, leaving a pendency of 44,258 (36,134) suits at the close of the year. There was thus an increase in the total pendency of Original suits by 8,124 at the end of the year.

*Nature and Value of Original Suits.*—Out of the 46,681 (33,387) Original suits instituted, 31,896 (18,386) suits related to Money or movable property; 8,876 (8,956) to immovable property and 5,909 (6,045) to other categories. The total money value of the 46,681 (33,387) suits was approximately Rs. 24,72,97,121 (Rs. 34,52,59,933).

*Small Cause Suits.*—The number of Small Cause suits pending at the commencement of the year was 14,870 (14,532). The total number of Small Cause suits instituted during the year was 40,220 (41,180) while 2,492 (5,688) were revived or received otherwise, and 4,447 (5,874) Small Cause suits were transferred. The total number of Small Cause suits thus available for disposal was 57,582 (55,526). Out of these 43,925 (40,656) were disposed of, leaving a balance of 13,657 (14,870) Small Cause suits at the close of the year. The number of Small Cause suits pending for over 6 months was 7,029 (3,316).

The aggregate value of the 40,220 (41,180) Small Cause suits instituted was Rs. 1,75,60,504 (Rs. 1,71,72,456).

*Civil Miscellaneous Cases.*—The pendency at the commencement of the year was 55,463 (52,241). The number of Civil Miscellaneous cases filed in all the Civil Courts during the year was 2,75,279 (2,84,944). Out of these 2,74,136 (2,79,288) were disposed of, leaving a pendency of 51,712 (55,463) at the close of the year.

*Civil Appeals.*—The pendency in all the District Courts in the State and the Subordinate Judge's Courts in the Andhra Area was 8,394 (7,745). The number of Civil Appeals instituted during the year was 4,381 (4,421) and 3,377 (2,526) Civil Appeals were received otherwise or remanded or readmitted. Thus the total number of Appeals available for disposal was 16,152 (14,692). Out of these 2,906 (2,215) were transferred and 4,692 (4,083) disposed of, leaving a balance of 8,554 (8,394) Appeals at the end of the year. Of these 3,742 (3,767) Appeals were pending for more than one year.

*Civil Miscellaneous Appeals.*—There were 1,670 (1,460) Civil Miscellaneous Appeals pending at the commencement of the year. During the year under report 1,419 (1,692) Civil Miscellaneous Appeals were filed and 563 (401) were received by transfer or otherwise. Thus the total number of Civil Miscellaneous Appeals available for disposal was 3,652 (3,553). Out of these 494 (357) Civil Miscellaneous Appeals were transferred and 1,627 (1,526) disposed of, leaving a pendency of 1,531 (1,670) at the close of the year. Out of these 493 (262) were pending for over one year.

*Execution Petitions.*—The number of Execution Petitions pending at the commencement of the year was 23,889 (22,837). The number of Execution Petitions instituted during the year was 38,601 (39,989) and 996 (1,162) were received either by transfer or by way of being readmitted, thus making a total of 63,486 (63,988) Execution Petitions available for disposal. Out of these 38,654 (40,099) were disposed of, leaving a balance

of 24,832 (23,889) at the end of the year, including 10,465 (9,544) Execution Petitions pending for more than 6 months.

*Value of Execution Petitions.*—The approximate aggregate amount involved in the Execution Petitions disposed of was Rs. 6,93,11,745 (Rs. 4,57,51,057) and the total approximate amount realised was Rs. 3,47,60,116 (Rs. 1,68,44,828).

*Insolvency Petitions.*—There was a pendency of 1,045 (963) Insolvency Petitions at the commencement of the year. The number of Insolvency Petitions registered during the year was 936 (730). The number of Insolvency Petitions received by transfer or otherwise was 193 (93). Thus the total number of Insolvency Petitions available for disposal was 2,174 (1,786). Out of these 456 (279) Insolvency Petitions were transferred among the Courts and 547 (462) were actually disposed of leaving a pendency of 1,171 (1,045) at the close of the year.

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE

### High Court

The judicial work on the Criminal side done by the High Court during the year under report is set out in the table given below :

<i>Nature of Cases</i>	<i>Cases Pending as on 1-4-1970</i>	<i>No. of cases instituted during 1970-71</i>	<i>No. of cases disposed of during 1970-71</i>	<i>No. of cases pending as on 31-3-1971</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Criminal Appeals	770 (895)	920 (921)	775 (1,046)	915 (770)
Criminal Revision Cases	474 (350)	790 (893)	844 (769)	420 (474)
Referred Trials	4 (1)	16 (25)	19 (22)	1 (4)

(The figures shown in the brackets relate to the previous year 1969-70).

In the 19 (22) Referred Trials disposed of 23 (28) persons were involved. Death sentence was confirmed on 8 (4) persons during the year. In respect of 11 (19) persons the sentence of death was modified while 4 (5) persons, who were convicted and sentenced to death under section 302 I.P.C. were acquitted by the High Court.

### Subordinate Criminal Courts

The number of judicial officers engaged wholly or partly in the administration of Criminal justice during the year under report was as follows:-

(1) Sessions Judges (including the Principal Sessions Judge, Sessions Division of Hyderabad) .. .. .	23
(2) Additional Sessions Judges .. .. .	17
(3) Assistant Sessions Judges .. .. .	53
(4) Judicial I Class Magistrates .. .. .	220
(5) Judicial II Class Magistrates.. .. .	32

### State of File in the Subordinate Criminal Courts

*Sessions Cases.*—The number of Sessions cases pending at the commencement of the year was 256 (230). In all 1,448 (1,293) cases were committed to Sessions during the year, thus making a total of 1,704 (1,506) cases available for disposal. Of these 1,348 (1,250) cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 356 (256) cases pending at the end of the year. At the close of the year the pendency of Sessions cases increased by 100.

The total number of persons involved in all the Sessions cases was 9,901 (9,198). Of these 4,095 (4,054) persons were discharged or acquitted and 1,533 (1,582) either escaped or were transferred or died. The males convicted numbered 1,738 (1,726) while the females convicted were 32 (31). The number of juvenile males involved and convicted was 3 (—). The number of persons remaining under trial at the end of the year was 2,500 (1,805).

*Criminal Appeals.*—The number of Criminal Appeals pending at the commencement of the year was 688 (823). During the year 3,871 (3,693) Criminal Appeals were registered, bringing the total number of cases for disposal to 4,559 (4,516). Out of these 3,974 (3,828) were disposed of, leaving a balance of 585 (688) at the close of the year. There was an increase in the institution of Criminal Appeals by 178.

The number of appellants concerned in the Criminal Appeals at the commencement of the year was 1,811 (1,995). The number of appellants relating to the Criminal Appeals registered during the year was 7,586 (8,664). The number of appellants concerned in the Appeals disposed of (including transferred) was 7,715 (8,848). The number of appellants in all the Criminal Appeals pending at the close of the year was 1,682 (1,811).

*Criminal Revision Petitions.*—The number of Criminal Revision Petitions pending at the beginning of the year was 241 (339). The number of Petitions registered during the year was 996 (995), thus making a total of 1,237 (1,334) Criminal Revision Petitions available for disposal. Out of these 982 (1,093) were disposed of, leaving a pendency of 255 (241) at the close of the year under report.

The number of petitioners in cases pending at the commencement of the year was 974 (1,238). The number of petitioners involved in the Criminal Revision Petitions registered during the year was 3,180 (3,714). The number of petitioners involved in the Petitions disposed of was 3,413 (3,978), leaving 741 (974) Petitioners relating to the balance of 255 (241) Criminal Revision petitions pending at the close of the year.

### State of Crime Cases under the Indian Penal Code

The number of cases under the Indian Penal Code pending in all the Criminal Courts other than in the Sessions Courts at the commencement of the year under report were 10,758 (9,296). During the year 55,121 (52,784) cases were instituted and 54,491 (51,322) disposed of, leaving a balance of 11,388 (10,758) cases at the end of the year.

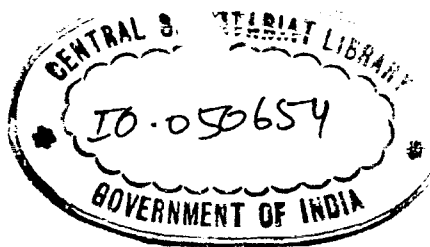
*Punishments in the Criminal Courts (other than Sessions Courts).—* During the year under report 12,424 (13,428) persons were ordered to give security for good behaviour or to keep the peace. The number of persons convicted during the year was 3,04,850 (3,55,945). The number of persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment and simple imprisonment was 13,595 (25,561) and 18,095 (32,211) respectively.

The number of persons released on probation was 3,941 (10,861). An amount of Rs. 33,14,902 (Rs. 37,95,800) was imposed as fine and a sum of Rs. 30,49,782 (Rs. 37,71,766) was realised out of the fines imposed during the year under report.

*Punishments in the Sessions Courts.—*The total number of persons convicted in all the Sessions Courts in the State during the year was 1,353 (1,457). The number of persons sentenced to death under section 302 I. P. C. was 15 (27), while those sentenced for life numbered 303 (361). The total number of persons sentenced to rigorous and simple imprisonment was 987 (1,015) and 5 (16) respectively. 223 (38) persons were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 88,645 (Rs. 56,210) with or without imprisonment. Out of the total fine amount of Rs. 88,645 (Rs. 56,210) imposed by the Sessions Courts, a sum of Rs. 39,020 (Rs. 22,380) was realised during the year.

The cost of public services or the expenditure incurred during the year under report on "Administration of Justice" in the State was approximately Rs. 2,63,97,160 (Rs. 2,47,26,397).

The Statement showing the number and description of suits instituted in the State during the financial year is appended hereto.



[Statements]

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF SUITS INSTITUTED IN THE  
STATE OF ANDHRA PRADESH DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1970-71.

<i>Districts</i>	ORIGINAL SUITS					SMALL CAUSE SUITS			
	<i>Suits for money or movable property.</i>	<i>Suits for immovable property.</i>	<i>Suits relating to other categories</i>	<i>Total Number of suits.</i>	<i>Grand Total</i>	<i>Suits for money or movable property</i>	<i>Title and other suits</i>	<i>Grand Total</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
Anantapur .. ..	1,853	424	210	634	2,487	2,151	..	2,151	
Chittoor .. ..	1,899	960	256	1,216	3,115	3,180	..	3,180	
Cuddapah .. ..	1,074	375	242	617	1,691	1,022	..	1,022	
East Godavari .. ..	5,569	428	697	1,125	6,694	5,641	..	5,641	
West Godavari .. ..	3,320	..	905	905	4,225	4,558	..	4,558	
Guntur .. ..	4,653	1,165	861	2,026	6,679	8,085	..	8,085	
Krishna .. ..	2,356	178	501	679	3,035	3,224	22	3,246	
Kurnool .. ..	1,798	342	257	599	2,397	1,934	..	1,934	

Nellore	..	..	1,275	232	333	565	1,840	2,455	..	2,455
Srikakulam	..	..	1,678	412	452	864	2,542	2,010	..	2,010
Visakhapatnam	..	..	2,693	393	305	698	3,391	2,921	..	2,921
Adilabad	..	..	587	692	14	706	1,293	7	..	7
Hyderabad	..	..	1,029	687	484	1,171	2,200	1,854	258	2,112
Karimnagar	..	..	267	529	29	558	825	301	440	741
Khammam	..	..	332	119	7	226	558	45	..	..
Medak	..	..	135	214	38	252	387	..	..	..
Mahbubnagar	..	..	380	180	38	218	599	1	..	..
Nalgonda	..	..	279	1,160	27	1,187	1,466	54	..	..
Nizamabad	..	..	441	158	94	252	693	10	..	..
Warangal	..	..	278	128	159	287	565	47	..	..
Total			31,896	8,876	5,909	14,785	46,681	39,500	720	40,220





## CHAPTER V

### SERVICES

#### Public Service Commission

In the month of May and November, 1970 the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission conducted as usual, the Departmental Tests at 22 Centres in the State in accordance with the programme as scheduled in the Andhra Pradesh Departmental Test Rules, 1965. For the May 1970 examinations, there were 19,675 candidates and for the November 1970 examinations there were 20,267 candidates for the several tests put together.

*Group IV Services Examination.*—During the period under report no competitive examination for Group IV Services (S.S.L.C.) standard was conducted as Government in their G.O. Ms. No. 197, General Administration (Services-A) Department, dated 3rd April 1969 took away these posts in the district level from the purview of the Commission and empowered the Collectors of the districts to recruit the candidates for appointment as Clerks and Typists in the Ministerial Services for the offices other than the Heads of Departments and Secretariat and Judicial Ministerial Services Units in the State. Candidates from the list drawn up on the results of the competitive examination held for Group IV Services in May 1967 were being allotted against vacancies within the Commission's purview in the Judicial Ministerial Service Units. This was also suspended after Government have issued orders in G.O. Ms. No. 682, General Administration (Services-A) Department, dated 18th August, 1970 that where selections have been made and candidates have not been intimated about their selection no further action need be taken.

Government accorded permission to the Commission on 23rd November, 1970 for conducting an examination of S.S.L.C. standard for regular employees to enable them to become eligible for conversion or promotion to posts for which a pass in Group IV Services is an essential condition. Such of the Typists and Stenotypists who were recruited by the Collectors as per the delegation of powers made under G.O. Ms. No. 197, General Administration Department, dated 3rd April, 1969 were also declared as eligible to appear for the said examinations. Accordingly, the Commission issued the relevant notification on 11th December, 1970. The written examination was, however, not held during the period under report.

During the period under report, the Commission considered six cases of General Educational Test of the S.S.L.C. standard.

The Commission in its notification dated 21st August, 1968 invited applications for appointment as Junior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies in the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Subordinate Service from all communities and as Reserved Sub-Registrars in the Andhra Pradesh Registration Subordinate Service from candidates belonging to the

Scheduled Castes only, included in Group III services [P.U.C. or H.S.C. (Multipurpose) standard]. The written test for the applicants was held in September 1969. As complaints were received that the question paper in General Mathematics for the above examination was out of syllabus, a re-examination was held in that subject on 7th February, 1970. The scrutiny of the valued answer scripts and the preparation of consolidated marks lists were completed. But the oral test has not been held in view of the decision of Government to defer all direct recruitments as per G.O. Ms. No. 682, General Administration (Services-A) Department, dated the 18th August, 1970. Subsequently, Government announced the Backward Classes list in G.O. Ms. No. 1793, Education, dated 23rd September, 1970 and the Commission requested Government for advice as to how to proceed with this recruitment as some posts were reserved for Mulki candidates also and such reservation was struck down by the Supreme Court.

*Group I Services Examination.*— During the period under report Government issued appointment orders to the candidate selected for appointment as District Fire Officer based on the written and oral Tests held for Group I Services in March and July, 1969 as District Fire Officer and the candidate had also joined duty.

During the period under report written examinations for Group I Services [B.A. Hons. or M.A. or M. Sc. standard] were conducted from 6th July to 14th July, 1970. 115 candidates appeared for the written examinations. Oral test is to be conducted after the instructions of the Government as to how to proceed with this recruitment in the light of the orders issued in G.O. Ms. No. 682, dated 18th August, 1970 deferring all direct recruitments are received.

The Commission issued a notification in November, 1968 for recruitment to 71 posts of District Munsiffs in the Andhra Pradesh State Judicial Service. The recruitment could not be conducted during 1969-70 as proposals for amending the special rules for the service prescribing the procedure to be adopted for recruiting the candidates in pursuance of a judgment of the High Court were under consideration of Government. During the period under report the Special Rules for the post were amended. The Commission could not however proceed further as clarifications on the reservation of posts to Backward Classes and on the Mulki Rules which were struck down by the Supreme Court were awaited.

### **Recruitment to Subordinate Services**

All recruitments for various posts coming under Group II Services were held up as the Government have directed holding up of all recruitments till a decision is taken by them on the recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee in regard to decentralisation of recruitments to non-gazetted posts.

Recruitments to the posts of School Assistants and Deputy Inspectors of Schools Grade II in the Andhra Pradesh Educational Subordinate Service and Inspector of Weights and Measures in the Andhra Pradesh General Subordinate Service for which notifications were issued in November, 1968 was therefore cancelled. Similarly, recruitment to 50 posts of Senior Investigators, Junior Investigators and Junior Computers in the Andhra Pradesh Economic and Statistical Subordinate Service for which a notification was issued in February, 1967 was also cancelled.

The question of cancellation of recruitment to 14 posts of U.D. Stenographers in the Andhra Pradesh Ministerial Service and Andhra Pradesh Secretariat Service was under consideration of the Government.

The selection for 723 appointments of Agricultural Assistants could not be finalised last year for want of a final decision of the Government on the recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee. Subsequently, Government have also announced a list of Backward Classes together with reservations for them in all selections etc. Government were addressed as to how to finalise the recruitment.

Recruitment to 7 posts of Junior Hakims in the Andhra Pradesh Indian Medicine Subordinate Services for which a notification was issued on 3rd February, 1968 ; recruitment to 150 appointments of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons in the Andhra Pradesh Animal Husbandry Subordinate Service, for which a notification was issued on 5th August, 1968 ; direct recruitment to the posts of Lecturers in Mining and Surveying in the Andhra Pradesh Technical Education Service were pending for the above reasons.

The selection for appointment of 65 Radio Supervisors in the Andhra Pradesh Information Subordinate Service could not also be finalised for want of a final decision by Government on the recommendation of the Wanchoo Committee.

#### **Selection for Technical Posts**

In the last report it was stated that recruitment to the posts of Junior Engineers, Electrical, Mechanical and Tele-communication in the Andhra Pradesh Electrical Subordinate Service could not be finalised for want of certain clarifications from Government. During the period under report the Commission, after obtaining the consent of Government, has deferred this recruitment till suitable legislation is passed authorising the Commission to take up the functions of recruitment etc., in respect of the above posts under the Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board.

*Technical Posts under State Services.*—The Commission selected 2 candidates for appointment as Chemical Psychologists in the Andhra Pradesh Medical Service and one candidate for appointment as Dairy Development Officer in the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Service.

#### **Advice tendered**

During the period under report, the Commission tendered its advice in 42 disciplinary cases, 9 appeals, 9 memorials and 4 cases relating to the grant of injury pension and gratuity.

The Commission met on 18 days for discussion in connection with direct recruitment to State and Subordinate Services (Technical) during the period under report.

The Commission dealt with 26 references relating to recruitment to State Services by promotion from Subordinate Services and reviewed the cases of 511 subordinates and recommended to Government 161 subordinates for appointment by promotion (transfer) to the State Services.

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

(1) State Services (Gazetted posts)	..	..	1,090
(2) School Assistants	..	..	531
(3) Non-Gazetted Technical posts	..	..	1,209
(4) Offices of the Heads of Department and Secretariat :			
Clerks	..	..	807
Typists	..	..	233
(5) Andhra Pradesh Judicial Ministerial Service :			
Clerks	..	..	42
Typists	..	..	2
Stenos	..	..	49
(6) Lower Division Clerks in the Secretariat	..		190
(7) Junior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies	..		34
(8) Radio Supervisors	..	..	271
(9) Assistant Motor Vehicle Inspectors	..	..	258
(10) Supervisors of Industries..	..	..	9
(11) Junior Engineers/Supervisors	..	..	20

#### **Examinations for Rashtriya Indian Military College**

During the period under report, the Secretary to the Commission conducted written examinations for selection of candidates for admission to the Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehradun in August, 1970 (for January, 1971-term) and in February, 1971 (for August, 1971-term). The question papers were supplied by the Commandant, Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehradun. Eight candidates appeared for January, 1971-term, and 13 candidates appeared for August 1971-term. One candidate was finally selected with the remark 'Medically unfit' and no candidate was placed on the reserve list for January, 1971 term for which the written examination was held in August, 1970. For August, 1971-term for which the written examination was held in February, 1971, the final list of candidates selected has not yet been received by the Commission from the Government of India.

#### **Conduct of Union Public Service Commission Examinations**

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

- (1) Central Information Service (Grade IV) Examination (April, 1970).
- (2) Engineering Services (Electronics) Examination (April, 1970).
- (3) Indian Military Academy Examination (May, 1970)

- (4) Special Class Railway Apprentices Examination (May, 1970).
- (5) National Defence Academy Examination (May, 1970).
- (6) Clerks' Grade Examination (May, 1970).
- (7) Stenographers (Written) Examination (June, 1970).
- (8) Quarterly Typewriting Test (English) (June, 1970).
- (9) Indian Forest Service Examination (July-August, 1970).
- (10) Engineering Services Examination (August-September, 1970).
- (11) Indian Administration Service etc., Examination (October-November, 1970).
- (12) Indian Military Academy Examination (November, 1970).
- (13) Stenographers (Test in Stenography) Examination (November, 1970).
- (14) National Defence Academy Examination (December, 1970).
- (15) Indian Economic Service/Indian Statistical Service Examination (January, 1971).

#### **Commutation of Pensions**

The number of Pensioners who applied for commutation of pension during the financial year 1970-71 was 1,076 and the amount of commutation was Rs. 32.68 lakhs.

#### **The Andhra Pradesh Civil Services Joint Staff Council**

During the year under report the Andhra Pradesh Civil Services Joint Staff Council held one meeting on 24th November 1970 under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary to Government and passed 30 resolutions covering various aspects of service conditions of Government employees.

The Joint Staff Council for Departments of Secretariat also held one meeting on 14th August 1970 under the Chairmanship of the Additional Chief Secretary to Government, General Administration Department and passed 17 resolutions.

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

#### **Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings**

Under the powers conferred by section 3 of the Andhra Pradesh Civil Services (Disciplinary Proceedings Tribunal) Act, 1960, the Government constituted this Tribunal to enquire into allegations of misconduct on the part of the Government servants. The Tribunal consisted of two Members from 1st April 1970 to 5th September 1970 A.N. and of three Members from 5th September 1970 to 31st March 1971 and so only two independent Courts functioned during 1st April 1970 to 5th September 1970 and three Courts from 5th September 1970 to 31st March 1971 during the period under report.

All cases relating to Gazetted Officers and those of Non-Gazetted Officers drawing a basic pay of Rs. 200 and above and also cases of Government servants drawing a pay below Rs. 200 which the Government consider necessary to refer to the Tribunal are referred to this Tribunal for enquiry. The prosecution in all the enquiries was conducted by the Director of Prosecutions or Additional Director of Prosecutions. All the charged officers invariably conducted their defence through their counsels.

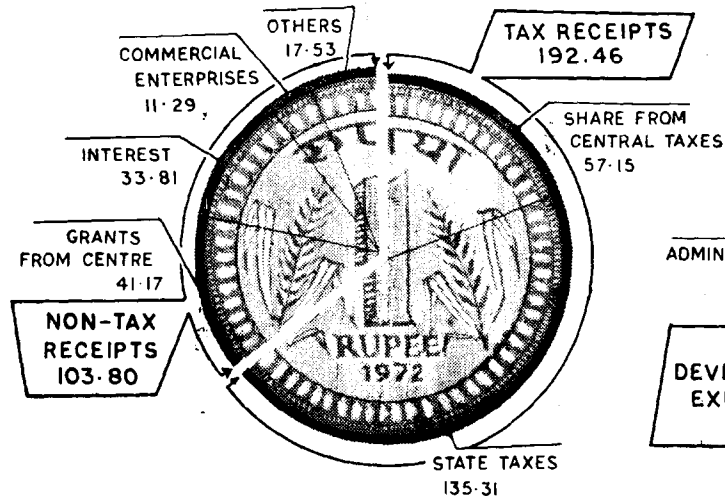
At the beginning of the year, enquiries against 228 officers were pending disposal. During the year enquiries against 100 officers have been referred to it. The Tribunal had on its file 328 enquiries for disposal, out of which 85 cases were disposed of and 243 cases were pending disposal.

# REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

1970-71

(ACTUALS)

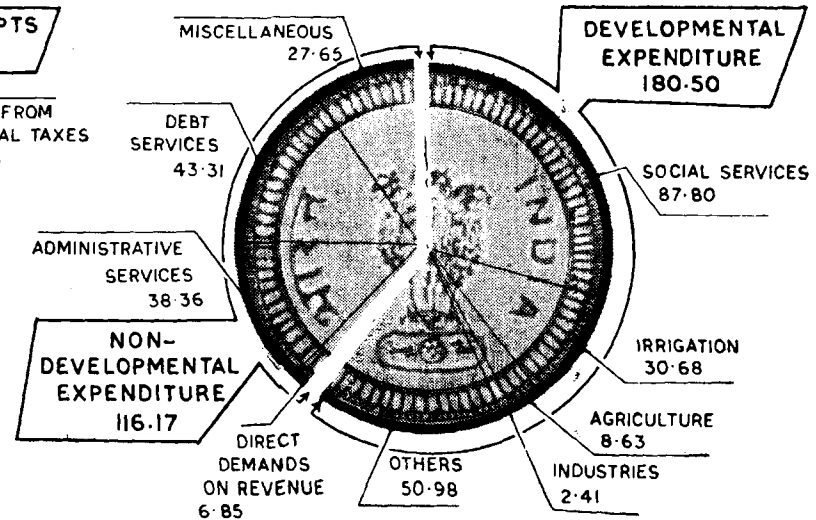
(RUPEES IN CRORES)



## REVENUE

TOTAL REVENUE RECEIPTS

296.26



## EXPENDITURE

TOTAL EXPENDITURE

296.67

## CHAPTER VI

### FINANCE

#### Revenue and Expenditure

The total Revenue of the State for the year under report was Rs. 29,626.16 lakhs and the total Revenue expenditure was Rs. 29,666.56 lakhs, thus resulting in a deficit of Rs. 40.40 lakhs. The main sources of the Revenue for the State and the percentage each of them bears to the total Revenue are given below:

		[ Rs. in lakhs ]		
<i>Nature of the Revenue</i>	<i>Accounts 1970-71 (March— Journal Entries)</i>	<i>Percentage of the total Revenue</i>	<i>Last year's yield (1969-70)</i>	
1. Union Excise Duties ..	2,821.24	9.52	2,322.68	
2. Income Tax ..	2,833.41	9.56	2,326.39	
3. Land Revenue ..	2,012.11	6.79	1,134.23	
4. State Excise Duties ..	3,547.08	11.97	2,536.16	
5. Stamps ..	793.82	2.68	723.45	
6. Tax on Vehicles ..	1,487.37	5.02	1,409.73	
7. Commercial Taxes (Sales Tax and other taxes and duties) ..	5,452.93	18.41	4,702.79	
Electricity ..	274.92	0.93	346.67	
Other items ..	10,403.28	35.12	9,318.22	
Total :	29,626.16	100.00	25,820.32	

Except under Electricity, the Revenue on all other important sources in the above statement was more when compared to the last year.

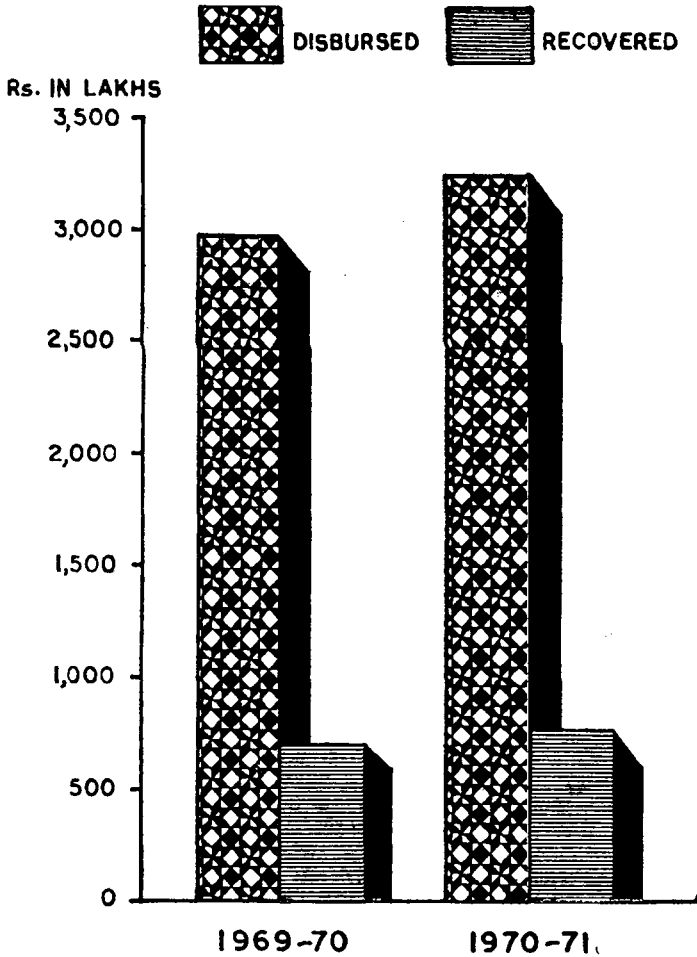


On the expenditure side the outlay on the Nation Building Services and the percentage of such expenditure on Revenue Account is analysed below:

<u>[Rs. in lakhs</u>			
<i>Name of the Service</i>	<i>Expenditure Accounts for 1970-71 (March-Journal Entries)</i>	<i>Percentage of total expenditure on Revenue Accounts</i>	<i>Last year's expenditure (1969-70)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Forest ..	347.36	1.17	309.62
2. Irrigation ..	3,067.62	10.34	2,428.67
3. Educational and Scientific Department ..	6,243.47	21.05	5,198.96
4. Medical ..	1,529.12	5.16	1,438.91
5. Public Health ..	1,046.14	3.53	779.44
6. Agriculture ..	862.76	2.90	654.82
7. Animal Husbandry ..	488.03	1.64	372.32
8. Co-operation ..	204.09	0.69	259.50
9. Industries and Supplies and Disposals ..	345.48	1.16	293.09
10. Amelioration of the conditions of the Scheduled Tribes/Castes and other Backward Classes and miscellaneous departments ..	1,174.70	3.96	961.04
11. Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Department Works ..	711.42	2.40	656.79
12. Other items ..	13,646.37	46.00	14,250.46
Total :	<u>29,666.56</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>27,603.62</u>

Except under Co-operation the expenditure in all other important Nation Building Services, mentioned in the above statement, was more when compared to last year's expenditure. The total expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 29,666.56 lakhs as against the last year's expenditure of Rs. 27,603.62 lakhs.

# LOANS AND ADVANCES DISBURSED BY GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH



Apart from the expenditure on Revenue account the Government incurred an expenditure of Rs. 3,091.80 lakhs on capital account as against the last year's expenditure of Rs. 4,600.82 lakhs.

### Loans and Advances

The total disbursements under "Loans and Advances by the State Government" during the year were Rs. 3,252.03 lakhs as against Rs. 2,988.37 lakhs during the previous year (1969-70). The recoveries under this head of account during the year were Rs. 760.49 lakhs as against Rs. 697.15 lakhs in the previous year.

### Cash Balances

The Opening Cash Balance of the Government (inclusive of moneys with the Reserve Bank of India and other Banks) was Rs. (—) 82.65 lakhs as on 1st April, 1970 and the Closing Balance was Rs. 986.81 lakhs as on 31st March, 1971. The details are given below:

	<u>[Rs. in lakhs]</u>	
	<i>As on 1-4-1970</i>	<i>As on 31-3-1971</i>
Cash in Treasuries (including cash in transit) .. ..	106.29	(—) 31.49
Deposits with Reserve Bank of India	(—) 158.03	883.91
Deposits with other Banks ..	134.39	134.39
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>
	82.65	986.81
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>

### State Borrowings

During 1970-71 the State Government floated in July, 1970 the 5½% Andhra Pradesh State Development Loan, 1982, for Rs. 12.00 crores. The subscriptions finally accepted by the Government were Rs. 13.27 crores.

### Loans from Government of India

The amount outstanding at the commencement of the year was Rs. 53,521.64 lakhs. During the year 1970-71 loans amounting to Rs. 10,695.63 lakhs were obtained from the Government of India while a sum of Rs. 9,593.06 lakhs was repaid to them as against old loans. The total amount of loans outstanding repayment to the Government of India as on 31st March, 1971 was Rs. 54,624.21 lakhs.

### Public Debt

The total public debt liability of the State including loans from the Government of India, etc., as on 1st April, 1970 was Rs. 675.28 crores. After taking into account the loans taken from the Government of India and such autonomous bodies like Life Insurance Corporation National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund of the Reserve, Bank of India, National Co-operative Development Corporation, etc., and also the repayments of instalments in respect of such loans falling due during 1970-71 the total public debt liability on 31st March, 1971 was Rs. 738.34 crores. The net increase in the public debt during the year was Rs. 63.06 crores.

### Investments

During 1970-71 the State Government have invested from the "Funds for Development Schemes" a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh in the 5  $\frac{3}{4}$ % Industrial Finance Corporation Bonds, 1982.

### Resources for financing the Plan Schemes

The State's resources for financing the Plan during the year were as follows:

	[ Rs. in crores
1. Balance from current revenues (at present level of taxation) .. .. .	(—) 14.67
2. Loans from Public (Net) .. .. .	7.86
3. Share of Small Savings .. .. .	2.72
4. Additional Resources Mobilisation .. .. .	17.60
5. Negotiated loans .. .. .	1.90
6. Miscellaneous Capital Receipts .. .. .	(—) 47.83
Total State's Resources :	(—) 32.42

The Plan expenditure incurred during the year under report was Rs. 84.57 crores. Out of this Rs. 16.95 crores was financed by the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board and the Road Transport Corporation. The balance Plan expenditure of Rs. 67.62 crores and the short-fall in resources of Rs. 32.42 crores were financed as indicated below.

	[ Rs. in crores
Assistance from Central Government .. .. .	44.56
Special Assistance from Government of India for non-Plan gap .. .. .	24.82
Overdraft with the Reserve Bank of India .. .. .	30.66
	100.04

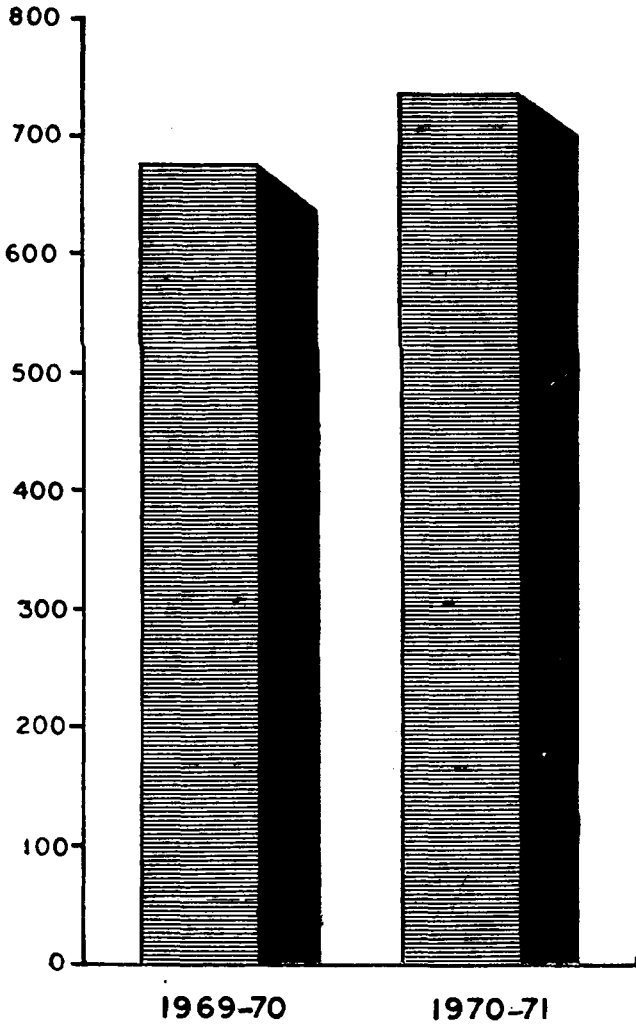
As a result of the above, the overdraft of Rs. 16.68 crores at the beginning of the year has gone up to Rs. 47.34 crores by the end of 1970-71.

### Treasuries and Accounts Department

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

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

Rs. IN CRORES



\* CUMULATIVE OUTSTANDING AT THE END OF MARCH

- (1) All the District Treasury Offices and Sub-Treasury Offices in the State.
- (2) Accounts Branches in the offices of the following Heads of Departments:
  - (i) Director of Agriculture.
  - (ii) Director of Animal Husbandry.
  - (iii) Director of Public Instruction.
  - (iv) Director of Medical and Health Services.
  - (v) Director of Industries.
  - (vi) Commissioner of Civil Supplies.
  - (vii) Director of Social Welfare.
  - (viii) Director of Employment and Training.
  - (ix) Director of Information, Public Relations and Tourism.
  - (x) Inspector-General of Police.
  - (xi) Inspector-General of Prisons.
  - (xii) Government Central Press.
  - (xiii) Commissioner of Police.
  - (xiv) Controller of Weights and Measures.
  - (xv) Director of Tribal Welfare.
  - (xvi) Director of Fisheries.
- (3) Pension Payment Offices at Hyderabad and Secunderabad.
- (4) Compilation Branch, State Bank of Hyderabad, Hyderabad.
- (5) Accounts Training Schools, Hyderabad and Guntur.
- (6) Local Fund Audit Branch.

*Treasuries.*—The Headquarters of every district in the State is having a District Treasury attending to the Payments and Receipts of both Central and State Government Offices located at the District Headquarters. Consequent on the formation of a new district with Ongole as its Headquarters a new District Treasury has been opened on 25th September, 1970 and the same is located at Guntur for want of suitable accommodation at Ongole. There are also Sub-Treasuries at all Taluk Headquarters and also at some other important places like Buchireddipalem, Tirupati, Guntakal, Mancherial, Upper Sileru attending to the same functions as Treasuries.

During the year under report the following new Sub-Treasuries have been opened on the dates noted against each:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Sub-Treasury</i>	<i>District in which located</i>	<i>Date on which opened</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Gajapathinagaram	.. Visakhapatnam	27- 7-1970
2.	Chirala ..	.. Ongole ..	25- 9-1970
3.	Ponnur ..	.. Guntur ..	24-10-1970
4.	Nidadavolu ..	.. West Godavari..	25-10-1970
5.	Piler ..	.. Chittoor ..	25-11-1970

The accounts relating to the transactions passing through the Sub-Treasuries are rendered to the concerned District Treasuries. The District Treasuries consolidate all the transactions for the entire district and furnish monthly accounts to the Accountant-General, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad. The cash transactions of all the District Treasuries is conducted through either the State Bank of India or State Bank of Hyderabad, as the case may be. Likewise many of the Sub-Treasuries are conducting their cash business through the branches of the State Bank of India, State Bank of Hyderabad or State Bank of Mysore as the case may be. With the opening of five new Sub-Treasuries during the year the number of Sub-Treasuries in the State has been raised to 198 as on 31st March, 1971. Due to the expansion of the activities of the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries to new places in the State where the Sub-Treasuries are functioning the cash transactions of the Sub-Treasuries are gradually being taken over by the branches of the Bank. During this year the number of banking Sub-Treasuries has gone upto 169 as on 31st March, 1971. There are 29 Sub-Treasuries maintaining currency chest on behalf of the Reserve Bank of India and conducting Government cash transactions also.

The Sub-Treasuries are inspected once in a year by the District Treasury Officers. The District Treasuries are inspected twice in a year by the Director or Deputy Directors of this Department. The inspection of all the District Treasuries have been completed within the scheduled time, *i.e.*, by 31st March, 1971. All the District Treasury Officers in the State except the District Treasury Officer, Srikakulam have despatched the March accounts to the Accountant-General on or before the due dates. The District Treasury Officer, Srikakulam could not send the March accounts in time due to Non-Gazetted Government Officers' strike. The total number of transactions which passed through the treasuries in the State excluding those in the twin cities (which are attended by Accountant-General) were about 85,30,467 and their monetary value was Rs. 806,36,03,187.41. The total expenditure on the Treasury Establishment for the entire year was Rs. 1,00,06,877.31 and it works out to 0.12% roughly on the total value of transactions in the Treasuries.

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

*Accounts Branches in the Heads of Departments.*—The Accounts Branch in the Directorate of Fisheries has been separated and kept under the control of this Department with effect from 16th October, 1970. The setting up of Accounts Branches in the Directorate of N.C.C., Office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and in the Office of the Chief Electrical Inspector to Government is under correspondence with the respective Heads of Departments. The Accounts Branches are inspected by the Director of Treasuries and Accounts and Deputy Director of Treasuries and Accounts, whenever the necessity arises. Discussions with the Accounts Officers on important matters are also arranged whenever necessary.

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

<i>Nature of Payment</i>	PENSION PAYMENT OFFICE	
	<i>Hyderabad</i>	<i>Secunderabad</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Pension including Mansabs ..	96,01,469.57	67,47,454.92
2. Amount of Gratuity ..	28,82,416.31	5,56,305.04
3. Jagir Commutation ..	5,32,121.59	..
4. Commuted Value of Pensions ..	16,37,455.89	7,89,982.42
Total :	1,46,53,463.36	80,93,642.38

*Compilation Branch, State Bank of Hyderabad, Hyderabad.*—This is a Government office located in the State Bank of Hyderabad at Hyderabad and it is attending to the work of scrutinising the challans for remitting money into Government Account at the Gunfoundry Office of the State Bank of Hyderabad and is sending daily classified lists of accounts to the Accountant-General in respect of the Government transactions passing through the said Bank.



*Accounts Training Schools.*—There are two Accounts Training Schools in this Department, *viz.*, one at Hyderabad and the other at Guntur. Candidates newly recruited for appointment in this Department are given training for a period of 4 months. 120 candidates (82 L. D. Accountants, 25 L. D. Auditors and 13 U. D. Auditors) underwent training in these two schools during the year.

*Local Fund Audit Branch.*—This branch is headed by the Examiner of Local Fund and Panchayati Raj Accounts and he is assisted by the Additional Examiner who is solely in charge of the audit of accounts of the Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samithis.

The main function of this branch is to audit the accounts of all Panchayati Raj Institutions like Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads, local bodies like Marketing Committees and Municipalities, other institutions like Religious and Charitable Endowments, Institutions, Universities, State Trading Schemes of the Director of Agriculture, etc. The total number of institutions covered by this branch is now 20,595 as shown below:

<i>Institutions</i>	<i>Number</i>
1. Zilla Parishads .. ..	21
2. Panchayat Samithis .. ..	324
3. Municipalities .. ..	82
4. Gram Panchayats .. ..	15,344
5. Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment Institutions .. ..	3,558
6. Market Committees, Universities, Local Library Authorities, Minor Ports, Social Welfare Hostels, Andhra Pradesh Housing Board, Official Receivers, State and District Chambers of Panchayati Raj, etc. .. ..	1,266
Total :	20,595

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

- (1) Vijayawada Municipality.
- (2) Panchayat Samithis, Zilla Parishads and all notified Gram Panchayats in the Andhra region.
- (3) All the four Universities, (i) Osmania University, Hyderabad (ii) Andhra University, Waltair, (iii) Sri Venkateswara, University, Tirupati, (iv) Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University, Hyderabad.
- (4) 12 important temples.

The audit of income (Receipts) of Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanam is continued to be done on concurrent audit basis. The system of pre-audit of the bills which was introduced in Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams during the year 1960 is continued during the year 1970-71 also.

The Assistant Examiner of Local Fund Accounts of the concerned districts were authorised to issue letters of authority every month for release of Grants to Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samithis for payment of salaries to teachers. This procedure is continued during this year also. The examiner has also been declared as Audit Officer for certifying the amount of pension and Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity admissible to retired employees of Zilla Parishads, Municipalities and Gram Panchayats in Andhra Region.

*Issue of Audit Report in Telugu.*—The system of issuing audit reports of Gram Panchayats in Telugu in Krishna and Mahboobnagar districts was continued during this year also. This scheme is receiving the encouragement from the members and is yielding the desired results in as much as the reports in Telugu are being easily understood by the members enabling them to give prompt replies to the audit reports. This scheme of issuing audit reports in Telugu was extended to all the districts in ex-Andhra area and the districts of Warangal and Khammam in Telangana area.

*Grants-in-Aid to Local Bodies.*—The proper utilisation of various grants sanctioned to local bodies continued to be watched by the Local Fund Audit Branch and utilisation certificates for an amount of Rs. 2.61 crores were forwarded to the Accountant-General, Hyderabad. Vigorous and effective steps are being taken by the Local Fund Audit Branch of the Department for the clearance of the outstanding objections.

*Surcharge and Disallowance.*—The Examiner of Local Fund and Panchayati Raj Accounts exercises the power of surcharge and disallowance of losses, illegal expenditure and unprofitable outlay under the Andhra Pradesh Municipalities Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads, Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayats, and Andhra Pradesh Local Library Authorities. 416 surcharge certificates involving an amount of Rs. 1,46,793.47 were issued during the year under report.

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

*Treasurer of Charitable Endowments.*—The Examiner who is also the Treasurer of certain Charitable Endowments held securities of 251 Endowments, in addition to the immovable properties of 38 Endowments vested in the Treasurer. The total value of securities held by the Treasurer is Rs. 17,11,850 as against Rs. 16,50,750 of the previous year.

*State Trading Schemes.*—The Examiner of Local Fund and Panchayati Raj Accounts continued to be the Chief Auditor for State Trading Schemes administered by the Director of Agriculture and Board of Revenue. The total Receipts and Expenditure of the State Trading Schemes audited during the year worked out to Rs. 12.16 crores and Rs. 10.53 crores respectively.

*General.*—The total value of the transactions (excluding State Trading Schemes and Treasurer of Charitable Endowments) audited during the year was Rs. 230.71 crores.

The total expenditure in the Local Fund Audit Branch during the year was Rs. 52,72,596.49. The cost of audit worked out to about 0.22% of the transactions audited. A sum of Rs. 4,74,957.18 was recovered towards audit fees during the year for auditing the accounts of Zilla Parishads, Panchayat Samithis and Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Institutions, Universities, etc.

### **National Savings**

A target of Rs. 8.10 crores was fixed for realisation under various National Savings Schemes such as National Savings Certificates, Cumulative Time Deposits, Recurring Deposits and Fixed Deposits Scheme for the year 1970-71. As against this target the net collections realised was Rs. 5.22 crores. The net collections during the year 1969-70 was Rs. 3.26 crores.

As against the total number of 4,893 Pay Roll Savings groups with a membership of 1,47,630 in Andhra Pradesh for the year 1969-70, 1,076 new groups with new membership to the extent of 20,542 have been formed during the year 1970-71 bringing the total to 5,969 Pay Roll Savings Groups with a total membership of 1,68,172. The total number of Post Offices Savings Bank accounts opened both in rural and urban areas during the year under report is 1,29,455.

The Government have reconstituted the State Advisory Board for National Savings with the Minister for Panchayati Raj as its Chairman and the First Member, Board of Revenue as its Additional Vice-Chairman. In addition to the State Advisory Board, District Savings Committees for Pay Roll Savings Scheme have also been formulated at the district level with the Collectors as Chairman for propagation of essential themes on the National Savings Schemes. The District Collectors have also been directed to enlist the co-operation of the Panchayati Raj Institutions in the matter of propagation of National Savings Schemes and realisation of targets fixed for the districts. As a measure of incentive to the Panchayati Raj Institutions, the Government have proposed that a percentage of collections realised under National Savings Schemes would be granted to such Samithis for developmental works sponsored in that area.

*Activities of the Organisation.*—In order to inculcate thrift habit among the student community, a new Scheme called Sanchayika (School Savings) Scheme has been introduced this year and to start with 44 schools have been chosen for implementation of the scheme.

*Publicity.*—During the year under report an expenditure of Rs. 49,000 was incurred on publicity. A competition in Essay Writing on National

Savings theme in English, Telugu and Urdu languages has been organised and prizes in the shape of National Savings Certificates to the value of Rs. 900 have been awarded for the first and second best essays. A similar competition in Hindi language has also been organised.

*Exhibition.*— The National Savings pavilion established in the Industrial Exhibition area was decorated as usual with all important posters on National Savings Schemes during the All-India Industrial Exhibition, 1971. Pamphlets and leaflets printed on the objects and profitability of investments in the National Savings Securities were distributed to the Public during the exhibition days.

*Savings Fortnight.*— During this year, Savings Fortnight synchronising with the International Thrift Day was organised from 1st to 14th November, 1970. The highlighting feature of this year was that the Vice-Chairman, Sri N. T. Rama Rao, participated in the celebrations and has himself addressed meetings at Visakhapatnam, Kakinada, Eluru, Vijayawada, Guntur and Ongole exhorting the people to invest in National Savings Securities. This has given a fillip to the collections in the districts which were visited by the Vice-Chairman.

### **Life Insurance Department**

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

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

With a view to detect the un-insured and the under-insured cases of Government employees, the Government have sanctioned four inspection cells with an Insurance Officer in the year 1965, which have secured a large number of proposals from the insurable employees.

Due to appointment of some additional staff in February, 1970 it became possible to clear the arrears of work relating to valuations and pro-forma accounts. Thus the pro-forma accounts of this department for three years, *i. e.*, 1963-64 to 1965-66 were completed during the year. The work relating to XI Valuation of the Fund for the triennium ended 31st March, 1966 is at the final stages.

This department on behalf of the Government looks after the work of getting the lives of the Ministers and other Government Officers

who travel by Air on Government duty, insured against the risk of Air Travel. This business is placed at present with M/s. Hindustan Ideal Insurance Company Ltd., Hyderabad.

*Salient Features of the Andhra Pradesh Government Life Insurance Department:*

- (1) The monthly premia are deducted at source from the salaries of the subscribers.
- (2) As long as the policy holders remain in the service of Andhra Pradesh Government the policies do not lapse even for non-payment of premiums as the arrears with interest are recovered later.
- (3) All policies issued by the Department are "with profit" policies.
- (4) There is only one table of premium rates for male and female lives.
- (5) The amount of policies of this Department is exempted from attachment in execution of a decree or order of a court of law.
- (6) No Government dues are deducted from the policy amount except the amount that may be due to the Life Insurance Department on account of arrears of premia or loan.
- (7) The subscribers are exempted from medical examination when the sum assured is Rs. 3,000 or less. However, when it is considered necessary the Secretary, Andhra Pradesh Government Life Insurance Department has the right to call upon the proponent to undergo medical examination, even if the total sum assured is less than Rs. 3,000.
- (8) Loans are advanced against the policies to the policy holders to the extent of 90% of the surrender value of the policies.

1. *Proposals and Policies :*

Period	Proposals Received	Policies Issued	Annual Premium	Sum As- sured
			Rs.	Rs.
1969-70	3,390	7,323	4,56,548	96,51,682
1970-71	7,055	7,251	4,63,610	99,53,803

2. *Premium Income :*

Period	Amount
	Rs.
1969-70	45,74,302 (Actual)
1970-71	46,91,231 (Approx.)

3. *Current Position of Business :*

(a) Total No. of lives in force as on 31st March, 1971 ..	73,541 (Approx.)
(b) Business in force as on 31st March, 1971 ..	10,23,10,566 (Approx.)
(c) Cash Balance in Deposit with Government as on 31st March, 1971 (Trifurcated) ..	4,40,14,240 (Approx.)

4. *Loans advanced to Policy Holders:*

Period	Amount sanctioned by Government	Loan applications received	Loan applications disposed	Amount of loan advanced
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1969-70	13,00,000	4,698	4,570	12,97,743
1970-71	15,00,000	6,153	6,394*	14,98,860

\*This figure includes the disposal of loan applications of the previous year also.

5. *Claims paid :*

Period	Maturity	Death	S.V. and P.V.	Fee to Doctors
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1969-70	10,24,373	3,66,378	46,319	843
1970-71	10,37,579	3,99,605	28,359	2,739 (Approx.)

6. *Management Expenses :*

Period	Amount
	Rs.
1969-70	5,02,303 (Actual)
1970-71	6,11,057 (Approx.)

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

Period	Lumpsum Pensions payment	
(1)	(2)	(3)
	Rs.	Rs.
1969-70	321	1,883
1970-71		3,936 (Approx.)

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

Period	No. of flights covered	Amount of discount	Premium adjusted
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1969-70	1,288	4,115	7,519
1970-71	1,491	4,703	8,831

*Summary of the Financial Position for 1970-71*

RECEIPTS

Head of Account.

Part I. Consolidated Fund.

	Rs.
I. Revenue Receipts.	
A. Taxes, Duties and other Principal Heads of Revenue	
IV. Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	28,33,41,424
V. Estate Duty	61,60,000
IX. Land Revenue	20,12,11,117
X. State Excise Duties	35,47,07,724
XI. Taxes on Vehicles	14,87,36,879
XII. Sales Tax	49,90,50,579
XIII. Other Taxes and Duties	4,62,42,487
XIV. Stamps	7,93,82,473
XV. Registration fees	2,07,93,245
Total A :	1,63,96,25,988
B. Debt Services.	
XVI. Interest	33,80,73,389
C. Administrative Services	
XVII. Administration of Justice	43,31,613
XVIII. Jails	7,34,829
XIX. Police	50,65,753
XX. Supplies and Disposals	79,85,112
XXI. Miscellaneous Departments	49,99,189
Total C :	2,31,16,496

	Rs.
D. Social and Developmental Services.	
XXII. Education ..	99,00,719
XXIII. Medical ..	1,58,40,628
XXIV. Public Health ..	1,27,56,637
XXV. Agriculture ..	2,89,20,348
XXVII. Animal Husbandry ..	1,12,85,152
XXVIII. Co-operation ..	63,99,976
XXIX. Industries ..	54,66,346
XXXI. Community Development Project, National Extension Services and Local Developmental Works ..	5,14,889
XXXII. Miscellaneous, Social and Developmental Organisations ..	1,01,59,929
Total D :	<u>10,12,44,624</u>
E. Multipurpose River Schemes, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes ..	
XXXIII. Multipurpose River Schemes ..	..
XXXIV. Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial) ..	37,93,224
XXXV. Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial) ..	29,29,623
XXXVI. Electricity Schemes ..	2,74,92,071
Total E :	<u>3,42,14,918</u>
F. Public Works (including roads) and Schemes of Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	
XXXVII. Public works ..	1,08,98,024
G. Transport and Communication (other than roads) ..	
XXXIX. Ports and Pilotage ..	16,57,441
I. Miscellaneous.	
XLVII. Transfers from famine relief fund. ..	..
XLVIII. Contributions and recoveries towards Pension and other retirement benefits ..	29,56,755
XLIV. Stationery and Printing ..	17,39,028
LI. Forest ..	6,62,88,473
LII. Miscellaneous ..	3,54,58,986
Total I :	<u>10,64,43,242</u>



	Rs.
J. Contributions and miscellaneous adjustments	
L.V. State's share of Union Excise Duties ..	28,21,24,000
L.VI. Grants-in-aid from Central Government ..	41,13,38,699
L.VII. Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and State - Union Territory Government ..	3,24,373
L.VIII. Dividends etc., from commercial and other undertakings ..	1,35,54,562
	<hr/>
Total J. :	70,73,41,634
	<hr/>
K. Extraordinary items	
LX. Extraordinary receipts ..	
Total Revenue Heads ..	2,96,26,15,756
O. Public Debt	
I. Permanent debt	14,36,19,300
II. Floating debt ..	1,94,48,43,000
III. Loans from the Central Government	1,06,95,63,092
IV. Other loans ..	2,10,31,000
	<hr/>
Total O. :	3,17,90,56,392
	<hr/>
Q. Loans and advances by State/Union Territory Governments	
Loans to Local Funds, Private Parties etc. ..	7,24,51,685
Loans to Government servants ..	35,97,786
	<hr/>
Total Q. :	7,60,49,471
	<hr/>
R. Inter-State Settlement	
Andhra Pradesh and Mysore ..	..
Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra ..	7,857
Madras and Andhra Pradesh ..	..
Centre and Andhra Pradesh ..	..
	<hr/>
Total R. :	7,857
	<hr/>

	Rs.
Total—Revenue receipts ..	2,96,26,15,756
Total O. Public debt. ..	3,17,90,56,392
Total Q. Loans and Advances ..	7,60,49,471
Total R. Inter - State Settlement ..	7,857
Total Part I. Consolidated Fund ..	6,21,77,29,476
Part II. Contingency Fund ..	62,01,186

*Part III. Public Accounts.*

S.	Unfunded debt. ..	
	Special loans ..	..
	State Provident Funds ..	5,03,53,019
	Other Accounts ..	78,40,311
	Total S. :	5,81,93,830
T.	Deposits and advances.	
	Part I. Deposits bearing interest.	
A.	Revenue Funds.	
	Reserve Funds—Transport.	
	Deposits of Depreciation Reserve of Govern- ment Commercial undertakings ..	9,08,277
B.	Other Deposit Accounts	
	Other Deposits. ..	1,15,65,279
	Part II. Deposits not bearing interest.	
S.	Sinking Funds.	
	Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of debt ..	7,72,45,303
	Sinking Fund Investment Account	
	Reserve Fund ..	
	Famine Relief Fund ..	81,46,776
	Special Development Fund ..	
	State Agricultural Credit Relief and Guarantee Fund ..	
	Village Development Fund ..	
	Industrial Research and Development Fund.	33,93,761
	Hindu Religious and Charitable Endow- ments Funds ..	34,22,502
	Fund for Development Schemes. ..	

	Rs.
Fund for Development of Rural Water Supply ..	
Revenue Reserve Fund ..	
State Road Fund ..	
Fund for Village Reconstruction and Harijan Uplift ..	
Deposits of Depreciation/Renewal Reserve of Government non-commercial undertakings ..	2,39,045
Depreciation Reserve Fund Electricity ..	65,85,582
Deposits of Depreciation Reserve of Government Commercial Undertakings ..	..
Special Reserve Fund—Electricity ..	21,49,642
Co-operative Marketing and Agricultural Development Fund ..	..
Nizam Sugar Development Fund ..	..
Securities Adjustment Reserve ..	—
Scholarship Fund ..	1,06,021
Agricultural Improvement Fund ..	..
O. S. Stabilisation Reserve ..	..
<b>C. Other Deposit Accounts .</b>	
Deposits of Local Fund ..	1,05,84,82,026
Departmental and Judicial Deposits ..	
Civil Deposits ..	15,60,86,012
Other Deposits ..	—
Other Accounts ..	56,93,268
Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	
<b>Part III. Advances not bearing interest</b>	
Departmental Advances ..	4,88,66,685
Permanent Advances (Civil) ..	44,113
Accounts with the Government of Pakistan ..	..
Accounts with the Government of Burma ..	83,111
Accounts with the Reserve Bank ..	37,270
<b>Part IV. Suspense.</b>	
Suspense Accounts ..	12,46,71,920
Cheques and Bills ..	59,66,09,534
Departmental and similar accounts ..	60,46,743
<b>Part V. Miscellaneous.</b>	
Miscellaneous ..	2,82,66,348
<b>Total T. (I to V) :</b>	<u>2,13,86,49,218</u>

	Rs.
U. Remittances ..	
C.A. Remittances and Adjustments etc. ..	104,43,90,365
Reserve Bank of India Remittances ..	5,41,965
Adjusting Account between Union (Non-Railways) and State Governments ..	(—) 8,45,11,563
Adjusting Account with Railways ..	(—) 1,323
Adjusting Account with Post and Telegraphs ..	(—) 30,58,299
Adjusting Account with Defence ..	(—) 608
Inter-State Account ..	(—) 2,05,326
Total U. ..	<u>95,71,58,211</u>
W. Reserve Bank Deposits ..	
Reserve Bank Deposits ..	3,23,26,99,977
Total Part III. Public Account ..	(—) 6,38,66,98,236
Total All Accounts ..	12,61,06,28,898
Opening Cash Balance ..	82,64,891
	<u>12,61,88,93,789</u>

## EXPENDITURE

*Head of Account*

Part I. Consolidated Fund ..	
II. Expenditure met from Revenue.	
A. Collection of Taxes, Duties and other Principal Revenues.	
4. Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax.	
9. Land Revenue ..	1,75,50,280
10. State Excise Duties ..	2,43,98,854
11. Taxes on Vehicles ..	30,44,564
12. Sales Tax ..	1,40,03,029
13. Other Taxes and Duties ..	6,90,276
14. Stamps ..	29,60,903
15. Registration Fees ..	58,23,413
Total A :	<u>6,84,71,319</u>

		Rs.
<b>B. Debt Services.</b>		
16.	Interest on debt and other obligation ..	35,80,38,617
17.	Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt ..	7,50,08,000
	Total B. :	<u>43,30,46,617</u>
<b>C. Administrative Services.</b>		
18.	Parliament, State/Union Territory Legislatures ..	1,79,31,321
19.	General Administration ..	16,84,66,477
21.	Administration of Justice ..	2,63,97,116
22.	Jails ..	1,14,57,504
23.	Police ..	14,88,61,064
25.	Supplies and Disposals ..	1,04,20,480
26.	Miscellaneous Departments ..	1,61,53,478
	Total C. :	<u>39,96,87,440</u>
<b>D. Social and Developmental Services.</b>		
27.	Scientific Departments ..	38,44,206
28.	Education ..	62,05,02,470
29.	Medical ..	15,29,12,479
30.	Public Health ..	10,46,14,493
31.	Agriculture ..	8,62,76,344
33.	Animal Husbandry ..	4,88,02,947
34.	Co-operation ..	2,04,09,289
35.	Industries ..	2,41,27,732
37.	Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works ..	7,11,42,126
38.	Labour and Employment ..	1,70,15,949
39.	Miscellaneous, Social and Developmental Organisations ..	10,13,16,711
	Total D. ..	<u>1,25,09,64,746</u>

Rs.

DD.	Capital account of Social and Developmental Services within the Revenue Account.	
40.	Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.	
E.	Multipurpose River Schemes, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes.	
42.	Multipurpose River Schemes ..	10,16,21,760
43.	Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial) ..	16,82,53,893
44.	Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (non-Commercial) ..	3,68,86,793
45.	Electricity Schemes ..	6,17,00,099
46.	Appropriation to Irrigation and Power Development Fund ..	..
	Total E. :	<u>36,84,62,545</u>
EE.	Capital Account of Multipurpose River Schemes, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes within the Revenue Account ..	
47.	Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes.	
48.	Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works.	
49.	Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes.	
	Total EE.	<u>..</u>
F.	Public Works (including roads) and Schemes of Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	
50.	Public Works ..	13,41,80,739
FF.	Capital Account of Public Works (including roads) and Schemes of miscellaneous public improvements within the reserve account.	
52.	Capital Outlay on Public Works ..	6,13,700
G.	Transport and Communications (other than roads) ..	42,76,470
53.	Ports and Pilotage ..	

	Rs.
I. Miscellaneous	
64. Famine Relief ..	9,63,34,375
65. Pensions and other Retirement Benefits ..	4,99,42,490
66. Territorial and Political Pensions	2,44,289
67. Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers ..	24,910
68. Stationery and Printing ..	1,92,56,011
70. Forests ..	3,47,36,335
71. Miscellaneous ..	4,65,05,020
Total-I :	<u>24,70,43,430</u>
II. Miscellaneous Capital Account within the Revenue Account.	
72. Communication of Pensions.	
J. Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments.	
75. Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and State/Union Territory Governments.	
76. Other Miscellaneous Compensations and Assignment ..	5,99,09,657
Total-J :	<u>5,99,09,657</u>
K. Extraordinary Items	
77. Extraordinary Charges.	
Total Expenditure met from Revenue..	2,96,66,56,663
III. Capital Expenditure outside the Revenue Account.	
AA. Capital Account of Security Printing Press and Compensation on the abolition of Jamin-dari system outside the Revenue Account.	
92. Payment of Compensation to land-holders etc., on the abolition of Zamindari System ..	18,31,209
DD. Capital Account of Social and Developmental Services outside the Revenue Account. ..	..
94. Capital Outlay on improvement of Public Health ..	37,57,395
95. Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvements and Research ..	4,03,976
96. Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development ..	6,24,15,411
Total—DD :	<u>6,65,76,782</u>

	Rs.
EE. Capital account of Multipurpose River Schemes, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes outside the Revenue account .. .. .	..
98. Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes	10,20,03,237
99. Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial)	12,89,10,998
100. Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial).	3,30,78,291
101. Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes ..	4,32,95,607
102. Appropriation to Irrigation and Power Development Fund .. .. .	..
Total EE :	<u>30,72,88,133</u>
FF. Capital Account of Public Works (including roads) and Schemes of Miscellaneous Public Improvements outside the Revenue Accounts	
103. Capital Outlay on Public Works .. ..	4,28,38,364
109. Capital Outlay on Other Works. .. ..	9,57,363
Total FF :	<u>4,37,95,727</u>
GG. Capital Accounts of Transport and Communications (other than Roads) outside the Revenue Accounts .. .. .	..
110. Capital Outlay on Ports. .. ..	..
II. Miscellaneous Capital Account outside the Revenue Account. .. .. .	..
119. Capital outside on Forests .. ..	5,84,380
120. Payments of Commuted Value of Pensions ..	22,15,237
124. Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading .. .. .	(-)11,31,11,217
125. Appropriation to the Contingency Fund ..	..
126. Capital Outlay on Grants for Development	..
Total II. .. ..	<u>(-)11,03,11,600</u>
Total—Capital Expenditure .. ..	<u>30,91,80,251</u>



				Rs.
O. Public Debt	..	..	..	..
I. Permanent Debt	..	..	..	6,50,47,100
II. Floating Debt	..	..	..	1,51,09,34,000
III. Loans from the Central Government	..		..	95,93,05,584
IV. Other Loans	..	..	..	1,31,97,382
Total O. :				2,54,84,84,066
Q. Loans and Advances by State/Union Territory Governments.	..	..	..	..
Loans to Local Funds, Private parties etc.	..		..	31,62,28,144
Loans to Government servants	..	..	..	89,75,093
Total Q. :				32,52,03,237
R. Inter-State Settlement.				
Andhra Pradesh and Mysore.				
Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra				
Madras and Andhra Pradesh				
Centre and Andhra Pradesh.				
Total R.				
X. Total-Revenue Expenditure	..	..	..	2,96,66,56,663
Total Capital Expenditure	..	..	..	30,91,80,251
Total O-Public Debt	..	..	..	2,54,84,84,066
Total Q-Loans and Advances	..	..	..	32,52,03,237
Total R-Inter-State Settlement	..	..	..	..
Total-Part-I, Consolidated Fund	..	..	..	6,14,95,24,217
Part-II. Contingency Fund	..	..	..	2,28,13,624
Part III-Public Account				
S. Unfunded Debt.				
Special Loans	..	..	..	..
State Provident Fund	..	..	..	4,43,46,453
Other Accounts	..	..	..	34,04,609
Total S. :				4,77,51,062

T. Deposits and Advances .. ..	Rs.
Part-I-Deposits bearing interest.	
A. Reserve Funds.	
Reserve Fund Transport Deposits of Depreciation—Reserve of Government Commercial Undertakings.	
B. Other Deposit Accounts	
Other deposits .. ..	1,41,98,391
Part-II Deposits not bearing interest.	
A. Sinking Funds. .. ..	
Appropriation for reduction or Avoidance of Debt. .. ..	2,82,64,100
Sinking Fund Investment Account.	
Reserve Funds .. ..	
Famine Relief Fund .. ..	90,73,651
Special Development Fund .. ..	
State Agricultural Credit Relief and Guarantee Fund. .. ..	
Village Development Fund. .. ..	
Industrial Research and Development Fund ..	17,83,236
Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Fund. .. ..	26,80,529
Fund for Development Schemes .. ..	1,00,000
Fund for Development of Rural Water Supply.	
Revenue Reserve Fund. .. ..	
State Road Fund .. ..	
Fund for Village Reconstruction and Harijan Uplift .. ..	
Deposits of depreciation/renewal reserve of Government non-commercial undertakings.	
Depreciation Reserve Fund—Electricity. ..	
Deposits of depreciations reserve of Government commercial undertakings. .. ..	
Part III. Public Accounts.	
Special Reserve Fund—Electricity. ..	
Co-operative Marketing and Agricultural Development Fund. .. ..	

Rs.

Coal Mines Labour Housing and General Development Fund.	..	..	..	
Coal Mines Labour Housing and General Welfare Fund.	..	..	..	
Securities adjustment reserve	..	..	..	
Scholarship Fund	..	..	..	
Agricultural Improvement Fund	..	..	..	
O.S. Stabilisation Reserve.	..	..	..	
Part III. Public Account.				
C. Other Deposit Accounts.	..	..	..	
Deposits of Local Funds	..	..	..	1,05,14,63,741
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	..	..	..	15,67,61,413
Civil Deposits	..	..	..	
Other Deposits.	..	..	..	
Other Accounts	..	..	..	27,00,662
Transfers from Famine Relief Fund.	..	..	..	
Part III. Advances not bearing interest.				
Departmental advances	..	..	..	4,30,57,939
Permanent advances (Civil)	..	..	..	96,880
Accounts with the Government of Pakistan	..	..	..	2,269
Accounts with the Government of Burma	..	..	..	82,908
Accounts with the Reserve Bank	..	..	..	49,016
Part IV. Suspense.				
Suspense Accounts	..	..	..	11,74,45,047
Cheques and Bills	..	..	..	59,47,73,053
Departmental and similar accounts	..	..	..	52,51,756
Part V. Miscellaneous				
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	20,423
Total-T (I to V) :				<u>2,02,78,05,014</u>

Rs.

## Part III. Public Account

## U. Remittances.

Cash remittances and adjustments etc.	..	1,11,32,34,191
Reserve Bank of India remittances	..	(—)29,203
Adjusting Account between Union (Non-Railways) and State Governments	.. ..	(—)7,23,06,416
Adjusting account with Railways	.. ..	(—)1,47,472
Adjusting account with Posts and Telegraphs	.. ..	(—)8,71,267
Adjusting account with Defence	.. ..	(—)2,44,407
Inter-State Suspense Account	.. ..	(—)16,613

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Total-U : 1,03,96,18,813

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## W. Reserve Bank deposits.

Reserve Bank deposits	.. ..	3,23,26,99,977
Total Part-III Public Account	.. ..	6,34,78,74,866
Total all accounts	.. ..	12,52,02,12,707
Closing balance	.. ..	9,86,81,082

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Grand Total : 12,61,88,93,789

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## CHAPTER VII

### REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

#### Board of Revenue

The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Board of Revenue Regulation 1803 (Regulation I of 1803) defines the functions of the Board of Revenue. The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Revenue Commissioners Act, 1849 (Act X of 1849) regulates the distribution and reservation of business of the Board of Revenue among the Members. The main functions of the Board of Revenue are the general superintendence of the revenues of the State from whatever source they may arise and the recommendation of such propositions to the State Government as in their judgment would be calculated to augment and improve the revenues.

During the period from 1st April, 1970 to 31st March, 1971 the strength of the Board of Revenue varied from five to four Members and four to three Members.

The Board exercises both statutory and executive functions. The statutory functions are exercised in respect of several enactments like the Hereditary Village Officers Act, the Irrigation Cess Act, the Land Encroachment Act, the Estates Abolition Act, etc. The Board has also got equally heavy executive duties under the powers delegated to it by the Government. Most of these delegations are specified in Board Standing Orders as far as Revenue and Irrigation matters are concerned. There are separate executive instructions in matters relating to Commercial Taxes and Excise. The Board supervises the work of the District Collectors, Deputy Commissioners of Commercial Taxes and Excise and through them their subordinates to ensure that they discharge their duties properly. The Members of the Board of Revenue are touring officers and they inspect offices of District Collectors annually. The Board is responsible for District Revenue Administration.

#### Land Revenue

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

*Land Revenue Collections.*—Out of the estimated current demand of Rs. 25,93,83,962 an amount of Rs. 15,89,33,358 was realised during the financial year leaving a balance of Rs. 10,04,50,604. The percentage of current collections works out to 61%.

As the revenue staff was busy with the mid-term election to Lok Sabha and Census work better results could not be shown in collection of Land Revenue.

*Charges Debitable to Land Revenue.*—The expenditure connected with the assessment and collection of Land Revenue and General Administration is debitable to the head of account "19. General Administration—District Administration", which comprises the expenditure on

account of District Collectors, District Revenue Officers, Revenue Divisional Officers, Tahsildars and their establishments, Village Establishments and also the expenditure on account of the staff sanctioned for taking over and management of Estates. The expenditure for 1970-71 works out to Rs. 957.20 lakhs. This expenditure does not represent the cost of collection and assessment of Land Revenue alone, which cannot be easily assessed.

### Loans

According to the Budget figures voted and published in Budget Estimate for 1970-71, an amount of Rupees three lakhs (Rs. 3,00,000) was provided for granting loans by the Revenue Department to cultivators and to those ryots who have no saleable right in the lands occupied and enjoyed by them. The above funds were distributed among 21 districts in B. P. Rt. No. 1645/70, dated 22nd July, 1970 on the basis of population adopting Rs. 800 as unit of distribution for a population of every one lakh.

### Minor Irrigation

From 1st April, 1961 both Programmes (i) Normal maintenance and repairs; and (ii) restoration of breached and abandoned sources have been transferred at the State Level to the Chief Engineer (P. R.). However since 1965-66 the Government in the Revenue Department have taken up the scheme of execution of Repairs to Minor Irrigation Sources in the Estate Villages not yet taken over by the Government under the Estates Abolition Act and in Minor Inam Villages, with a view to recover the cost from the persons responsible for the maintenance of such sources under the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Irrigation Works (Repairs, Improvements and Construction) Act, 1943.

*Ayacut Development.*—There are 34 major and medium irrigation projects in the State with an ultimate potential of acres 11,80,666. The potential created upto March, 1970 under these 34 projects was acres 10,33,143 and area targeted to be irrigated during 1970-71 was 9,19,180 acres.

### Estates

#### *The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Estates Abolition Act, 1948*

Out of the net collections of Rs. 32,54,685 made under section 55 (1) of the Estates Abolition Act, 1948 an amount of Rs. 14,88,998 was paid to the land-holders. An amount of Rs. 13,79,333 was adjusted towards Government dues and an amount of Rs. 2,84,565 was deducted towards collection charges upto the end of March, 1971 leaving a balance of Rs. 1,01,789 yet to be disposed of under section 55 (1) of the Act. The percentage of disposal works out approximately to 96.6 per cent. Action is being taken for the early disposal of the balance of Rs. 1,01,789.

#### *The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Act, 1947*

*Estates taken over.*—Out of the net collection of Rs. 29,40,180 made under section 3 (4) of the Reduction of Rent Act, 1947, pending disposal on the notified date in respect of the estates taken over, an amount of

Rs. 15,55,488 was paid to the land-holders. An amount of Rs. 10,77,319 was adjusted towards Government dues and an amount of Rs. 2,69,920 was deducted towards collection charges upto the end of March, 1971, leaving a balance of Rs. 37,453. The percentage of disposal works out to 98.7 per cent.

*Estates not taken over.*—Out of the total net collection of Rs. 28,35,532 made in respect of estates not taken over, an amount of Rs. 13,58,030 was paid to the land-holders. An amount of Rs. 11,02,047 was adjusted towards Government dues and an amount of Rs. 2,57,253 was deducted towards collection charges leaving a balance of Rs. 1,18,202. The percentage works out to 95.8 per cent. Action is being taken for the early disposal of the balances.

### Land Reforms

*Implementation of Section 38-E of the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950.*—Section 38-E of the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950 provides for compulsory transfer of ownership of lands held by the protected tenants and which they are entitled to purchase from their land-holders. These provisions were implemented in Khammam district and Mulug taluk of Warangal district in the year 1955 and 1956 respectively.

The provisions in section 38-E were extended to the remaining areas of Telangana through a notification issued in G. O. Ms. No. 1081, Revenue, dated 30th October, 1967 with effect from 15th August, 1968. While the follow-up action was in progress the High Court of Andhra Pradesh passed a judgment on 25th April, 1969 striking down the provisions of this section.

During the year under report legislation was undertaken to re-enact the section 38-E after removing the infirmities pointed out in the judgment of the High Court and Legislative Assembly Bill No. 1 of 1971 was passed by both the Houses of Legislature.

*Implementation of Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Act 1961.*—The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Act, 1961 is in force since 1st June, 1961. Under section 5 of the Act, 25,584 persons filed declarations so far and a total extent of 4,305.37 and 20,995.27 acres of land in the Andhra and Telangana regions, respectively has so far been declared as surplus. Out of this, an extent of 1,497.55 and 885.95 acres of land has been taken over by the Government on payment of compensation of Rs. 8,34,604.03 and 3,98,144.89 respectively by the end of the year under report. The distribution of the surplus lands among the landless poor persons was in progress.

*The Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Abolition of Inams Act, 1967* — This Act was brought into force on 6th October, 1967. Under this Act all the Inams including the service Inams and the Inams held by the religious and charitable institutions were abolished. While the work of implementation of the Act was in progress, some of the Inamdars filed writ petitions in the Andhra Pradesh High Court challenging the validity of the Act. The High Court in its judgment dated 31st March, 1970 has struck down the Act. Consequently, the further proceedings under the Act have been suspended and the Government are going in appeal to the Supreme Court against the judgment of the High Court.



*The Record of Rights in Land Regulation 1358 Fasli.*—The provisions of this Regulation were made applicable to Telangana area through notification No. 54, dated 7th October, 1953 and No. 55 dated 24th August, 1955. While the work of bringing up the Record of Rights up-to-date was in progress in all Telangana districts, certain decisions of the Andhra Pradesh High Court were brought to notice that the records prepared in Telangana are not in accordance with regulation it is proposed to enact a comprehensive legislation for statutory preparation of Record of Rights in the entire State.

### Seasonal Conditions

During the year 1970-71 drinking water scarcity felt in 1969-70 continued and an amount of Rs. 9.81 lakhs was sanctioned for transport of drinking water and for deepening and sinking of drinking water wells.

In August, 1970 and September, 1970 there were heavy rains in Medak district which affected the Kharif crops. From the middle of October, 1970 there were no rains and drought conditions prevailed in about 51 taluks in all in 11 districts viz., Srikakulam, Krishna, Guntur, Ongole, Nellore, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Nalgonda, Adilabad, Karimnagar and Nizamabad. During the year an amount of Rs. 2 lakhs for Relief Works and Rs. 1 lakh for Distress Taccavi for Srikakulam and Rs. 2 lakhs for Distress Taccavi for Nalgonda district were sanctioned. For the remaining districts amounts were released for Relief Works, Drinking Water and Distress Taccavi after 31st March, 1971 as per requirements.

In August and September, 1970, heavy rains and floods occurred in seven districts, viz., Nizamabad, Adilabad, Khammam, West Godavari, East Godavari, Medak, Kurnool and the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. The damage in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad was estimated at Rs. 10.15 crores. As regards the districts, the damage was estimated at Rs. 11.95 crores. 57 persons lost their lives and 20 persons were reported missing in the twin cities due to the deluge. In certain localities the rescue operations were undertaken by the army.

A Central Team of Officers visited the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and Nizamabad districts and assessed the damage. Based on its recommendations the Central Government sanctioned an assistance of Rs. 4.35 crores for the twin cities and Rs. 2.52 crores for the districts affected by floods for providing relief to the flood affected persons by granting loans, for repairing and reconstruction of houses and other works such as roads, tanks and irrigation sources, that are affected by floods.

During the year under review hailstorm occurred in the districts of Warangal, Mahbubnagar and Karimnagar resulting in a loss of about Rs. 54.98 lakhs.

An amount of Rs. 7,97,500 was sanctioned for these districts for disbursement as Distress Taccavi loans and for gratuitous relief.

### Sales-Tax Appellate Tribunal

*Filing of Appeals.*—The year under review opened with a pendency of 773 unregistered appeals as on 1st April, 1970. 1,045 appeals were

filed during the year (as against 1,382 during 1969-70) making a total of 1,818. Of these 817 appeals were registered and 101 were rejected under the Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal Regulations, 1957 leaving a balance of 900 as on 1st April, 1971 for want of response from the appellants.

*Disposal of Appeals.*—1,538 registered appeals were pending as on 1st April, 1970 and 817 appeals have been taken on file besides 32 appeals remanded by the High Court making the total pending appeals 2,387. Out of these 981 appeals have been disposed of leaving a balance of 1,406, as against 1,538 for the previous year.

### Survey and Settlement

During 1970-71 the Survey and Land Records Department attended to the following items of work.

*Survey of Agency Villages.*—The four Agency Survey Units sanctioned in G. O. Ms. No. 732, Revenue, dated 2nd August, 1969, with headquarters at Parvathipuram, Anakapalli, Rajahmundry and Bhadrachalam continued to function during the year under report.

They realised an area of 923.99 sq. kms. under measurement during the year under report. Survey records for an area of 338 29 sq. kms. were supplied to the Tahsildars of the respective taluks during the year.

*Re-survey of Telangana Region under D. & O. System.*—The re-survey under D. & O. system of the entire Telangana area was sanctioned in the year 1959. It was decided by the Government that no resettlement at huge cost need be taken up and the revised assessment for the new holdings should be calculated on the basis of existing rates. In order to complete the reassessment work it was considered necessary to divert field staff for this purpose and hence re-survey operations were temporarily suspended. Only the balance work in the villages which were already taken up was completed. During the year under report all the 8 Survey Parties entrusted with the re-survey have mainly attended to the Office Processes and Reassessment Work. The 8 Survey Parties together have completed the Reassessment Work for 1,380 villages. The measurement realised in the scattered progress villages mentioned above was 178.49 sq. kms. during the year.

The total expenditure incurred by the Survey Parties employed on the above work was Rs. 47,39,300 during the year.

*Survey of Inam Villages, Hamlets, Khandrigas, etc., for the purpose of Inams Abolition Act, 1956 (Andhra Region).*—The Inams Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari Act was enacted in 1956 and it applies to inam villages, hamlets and khandrigas, etc., not covered by the Estates Abolition Act, 1948. In the year 1962, Government have issued orders to take up survey of the inam lands in the villages not previously surveyed, to enable apportionment between the Inamdar and the tenant as per the provisions of the Act. This work was entrusted to 4 Survey Parties and 2 Ranges located in the Andhra region.

The above Survey Units while attending to other items of work realised in all 898.99 sq. kms. upto the end of March, 1971 under this item of work.

*Detailed Survey of Twin Cities.*—There are 70 villages in the twin cities for survey, with an area of 170.23 sq. kms. The two Survey Units, employed on this work have completed field work by the beginning of the year and attended to the office processing of records for completion of maps during the year.

Records for an area of 164.27 sq. kms. were supplied to the Special Deputy Collector for Final Check Operations, Hyderabad in batches for finalising registry of the holdings and verification of demarcation of Government lands and Quasi-Government lands. The records for an area of 87.65 sq. kms. have been received back after completing the final check operations.

An amount of Rs. 10,12,900 was incurred on the two units during the year under report.

*Town and Panchayat Surveys attended by the Mobile Staff (Ranges).*—Two Survey and Land Records Ranges, one with headquarters at Kakinada having jurisdiction over Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur districts and the other with headquarters at Chittoor having jurisdiction over Kurnool, Anantapur, Nellore, Cuddapah and Chittoor districts attended mainly to the survey of Inams under the Inams Abolition Act, 1956 mentioned above, and the street survey in Panchayats. The outturn realised by the two Ranges during the year besides other miscellaneous items of work is as follows:

Name of the Survey Unit	<u>[In leniar kms]</u>
	Survey of streets and lanes Panchayats
Range Officer, Kakinada	197.68
Range Officer, Chittoor	130.34

21 Survey Training Classes for Karnams and 2 classes for Revenue Subordinates were held during the year by these two Ranges. 7 Junior I. A. S. Officers were also given training in Survey and Land Records Work. Maintenance Test for 79 Revenue Inspectors was also conducted during the year.

The total expenditure on account of these two ranges was Rs. 6,41,866.76.

*Supplemental Survey in Visakhapatnam District.*—During the survey of estates under Estates Abolition Act, the minimum size of the sub-divisions was restricted to 25 cents in wet and 50 cents in dry in few taluks of these districts in view of the fact that the average size of the holdings is too small and this had affected the progress of survey and settlement work and consequently finalisation of compensation work. After completion of survey and settlement of these estates and as a result of representations made by the ryots against the joint pattas issued for these holdings, Government have ordered supplemental survey in the 3 taluks of Vizianagaram, Bheemunipatnam and Srungavarapukota

of Visakhapatnam district and 2 taluks of Cheepurupalli and Bobbili in Srikakulam district. The Survey Party No. IX at Vizianagaram attended to the work in Visakhapatnam district and realised 224.89 sq. kms. covering 44 villages during the year, besides attending to the survey of Minor Inam Villages taken up under Inams Abolition Act of 1956.

*Splitting up of Joint Pattas (Andhra Region).*—In 1965 the splitting up of Joint Pattas Act was enacted and the rules framed thereunder were issued in 1966, since there is no provision in the B.S.O. to split up the Joint Pattas *suo motu* without application from the joint holders. Considering the need for maintenance of Lands Records up-to-date for the purpose of Land Reforms etc., the Government have provided for compulsory splitting up of Joint Pattas in the above enactment. Necessary special staff was posted during 1967 on Revenue side for conducting enquiries and grant of separate pattas and on the survey side for measuring the necessary sub-divisions and incorporation of the changes in the Revenue Records. The work was in progress and during the year under report, the Revenue staff have enquired into and issued orders in respect of 92,723 joint patta cases, and the survey staff have measured 2,22,049 new sub-divisions. The total Joint Patta cases disposed by the Revenue staff were 9,60,187 while survey staff measured 9,75,066 sub-divisions from the inception of the scheme. An amount of Rs. 13,55,264 was recovered upto the end of March, 1971 as against Rs. 49,38,813 due towards sub-division fees from the Pattadars.

*Assignment of Phodi (Sub-division) Work under Crash Programme in Telangana Area.*—The Land Records wing in the collectorates of Telangana districts attended to the items of demarcation, patta sub-divisions on applications, and assignment sub-divisions work. For attending to the phodi work in connection with the assignment scheme under crash programme, additional staff was sanctioned and the work was in progress on top priority basis. The progress of work during the year was as follows:

<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Nature of work</i>	<i>No. of sub-divisions</i>	<i>Area in sq. kms.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Measurement work completed	80,171	664.17
2.	Recess work completed	42,295	382.49
3.	Supplemental sethwars issued	23,492	203.44

*Printing and Publication of Maps at Central Survey Office, Hyderabad.* The Central Survey Office, Hyderabad attends mainly to the following items of work:

- (i) Scrutiny, Printing and Publication of different kinds of maps such as village, taluk, district maps, town and panchayat maps prepared by the Survey Parties and their free supply to various departments as prescribed by the Government, besides sales to public of the same.

- (ii) Procurement of Survey and Drawing instruments and supply to subordinate offices of this department.
- (iii) Scrutiny and passing of harmonised traverse records.

During the year, scrutiny of village maps covering an area of 4,685.91 sq. kms. was completed and original copies of maps were prepared and made ready for printing for an area of 368.89 sq. kms.

The preparation of original drawing of district maps of 4 districts in Andhra region and final printing of Ongole district map in Andhra and Warangal and Khammam in Telangana region have been completed. The preparation of original drawing of taluk maps of two taluks in Telangana region and four taluks of Andhra region have been completed during the year. The Yellow Copy of 12 taluks in Telangana region has been completed. The maps for the use of the Police Department (Yellow Copy) was completed for 5 districts in Andhra region and 4 districts in Telangana region.

This department has taken part in the Industrial Exhibition held from 10th January to 9th February, 1971 at Hyderabad jointly with the Survey of India Department. Maps and records prepared during the last one hundred years under various systems of survey were exhibited including the town survey maps of twin cities prepared as per the survey made in twin cities during the years 1963 to 1970.

### Commercial Tax

*The Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Act, 1957.*—The Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Act, 1957 came into force from 15th June, 1957. The working of the Act was reviewed by Dr. P. S. Lokanathan, Director General of National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, in the year 1962-63. In the light of his recommendations, certain amendments were made to the Act by the Amendment Act, 1963 (Act 16 of 1963). These amendments came into force from 1st August, 1963. The general rate of tax was raised from 2% to 3% with effect from 1st April, 1966 by Act No. 7 of 1966 and this rate continues to be in force.

The Commissioner of Commercial Taxes was assisted during the year under review by seven Deputy Commissioners in administering the Act. The Commercial Tax Officers are Assessing Authorities for dealers whose total turnover in a year was Rs. 3 lakhs or more. They are also the First Appellate Authorities for dealers whose total turnovers are less than Rs. 50,000 per year where the number of assessments in a circle is heavy and cannot be dealt with by a single Commercial Tax Officer. Deputy Commercial Tax Officers are Assessing Authorities for dealers whose total turnover in a year is below Rs. 3 lakhs. Assistant Commercial Tax Officers exercise powers of assessment in respect of dealers whose assessments are transferred to them by the Deputy Commercial Tax Officers concerned.

The total number of dealers during the year under review was 99,756 as against 99,482 for the previous year. There were 88 assesseees paying tax on Slab-Rate System. There were 56,885 dealers with turnovers Rs. 40,000 and 32,066 dealers with turnovers of Rs. 40,000 and above but below Rs. 3 lakhs and 10,717 dealers with turnovers with Rs. 3 lakhs and above.

The number of assessees paying tax under the proviso to section 5 (1) of the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Act, *i.e.*, assessee dealing in articles of food and drink was 6,018 during the year as against 5,022 for the previous year.

An amount of Rs. 14,02,887 was collected as Registration Fees during the year under review. The provision relating to licensing and exemption of agents was deleted with effect from 1st August, 1963. From 1st August, 1963 agents of resident dealers became liable for assessment on the transactions effected by them on behalf of their principals and the principals were exempted from tax on such transactions. During the year under report, 1,57,168 dealers were registered under section 12 of the Act as against 1,52,979 dealers during the year 1969-70.

*Old Arrears.*—The Old Arrear Demand was Rs. 4,20,89,576; of this an amount of Rs. 92,53,531 was collected during the year under review leaving a balance of Rs. 3,28,35,048. A large portion of the old arrears is covered by Stay Orders granted by various authorities and amounts referred to Revenue Authorities for realisation under the provisions of the Revenue Recovery Act.

*Current Arrears.*—The Current Demand for the year was Rs. 47,92,95,933 as against Rs. 41,75,68,470 during the previous year. Of this, an amount of Rs. 44,20,95,409 was collected during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 3,61,97,479. There was an increase of Rs. 3,72,00,424 in the demand during the year under report when compared with the previous year and it is due to general rise in prices and more effective check of evasions. During the year under report, out of 2,101 appeals during the year, 1,088 appeals were disposed of leaving a balance of 1,013.

15,017 offences were booked and compounded during the year under report. Prosecutions were launched in 379 cases. During the year out of 360 cases, 28 cases were disposed of in favour of Government and 128 cases are pending disposal at the close of the year under report.

During the year cases involving suppressed turnover of Rs. 4,32,37,902 and tax of Rs. 17,56,451 were detected in the year as against a turnover of Rs. 3,00,62,008 and tax of Rs. 11,22,295 in the previous year.

*Single-Point Taxation.*—With the increase in the number of Single Point Tax Goods, the work of verification of claims for exemption made on the ground that the goods have suffered tax at an earlier stage, has increased considerably. In the light of the recommendations of Dr. P. S. Lokanathan, in his "Review on the Sales Tax System in the State" cross-check verification is being confined to Major Revenue Fetching Commodities.

*Administration of Exemption and Reduced Rates of Tax under Section 9 of the Act.*—No difficulty has been experienced in this respect. The question of continuing exemptions was considered by the Sales Tax Advisory Committee during the year. The matter of withdrawing some

of the exemptions in the light of its recommendations were under the consideration of the Government at the close of the year under report.

*Application of Rule 6 of the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Act Rules.*—No difficulty has been experienced in assesment of the turnover of the dealers.

### Maintenance of Accounts and Returns

The assesseees on the rolls of Commercial Tax Officers and Deputy Commercial Tax Officers have generally maintained regular accounts. Though dealers with turnovers of Rs. 40,000 and below are required to maintain only single purchase account, these dealers do not maintain even these accounts properly.

*Verification of Accounts and Returns.*—The following checks for ascertaining the correctness of the turnovers have been carried out during the year under report:

- (i) Intensive Check of Accounts of the dealers with reference to the extracts of imports and exports obtained from Railway Stations, the accounts of wholesale dealers and importers and also with reference to SS Forms prepared by the officers at the check-posts;
- (ii) Surprise inspections of business premises of dealers at frequent intervals;
- (iii) Verification by Cross Check References; and
- (iv) Verification with Income Tax Assessment Orders.

*Administration and Legal Difficulties.*—One of the difficulties experienced in the administration of the Act during the year under report was in respect of assessment to tax of transaction effected under the Requisition and Levy Orders. The department had held that the transactions at the hands of rice millers were not liable to tax, following the judgment of the Supreme Court in the case of the "New India Sugar Mills". The subsequent judgments of the Supreme Court in the cases of (1) "Indian Steel and Wire Products v. State of Madras" (21 STC-138), (ii) "Andhra Sugar Mills v. State of Andhra Pradesh" (21 STC-213), and (iii) "State of Rajasthan v. Karamchand Thapar" (23 STC-210) gave rise to a doubt as to whether the stand taken by the department was correct. The Sales-tax Appellate Tribunal and later the Andhra Pradesh High Court held, following the judgments of the Supreme Court, referred to above, that the transactions under the Requisition Levy Orders were liable to tax. The position became doubtful again with the judgment of the Supreme Court in the case of "Chittarmal Naraindas v. Commissioner of Sales Tax of Uttar Pradesh" (26 STC-344), holding that transactions under Uttar Pradesh Wheat Procurement (Levy) Order, 1959 are not liable to tax. The Andhra Pradesh High Court, relying on the Supreme Court's decision in the case of Chittarmal Narain Das, held in W.P. No. 3125/69, that transactions under the Requisition Levy Order are not liable to sales tax. This decision is being followed by the department, in view of its binding nature.

Another difficulty that arose during the year was in regard to watery coconuts. Under Entry 10 of the Second Schedule to the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Act, watery coconuts are liable to tax at the point of last purchase between 1st August, 1963 to 31st March, 1965, at the point of first sale from 1st April, 1965 to 22nd December, 1966 and thereafter at the point of first purchase. The Andhra Pradesh High Court has held in W.P. No. 1196/65, dated 10th December, 1969 that watery coconuts fall under clause (vi) section 14 of the Central Sales Tax Act and that they are declared goods. The Andhra Pradesh High Court has subsequently held in W.P. No. 366/67 dated 10th March, 1970 that the Assessing Authorities have no jurisdiction to levy tax as watery coconuts would not fall either under Entry 3 or Entry 5 of the Third Schedule to the Andhra Pradesh General Sales tax Act. In view of these adverse decisions Entry 10 of the Second Schedule was omitted and watery coconuts were inserted as Entry 5-A into the Third Schedule to the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Act with effect from 1st August, 1963 to 18th April, 1971 after which date the distinction between watery coconuts got removed as coconuts (irrespective of whether they are watery or dry) come up for taxation at the point of last purchase in the State in order to avoid complications in assessment and difficulty to the trade as well as to the administration, the points of incidence between 1st August, 1963 to 18th April, 1971 was allowed to continue as such, subject to the condition that where tax was paid on watery coconuts and subsequently on dry coconuts obtained from tax paid watery coconuts, the tax paid on watery coconuts is required to be refunded; in other words, the tax on watery coconuts and dry coconuts is only at a single point and not as at two stages.

Yet another difficulty that arose was in regard to the provisions of sections 28(6) and 29(3) and (4) of the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Act which were struck down by the Andhra Pradesh High Court as being *ultra vires* the legislative power of the State Legislature. The matter as to how best to the difficulty should be solved was under consideration at the close of the year under report.

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

There was no enhancement in the rates of tax on entertainments during the year 1970-71. The working of the Act was generally smooth during the year under review and no administrative or legal difficulties were experienced by the department.

Under the Act 95 per cent of the net proceeds of the tax is assigned to the local bodies. Out of the remaining 5 per cent of the proceeds, 3 per cent is apportioned for the promotion of cinematographic films and arts and the balance of 2 per cent retained by the Government towards administrative charges.

In order to encourage the fine arts, the Government in G.O. Ms. No. 1434, Revenue, dated 22nd December, 1970 have exempted on a permanent basis, all dramatic performances, including dance dramas, all music



and dance performances and variety entertainments comprising dance and music and other similar items from payment of Entertainment Tax.

The total demand (both arrear and current) for the year 1970-71 was Rs. 4,55,64,485 as against Rs. 3,98,64,106 for the previous year.

A sum of Rs. 4,43,55,136 has been collected during the year 1970-71 towards the arrear and current collections as against Rs. 3,76,23,139 in the previous year, *i.e.*, 1969-70.

*The Hyderabad Horse Racing and Betting Tax Act.*—The Hyderabad Horse Racing and Betting Tax Regulation, 1358 Faslī is in operation in the Telangana region of the State. There were no changes in the rates of taxes payable under the Regulations during the year under review. The Hyderabad Race Club, Malakpet, Hyderabad and Andhra Pradesh Riding Club, Hyderabad, conducted races during the year 1970-71 for a period of 20 days and 8 days respectively.

The Demand of Tax under the several heads for the year 1970-71 was as follows :

	Monsoon meetings	Gymkhana meetings
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Totalizator and tax on sweep stakes	5,63,236.25	65,795.40
2. Betting tax (Book Makers)	13,71,422.00	1,52,006.50
3. Tax on admission	2,01,612.80	17,842.20
Total :	21,36,271.05	2,35,644.10
Grand total :	23,71,915.15	..

The total demand for the previous year, *i.e.*, 1969-70 was Rs. 19,01,902.65. There was an increase of Rs. 4,70,012.50 in the demand during the year. The increase in the demand is due to increase in betting.

Out of the demand of Rs. 21,36,271.05 raised in the Monsoon Meetings the Race Club paid Rs. 8,23,580.80. The Andhra Pradesh Riding Club paid the entire demand of Rs. 2,35,644.10 raised in Gymkhana Meetings.

No special difficulties were experienced in the administration of the Regulation.

### Central Sales Tax Act

*Administrative Set-up.*—The provisions relating to the levy of tax under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1966, came into force with effect from

1st July, 1957. The Commercial Tax Officers, Deputy Commercial Tax Officers and Assistant Commercial Tax Officers are the assessing authorities under the Act with same turnover limits as prescribed under the State Sales Tax Act. The registering authority under the Act is the Assistant Commercial Tax Officer. The more important goods involved in exports outside the State are Rice, Jute, Jaggery, Coconuts, Copra, Butter, Ghee, Groundnut, Groundnut Oil, Cotton Cashewnut, dry Chillies, Hides and Skins, Turmeric, Manganese, Mica, Iron Ore and Coal.

*Demand, Collection and Balance.*—The total demand in the year 1970-71 under the Central Sales Tax Act was Rs. 12,07,87,304 (being arrear and current demands of Rs. 6,24,00,250 and Rs. 5,83,86,054 respectively) as against Rs. 10,52,98,355 in the previous year. An amount of Rs. 5,52,85,427 was collected during the year 1970-71 towards the arrear and current demands as against Rs. 3,73,72,900 collected in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 6,55,01,977 remained as balance at the end of the year 1970-71 as against Rs. 6,79,25,455 left at the end of the previous year 1969-70.

*Miscellaneous Receipts.*—An amount Rs. 40,725 was collected towards penalty and Rs. 47,862 towards other receipts under Central Sales Tax Act, in all amounting to Rs. 88,587 in the year 1970-71.

*Registered Dealers.*—The number of registered dealers at the beginning of the year was 63,869. 6,456 dealers were registered during the year 1970-71. The number of registrations cancelled in the year 1970-71 was 3,131. The total number of registered dealers liable to pay Central Sales Tax in the year was 5,262.

*General.*—There was no change in the rate of taxes under the Act during the year under review. The working of the Act was generally smooth during the year under review and no administrative or legal difficulties were experienced.

### Excise

The Andhra Pradesh Excise Act No. 17 of 1968 was in force throughout the year in the whole of Andhra Pradesh. There was no change in the set-up of the staff sanctioned for the enforcement of Excise Act in the whole of Andhra Pradesh, except the staff sanctioned for the newly formed district of Ongole. In addition to this an additional staff of 30 Sub-Inspectors and 300 Excise Constables was sanctioned in Andhra area to intensify the detection work etc. A post of Superintendent for Distilleries in the cadre of Excise Superintendent was also created with effect from 1st May, 1970.

*Arrack.*—8,669 arrack shops were sold in the whole State of which 2,956 pertain to Telangana area and 5,713 pertain to Andhra area. A total quantity of 1,45,18,486 L.P. litres of arrack was supplied to those shops.

The Government Distilleries, Narayanguda and Kamareddy supplied arrack to the shops of Telangana through the Government depots established at the rate of one each in each taluq and in case of shops existing in the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad supplies were made directly from the Narayanguda Distillery.

There are no Government Distilleries in Andhra area for manufacture and supply of arrack. The following 8 private distilleries in Andhra area were permitted to manufacture and supply arrack to the districts or parts of the districts allotted to each distillery.

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

In Andhra region also Government depots have been opened in most of the taluq headquarters to supply arrack to the arrack shops. Wherever the depots have not been opened, the old procedure of supplying of arrack from the distilleries continued.

*Transport of Arrack.*—The arrack is being transported by the Government lorries from the Government Distilleries, Narayanguda and Karna-reddy to the depots situated in Telangana area. Similarly in Andhra area also the arrack was transported by Government lorries wherever depots have been opened.

The revenue derived from the sale of arrack and duty in Telangana and Andhra regions are furnished below along with the figures for the corresponding period for the year 1969-70 :

Sl. No.	Region	Amount fetched 1970-71	Corresponding figures 1969-70
		Rs.	Rs.
1.	Telangana	3,86,69,351.49	2,89,13,198.24
2.	Andhra	10,96,43,759.88	4,39,73,089.20

*Indian Liquor made in the fashion of Foreign Liquor.*—During the year under review 416 licences were issued for sale of Indian liquor in Telangana area whereas the number of licences issued in Andhra area was 381. Government secured a revenue of Rs. 17.65 lakhs in Telangana area and Rs. 17.58 lakhs in Andhra area by way of licence fee.

11 licences in Telangana area and 1 licence in Andhra area were issued for the manufacture of Indian liquor. An amount of Rs. 33.00 lakhs of revenue in Telangana area and Rs. 3.00 lakhs of revenue in Andhra area was derived from those licences.

*Denatured Spirit.*—In Telangana area 37 wholesale licences were issued whereas in Andhra the number of such licences was 70.

*Toddy.*—The total number of toddy shops auctioned in the State is 10,529 out of which 5,440 are located in Telangana area and 5,908 in Andhra area. The total income derived by way of rentals, tree-tax etc. of the above shops is Rs. 12,53,83,068.89. The details are as follows :

	Rs.
1. Telangana shops	10,57,41,177.91
2. Andhra shops	1,96,41,890.98
Total :	<u>12,53,83,068.89</u>

*Agency Area.*—The Andhra Pradesh Excise Act was enforced in this area and private possession of toddy was allowed upto a certain limit. The tribes were permitted to tap trees for *bona fide* domestic consumption without payment of licence fees.

*Manufacture of Indian Liquors.*—During the year 1970-71, the Excise Commissioner accorded sanction for the following firms for the manufacture of Indian liquors and beer to the following firms :

*Distilleries :*

1. M/s Shaw Wallace and Company Ltd., Secunderabad.
2. M/s Sri Gellars (Private) Ltd., Saroornagar, Hyderabad.
3. M/s Karol Distilleries, Berban, Hyderabad.
4. M/s Omar Khayyam Wineries Ltd., Shamshabad.
5. M/s Mc Dowell Company, Nacharam.
6. M/s Anabeshahi Wineries and Distilleries, Hyderabad.
7. M/s Sri Satya Wineries and Distilleries, Kothapet.
8. M/s Kapitan Chemicals, Balanagar.
9. M/s Rayalaseema Enterprises, Anantapur district.
10. M/s R. K. Distilleries, Hyderabad.
11. M/s Venedale Distilleries, (Private) Ltd., Hyderabad.

*Breweries*

M/s United Breweries (Private) Ltd., Hyderabad.

*Use of Alcohol for Industrial Purposes.*— During the year under review, 70 licences were granted under R.S. III and 35 licences under R.S. IV with a quota of 2,23,92,698 bulk litres per annum for the preparation of various industrial chemicals. The Excise levy was collected to the tune of Rs. 4,47,833.98 at 0.02 paise per litre.

*Excise Revenue.*— The total Excise Revenue derived under all heads of accounts during the year under review in the whole State is Rs. 35,93,22,600, out of which Rs. 19,90,06,200 pertain to Telangana area and Rs. 16,03,16,400 pertain to Andhra area.

*Expenditure.*—The total expenditure during the year 1970-71 for both the regions of Andhra and Telangana is shown below:

	Rs.	Rs.
Telangana	1,03,00,100.00	(93,94,459.44)
Andhra	76,12,600.00	(42,77,730.11)
Total :	1,79,12,700.100	(1,36,72,189.55)

*Excise Offences.*—During the year under review 33,363 cases were detected under various heads of offences of which 19,140 cases were dealt with departmentally. Prosecutions were launched in 14,966 cases, out of which 661 cases ended in conviction and 1,934 cases were dismissed.

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

1. Number of I.D. cases (Illicit manufacture of liquor)	113
2. Illicit tapping cases (involving 520 toddy and 3,905 sendhi trees)	54
3. Number of cases under Medicine and Toilet Preparation Excise Duties Act	1
4. Number of cases under Dangerous Drugs Act	2
5. Miscellaneous	34
Total :	204 (93)

During this year more number of cases were detected when compared to last year.

*Distilleries.*—There are two Government Distilleries in Telangana and 8 Private Distilleries in Andhra area. These distilleries are under the general control of the Deputy Commissioner for Distilleries. The Deputy Commissioner for Distilleries is assisted by one Superintendent for Distilleries and two Assistant Superintendents for Distilleries on the executive side. Excise Officers are posted to supervise the manufacture and transport of rectified spirit, denatured spirit and arrack by those distilleries. A total revenue of Rs. 2,41,57,152.48 (4,94,933.70) was derived during the year under review in Andhra area.

In Telangana area two Government Distilleries are working under the control of Excise Department. They are Government Distilleries, Narayanguda and Government Distilleries, Kamareddy.

*Laboratories.*—There are 9 Pharmaceutical Laboratories with L-1 licences in Andhra area, whereas in Telangana area there are 41 such laboratories. The laboratories situated in Telangana are under the supervision of Assistant Superintendent for Distilleries, Hyderabad. Similarly the licences in Andhra area are under the control of Assistant Superintendent for Distilleries, Guntur. A post of Superintendent for

Distilleries has been created during the year to supervise the work of the Assistant Superintendents, in addition to conducting certain independent inspections assigned to him.

*Laboratory attached to Board of Revenue.*—There is one Chemical Laboratory attached to the Board of Revenue (Excise) to analyse the samples received under Andhra Pradesh Excise Act, Dangerous Drugs Act, M. and T.P. Act and Distillery Manual. During the year under review 6,011 samples (5,673) were disposed of. There was a balance of 11,854 samples as on 28th February, 1971 yet to be analysed. With a view to control illicit distillation and prevent crime effectively in the Andhra region the Government have sanctioned two regional laboratories one at Guntur and the other at Kurnool with a staff of one Chemical Examiner and two laboratory assistants to each laboratory.

### **Registration Department**

There were no changes in the jurisdiction of the 15 Registration districts during the period under report. There are 12 registration districts in Andhra area and 3 in Telangana area.

The above-mentioned 15 registration districts were divided into 5 ranges each consisting 3 registration districts and 5 posts of Deputy Inspectors-General were sanctioned for the 5 ranges in G.O. Ms. No. 604 Revenue (U-1) Department, dated 16th June, 1970. In this connection, 3 posts of Regional Inspecting Officers (Stamps) and the posts of Inspector of Registration Offices and Special Officer (Surcharge) were abolished.

*Sub-districts.*—Two new Sub-Registry Offices, at Metpally and Armoor, were opened in the Registration district of Nizamabad with effect from 15th July, 1970 as per G.O. Ms. No. 654, Revenue (U) Department, dated 26th June, 1970. The total number of Registration Offices in the State at the close of the year was 261, out of which 7 are temporary offices.

There were 39 Itinerating Centres upto the end of previous official year. One Itinerating Centre at Armoor was converted into Sub-Registry Office with effect from 15th July, 1970 during the period under report. There were 38 Itinerating Centres working at the close of the Official Year.

*Registrations.*—The number of documents registered during the year was 6,07,020 as against 5,71,315 in the previous year showing an increase of 35,705 documents or 6.25 per cent. The reason for increase in the transactions may be attributed in the main to the increased credit facilities afforded to the farmers by the Nationalised Commercial Banks during the year under report.

*Class of Documents.*—(i) The number of documents compulsorily registerable relating to immovable properties increased from 5,50,633 in the previous year to 5,86,256 in the year under report, while the number of such documents optionally registerable increased slightly from 4,118 in previous year to 4,152 in the year 1970-71.

(ii) Compulsory classes of documents relating to movable properties decreased from 18 in previous year to 8 in this year and optional

classes of such documents also decreased from 8,072 in last year to 7,907 in the year under report.

(iii) Two testamentary documents of compulsory class were registered during the year under report as against nine in the last year while the optional classes, viz., "wills" increased from 8,474 in the previous year to 8,695 in 1970-71.

*Value of Registered Transactions.*—The aggregate value of non-testamentary documents increased from Rs. 148.17 crores in the last year to Rs. 170.48 crores this year. The value of such documents relating to immovable and movable properties rose by Rs. 22.24 crores and Rs. 6.50 lakhs respectively in the year when compared with previous year.

The average value per document increased from Rs. 2,633 in the previous year to Rs. 2,849 while the average registration fee per document slightly decreased from Rs. 24.60 in the last year to Rs. 24.42 in the year 1970-71.

*Sealed Covers containing Wills.*—95 sealed covers containing Wills were deposited during the period under report as against 127 in the previous year. 25 of such covers were withdrawn as against 30 withdrawn in the previous year. 29 sealed covers were opened and copied in Book 3 in this year as against 33 in the last year.

*Searches.*—The applications for Encumbrances Certificates on properties increased from 272,277 in the previous year to 272,806 in the year 1970-71. But the number of applications for single searches decreased from 43,388 in the last year to 32,013 in this year and likewise, the number of Certified Copies granted also decreased from 44,170 in the year 1969-70 to 42,690 in the year under report.

*Detection of Undervaluation of Documents.*—During the period covered by the report, the Sub-Registrars, Assistants to District Registrar and the District Registrars detected 7,989 cases of undervaluation of documents as against 8,831 cases during the previous year. The offences in respect of these 7,989 documents were compounded levying a total fee of Rs. 6,35,760 as against Rs. 6,32,545 in respect of the 8,831 documents in the last year. The compounding fees actually realised during 1970-71 were Rs. 5,71,915.

*Inspections.*—The Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps inspected 4 out of 5 offices of the Deputy Inspectors-General and all the 15 offices of the District Registrars during the period. 18 Registration Offices were inspected by surprise by the Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps during the year under report.

*Burglaries and Thefts.*—There were two thefts : one in the Sub-Registry Office, Pathikonda, Kurnool district on 1st January, 1971 involving an amount of Rs. 193.50 in addition to thumb impression registers etc., and the other in the Registrar's Office, Guntur on 6th July, 1971. In both the cases complaints have been lodged with the police and the cases are under investigation.

There was a burglary in Sub-Registry Office Sirvel (Kurnool district) on the night of 22nd January, 1971 and an amount of Rs. 127

was found missing. The case was reported to Police and enquiry is in progress. The Sub-Registry Office, Markapur was burgled on the night of 6th March, 1971 and an amount of Rs. 284.50 was found missing. The Police Registered the complaint as Crime No. 30/71 under section 457 and 390 of I.P.C.

*Embezzlement of Public Money.*—A case of misappropriation of Government money by the Sub-Registrar, Phirangipuram, Narasaraopet district was detected during this year. The exact amount misappropriated is yet to be assessed. The Deputy Inspector-General, Kurnool is probing into the matter.

*Receipts and Expenditure.*—The total receipts under the Registration Act during the year under report were Rs. 207.93 lakhs as against Rs. 166.45 lakhs during the last year. The expenditure during the year increased from Rs. 54.03 lakhs in 1969-70 to Rs. 59.61 lakhs in the year under report.

### **Births, Deaths and Marriages Administration Report for 1970-71**

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

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

The administration of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 (C.A. XXV of 1955) was entrusted to the Registrar-General from 1st December, 1970.

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

No birth relating to the foreign nationals is reported to have been registered under this Act during the period under report. Two deaths were reported to have been registered during the period under report.

2. *Marriages.*—(i) Marriages between persons one or both of whom is (or one) a Christian is solemnised under the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (Act XV of 1872). 2,388 marriages among the Indian Christians are reported to have been solemnised during the period under report.

(ii) 329 Marriages were either registered or solemnised during the period under report as against 231 marriages during the previous year under the Special Marriage Act, 1954 (Act XLIII of 1954).

(iii) 7 marriages are reported to have been registered under the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936 (Act III of 1936) as against 14 during the previous year.



(iv) The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 (C.A. XXV of 1955) was implemented in this State with effect from 1st December, 1970. One marriage was reported to have been registered under the Act during the period under report.

3. *Financial Result.*—The receipts during the period under report are Rs. 4,745.95 as against Rs. 5,285.99 during the previous year, while expenditure is Rs. 10,922.45 during the period under report as against Rs. 10,191.59 during the previous year.

#### **Notaries Act, 1952**

The Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps continued to be the Inspecting Officer and competent authority to whom an application for appointment as a Notary may be made. All the District Registrars were also empowered to inspect the Notarial Registers maintained by the Notaries. The Deputy Inspectors-General of Registration and Stamps Department are the Inspecting Officers of the Department and as such they were also empowered to inspect the Notarial records maintained by the Notaries.

One Advocate was appointed as Notary during the period under report. No Notaries are removed from the register of list of Notaries.

#### **Registration of Non-Trading Companies**

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

During the year under report Government issued licences to 220 Non-Trading Companies as against 132 in 1969-70. 166 Associations were registered as Non-Trading Companies during 1970-71 as against 57 during 1969-70.

*Acts, Rules, Regulations and Notifications.*—In G.O. Ms. No. 369, Industries and Commerce Department, dated 29th March, 1971 Government have delegated to the Registrar of Non-Trading Companies all the powers of the State Government under section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 in respect of 'Company' as defined in section 2 of the Andhra Pradesh Non-Trading Companies Act, 1962. This delegation enables the Registrar of Non-Trading Companies to grant and revoke a licence and also to vary the terms of a licence under section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956.

*Miscellaneous Work.*—During the period under report the names of 85 Non-Trading Companies have been struck off the Register of Companies under section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956. No Non-Trading Company was wound up voluntarily. 16 Non-Trading Companies have effected registration of charges under section 127 (1) of the Companies Act, 1956.

#### **Audit of Public Offices under Section 73 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899**

Section 73 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 lays down that every Public Officer shall permit the person authorised by the "Collector" in respect of

the records of his office to detect leakage of Stamp Revenue. The Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps was declared as "Collector" under the said section in all the districts of Andhra Pradesh. Government also authorised the Inspector-General and the officers authorised by him to detect the leakage of Court Fee also during such audit.

During the year under report 58 Public Offices were audited as against 90 Public Offices in the previous year. Leakage of revenue to the tune of Rs. 1,60,521.90 in Stamp Duty and Rs. 2,711.77 in Court Fee were detected in the year, as against Rs. 1,30,030.13 and Rs. 16,576.55 respectively in the previous year. More offices could not be taken up for audit during the year under report as the Deputy Inspectors-General are entrusted with departmental work such as scrutiny of accounts of Transfer Duty, inspection of Registrar's Offices and Sub-Registry Offices etc., and as they and their staff had to devote greater attention towards the realisation of the losses already detected and also due to the restriction imposed on the tours of the Deputy Inspectors-General reducing the period of tour from 20 days to 10 days in a month.

1,12,423 documents deficitly stamped or unstamped detected in the previous years were yet to be received for adjudication at the beginning of the year under report. The number of such documents detected in the year is 11,700 as against 10,236 during the previous year. 1,397 documents were forwarded by the concerned offices for the collection of deficit duties and penalties leaving a balance of 1,22,726 documents by the end of the year yet to be forwarded by other departments.

Deficit Court Fee had to be realised on 3,06,467 petitions etc., as detected by the Deputy Inspector-General at the end of the previous year. The number of such petitions detected during the year under report is 3,677. The Court Fee was collected in respect of 239 applications leaving a balance of 3,09,905 applications by the end of the current year. A Court Fee of Rs. 71 was waived during the year under report.

3,924 documents improperly or deficitly stamped received from the records of other offices were remaining to be adjudicated by the end of the previous year. The number of such documents received in the year is 1,479 as against 3,705 in the previous year. The number adjudicated in the year is 1,381 as against 2,962 in the previous year. The balance remaining to be adjudicated by the end of the year is 4,022.

The amounts of deficit stamp duties and penalties levied but remaining to be collected by the end of the previous year were Rs. 1,59,685.14 and Rs. 31,614.25 respectively. Such amounts levied during this year under report were Rs. 6,504.75 and Rs. 3,328. The amounts collected in the year are Rs. 8,844.70 and Rs. 1,473 respectively. An amount of Rs. 945 towards deficit stamp duty and Rs. 70.50 towards penalty were waived during this year. The deficit duties and penalties remaining to be collected by the end of this year are Rs. 1,56,400.19 and Rs. 33,398.75 respectively.

The amount of the deficit Court Fee remaining to be collected by the end of the previous year was Rs. 3,15,600.30. Such amount detected in the year under report is Rs. 3,133.27. The amount collected during the year under report was Rs. 256.50. An amount of Rs. 3 was waived during this year. The amount remaining to be collected by the end of the year is Rs. 3,18,374.07.

The number of audit reports on which first reports of compliance were due from the Heads of Offices by the end of the previous year was 231. The number of reports issued in the year was 56. First reports of compliance were received in respect of 59 reports leaving a balance of 228 audit reports by the end of the year.

The number of cases of undervaluation detected by the Deputy Inspectors-General in the year is 43 as against 64 in the previous year. 31 cases so reported by the Deputy Inspectors-General were compounded by the Registrars during the year for a compounding fee of Rs. 4,416.

The expenditure incurred in the year under report on the staff employed under the scheme was Rs. 1,28,204.55 as against Rs. 85,913.57 during the previous year.

Though much of the loss detected remains to be collected, the officers of the departments, who are generally not conversant with the provisions of the Indian Stamp Act are being enlightened by these audits and future losses would be prevented. These periodical audits are partly responsible for the increase of the revenue in Stamp and Court Fee.

### **Registration of Societies**

At the commencement of the year there were 9,981 societies registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and 3,174 societies registered under Public Societies Registration Act, 1350 F. During the period under report 1,058 societies as against 988 in the previous year under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and 640 societies as against 358 Societies in the previous year under the Public societies Registration Act, 1350 F. were registered.

During the year under report no society was treated as defunct and one society was treated as dissolved during the year as against 3 and nil respectively.

The total number of societies functioning at the close of 1970-71 under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 were 11,042 and 3,814 under the Public Societies Registration Act, 1350 F.

A sum of Rs. 33,868.12 was realised under Societies Registration Act, 1860 during the year as against Rs. 34,773.26 of the previous year. A sum of Rs. 7,057.91 was realised under Societies Registration Act, 1350 F. as against Rs. 4,715.20 of the previous year.

### **Indian Partnership Act**

*Registrar of Firms.*—The powers of the Registrar of Firms continued to be exercised by the Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad in his ex-officio capacity.

*Registrations.*—During the year under report, 6,704 firms were registered as against 5,493 of the previous year. The increase is due to the increased activities of the business community.

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

*Statements under Section 60 (1) of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932.*—817 statements recording alterations in the name and principal place of business of the firms were filed as against 138 in the last year.

*Notices under Section 61.*—49 intimations notifying the closing and opening of branches were filed during the year under report as against 34 in the previous year.

*Notices under Section 62.*—24 intimations notifying the changes in the name and addresses of the partners were filed as against 20 in the previous year.

*Notices under Section 63 (1).*—During the year under report 1,853 notices recording changes in and dissolution of firms were filed as against 1,032 of the previous year. The increase is due to the increase in the constitution of firms.

*Notices under Section 63 (2).*—During the year under report 140 minors elected themselves to become partners on attaining majority as against 41 of the previous year.

*Applications under Section 64 (2).*—Two applications for rectification of mistakes were filed during the year under report as against nil in the previous year.

*Inspection of records under Section 67.*—1,130 searches were made during the year under report, as against 1,020 of the previous year.

*Certified copies under Section 67.*—980 copies were granted during the year under report as against 1,402 of the previous year.

*Financial results.*—The collections during the period under report were Rs. 31,270.49 as against Rs. 29,543.00 of the previous year and the expenditure was Rs. 38,275.42 as against Rs. 39,393.52.

### **Jagir Administration**

The set-up of this office during the period under report remained the same as in the preceding year.

*Provisional Commutation Awards.*—Provisional awards have been issued in respect of all the 975 Jagirs. However, certain cases had to be taken up for revision, either on a further representation made by the Jagirdars concerned or due to receipt of further data from the revenue authorities or on account of appeals allowed by the Board of Revenue. In addition to 17 cases pending as on 31st March, 1970, 7 more cases were received, making the total 24. Out of these 9 cases were settled during the year leaving a balance of 15.

During the year, 5 revised awards and 4 supplementary awards were issued.

*Final Commutation Awards.*—The total number of final commutation awards issued upto 31st March, 1970 was 951 which also included 64 cases closed for want of title deeds like Muntakhab and Takhte Virasat etc. During the period under report final commutation awards

were issued in another 4 cases. Thus the total number of cases finally disposed of upto 31st March, 1971 was 955. There are still 20 cases on hand for the issue of final awards.

*Appeals in the Board of Revenue.*—There were 5 appeal cases pending disposal before the Board of Revenue at the end of the previous year. One fresh appeal was filed against the final award passed by the Jagir Administrator during the year under report, bringing the total number of appeals to 6, out of which 1 case has been disposed of leaving 5 cases pending disposal.

*Mixed Jagirs.*—There were altogether 94 Mixed Jagirs, *i.e.*, Jagirs, whose villages were spread over in more than one or all the three regions, *i.e.*, Telangana (Andhra Pradesh), Marathwada (Maharashtra) and Karnataka (Mysore) of former Hyderabad State. Provisional apportionment of liability has been made in all the cases. Final apportionment of liability has also been completed in 78 cases. In the remaining 16 cases final apportionment could be made on receipts of Muntakhabs and issue of final commutation awards.

The Government of Maharashtra have reimbursed the full amount of Rs. 88.04 lakhs towards their part of liability on account of Mixed jagirs. Similarly the Government of Mysore have also reimbursed the full amount of Rs. 96.18 lakhs towards their liabilities subject to final apportionment to be made in 16 cases.

*Commutation Payments.*—During the year 4 account sheets were forwarded to the Accountant-General as per revised awards and 14 account sheets were sent in respect of supplementary awards, totalling 18 account sheets. Photoforms etc., submitted by various parties were sent to the Accountant-General in 37 cases for issue of Jagir Commutation Payment Orders.

The total anticipated incidence of commutation being Rs. 1,248.63 lakhs a sum of Rs. 1,057.01 lakhs was paid upto March, 1970. During the period under report, a further sum of Rs. 7.36 lakhs was paid on this account bringing the total amount paid to Rs. 1,064.37 lakhs leaving a balance of Rs. 1,84.26 lakhs.

*Accounts.*—There were 28 cases pending disposal on account of Excise Arrears, Salary Bills, Cash Grants and Refund Cases at the beginning of the year. 29 fresh cases were received during the year taking the total to 57 cases. Of these 33 cases were disposed of leaving 24 cases yet to be decided.

*Pensions.*—In addition to 9,989 cases previously sanctioned, pension was sanctioned to 2 more retired Jagir employees and compassionate pension was granted to the survivors of the deceased Jagir employees in 35 cases aggregating to 37 cases, bringing the total number of cases so far disposed of to 10,026 leaving a balance of 90 cases.

*Commutation Grants.*—According to the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Jagirs (Commutation) Regulation, 1359 F. as amended in 1962, 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 or Rs. 75

per quarter. There were 9 applications pending disposal as on 1st April, 1970. 6 more applications were received for the grant during the year under report bringing the total number of such applications to 15. Of these 4 cases were disposed of leaving 11 cases still to be dealt with.

The total number of cases sanctioned so far is 259.

*Claims.*—The section deals with disputes regarding the nature of maqtas, interpretation of documents like Muntakhabs and Succession Certificates and settlement of claims of Jagirdars and Guzaradars. There were 6 such cases pending as on 31st March, 1970 and 13 more cases were opened during the period under report making the total of 19 cases, of which 3 were disposed of leaving a balance of 16 cases.

*Legal Section.*—To 38 cases pending at the beginning of the year, 19 cases were added bringing the total to 57. Of these 19 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 38 cases out of which 6 cases relate to notices issued under section 80 C.P.C. by the parties, 24 declaratory suits and 8 writ cases.

#### **Gazetteers Department**

During the year under review, there were no changes in the set-up of the department.

During the period under report, 261 publications including periodicals and Administration Reports were added to the office library.

The printing of the Anantapur District Gazetteer was completed. The Gazetteers of Kurnool, Karimnagar, Guntur, Krishna and Warangal were made ready for press and given for printing. The District Gazetteers in respect of West Godavari, East Godavari, Srikakulam and Nellore were compiled during the period under report and submitted to the Government of India for approval. The Government of India conveyed their approval for Medak, Khammam and Nalgonda District Gazetteers. Clearance from the Government of India is awaited in respect of Visakhapatnam, Hyderabad, Chittoor, West Godavari, East Godavari, Srikakulam and Nellore District Gazetteers.

The work of compilation of all District Gazetteers of all Andhra districts, prior to the formation of Ongole, was completed and the collection of materials for the State Gazetteers was taken up.



## CHAPTER VIII

### LAW AND ORDER

#### **Administration of Police**

During the year under review, the Police force in the State was put under constant strain because of Gram Panchayat Elections, Mid-term Poll for Lok Sabha, activities of Naxalites, Extremists, Telangana Praja Samithi and Agrarian labour. Almost for the entire year the Police had to keep vigil over a series of these activities and Law and Order problems in the State.

#### **Communal Situation**

The State was free from communal troubles during the period under review, except for one minor incident at Charminar during April 1970, and another at B. Kothakota (Chittoor) on the occasion of Moharram in March, 1971.

#### **Panchayat Elections, 1970**

The second Gram Panchayat Elections to about 16,000 panchayats were held in Andhra Pradesh from 7th June, 1970 to 21st June, 1970. The Panchayat Elections were marred by a number of incidents of riotings murders, intimidation etc. Twenty-nine persons were killed in connection with these elections. The Police had to open fire on 9 occasions during the elections, resulting in the death of 2 persons.

#### **Mid-term Poll to Lok Sabha, 1971**

The elections to the 41 Lok Sabha seats in Andhra Pradesh were held on 5th March, 1971. 207 candidates of various political parties contested. Seats won by the different parties are, Congress (R) 28, Communist Party of India 1, Communist Party of India (M) 1, Telangana Praja Samithi 10, and Independent 1.

In the 170 election incidents that took place in the State, one person died and 237 persons were injured besides 21 members of the Police force. The Law and Order situation during the elections was very satisfactory.

#### **Agitational Activities**

*Communist Party of India.*—The only noteworthy agitational activity during the year by this party was the land grab agitation conducted in August and September, 1970. The movement did not meet with much success.

*Naxalites.*—The Naxalite movement in the State which reached the lowest ebb during the first quarter of 1970 made efforts to pull itself out of stagnation. During April, 1970, the Naxalites committed 1 murder in Guntur district and 1 murder in Krishna district. The guerilla dalam in Srikakulam district committed a series of 4 murders in quick succession in May, 1970. They committed a murder in Nalgonda district and a



murder in Nellore district also in the same month. They again committed 5 murders in Srikakulam district in June 1970. The Police reacted immediately to this sudden spurt and the Naxalites were tracked down before the end of July, 1970. The Naxalites entered into a number of encounters and top ranking leaders Vempatapu Satyanarayana, Adibhotla Kailasam, Dr. Devineni Mallikarjunudu and others were killed in them. However, the Naxalites committed 2 murders and 1 dacoity in Srikakulam district in July, 1970 before they received a severe blow at the hands of the Police. During the same month Nagabhushanam Patnaik and Mamidi Appalasuri, were arrested at Calcutta. In August, 1970 there was only one case of murder in Srikakulam district followed by complete absence of activity in October, November and December, 1970. The Naxalites, however, committed two gruesome murders, one in January and another in March, 1971.

*Extremists.*—The Communist revolutionaries committed two murders in July, 1970, in Warangal district and since then they were making strenuous efforts to revive the movement. During 1970 they committed 2 murders and 6 dacoities in Warangal district, 3 murders and 3 dacoities in Khammam district and 3 dacoities in Karimnagar district. During the year till March, 1971 they committed 3 dacoities in Warangal and 2 murders in Khammam district.

*Telangana Praja Samithi.*—The Telangana Praja Samithi continued its agitation for a separate Telangana State and was active during the bye-elections to the Khairatabad and Siddipet Assembly Constituencies held during 1970 and Mid-term Poll to the Lok Sabha in March, 1971.

*Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Labour Union (C. P. I.).*—As per the call issued by the Joint Committee of the Communist Party of India, All-India Kisan Sabha and Bharatiya Khet Mazdoor Union to launch a countrywide agitation for the occupation of Government banjars and waste lands, the State Unit of the Communist Party of India started its agitation on 15th August, 1970 and continued till the end of November, 1970. The agitation was intensive in the districts of Guntur, Krishna, Ongole, West Godavari, Nellore, Kurnool, Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda, Khammam, Warangal and Medak. It created a law and order problem. During this period 6,725 persons were arrested at various places in the State and 496 cases were registered against them.

#### STRENGTH OF THE POLICE FORCE

	I. G. P. Addl. I.G.P.		D. Is. G.	Ss. P. (including R. P. CID)	Addl. Ss. P.	D. Ss. P.	A. Ss. P.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Permanent	1	1	8	32	6	84	3
Temporary	..	1	1	1	2	26	..
Total :	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>3</u>

	C. Is.	R. Is.	R.S.Is.	S. Is.	A.R.S.Is.	H. Cs.	P.C.
	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Permanent	285	40	186	1,424	123	4,068	28,150
Temporary	66	6	40	198	24	795	3,617
Total :	351	46	226	1,622	147	4,863	31,767

### Home Guards

The Home Guards were deployed on bandobust duties during fairs, festivals and visits of Very Important Personages and on patrol duty. They were very useful to the community in the discharge of their services during strikes, etc.

### Civilian Rifle Training Scheme

The Civilian Rifle Training Scheme has been sponsored and is being administered by the Government. Training in the handling of fire-arms (.22 rifles) is imparted at the centres for short periods to the civilians in batches. In view of the present circumstances in the country, it was decided to train more and more people in rifle shooting in as short a time as possible.

### Cost of the Department

Total expenditure for the maintenance of the force for the year 1970-71 was Rs. 14,86,35,449.82 paise.

### Accommodation

The Government in their G.O. Ms. No. 1617, Public Works Department (U1), dated 23rd September, 1970, accorded sanction to an estimate for Rs. 73,03,300 for the construction of residential quarters for Non-Gazetted Police Executive personnel under Police Housing Scheme at the following places:

Place of construction	No. of quarters proposed to be constructed				Estimated cost Rs.*
	C. Is.	S. Is.	H. Cs.	P. Cs.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Hyderabad City	6	6	10	100	20,87,800.00
2. Visakhapatnam Town	3	3	5	50	52,15,500.00
3. Kurnool Town					
4. Guntur Town					
5. Kakinada Town					
6. Vijayawada Town					

As the loan assistance received from the Government of India under the Police Housing Scheme during 1970-71 was Rs. 10 lakhs the Government directed the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department to restrict

the expenditure during 1970-71 to an extent of Rs. 10 lakhs to the works at the following places:

<i>Place of Work</i>	[Rs. in lakhs]	
	<i>Amount</i>	
1. Vijayawada Town	5.00	
2. Kurnool Town	2.05	
3. Visakhapatnam Town	2.05	
Total :	<u>10.00</u>	

The above works were under progress.

### Crime

The total number of true cases of cognizable crime (under I. P. C.) reported during the year was 28,400 as against 28,771 in the previous year recording a decrease of 371 cases or 1.29% in the volume of crime.

The total number of cases under the special and local laws recorded a fall with 8,097 cases during the year under review. 1,97,063 cases were registered in 1970-71 as against 2,05,160 in the previous year.

### Grave Crime

The total number of grave crime, *i.e.*, Murder, Dacoity, Robbery, House-Breaking, Thefts Ordinary and Cattle Thefts showed decrease of 5.75% with 15,456 cases in 1970-71 as against 16,400 in 1969-70.

<i>Head of Crime</i>	<i>No. of cases registered during the years</i>		<i>Percentage of Increase (+) Plus or (-) Decrease</i>
	1969-70	1970-71	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Murder	1,064	989	— 7.04
Dacoity	220	130	— 40.90
Robbery	158	178	+ 12.65
House-Breakings	4,949	4,485	— 9.37
Thefts (Ordinary)	9,300	9,057	— 2.61
Cattle Thefts	709	617	— 12.97
Total :	<u>16,400</u>	<u>15,456</u>	

### Riotings

There were 2,676 cases of rioting and unlawful assemblies in 1970-71 as against 2,481 cases in 1969-70. Crime under this head recorded an increase of 195 cases or 7.8%.

**Police Firing**

(a) Total No. of occasions in which Police opened fire	22
(b) No. in which cartridges were used but no injury	16
(c) No. in which injury was caused but no death	4
(d) No. in which death was caused	2
Total of (b), (c) and (d):	<u>22</u>

Out of 13 cases in which Magisterial enquiry was held, firing was justified in 5 (five) cases so far and the other cases are pending.

**Hoarding and Profiteering**

The table on the next page shows the number of cases dealt with during 1969-70 and 1970-71 for hoarding and profiteering and for the offences under the various control orders issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

## OFFENCES OF HOARDING AND PROFITEERING

Head of offence	Cases charged		Cases convicted		Cases acquitted or discharged or compounded		Cases pending trial	
	1969-70	1970-71	1969-70	1970-71	1969-70	1970-71	1969-70	1970-71
Hoarding and profiteering	23	120	9	20	5	15	9	71
For other offences	1,379	425	67	240	147	43	553	190
Total :	<u>1,402</u>	<u>545</u>	<u>688</u>	<u>260</u>	<u>152</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>562</u>	<u>261</u>

**Detection**

A comparative statement showing the number of cases detected and the percentage of detection under the total cognizable crime (I. P. C. cases) and under the various heads of grave crime is given in the annexure appended at the end of the Chapter.

The detection of total cognizable crime during the year under review is 69.7% as against 65.9% of last year and 62.39% in the year 1968-69 and that of grave crime is 68.4% this year as against 67.8% last year and 73.5% in the year 1968-69.

**Property Stolen and Recovered**

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

Year	Property stolen Rs.	Property recovered Rs.	Percentage of recovery
1969-70	75,43,204	35,80,364	47.4%
1970-71	75,85,622	31,15,764	41%

The number of I. P. C. cases decided by the courts during the year under review was 19,104 as against 17,170 in the previous year but of

these 79.9% ended in conviction as against 80.66% in the previous year. The statement below shows the number of cases under I. P. C., Security Sections of the Cr. P. C. and the Habitual Offenders Act decided in the Courts at the end of the year and the corresponding figures for the previous year :

Nature of Cases	OFFENCES UNDER THE ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT					
	No. of cases decided in the Courts		No. of cases pending in the Courts		Total	
	1969-70	1970-71	1969-70	1970-71	1969-70	1970-71
I. P. C. cases	17,170	19,104	6,383	7,757	23,553	26,861
Security cases	21,863	22,559	2,186	3,292	24,049	25,851
Habitual Offenders Act	55	43	7	17	62	60

### Criminal Investigation Department

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

The number of thefts reported in the two Railway Police districts recorded decrease of 138 cases when compared to the previous year. In 1970-71, 610 cases were reported as against 748 cases in 1969-70. 419 persons were run over and killed during the year as against 501 persons in the previous year.

### Sports and Athletics

The Andhra Pradesh Police Football team participated in four major out-station tournaments, viz., D. C. M., Durand, Rovers, and Bandodkar Gold Cup Tournament at Goa and they were runners-up in the D. C. M. Football Tournament.

The Andhra Pradesh Police Football, Hockey, Volleyball and Basket Ball teams, which emerged as winners in the South Zone Tournaments of the All-India Police Games, 1971 held in December, 1970 at Hyderabad, participated in the All-India Police Games held at Neemuch (Madhya Pradesh) and gained third place in Football, Volleyball and Basket Ball.

Four volleyball players and one hockey player of our State were selected to represent the All-India Police Volleyball and Hockey teams.

The Andhra Pradesh Police Athletic team participated in the Fifth Annual State Athletic Championship, 1970 held at Hyderabad and won the Team Championship by 72 points.

### Deployment of Central Reserve Police

During the year 1970-71 the following Central Reserve Police platoons continued to remain in the State in connection with Naxalite activities in Srikakulam, Warangal and Khammam districts.

1. 17th Bn. C. R. P.	18 Platoons
2. 7th Bn. C. R. P.	18 Platoons
3. 37th Bn. C. R. P.	Stayed upto December, 1970.

## General

The State witnessed ups and downs due to natural calamities and political activities of different parties. The Police had to bestow their best efforts to maintain Law and Order and keep vigil over the activities of the political parties and criminals in the State. The Police as usual were deployed on bandobust and security arrangements in connection with the visit of Very Important Personages and other high personages and dignitaries to the State.

The Police have turned out good work during the year 1970-71 and efforts are being made to improve upon it.

### ANNEXURE

*Statement showing the Number of Cases disposed of and the Percentage of Detection under the Total Cognizable Crime and the Various Heads of Grave Crime for the year 1969-70 and 1970-71*

Sl. No.	Head of Crime	Cases disposed of		Cases convicted		Percentage of detection	
		1969-70	1970-71	1969-70	1970-71	1969-70	1970-71
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Total Cognizable Crime, i.e., I. P. C. cases	20,992	29,765	13,851	14,476	65.9	69.7
2.	Murder	524	506	232	208	44.3	41.1
3.	Dacoity	53	109	18	33	33.9	30.2
4.	Robbery	74	73	36	33	48.6	45.2
5.	House-breakings	3,852	3,356	2,481	2,212	64.4	65.9
6.	Thefts (Ordinary)	6,962	6,756	4,947	4,863	71.3	72.1
7.	Cattle Thefts	515	435	387	343	75.1	78.8
	Total Grave Crime						
	Totals of Cols. 2 to 7	11,980	111,235	8,121	7,692	67.8	68.4

## Fire Services

*Establishment and Equipment.*—The total number of Fire Stations in the State during the year under report was 68 excluding Nagarjunasagar, which is under the administrative control of the Public Works Department, but under the technical control of the Fire Services Department.

The total cost of maintenance was Rs. 58.64 lakhs and the total sanctioned strength of the establishment during the period under report was 2,025 men and officers with a total number of 226 vehicles and pumps with their accessories.

The Fire Services Central Workshop under the supervision of the Police Transport Officer is catering to the repair works of the appliances of this department satisfactorily.

The V. H. F. Sets for the Independent Wireless Communication to work in co-ordination with the Police in case of emergencies, installed

in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad operated by the Fire Service Personnel worked satisfactorily during the year under report. Fire Service personnel were trained by the Police Radio Organisation and the Police Radio Staff also maintained the sets for the Fire Service Department.

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

- (i) Firemen Recruits Course of 3 months for 110 Departmental candidates.
- (ii) Divisional Fire Officer (Direct Recruit) Course for 4 months for one candidate.
- (iii) First Aid Fire Fighting for 12 working days for 140 outsiders.

*Fire Calls.*—There were 4,124 Fire Calls during the year under report and the damage was Rs. 190.15 lakhs. The property saved was Rs. 597.24 lakhs and the property involved was Rs. 787.39 lakhs. 86 persons lost their lives and 22 rescued by the Fire Services. During the previous year, the number of Fire Calls was 3,869.

*Ambulance Services.*—There were 29 Ambulances in the State. The total number of Ambulance Calls during the year was 1,243. An amount of Rs. 10,201.30 was realised from the parties concerned for services rendered to them.

*Fire Prevention Measures.*—The Fire Fighting Units were also posted for fire protection, free and on payment of the prescribed charges. There were 101 cases of such stand-bys and an amount of Rs. 4,095.98 was realised by such deputations. As many as 4,023 places were inspected to ensure the observance of fire precautionary measures, which are considered to be fire hazardous places.

## Prisons

*General.*—There are four Central Jails at Hyderabad, Warangal, Rajahmundry and Visakhapatnam. These Central Jails are under the charge of whole-time Superintendents of the Department.

*Borstal School.*— There is only one Borstal School for the State at Visakhapatnam under the charge of a full-time Superintendent.

There were 135 inmates at the beginning of the year. 74 inmates were admitted and 63 discharged leaving a balance of 146 inmates at the end of the year.

*Sub-Jails.*—There are 141 Sub-Jails in the State with an authorised accommodation of 3,469. Undertrials and those sentenced to one month or below are confined in the Sub-Jails.

*Prison Offences.*—The conduct of prisoners during the year was generally satisfactory. 354 prisoners were awarded jail punishments for prison offences.

*Advisory Board.*— There are Advisory Boards in all the Central Jails, District Jail, Nellore and Prisoners' Agricultural Colony, Anantapur

for reviewing the cases of prisoners sentenced to two years and above including lifers for premature release and for making recommendations to Government. During the year under report 886 cases were reviewed by the Boards and 229 cases were recommended for premature release.

Of these recommended cases 56 were ordered to be released prematurely and 77 cases were rejected and in 96 cases orders were awaited.

*Parole System.*— Under this system the period of sentence is suspended by Government to enable the prisoners to attend serious illness, death or marriages of any member of their family or near relative. During the year under report, 90 prisoners were granted parole.

*Furlough.*— Under this concession prisoners are released for a period not exceeding two weeks by the Inspector General of Prisons provided that the conduct of prisoners is good in the jail. During the period under report 41 prisoners were released under this concession.

*Education.*— Education in the three R's continued to be imparted to prisoners in the jails on the lines of adult education. The details of prisoners who appeared in different examinations and declared passed are as under :

Name of examination	Number appeared	Number passed
I Standard	270	193
II Standard	65	40
III Standard	48	31
IV Standard	35	26
V Standard	72	9
VI Standard	6	4
VII Standard	7	1
VIII Standard	2	1

*Hindi Examination :*

1. Pravesh	16	15
2. Prathama	6	5
3. Madhyama	6	5
4. Utthama	4	3
5. Prachar Sabha	95	78
6. Nagari Bodh	10	10

*Telugu Examination :*

1. Prathamika	29	23
2. Visharada	21	19
3. Saraswata Parishat	18	11

*Other Examinations :*

1. Urdu Dani	15	8
2. Urdu Zabandani	6	4
3. Adult education	69	65



*Library.*—The jail libraries have been equipped with suitable books to the extent of 12,832 for the use of prisoners.

*Moral and Religious Lectures.*—Moral and religious lectures were delivered to prisoners by Honorary Religious and Moral Instructors in jails. During the period under report 620 lectures were given to prisoners.

*Vocational Training.*—Vocational training is given to prisoners as per their aptitude. On completion of the training they are employed in profitable and useful industries keeping in view their needs for rehabilitation. Amber Charkha, Spinning, Carpentry and Tailoring Industries are existing in all Central Jails. Soap-making is functioning at Central Jails, Hyderabad and Warangal. Phenyle-making, Cane-Work, Dying and Cobblery are functioning at Central Jail, Hyderabad, Book-binding work is done at Central Jail, Hyderabad under the supervision of the Printing Department. At Central Jail, Rajahmundry a small printing unit is functioning under the supervision of the Printing Department. There is a laundry at District Jail, Secunderabad to wash the clothes of Government Hospitals.

*Agriculture.*—A special drive has been launched for increasing agricultural production in all the Jails. The output of vegetables and other garden produce was Rs. 3,59,067.65.

*Maintenance of Prisoners.*—There was an expenditure of Rs. 62,95,882 towards the maintenance of prisoners in Central and District Jails. The average expenditure per day including entire expenditure on all heads of contingencies, pay and allowances comes to Rs. 3.06 lakhs.

*Cultural and other Activities.*—There are various cultural activities in jails. Efforts are being made to encourage artistic and literary talent amongst the prisoners like music, dance, poetry, short story writing etc. radio-sets with loud-speakers are available in all the Central and District Jails. Indoor and outdoor games are provided. Prisoners are allowed to sing songs, play musical instruments etc. Films of non-political nature and educative and cultural interest are being arranged periodically through Public Information Bureau and other such agencies.

#### **Open Air Camps**

*Moula Ali Agricultural Colony.*—About 50 prisoners are lodged here to attend to the agricultural operations. 5 wells have been dug. The land covered with forest and bushes was cleared and the wood was utilised to construct prisoner huts without any expenditure to Government. One tractor with accessories has been provided to the Colony. The total production of vegetables and grains etc., is Rs. 48,192.

*Prisoners Agricultural Colony, Anantapur.*—The Central Jail-cum-Agricultural Colony at Anantapur was started in October 1965. Agricultural operations have already been started in the cereals and vegetables for the need of the colony itself and a portion of it is being sold in the local market. 265 acres of land have been brought under plough and paddy, groundnut, redgram, sea island cotton, castor, horsegram fodder vegetables and wheat were grown during the year. The total agricultural produce during the year under report was Rs. 56,504.39.

There is a dairy farm at this colony consisting of 5 she-buffaloes and 3 bull calves. The total value of milk yield from the dairy comes to Rs. 6,105.07. A poultry farm has been started recently at the colony.

*Family Planning.*—Prisoners are encouraged in family planning. During the period under report 143 prisoners voluntarily underwent vasectomy operation.

*Blood Donation.*—During the year under report 498 prisoners have donated their blood to the Blood Bank.

### **Probation Wing of Jail Department**

*Working of Probation System.*—Upto the end of December, 1970 the work in the State was carried on under the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 (Central Act 20 of 1958) and the Andhra Pradesh Probation of Offenders Act, 1936. In addition to these, work was also carried under the Madras Children Act, 1920, Hyderabad Children Act, 1951 and Madras Borstal School Act of 1925. Government in their G.O. Ms. No. 1822, Home (Prisons-B) Department, dated 3rd December, 1970 have issued orders extending the Probation of Offenders Act of 1958 (Central Act 20 of 1958) with effect from 1st January, 1971 to the remaining parts of the Andhra Pradesh State where it was not in force previously.

*Inspections.*—During the period under report, the Inspector General of Prisons has inspected the work of Senior Certified School for Boys, Hyderabad, Junior Certified School for Boys, Hyderabad and Junior Certified School for Boys, Eluru. The Chief Probation Superintendent has also inspected the work of the District Probation Officers, Divisions I to IV of Hyderabad City, Sangareddy, Anantapur, Penukonda and Kurnool, the offices of the Regional Inspectors of Probation, Anantapur, Big Brother Institution, Hyderabad and Auxiliary Home for Boys, Hyderabad. The Regional Inspectors of Probation have also inspected the work of Probation Officers.

*Preliminary Enquiry Work.*—The aspect of the preliminary enquiry work covers pre-investigations into cases of offenders brought for trial under the Probation of Offenders Act and the Children Act and pre-discharge reports of the pupils detained in the Certified Schools and the inmates detained in Borstal School, Visakhapatnam as also cases of prisoners coming under Advisory Board Scheme. The District Probation Officers have attended to as many as 4,953 enquiries during the year under report.

*Supervision.*—During the year under report, 1,412 persons were placed under supervision of the Probation Officers. The total number of prisoners under supervision of District Probation Officers during the year comes to 3,815.

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

to use their good offices for rehabilitation to a large number of probationers and ex-pupils under their supervision through Employment Exchange and other means.

*Financial.*—A total expenditure of Rs. 5,72,695 was incurred towards pay and allowances etc., of probation administration during the year under report, as against an amount of Rs. 4,85,350.93 spent during the preceding year.

#### Working of Certified Schools

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

<i>Name of Institution</i>	<i>No. of pupils as on 1-4-1970</i>	<i>No. of pupils admitted during the year</i>	<i>No. of pupils discharged and other disposals</i>	<i>Escapes</i>	<i>No. of pupils as on 31-3-71</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Senior Certified School for Boys, Hyderabad	343	147	164	6	320
2. Junior Certified School for Boys, Hyderabad	439	140	132	1	446
3. Junior Certified School for Boys, Eluru	378	106	146	..	338
4. Girls Certified School, Hyderabad	75	14	17	2	70
5. Auxiliary Home for Girls, Hyderabad	1	33	32	..	2
6. Auxiliary Home for Boys, Hyderabad	42	482	473	2	49
7. Reception Home for Boys, Vijayawada	47	559	574	..	32
8. State After Care Home, Hyderabad	17	29	13	14	19
Total :	1,342	1,510	1,551	25	1,276

#### Senior Certified School for Boys Hyderabad

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

*Admissions and Discharges.*—The number of inmates on hand as on 1st April, 1970 was 343. The admissions and discharges during the year were 147 and 170 respectively, leaving a balance of 320 at the end of the year.

*Educational Programme.*—Education is imparted upto the IV Standard. In addition to the syllabus classes, pupils who had some standard of education and who express their desire to appear for Oriental Examinations conducted by the outside literary agencies like Andhra Saraswatha Parishad and Hindi Prachar Sabha are given coaching in these languages. 285 inmates appeared for Oriental Examinations during the year under report in various languages out of which 206 have passed. The percentage of passes is 72.

Two pupils who attended outside schools as day scholars during the academic year 1970-71 were all declared successful in the examinations. Only one boy is now attending X Class in outside school.

*Vocational Training.*—During the year, the Craft Sections, *i.e.*, Carpentry, Tailoring, Blacksmithy, Cane and Pottery continued to function. As many as 94 pupils in Carpentry, 101 in Tailoring, 19 in Blacksmithy, 95 in Cane Work and 19 in Pottery were trained during the year. The income through the sale of models prepared while imparting training to the trainees in the Craft Sections amounted to Rs. 1,555.87

*Health and Hygiene.*—The general health of the pupils during the year under report was fair. Eleven boys were affected by chicken-pox and they were duly treated in Fever Hospital, Hyderabad. Preventive measures were taken in the institution and all the inmates were vaccinated by the staff of the Health Department of the Municipal Corporation, Hyderabad. During the year 31 boys were admitted and treated in Osmania General Hospital and 20 boys in Fever Hospital, Hyderabad for various ailments and got cured.

*Recreational Activities.*—Outdoor games and indoor games continued to be provided to engage the boys during their leisure. The boys are encouraged to sing songs and have debates to encourage cultural activities. They are also encouraged to develop their histrionic talents by staging dramas. One Scout Unit is functioning with a qualified Scout Master. They are also provided physical training daily.

*Short Leave.*—During the year under review, 231 pupils were granted short leave.

*Expenditure.*—The daily average population during the period under report was 305. The average maintenance charges per pupil per day works out to Rs. 3.

*General.*—As usual the Independence Day and Republic Day were celebrated to the delight of all the pupils.

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

### **Junior Certified School for Boys, Hyderabad**

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

*Educational Programme.*—Classes upto IV Standard in Telugu and I Standard in Urdu as per the Government syllabus were conducted to the benefit of the inmates. As usual during the academic year boys of

this institution were coached for the various examinations conducted by the Hindi Prachar Sabha, Andhra Saraswatha Parishad and Urdu Adabiyat Association. 184 inmates appeared for Oriental Examinations during the year under report in various languages out of which 162 have passed.

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

*Vocational Training.*—Vocational training was imparted in Tailoring, Weaving, Carpentry and Shoe-making. As many as 72 pupils in Carpentry, 60 in Tailoring, 46 in Weaving and 31 in Boot-making were trained during the period under report. Articles worth Rs. 2,363.87 were sold in the All-India Industrial Exhibition at Hyderabad.

*Recreational Activities.*—Since the very inception of this institution the creative value of the extra curricular activities like indoor and outdoor games, physical training exercises etc., were well recognised and a prominent place is given to them in the institutional programmes. There is a full-time Physical Training Instructor for this purpose.

*Library and Magazines.*—Books have been provided in Hindi, Urdu and Telugu for the use of inmates. There are 954 books in the School Library. The Magazines include Telugu Chandamama and Balamitra, Hindi Chandamama, Hindi Parag and Urdu Khilouna. The Weekly Magazines are Andhra Prabha, Andhra Patrika, Dharmayug and Saptahik Hindusthan.

*Gardening.*—There is a garden attached to this institution for cultivation to produce varieties of leafy vegetables. Vegetables and other garden produce worth Rs. 4,500 were grown during the period under report.

*Short Leave.*— During the year 248 boys were granted short leave and sent home for short periods.

*Expenditure.*—The actual expenditure for the year 1970-71 is Rs. 4,06,440.47. The average maintenance charges per pupil per day is calculated and found to be Rs. 2.70.

*General.*—As usual the Independence Day and Republic Day were celebrated to the delight of all the pupils.

### **Junior Certified School for Boys, Eluru**

This institution was started on 14th November, 1962.

*Education Programme.*—This school is equipped with elementary classes upto Vth Standard and the syllabus is in accordance with that prescribed by the Education Department.

*Library and Magazines.*—There are 712 Telugu books and 886 Hindi books in the school. The following were the magazines purchased during the year:

#### *Weeklies*

1. Andhra Prabha (Telugu)
2. Andhra Patrika (Telugu)
3. Andhra Jyoti (Telugu)

*Monthlies*

4. Chandamama (Telugu)
5. Balamitra (Telugu)
6. Andhra Pradesh (Telugu)

*Vocational Training.*—There are two Craft Sections functioning viz., Carpentry and Tailoring. The realisation towards the sale of articles manufactured during the process of training in Carpentry amounted to Rs. 2,440 and the Tailoring Section realised Rs. 987.

*Health and Hygiene.*—Pupils of this school are vaccinated against smallpox and anti-cholera injections are given every six months as a preventive measure by the District Health Department. The general health of the pupils during the period under report was satisfactory.

*Recreational Activities.*—Various outdoor games like Badminton, Football, Volleyball, Ring Tennis and indoor games like Carroms, Chess etc., continued to be provided to the boys during the year. The boys have also achieved efficiency in dances and songs and their performances were held on all important national and religious functions.

*Gardening.*—One and half acres of land is available for cultivation. An amount of Rs. 1,053.20 was realised out of the vegetables produced (1,756 kgs.) during the year under report.

*Short Leave.*—During the year under report, 61 boys were granted short leave and 60 boys returned to the school after the expiry of leave. The Police authorities have been intimated to apprehend one boy at large.

*Expenditure.*—The total expenditure incurred during the year comes to Rs. 3,22,864.52.

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

**Girls Certified School, Hyderabad**

14 girls were admitted into the institution during the year under report, and out of seventeen releases, fourteen have been handed over to parents at native places and three sent to the State Home, Ameerpet for further education and rehabilitation; 2 girls escaped during the year.

Arrangements were made during the year for conducting special classes in Hindi with the co-operation of Hindi Prachar Sabha. A total of 20 girls appeared for Hindi examinations; nine girls passed through the examinations. The well-behaved girls were admitted into outside schools to pursue their further studies. They were altogether nineteen in number.

Lessons in Music and Dance are being given to girls. Regular classes are being conducted in Tailoring, Cutting, Knitting and Hand Embroidery. Senior girls learn all domestic work such as house craft, laundry, home nursing and maintenance of kitchen garden, etc.

Outdoor games, indoor games, radio programmes and magazines are provided as part of recreational programme.

The general health of the inmates was quite satisfactory during the year and there was no untoward incident in the institution.

### Working of Reception and Auxiliary Homes

Three homes of this category, *i.e.*, one Reception Home for boys and two Auxiliary Homes, one for boys and the other for girls continued to function during the year under report. The particulars of admissions and discharges of the inmates during the year are furnished in detail as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution	No. of inmates on 1-4-70	No. of inmates admitted during the year	Discharged and other disposals	Escapes	No. of inmates as on 31-3-71
1.	Reception Home for Boys, Vijayawada	47	559	574	—	32
2.	Auxiliary Home for Boys, Hyderabad	42	482	473	2	49
3.	Auxiliary Home for Girls, Hyderabad	1	83	32	—	2

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

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

	Rs.
1. Reception Home for Boys, Vijayawada	59,614.72
2. Auxiliary Home for Boys, Hyderabad	49,932.50
3. Auxiliary Home for Girls, Hyderabad	16,914.00

### Non-Institutional Services for Control and Eradication of Juvenile Beggary and Vagrancy

To achieve the object of rehabilitation of juvenile vagrants and beggars, the scheme of Non-Institutional Services continued to provide counselling and guidance, vocational training and home visits to all wards. Under the counselling and guidance programme, during the period under report as many as 78 boys were rehabilitated and under training programme 48 boys were rehabilitated.

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

### Work of State After Care Home

The State After Care Home at Hyderabad continued to function during the period under report.

During the period under report 13 inmates have been rehabilitated.

### Chemical Examiners Department

The Chemical Examiners Department continued to function during the period under review with its Serology, Toxicology, Medico-Legal and Drug Sections.

*Human Poisoning Cases.*—1,852 cases of human poisoning including vomited matter with 6,977 articles were received for examination. Poison was found in 1,057 cases. The percentage detection was 57.29.

*Cattle Poison.*—31 cases with 189 articles were examined. Poison was found in 13 cases with 55 articles.

*Blood Stain Cases.*—781 cases with 5,412 articles were examined for the presence of blood with the following results :

Cases examined	Cases positive	Percentage of detection	Total articles examined	No. of articles in which blood was found	Percentage of detection
781	775	99.23	5,412	4,419	81.65

Out of 4,419 positive articles the following is the further division into origin of blood etc. :

Total Positive articles	Human blood	Disintegrated	Birds blood	Animal blood
4,419	3,918	501	..	..

*Blood Grouping.*—Blood grouping was required to be done in 775 cases with 4,419 articles. Grouping was reported in 187 cases with 253 articles. The following is the break-up of the results :

Group	Cases	Articles
A	59	77
B	63	86
AB	2	3
O	63	87
Total :	187	253

*Hair Examination.*—Out of the cases received for blood examination, the hair examination was done in 3 cases with the following results :

No <sub>s</sub> of cases	No. of articles	Remarks
3	5	2 cases were received for comparison of hair; both the cases were found to be comparable. 1 case was examined for human origin.

*Rape Cases.*—69 cases with 243 articles were examined for semen and blood in rape cases. 57 cases with 135 articles were positive either for semen or for blood or both.



Only semen was reported in 12 cases with 21 articles.

Only blood was reported in 33 cases with 77 articles.

Blood and semen were reported in 12 cases with 37 articles.

Out of 114 articles which were examined for blood 81 articles were found to be stained with human blood and in 33 articles blood was disintegrated.

Blood grouping was done in 45 cases with 114 articles. Blood grouping was reported in 3 cases.

*Un-natural Offence Cases.*—No Un-natural offence cases were received during the year 1970.

*Abortion Cases.*—No cases were received during the year under review.

### Miscellaneous Medico-Legal Section

*Miscellaneous Examination like Narcotics, Chemical Manures, Mineral Oils, Acids and General Analysis.*—50 cases with 209 articles were examined in the section including samples analysed for Government Hospital, Industries Department and private parties.

*Examination of Articles in Explosives, Country Bombs, Lead in Gun Shot Injuries, Dust, Firewood, Paint, Glass, Clothing and Textile Material, etc.*—85 cases with 306 articles were received in this section for analysis and opinion. The samples were analysed and reported as per the letters of advice from the concerned departments and courts.

### Drugs and Chemicals

In the year under report 40 drug samples were analysed and reported as of standard quality and 29 samples were declared as sub-standard on analysis. Of the above 609 samples analysed and reported, 41 samples were official preparations and 28 samples were patent and proprietary medicines.

Apart from the samples of drugs referred to above which were analysed under the Drugs Act, 19 cases were analysed under Chemicolegal and private category.

### Administrator-General and Official Trustee

The Administrator-General is a statutory figure appointed by the Government to carry out the provisions of law relating to the succession generally of persons who die leaving properties within the State limits of Andhra Pradesh. The Official Trustee is also a statutory figure having State-wide jurisdiction and is appointed by the Government to carry out certain duties relating to certain trust estates the management of which is committed to him mainly either by private parties or by courts of law under the Official Trustees Act.

*Applications for Grant of Administration Certificates.*—One of the main duties of the Administrator General of Andhra Pradesh is to grant Administration Certificates under sections 29 and 30 of the Administrator-General Act, 1963 (Central Act 45 of 1963). During the period about

80 applications for grant of Administration Certificates were received and 66 Administration Certificates were granted and a sum of about Rs. 3,457.65 was collected by way of Administration Certificate Fee etc., and credited to the Government.

A sum of Rs. 180.32 was collected by way of Administrator-General's Commission and the same was also credited to the Government.

The audit of the accounts of the Administrator-General of Andhra Pradesh for the year 1969 was completed and the audit report revealed that the office accounts were satisfactory. The audit of the accounts of the Official Trustee of Andhra Pradesh is awaited. A sum of Rs. 101.75 was collected by way of Official Trustee's Commission for the year and the same was credited to the Government.

### Arms and Explosives

*Arms Act, 1959.*—The Old Arms Act, 1878 was repealed and the new Arms Act, 1959 was passed to liberalise the issue of licences to the public and to reduce inconveniences to the barest minimum. The new Arms Act, 1959 together with the rules framed thereunder were brought into force with effect from 1st October, 1962. Licences for pistols, revolvers and rifles are being issued by the District Magistrate, without the prior permission of the Government. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Taluk Magistrate are also empowered to issue licences for guns for crop protection.

*The Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884).*—The Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884) and the Explosives Rules, 1940 framed thereunder were published by the Government of India, Department of Labour in Notification No. 1217 (1), dated 30th November, 1940.

Licences under the Indian Explosives Act and the Rules framed thereunder are being issued by the District Magistrates or the Commissioner of Police, as the case may be.

*The Poisons Act.*—The Hyderabad Poisons Act, 1322 Fasli has been repealed by the Poisons (Amendment) Act, 1938 and the Central Poisons Act, 1919 stands extended to the Telangana region also. The Poisons (Amendment) Act, 1958 has been republished in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette, dated 29th January, 1959. Thus the Central Poisons Act, 1919 has come into force in the Telangana region also.

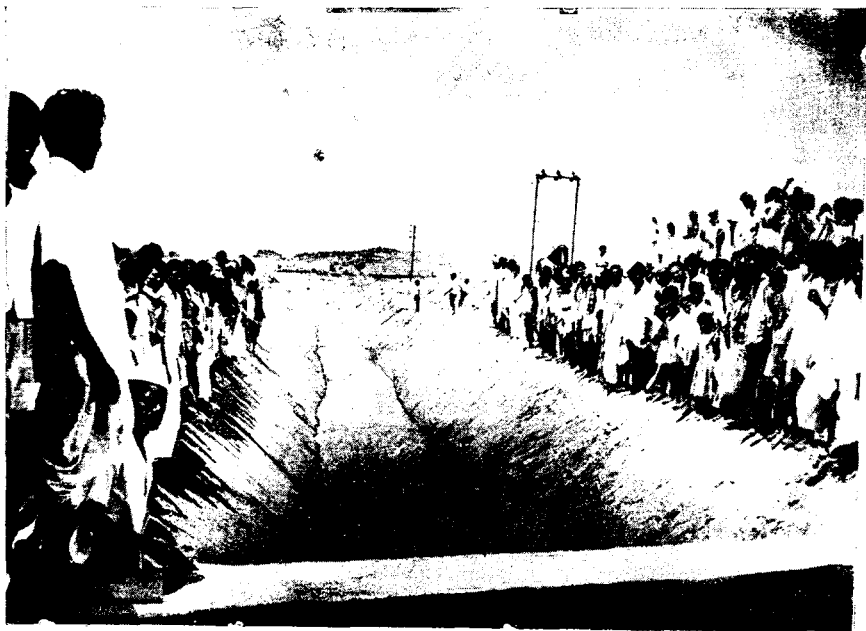
Instead of auctioning the sale rights of the poisons, as was done in the Telangana region under the Hyderabad Poisons Act, 1322 Fasli, the District Collectors are authorised to issue licences to suitable persons under the provisions of the Central Poisons Act and the Rules made thereunder.

*Statement showing the Number of Cases disposed of and the Percentage of Detection under the Total Cognizable Crime and the various Heads of Grave Crime for the Year 1969-70 & 1970-71*

Sl. No.	Head of Crime	Cases disposed of		Cases convicted		Percentage of detection	
		1969-70	1970-71	1969-70	1970-71	1969-70	1970-71
1.	Total Cognizable Crime (i.e.) I.P.C. cases	20,992	29,765	13,851	14,476	65.9	69.7
2.	Murder	524	506	282	208	44.3	41.1
3.	Dacoity	53	109	18	33	33.9	30.2
4.	Robbery	74	73	36	33	48.6	45.2
5.	House-Breaking	3,852	3,356	2,481	2,212	64.4	65.9
6.	Thefts (Ordinary)	6,962	6,756	4,947	4,868	71.3	72.1
7.	Cattle Thefts	515	435	387	343	75.1	78.8
	Total Grave Crime } Total of Col. 2 } to 7 }	11,980	11,235	8,121	7,692	67.8	68.4



INAUGURATION OF LIFT IRRIGATION SCHEME BY SRI M. T. RAJU, I. C. S.,  
CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT AT VEERARAGHAVAPURAM, MEHA-  
BOOBNAGAR DISTRICT, ON 4TH JULY, 1970



LIFT IRRIGATION SCHEME

## CHAPTER IX PLANNING

### Review of the Annual Plan

The Government of India approved a Plan of Rs. 80.06 crores with a Central assistance of Rs. 43.56 crores for the year 1970-71. However, having regard to the inevitable commitments, the State Government approved a Plan of Rs. 84.56 crores. Subsequently, items which were not being included in the Plan in the past such as, loans from the Life Insurance Corporation for Housing and Water Supply Scheme in the Municipalities Reserve Bank of India Loans etc., were included in the Plan. As a result of this, the Plan outlay for 1970-71 had increased to Rs. 86.91 crores. Against this provision, the total expenditure incurred in the State for the year 1970-71 was Rs. 86.99 crores forming 100.1% of the provision.

The following table gives the provision and expenditure during 1970-71 under each major head of development :

Major Head	Annual Plan 1970-71		[Rs. in lakhs]
	Revised Provision	Expenditure	% of Expendi- ture to revised provision
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Agricultural Pro-grammes	1,087.06	1,075.69	99.0
2. Co-operation and Community Development	306.07	300.65	98.2
3. Irrigation :			
(i) Nagarjunasagar Project	1,020.00	1,020.00	100.0
(ii) Major and Medium Irrigation	1,113.88	1,103.30	99.1
4. Power	3,600.00	3,809.10	105.8
5. Industries and Mining	378.76	325.92	86.1
6. Transport and Communications	235.00	198.78	84.6
7. Social Services	945.93	863.12	91.2
8. Miscellaneous	4.00	1.99	49.8
Total :	8,690.70	8,698.62	100.1

The physical targets and achievements under each item are as follows :

*Agricultural Production.*—The provision under this head for the year under review was Rs 123.01; and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 121.97 lakhs.

Under the high yielding varieties programme the area covered during 1970-71 was 16.06 lakh acres against the target of 20.28 lakhs acres. The area covered under other improved varieties during the year was 3.20 lakh acres against the target of 3.00 lakh acres, exceeding the target by 0.20 lakh acres.

*Seed distribution.*—The quantity of improved seed of high yielding varieties distributed in the State during 1970-71 was 22,771 tonnes against the target of 26,255 tonnes. In regard to other improved seeds the distribution had exceeded the target of 3,367 tonnes by 100 tonnes.

*Fertilisers distribution.*—The quantity of Nitrogenous fertilisers, in terms of Ammonium Sulphate distributed in the State was 10.41 lakhs tonnes against the target of 14 lakhs tonnes.

Against the target of 3.54 lakh tonnes for distribution of urban compost, 3.10 lakh tonnes were distributed during the year.

*Plant Protection measures.*—The total area covered under Plant Protection measures in the State was 181.50 lakh acres exceeding the target fixed by 1,50,000 acres.

*Minor Irrigation.*—The Minor Irrigation schemes were under control of the Chief Engineer (Minor Irrigation), Planning and Co-operation Department, Director, Ground Water Department, Chief Engineer (Panchayati Raj) and Registrar of Co-operative Societies. The provision made for all these departments was Rs. 506.48 lakhs and the expenditure incurred during 1970-71 was Rs. 489.70 lakhs. An area of 57,061 acres under Chief Engineer (Minor Irrigation) was stabilised besides creation of 46,275 acres of additional ayacut.

464 Agricultural implements were distributed in the State by the Agro-Industries Corporation and 304 power tillers were installed by the Agro-Subsidiaries Limited. Tubewells (drinking as well as irrigation) to the extent of 737 were sunk.

The provision for Minor Irrigation under Chief Engineer (Panchayati Raj) was Rs. 36.07 lakhs and the entire expenditure was incurred upto the end of 1970-71. Against an area of 11,000 acres proposed to be stabilised, 5,500 acres were stabilised by the end of 1970-71.

The achievements under Minor Irrigation schemes of the Co-operative Department consisted of sanction of loans for 3,048 tubewells, construction of 17,145 ordinary wells, and for purchasing of 3,504 oil engines and 4,083 electric motor pumpsets.

*Soil Conservation.*—The provision for soil conservation for the year under review was Rs. 58.84 lakhs. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 56.30 lakhs. Soil conservation measures on agricultural lands were undertaken over an area of 1,78,140 acres. The entire physical target of raising 12 acres of coffee plantations in Coastal Andhra, was also achieved besides maintenance of 1,183 acres of old plantations, under forest sector.

*Development of ayacuts.*—This is a composite head of development with an integrated approach by various departments concerned for the overall development of the ayacut area. The total provision under this head for all the departments was Rs. 182.86 lakhs against which an expenditure of Rs. 199.66 lakhs was incurred.

The allocation for Director of Agriculture under this head was Rs. 9.05 lakhs and the expenditure incurred by the end of 1970-71 was Rs. 7.53 lakhs. The work of formation of ayacut roads in project areas was being attended to by the Chief Engineer (Major Irrigation and General). The provision made for this purpose was Rs. 29.45 lakhs and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 31.65 lakhs. The provision made for Board of Revenue for Ayacut Development schemes was Rs. 42.00 lakhs. Against this, the expenditure incurred upto March, 1971 was Rs. 59.38 lakhs. Under Nagarjunasagar Project the entire area of 11.74 lakh acres under right canal and 8.80 lakh acres under left canal was localised except 65,000 acres under right bank and 52,000 acres under left bank. The actual work-load on hand for acquisition of land for field channels for 1970-71 was 1,624 acres. The achievement was 397 acres. The cumulative achievement to the end of March, 1971 during 1970-71 was 241 miles of field channels under right bank canals and 348 miles under left bank canals. Under Pochampad, the excavation of all the wet channels for 26,500 acres ayacut was completed. Out of 466 kms. length of field channels, 350 kms. length of field channels was completed. All the localisation work was completed upto Manair river.

The expenditure incurred on development of ayacuts by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies was Rs. 93.24 lakhs. Under this programme long-term loans to farmers were issued to the extent of Rs. 85.63 crores.

### **Animal Husbandry**

The provision for Animal Husbandry for the year under review was Rs. 38.82 lakhs. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 34.31 lakhs (88.4%). The various animal husbandry schemes started during the earlier years had been continued.

*Dairying and Milk Supply.*—A sum of Rs. 61.71 lakhs provided for dairying and milk supply schemes against which an amount of Rs. 62.11 lakhs was spent during the year under review.

Milk cooling centres at Ramabhadrapuram, Medak and Bheemadole were commissioned. Equipment at a cost of Rs. 1.00 lakh for converting a coal-fired boiler at milk powder factory, Vijayawada into oil-fired one was purchased. For installing a Baby Food Unit at the above factory to undertake the manufacture of by-products like whole milk powder, baby foods, etc., machinery to the extent of Rs. 1.25 lakhs was purchased. Milk chilling centres at Angalajunduru and Kolluru were commissioned.

Supply of milk to Madras from Vijayawada was effected during 1970-71. The present handling capacity of supply of milk per day of the various dairies was as follows :

Vijayawada 72,460 litres, Rajahmundry 7,525 litres, Nellore 3,315 litres, Visakhapatnam 6,200 litres, Chittoor 3,253 litres, Hyderabad 60,000 litres and Warangal 1,800 litres.

### **Forest**

A sum of Rs. 48.23 lakhs was provided for Forestry Schemes against which the expenditure incurred was Rs. 48.35 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 5.50 lakhs was spent on the maintenance of the Zoological Gardens at Hyderabad. Teak Plantations over an extent of 6,654 acres, Casuarina over an area of 1,755 acres, Bursera over an area of 50 acres red sanders on 25 acres and 6,216 acres of quick growing species were raised during the year 1970-71.

### **Fisheries**

The expenditure incurred on fishery schemes in the State was Rs. 40.57 lakhs as against the provision of Rs. 42.16 lakhs. During the year 27 boats were mechanised and fingerlings were distributed to an extent of 105 lakh numbers. Inland fish to an extent of 78 tonnes and marine fish to an extent of 160 tonnes was sold. Loans were advanced to fishermen co-operatives to the tune of Rs. 1.38 lakhs.

### **Warehousing and Marketing**

The Marketing Department undertakes different schemes for improvement of regulated markets, promoting grading in agricultural products, educating the growers in better methods of marketing, technical training, export promotion and market intelligence. A sum of Rs. 2.85 lakhs was provided for schemes of Marketing Department against which an expenditure of Rs. 2.18 lakhs was incurred.

### **Co-operation**

As against the target of Rs. 42 crores for the year 1970-71 for issue of short-term and medium term loans the achievement was Rs. 25 crores. The shortfall in the issue of short-term and medium-term loans was due to poor progress in the collection of overdues by the Co-operative Central Banks and also due to lack of internal resources.

In order to strengthen the liquidity of the weak Co-operative Central Banks in the State, the Government sanctioned during 1970-71 a long-term loan of Rs. 45.85 lakhs.

### **Community Development Programme**

Under the Community Development Programme against the provision of Rs. 141.08 lakhs released to the various Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samithis for carrying out the various activities under the programme, a sum of Rs. 138.98 lakhs was spent by the end of the year under review.

### **Nagarjunasagar Project**

The provision made for the Nagarjunasagar Project in 1970-71 was Rs. 10.20 crores and the entire amount was spent during the year.

An additional irrigation potential of 21,000 acres was created under Left Canal during the year bringing the cumulative irrigation potential created under the Left Canal was 2,51,000 acres. Under the Right Canal the additional irrigation potential created during the year was 38,000 acres, the cumulative potential created being 7,15,000 acres.

### **Major and Medium Irrigation**

The provision made for Major and Medium Irrigation (excluding Pochampad Project) in the year 1970-71 was Rs. 513.88 lakhs and the



expenditure incurred upto end of March, 1971 was Rs. 503.30 lakhs. Against the target of 13,600 acres fixed for additional irrigation potential for the State the additional potential created upto end of March, 1971 was 19,600 acres.

### Pochampad Project

The allotment made for this project in the normal Plan during 1970-71 was Rs. 6.00 crores and this was fully spent. A further sum of Rs. 1.00 crore from Telangana surpluses and another Rs. one crore from Government of India under non-Plan were provided during the course of the year. By the end of March, 1971 an expenditure of Rs. 7.99 crores was incurred. The total cumulative expenditure to the end of March, 1971 was estimated to be Rs. 27.13 crores. By the end of July, 1970 a gross irrigation potential of 41,127 acres was created.

### Power

The Plan provision for Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board Works in Power Sector was Rs. 3,130.00 lakhs and the expenditure incurred to the end of March, 1971 was Rs. 3,356.34 lakhs.

During the year 1970-71, the following trunk transmission lines and major sub-stations were constructed and put into operation : (a) Kothagudem-Gunadala 220 K.V. Line, (b) Chittoor-Renigunta 132 K.V. Line, (c) Gooty-Dharmavaram 132 K.V. Line, (d) Ramagundam-Pochampad 132 K.V. Line, (e) Chittoor 220 and 132 K. V. Sub-station, (f) Cuddapah 220 K. V. Sub-station, (g) Kurnool 132 K. V. Station (h) Dharmavaram 132 K. V. Sub-station, (i) Pochampad 132 K. V. Sub-station, (j) Peddapuram 132 Sub K. V. Sub-station, (k) Ongole 132 K. V. Sub-station, (l) Renigunta 132 K. V. Sub-station.

During the year 1970-71, a total of 950 villages and 16 hamlets were electrified additionally under Plan and non-Plan programmes.

Under Government works, two schemes included in the Plan are : Andhra Pradesh share of Balimela Dam and Andhra Pradesh Power House Works and investigation of new schemes. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 120 lakhs was earmarked for 1970-71.

Against this an amount of Rs. 102.76 lakhs was spent by the end of March, 1971. During the year 1970-71 investigations were completed and draft project reports were prepared for the following Hydro-Electric Projects : (1) Kuntala Hydro-Electric Scheme, (2) Pochampad Hydro-Electric Scheme, (3) Thungabhadra Project High Level Canal, and (4) Upper Krishna Hydro-Electric Scheme.

The entire provision made for Srisailem Hydro-Electric Project for 1970-71 of 350.00 lakhs was spent.

### Large and Medium Industries

The provision made for Large and Medium Industries in the State for 1970-71 was Rs. 166.00 lakhs. Against this the expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 125.53 lakhs.

A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs was contributed to Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation and another sum of Rs. 15 lakhs was placed at the disposal of Andhra Pradesh State Export Import Corporation during the year under review.

### **Mineral Development**

A sum of Rs. 2.48 lakhs was spent by the Director of Mines and Geology in the State against the provision of Rs. 2.79 lakhs towards survey works in Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada and for mineral survey and exploration drilling for barytes and other activities connected with mineral development in the State.

The entire amount of Rs. 7.50 lakhs invested by Government towards the share in the Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation was utilised by the Corporation by the end of March, 1971.

### **Small Scale Industries**

The provision made for small scale industries industrial estates, coir industry, handicrafts, leather industry, industrial co-operatives khadi and village industries and Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation for 1970-71 was Rs. 53.65 lakhs against which the expenditure incurred upto March 1971 was Rs. 43.11 lakhs.

During the period under review, there were 20 conventional industrial estates and 15 assisted private industrial estates in the State.

The Coir Goods Factory at Narasapur, West Godavari district produced goods worth Rs. 0.81 lakh and sold Rs. 0.77 lakh by the end of March, 1971.

The Model Leather Goods Unit, Vijayawada produced goods to the value of Rs. 2.24 lakhs and sold goods to the extent of Rs. 2.09 lakhs during the year 1970-71.

### **Handlooms**

The entire provision of Rs. 66.32 lakhs made for various handlooms and sericulture schemes for the year 1970-71 was spent during the period under review. Handloom development schemes were being implemented through Weavers Co-operative Societies or Co-operative Central Banks.

### **Roads and Transport**

The road programmes are being implemented by the Chief Engineer (Roads and Buildings) and the Chief Engineer (Panchayati Raj). The provision for roads in 1970-71 for the State was Rs. 165.00 lakhs and the expenditure incurred by the end of March, 1971 was Rs. 180.35 lakhs.

The provision under transport for capital expenditure of the Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation for 1970-71 was Rs. 54.00 lakhs. The expenditure incurred against this provision by the end of March, 1971 was Rs. 13.28 lakhs.

### **General Education**

The provision made for General Education for 1970-71 was Rs. 218.09 lakhs and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 189.18 lakhs.

### **Technical Education**

The provision earmarked for Technical Education schemes during 1970-71 was Rs. 25.00 lakhs and the expenditure incurred till March, 1971 was Rs. 24.60 lakhs.

The Director of Archaeology and Museums spent fully the provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh earmarked to his Department of the various schemes under his control during the year.

### Medical

The expenditure incurred on modern medicine schemes during 1970-71 was Rs. 55.44 lakhs against the Plan provision of Rs. 56.37 lakhs.

All the schemes sanctioned during 1969-70 have been continued. The thirty-bedded taluk Headquarters Hospital at Ongole was upgraded into a seventy-five bedded district headquarters hospital, consequent on the formation of Ongole district. Improvements with regard to buildings and purchase of equipment for Government General Hospital Kunrool, Sri Venkateswara Medical College, Tirupathi, Government Headquarters Hospital, Anantapur and Government Hospital, Markapur were made. Two T. B. Clinics upgraded into District T. B. Clinics in each of the three regions were continued. One leprosy control centre and one subsidiary centre in Coastal Andhra and Telangana were continued. In six existing Government Medical Colleges and 2 private medical colleges 850 and 300 annual admissions were made, respectively.

### Indian Medicine

The provision for Indian Medicine Department for 1970-71 was Rs. 0.83 lakh and the expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 0.72 lakh. The schemes sanctioned during the earlier years have been continued.

### Public Health

Against the provision of Rs. 25.49 lakhs earmarked for 1970-71, the expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 22.86 lakhs. In the Auxiliary and Health personnel programme 200 candidates were trained. Construction of 8 Primary Health Centres buildings were completed and two new Primary Health Centres were opened.

### Urban Water Supply

The Urban Water Supply Schemes were being operated by Chief Engineer (Public Health) and Chief Engineer (Roads and Buildings). The provision made for Chief Engineer (Public Health) during 1970-71 was Rs. 49.00 lakhs and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 21.00 lakhs. During the year only spill-over schemes were taken up (except the Water Supply Scheme in Markapur) which were only improvements to the already existing water supply system. The Chief Engineer (Roads and Buildings) Buildings Branch was incharge of two schemes, Improvement of Hyderabad Water Works and Manjira Water Supply Scheme. Out of the provisions of Rs. 30.00 lakhs earmarked for these two schemes, an amount of Rs. 29.95 lakhs was spent by the end of March, 1971.

### Rural Water Supply

The amount made available to Rural Water Supply *i.e.*, piped water supply and simple wells schemes for 1970-71 was Rs. 159.75 lakhs. The entire provision was spent in the State on the scheme. Under the piped water supply scheme 11 villages with a population of 55,000 were covered, while during the same period under simple wells schemes 1,150 villages with a population of 5.75 lakhs were covered.

### Housing

The provision for various housing schemes in the Plan for 1970-71 was Rs. 186.44 lakhs. The expenditure incurred during the year under review was about Rs. 173.52 lakhs. The Andhra Pradesh Housing Board spent the entire amount of Rs. 3.75 lakhs and the targeted construction of 30 low-income group houses was achieved.

### Welfare Schemes

*Welfare of Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes.*—The expenditure incurred on the schemes for welfare of Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes during 1970-71 was Rs. 21.55 lakhs. Pre-matric stipends and scholarships were issued to 734 students in the State against the target of 800. The 29 Government hospitals started earlier were continued during the year under review. 7 Government hostels for economically Backward Classes in the State were functioning.

*Welfare of Schedule Tribes.*—The provision made for Scheduled Tribes for 1970-71 was Rs. 124.65 lakhs and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 124.62 lakhs.

6 Ashram schools are continued. Books, slates and clothing were supplied to 2,500 students. Houses were constructed for 304 families of Yerukulas, Yanadis and Sugalis. Drinking water wells were dug for 53 families and 252 plough bullocks were supplied to these families during the year 1970-71.

*Social Welfare.*—The expenditure incurred under Social Welfare schemes during 1970-71 was Rs. 2.95 lakhs. Under Director of Women's Welfare, 2 children homes and 5 creches were continued. The orphanage under the Social Welfare Department at Warangal was continued.

*Craftsmen Training and Labour Welfare.*—The provision made for Craftsmen Training and Labour Welfare schemes in Andhra Pradesh for 1970-71 was Rs. 10.30 lakhs against which the expenditure incurred was Rs. 5.94 lakhs.

### Urban Development

The amount provided to the Director of Town Planning for Urban Development schemes during 1970-71 was Rs. 17.88 lakhs and against this the expenditure incurred was Rs. 17.03 lakhs. The preparation of Master Plans for Ongole and Mancherial towns were taken up and that for Nizamabad and Kothagudem were under progress.

Against the provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs earmarked to Director of Municipal Administration, an expenditure of Rs. 9.60 lakhs was incurred for undertaking remunerative schemes such as construction of markets, shops, stalls, slaughtershouses etc.

### Statistics

A sum of Rs. 0.70 lakh was spent on Plan schemes during 1970-71 in the State— Rs. 0.33 lakh in Coastal Andhra, Rs. 0.14 lakh in Rayalaseema and Rs. 0.23 lakh in Telangana.

### Publicity

A sum of Rs. 0.67 lakh was spent on publicity schemes in the State. One projector and 5 record-players were purchased during the year

through Director General of Supplies and Disposals. The projector was allotted to Srikakulam to intensify the publicity in the agency areas. A total number of 882 exhibitions were arranged by the Field Officers in the districts and a total number of 5.37 lakhs of persons visited these exhibitions.

### Rural Works Programme in Andhra Pradesh

As part of efforts to change the landscape of the chronically drought-affected areas in the country a massive Plan of Rs. 100 crore four-year programme—Rural Works Programme has been taken up in 54 districts all over the country. The programme is being implemented in five districts of Andhra Pradesh, viz., Mahboobnagar, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Chittoor. The package of programmes taken up under the scheme includes Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation, Afforestation and Communications which will provide the much needed infra-structure for agricultural production and also prepare the ground for introduction of dry farming practices by increasing the moisture retentivity of the soils in drought prone areas

Though the sanction for the schemes was received only in September, 1970, the Rural Works Programme was put on ground in all the five districts by late 1970. The funds allocated and the expenditure incurred during 1970-71 as is follows:

[Rs. in lakhs]		
<i>Name of the District</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
Mahboobnagar	35.00	12.77
Chittoor	59.79	40.74
Anantapur	61.61	52.04
Cuddapah	59.48	33.08
Kurnool	68.76	49.29
Total :	284.64	187.92

### Telangana Development Committee and Plan Implementation Committee

The Telangana Development Committee at Ministerial level and the Plan Implementation Committee at official level constituted in April, 1969 in pursuance of the Eight-Point Programme announced by the Prime Minister in her statement made in the Lok Sabha on 11th September, 1969 regarding Telangana continued to function during the year. The Plan Implementation Committee met twice during the year on the 18th June, 1970 and the 4th June, 1970 and its reports were submitted to the Prime Minister and to the Chief Minister. The Telangana Development Committee met on the 4th January, 1971.

*Special Telangana Development Schemes 1970-71.*— During 1970-71 a special allotment of Rs. 9.00 crores was made for the accelerated development of Telangana region from the special assistance being given by the Government of India. A significant departure during 1970-71, from the previous year was that there was no allotment of Rs. 1.00 crore for each district. Instead, scheme-wise allotment had been made based on the recommendations of the sub-committee on Development of

Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee. Consequent on certain surrenders and diversion of funds proposed by the departments and due to revalidation of Rs. 6.12 lakhs representing unspent balances of 1969-70, the original outlay had been revised. Including Rs. 1.00 crore special assistance provided for Pochampad Project, the revised outlay was Rs. 965.32 lakhs. The allotment made under each head of development and the expenditure incurred is given in the following statement.

SPECIAL TELANGANA DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES  
1970-71

*Statement showing the Revised Outlay and Expenditure*

Sl. No	Scheme	Revised Outlay	[Rs. in lakhs]	
			Expenditure including release of grants/loans till March, 71	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
1.	Rural Electrification	.. 300.00	300.00	300.00
2.	Pochampad Project	.. 100.00	100.00	100.00
3.	Nizamsagar Project	.. 10.00	10.00	10.49
4.	Minor Irrigation-Spill-over Minor Irrigation—New Schemes	.. 83.14	79.39	79.39
5.	Roads (P.W.D.) - Spillover	.. 25.00	22.36	22.36
6.	Water Supply Schemes in Municipalities	.. 8.00	8.00	8.00
7.	Protected Water Supply Schemes in old Town Committees (Spill-over)	.. 90.00	90.00	90.00
8.	Grants to Municipalities for Water Supply Schemes (Spill-over works of 1969-70)	.. 0.96	0.96	0.96
9.	Water Supply Scheme-Nirmal Municipality	1.00	1.00	1.00
10.	Road Schemes—Zilla Parishads	.. 130.00	130.00	130.00
11.	Minor Irrigation (Panchayati Raj)	.. 15.00	15.00	15.00
12.	Soil Conservation	.. 20.00	18.69	18.69
13.	Milk Schemes	.. 26.08	24.98	24.98
14.	Tribal Welfare	.. 50.00	47.36	47.36
15.	Harijan Welfare	.. 22.50	22.50	22.50
16.	Women and Child Welfare	.. 5.00	2.31	2.31
17.	Share capital contribution to the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Housing Societies Federation	.. 2.00	2.00	2.00
18.	Assistance to Weak Co-operative Central Banks	.. 13.00	13.00	13.00

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
19.	Homoeopathic Hospital, Hyderabad	.. 1.40	0.68
20.	Construction of District headquarters hospital buildings at Adilabad and Nizamabad	.. 2.50	2.19
21.	Construction of Hostel Buildings for Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal	.. 5.00	5.00
22.	Hospital Buildings (Spill-over Works of 1969-70)	.. 0.92	1.06
23.	Equipment to Gandhi Medical College	.. 1.56	1.53
24.	Starting of Post-Graduate Course for Teachers	.. 4.00	4.00
25.	Construction of School Buildings in Municipal Areas (Spill-over of 1969-70).	.. 1.76	1.65
26.	Post-Graduate Centre, Warangal	.. 5.00	5.00
27.	Grants-in-aid to Zilla Parishads for Completion of incomplete school buildings for girls	.. 9.00	2.69
28.	Azamjahi Mills	.. 32.00	32.00
29.	Supply of Nylon nets to Fishermen in Telangana	.. 0.50	..
Total :		965.32	943.84
		-----	97.8%

#### Planning and Development Board for Rayalaseema

The Planning and Development Board for Rayalaseema continued to function during the year under report.

The Board met once and the Executive Committee of the Board met five times during the year. During its sittings the Board has considered the allocations to be made under the Special Development Programmes for 1971-72 for which a special allocation of Rs. 4 crores was made by the Government. They reviewed the progress of the schemes not only under special development for 1970-71, but also the normal Plan schemes as also special schemes like Rural Works Programme. The preparation of a Master Plan for Rayalaseema was in progress during the year under report.

#### Bureau of Economics and Statistics

During 1970-71 the Bureau of Economics and Statistics as a centralised agency of the State Government for collection of statistics relating to the various sectors of the economy, continued collection, compilation and analysis of data on seasonal conditions, area and production of crops irrigation, land utilisation, community development, industries, wholesale and retail prices, labour etc.

In the year under review, the Bureau completed the Socio-Economic Surveys of 24th round of the National Sample Survey and has taken up similar enquiries under the 25th round, which also covers non-registered distributive trade. The scheme sanctioned under the State Plan for conducting fresh family income and expenditure surveys among the industrial workers at the Visakhapatnam, Rajahmundry, Adoni, Warangal, Kagaznagar and Shakkarnagar, and for compilation of index numbers with a more recent base was continued.

The Centrally sponsored schemes for conducting assessment surveys for determining the spread and yield rates of high yielding varieties in cultivators fields and the extent of adoption of improved practices such as application of fertilisers, plant protection etc., was continued during the kharif and rabi seasons of the year 1970-71 in the selected districts. The Centrally sponsored schemes for collection of statistics on small-scale industries was also continued during the year. Listing of all small-scale factory units, employing five or more workers but not registered under the Factories Act, in the urban areas of the State was completed, and Pilot surveys for conducting the detailed surveys were also completed. Towards the end of the year 1970-71, the Government of India have sanctioned the Centrally sponsored scheme viz., World Agricultural Census-Pilot Studies which were conducted in select areas.

Besides the above items, the Bureau has completed the survey of land-holdings in the selected districts of Srikakulam, Cuddapah and Nalgonda.

The following are the important publications issued by the Bureau during the year under review :

1. Season and Crop Report 1968-69.
2. Quarterly Economic and Statistical Bulletin (January-March, 1971).
3. Hand-Book of Statistics of Andhra Pradesh, 1969-70.
4. Annual Survey of Industries, 1965.
5. Basic Statistics relating to the Economy of Andhra Pradesh for 1950-51 to 1968-69.
6. Fact Book on Manpower in Andhra Pradesh, Volume III, 1970.
7. Report on Sample Survey for the Correct Estimation of Area and Yield of Coconuts in Andhra Pradesh for 1969-70.
8. Statistical Abstract of Andhra Pradesh, 1969.
9. An Economic and Functional Classification of the Budgetary Transactions of the Government of Andhra Pradesh for 1969 70.





MEETING OF INFORMAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE STATE  
LEGISLATORS FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ON PANCHAYATI RAJ  
HELD ON 4TH MAY, 1970

## CHAPTER X

### PANCHAYATI RAJ

#### Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samithis

With the enactment of the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Act, 1959 the Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads became statutory bodies in the State with specific powers and functions vested in them. The Panchayat Samithis and the Zilla Parishads discharge their responsibilities through the seven (eight in case of some) Standing Committees. The Gram Panchayats have their own financial resources by way of levy of taxes, fees, etc., in addition to the grants-in-aid given by the State Government. The main source of income is the Government's grants-in-aid for the Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samithis. With these grants the Panchayati Raj institutions are undertaking various development programmes including Community Development Programme. The works undertaken by Zilla Parishads or Panchayat Samithis are mostly executed through the Gram Panchayats. Prior to 1964, there were 20 Zilla Parishads, 448 Panchayati Samithis and over 15,000 Gram Panchayats. On the recommendation of the High Power Committee headed by Sri M. P. Pai, I.C.S. (Retired) the Government reorganised the blocks in the State and reduced them from 448 to 321 blocks. The classification of blocks as Stage-I, Stage-II and Post-Stage-II was also abolished and a new criteria for categorisation of blocks on the basis of economic conditions as Ordinary, Advanced, Backward and Tribal was accepted. On the basis of the above categorisation of blocks, funds are being released on the following pattern :

- (i) Ordinary block—Rs. 1 per head.
- (ii) Advanced block—Rs. 0.75 per head.
- (iii) Backward block—Rs. 1.25 per head.
- (iv) Tribal block—Rs. 2 per head.

Similarly, the Committee constituted by the State Congress Legislature Party headed by Sri J. Vengal Rao made several recommendations for the reorganisation of the Panchayati Raj institutions. The important recommendations of the committee are :

- (1) to reorganise block territories so as to make them coterminous with revenue tehsils.
- (2) to reduce the number of Standing Committees.
- (3) to abolish Zilla Development Boards which were constituted by the State Government on the recommendations of the report of the committee headed by Sri M. T. Raju, I.C.S. (Retired) and to entrust the responsibilities of the Zilla Development Boards to the Zilla Parishads.
- (4) to keep all district level officers directly under the Zilla Parishad, etc.

These recommendations were under consideration of the Government during the period under report.

*Gramasevaka Training Centres.*—There are 5 permanent Gramasevakas Training Centres in the State located at Samalkot, Bapatla, Srikalahasti and Rajendranagar, to train the village level workers to do extension work in the rural areas.

Each Training Centre is headed by a Principal of the Cadre of Deputy Director of Agriculture. These Principals are assisted by subject-matter specialists in Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Co-operation etc., who are drafted from normal departments concerned. There are two Home Science Wings in the State to train Gramasevikas, one at Samalkot attached to the Gramasevakas Training Centre, Samalkot and the other at Rajendranagar attached to the Gramasevakas Training Centre, Rajendranagar. Each Home Science Wing (Gramasevikas Training Centre) is headed by a Chief Instructress and she is assisted by two to three Assistant Instructresses in various subjects. Besides, there is adequate ministerial staff in all these centres.

The instructional staff are being sent periodically for various training courses, refresher training, etc., conducted by the Government of India to keep them fully conversant with the latest technique in extension work.

Each Gramasevakas Training Centre is having its own Agricultural Farm, Dairy Unit, Poultry Unit and Audio-visual Section. The centres are also having adequate buildings.

The Gramasevakas Training Centres, Rajendranagar, Bapatla, Samalkot and Kalahasti are upgraded centres to impart higher training to select village level workers. The entire expenditure on this Higher Training Programme is met from the Plan budget of the State. The staff are provided with rent-free accommodation.

During the year under report, no pre-service training was conducted in the Gramasevakas Training Centres as sufficient number of village level workers are already trained. 129 village level workers completed Higher Training Course of one year duration and 27 village level workers were under training now. Further 396 village level workers and 101 Gramasevikas were imparted the refresher training of two months duration. In addition to the above courses, Youth and Women Workers Camps were also conducted at the Gramasevakas Training Centres.

The Orientation and Study Centre, Rajendranagar which was transferred by the Government of India to the control of the State Government with effect from 1st April, 1967 is being continued with Government of India non-Plan ad-hoc assistance of Rs. 1.50 lakhs per annum. During the year under review the name of the centre has been redesignated as State Institute of Community Development and Panchayati Raj. Officials and non-officials are being given training at this centre. The following training courses were conducted during 1970-71.

- (i) Job course for Block Development Officers.
- (ii) General course for officials and non-officials.
- (iii) Special course under A.N.P. (Applied Nutrition Programme).

During 1970-71, 134 officials were trained in general courses and 37 officials in A.N.P. courses in the State Institute of Community Development and Panchayati Raj.

*Applied Nutrition Programme.*—Applied Nutrition Programme is a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme and is now being implemented in 70 Panchayat Samithi Blocks in the State. The ultimate object of the A.N.P. is to help families to improve their diets which they eat in their own homes and to understand the special food needs of young children, expectant and nursing mothers. The Government of India recently communicated that they would give Central assistance of Rs. 13.60 lakhs for 40 blocks under the A.N.P. taken up from 1967-68 onwards at the rate of Rs. 34,000 per block.

*Horticulture.*—Out of the 61 A.N.P. blocks taken up upto the year 1970-71, community gardens have been established in 42 A.N.P. blocks on 3-5 acres of land. School Gardens have been established in 510 villages. In these gardens more than 2,60,000 kgs. of vegetables have been produced and 81,559 kgs. of vegetables were supplied to the feeding centres and the remaining quantity was sold to support the School Garden programme. The number of kitchen gardens established during 1970-71 was 14,722.

Two seed production centres have also been established under the Applied Nutrition Programme at Rajendranagar and Anakapalli. At the Seed Production Centre, Rajendranagar and Anakapalli, 816 kgs. and 501 kgs. of seeds were produced during 1970-71 and supplied to the A.N.P. blocks. The Plant Multiplication Centre at Kodur (Cuddapah district) is supplying fruit plants to the A.N.P. blocks.

*Poultry Development.*—Under the A.N.P. the district poultry farms at Guntur and Cuddapah were developed into Regional Poultry Farms. There are also 4 such farms at Chittoor, Saroornagar, Visakhapatnam and Patancheru. The UNICEF supplied feed millers, incubators etc., to these farms to supply poultry feed, birds etc., to the A.N.P. blocks for the establishment of block and village poultry units. A Block Poultry Unit with 200 White Leghorns was established at the headquarters of each of the 61 A.N.P. blocks. During 1970-71 eggs numbering more than 6.00 lakhs were produced and 3,82,500 eggs were issued to the Feeding Programme. The remaining eggs were sold to support poultry development.

*Fisheries Development.*—Under the Applied Nutrition Programme, Coastal Fisheries Scheme was established at Mogaltur, Avanigadda, Pallapatla, Nakkapally, Bapatla and Vetapalem. The UNICEF supplied 8 Marine Engines of 60 h.p. and boats were constructed making use of these engines. They also supplied 20,000 lb. of nylon yarn and the same was distributed to the Coastal Fisheries Block for fabrication of nets etc. According to the terms, 10% of the fish catch should be given in cash, or for the Feeding Programme. An amount of Rs. 44,000 was collected towards the 10% catch and was distributed to 31 A.N.P. blocks for purchase of dried fish, vitamin capsules etc., for feeding children. Inland fisheries was taken up in 30 A.N.P. blocks and 5,70,725 fingerlings were charged during 1970-71.

*Feeding Programme.*—School children are fed with vegetables grown in school gardens cooked with the Balavihar and Salad Oil issued to the schools under the CARE Midday Meals Programme. Fruit like pappai grown in the school gardens are supplied as feed to the school children.

30 pre-school children and 15 nursing and pregnant women in each Applied Nutrition Programme village are selected by the doctors of the Primary Health Centres and fed with the eggs produced in the Block Poultry Unit and village poultry units at 2 eggs per adult and one egg per child twice a week. In Applied Nutrition Programme Blocks wherever the inland fisheries development is taken up, the beneficiaries are fed with fish also.

*Financial Targets and Achievements during 1970-71.*—The financial targets and achievements for the year 1970-71 are given below :

<i>Head of Development</i>	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>	
	<i>Provision</i>	<i>Expendi- ture</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
37. C.D.P.N.E.S. and L. D. Works A. C. D. Projects (Plan)	141.08	138.98
57. C. D. P.N.E.S. and L.D. Works—B.N.E.S.P.—Recurring Expenditure on personnel retained on N.E.S. Pattern (Non-Plan)	454.00	453.78

#### **Panchayati Raj Engineering Department**

The Panchayati Raj Engineering Department continued to be in existence to look after the development activities undertaken by the Panchayati Raj institutions in the State. The three Superintending Engineers (Panchayati Raj) for each of the three regions of the State *viz.*, Coastal Andhra, Rayalaseema and Telangana have been supervising the work of the respective Executive Engineer (Zilla Parishads) in their circles. There has been one Executive Engineer for each of the 21 Zilla Parishads. One Executive Engineer at the State Headquarters, looking after the investigation and preparation of estimates for providing protected water supply to the rural areas sanctioned by Government of India continued to exist during the year under report. Three sub-divisions sanctioned during 1968-69 to look after the execution of major Protected Water Supply Schemes such as Kondapally, Alur and Uravakonda also continued. A new division with headquarters at Hyderabad to look after the work of digging bore-wells with the help of rigs supplied by UNICEF came into existence during the year under report.

*Works Programme.*—The department has been in charge of all works programme taken up by Zilla Parishads, Panchayat Samithis and Panchayats under the following schemes ;

1. Communication.
2. Minor Irrigation.
3. Rural Water Supply (simple wells and bore-wells).
4. Protected Water Supply for rural areas.

The achievements under the above scheme during the year under report are narrated below briefly :

*Communications.*—Under this head, works are broadly classified as “Plan Works” and “non-Plan Works.” The Plan works comprise of :

1. New works.
2. Spill-over works.
3. Road works recommended by Telangana Regional Committee which includes Special Development of Telangana.

The following schemes come under non-Plan Works :

1. Improvements to Roads in Sugarcane Areas.
2. Maintenance of Ex-District Board Roads.

The progress under each of the schemes is as follows:

### Plan Work

*New Road Works.*—During the year a sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs was provided by Government for two Zilla Parishads (*i.e.*, East Godavari and Guntur). Under Rayalaseema Development, a sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs was released to Zilla Parishads for new road works in 4 Rayalaseema districts and all the road works taken up under this scheme were in progress at the close of the year under report.

*Spill-over Road Works.*—At the commencement of first year of the Fourth Five-Year Plan the total commitment of spill-over works was about Rs. 53.00 lakhs. During 1970-71 a sum of Rs. 8.50 lakhs was released.

*Road Works recommended by Regional Committee (Special Development of Telangana).*—During Third Five-Year Plan, a programme of construction of roads in Telangana area at a cost of Rs. 675.00 at the rate of Rs. 75.00 lakhs for each Zilla Parishad was taken up. This programme attained importance under Special Development of Telangana, and the financial target was raised to Rs. 1,420.00 lakhs. The Government provided grant-in-aid to Zilla Parishads to an extent of Rs. 709.19 lakhs upto end of 1969-70 under this programme. A sum of Rs. 130 lakhs was released for this scheme. At the close of the year under report the following physical targets were achieved :

Formation of new roads	3,886 kms.
Roads metalled	738 kms.

### Non-Plan Works

*Sugarcane Cess Grant.*—A Master Plan for formation of new roads mostly feeder roads and improving the existing roads around the 19 sugar factories in the State was approved during the year under report.

A sum of Rs. 294.37 lakhs was made available to Zilla Parishads for the implementation of the above Plan upto end of 1969-70, and during 1970-71 another sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs was made available.

*Ex-District Boards Roads.*—The Zilla Parishads were vested with responsibility of maintaining about 11,130 miles of roads generally known as Ex-District Board Roads. The amount required for maintenance is

provided by Government every year. During the year the Government released a sum of Rs. 151.00 lakhs for maintenance of the roads as grant-in-aid.

During the year under report, some of the important roads, about 500 miles were taken over by Government Roads and Buildings Department for future maintenance and improvements. Similarly the Zilla Parishads have taken over equal length of roads from the control of Samithis in the State for being maintained by Zilla Parishads under the direct control of the Executive Engineers (Zilla Parishads) concerned.

### **Minor Irrigation**

*Non-Plan Work.*—This department is in charge of maintaining Minor Irrigation sources with an ayacut upto 100 acres in Telangana area and 200 acres in Andhra area. Government provide grants-in-aid to Samithis for this purpose. During the year a sum of Rs. 40.00 lakhs was released for this purpose. There are 53,817 sources under the control of Panchayat Samithis. The ayacut under these sources is 15.54 lakh acres. These sources are maintained in a cycle system. Every source would be taken up once in 5 years and during the year 10,760 number of sources were taken up for maintenance.

*Plan.*—Under Plan sector, the Panchayati Raj bodies take up Minor Irrigation sources with ayacut of 25 acres and less which are in disuse and/or breached and abandoned sources for restoration to Public Works Department standards. During the year a grant of Rs. 25.00 lakhs was released to 20 Zilla Parishads and another sum of Rs 15.00 lakhs to Rayalaseema districts under Rayalaseema Development Programme.

### **Rural Water Supply Scheme**

Under this scheme, simple wells are dug where there is acute scarcity of drinking water and where there are no facilities for safe drinking water. On 1st April, 1970, 14,410 villages are yet to be provided with water. In the year under report a sum of Rs. 49.90 (non-Plan) and Rs. 70.89 (Plan) was provided to create satisfactory supply of drinking water in 2,000 villages, and 3,000 wells in 1,500 villages were in progress to end of the year under report.

*Protected Water Supply Scheme.*—Originally the State Government have sanctioned 974 protected water-supply schemes in rural areas for investigation at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.00 crores. 12 schemes were approved during the year for execution, apart from the 260 schemes approved upto 31st March, 1970. The estimated cost of those 272 schemes is Rs. 400.00 lakhs. Of these 272 schemes 183 schemes were completed by end of 31st March, 1971. So far a sum of Rs. 220.00 lakhs was spent on 272 schemes. There remain 89 schemes which are in progress at various stages, which include major schemes such as comprehensive protected water-supply schemes (1) Aluru (Rs. 67.15 lakhs), (2) Uravakonda (Rs. 34.00 lakhs), (3) Kondapally (Rs. 19.00 lakhs). Out of the 3 comprehensive schemes, the Protected Water Supply Scheme at Kondapalli was nearing completion at a cost of Rs. 19.00 lakhs during the year with people's contribution of one lakh. Under this scheme 14 villages are being supplied with safe drinking water,

The scheme had an aid of Rs. 7.50 lakhs from UNICEF in the shape of material.

The execution of a comprehensive scheme at Uravakonda which, on completion provides drinking water for 17 villages was in full swing during the year and an expenditure of Rs. 13.00 lakhs was incurred by end of the year under report.

The other scheme at Alur in Kurnool district is designed for providing drinking water for 39 villages in a chronically drought affected area, and its execution was also in full swing during the year with total expenditure of Rs. 27.50 lakhs.

*Rigs Programme.*—As on 1st April, 1970 the number of villages to be provided drinking water facilities is 14,410 and the number of wells required 15,228.

The drinking water-supply in most of these villages has to be provided by means of deep bore-wells. The drilling of bore-wells has to be tackled by means of good rigs. Rigs of good make are not available indigenously and these have to be imported from Western countries and United States of America.

The UNICEF have so far provided 10 Nos. of imported rigs for drinking water-supply in the State. The plan of operation for utilising the rigs in the following chronically drought-affected districts has been approved by the UNICEF.

Sl. No.	Name of the District	4" dia. bore-wells		6" dia. bore-wells.	
		No. of villages	No. of bore-wells	No. of villages	No. of bore-wells
(a) <i>Works already taken up :</i>					
1.	Anantapur	600	800	..	..
2.	Kurnool	196	442	30	30
3.	Nalgonda	547	641	15	15
4.	Cuddapah	310	395	24	25
	Total :	1,653	2,278	69	70
(b) <i>Works to be taken up :</i>					
1.	Chittoor	705	1,133	36	37
2.	Guntur	243	659	98	103
3.	Hyderabad	353	572	15	15
4.	Mahbubnagar	392	689	16	16
5.	Ongole	155	329	14	14
6.	Nellore	..	..	39	40
	Total :	1,848	3,382	218	225
	Grand Total :	3,501	5,660	287	295



Out of the total number of bores 5,955 of 4" and 6" dia., the number of bores so far successfully drilled by the end of June, 1971, is 1,259—Anantapur district 807, Kurnool district 272 and Nalgonda district 180.

The number of bores yet to be drilled out of the approved plan of operation is 4,696. If these 10 rigs alone are continued, the programme will be completed by December, 1975. The UNICEF have informed that they are likely to give about 25 rigs in all or 15 more rigs in the next two years. The programme will be completed earlier depending upon the number of rigs received from time to time.

### **Gram Panchayats**

*Administrative Set-up.*—The Secretary to Government in Panchayati Raj Department continued to be the Administrative Head for Gram Panchayats at the State level and he continued to be the Commissioner of Panchayati Raj with certain executive functions.

A Zilla Parishad was constituted for Ongole district on 7th April, 1970, consequent on the creation of the new district of Ongole. The jurisdiction of certain blocks had also to be changed resulting in the re-delimitation of certain blocks in the Nellore, Guntur and Kurnool districts and consequential reconstitution of the Panchayat Samithis for those blocks. This resulted in some Gram Panchayats being transferred from the jurisdiction of one block to another. There were 15,899 Gram Panchayats in the State of which 845 were notified for the appointment of whole-time Executive Officers.

*District Panchayat Officers and Divisional Panchayat Officers.*—There are 21 District Panchayat Officers and 68 Divisional Panchayat Officers in the State.

During 1970-71, 3 Gram Panchayats in Krishna, 2 Gram Panchayats in Srikakulam and 1 Gram Panchayat in Kurnool district were bifurcated and six new Gram Panchayats were constituted.

The total number of meetings held by the Gram Panchayats under the various categories was 1,93,806 during 1970-71, as against 1,78,042 during 1969-70. The performance of Gram Panchayats in holding Gram Sabha meetings was not, however, satisfactory.

*Sarpanchas—Cessation, Removal, etc.*—During 1970-71, 19 Sarpanchas ceased to hold office for failure to convene and conduct the meetings of Gram Panchayats in a consecutive period of three months. 52 Sarpanchas were removed from office during the year for various irregularities committed by them. Motions of no-confidence were moved in 10 cases. The motions were carried in five cases resulting in the removal of Sarpanchas in those 5 cases.

### **Elections**

*Second Ordinary Elections to Gram Panchayats.*—The Second Ordinary Elections to Gram Panchayats in the State were held during the months of May and June, 1970. Elections were held in all the Gram Panchayats except in case of 709 Gram Panchayats, where the elections could not be conducted due to the stay orders of the High

Court or the non-expiry of the existing term of office etc. The elections to some of the above Panchayats were held as and when the Court vacated the stay orders or the term of members expired.

Out of 15,190 Gram Panchayats for which elections were held, the number of Gram Panchayats where election of members was unanimous was 5,607 and the number of Gram Panchayats where election of Sarpanch was unanimous was 13,809.

Poll had to be interrupted only on 15 occasions in Gram Panchayat elections in the State due to breach of peace at the polling stations. In 10 of these cases fresh polls had to be ordered and in others poll was continued and results declared. An expenditure of Rs. 71.68 lakhs was incurred on the Gram Panchayat elections.

*Casual Elections.*—Casual elections of members were held for 334 vacancies during the year. There were 12 casual vacancies in the office of Sarpanchas or Upa-Sarpanchas which were filled up.

*Office Accommodation.*—In all 3,264 Gram Panchayats have their own office buildings. During 1970-71 the Government released grants to the tune of Rs. 2,91,026.82 for construction of office buildings for Gram Panchayats. 12 new office buildings were constructed during 1970-71. 1,851 Gram Panchayats shifted their offices from rent-free to rented buildings during 1970-71

*Communications.*—The total length of the roads and streets maintained by Gram Panchayats were 38,320 kms. The Gram Panchayats spent an amount of Rs. 187.91 lakhs on roads during the year.

*Street Lightings.*—The Gram Panchayats maintained 1,73,584 electric lights and 38,066 ordinary lights at a cost of Rs. 71.27 lakhs during 1970-71.

*Sanitation and Public Health.*—A good number of notified and a few non-notified Gram Panchayats have employed sweepers, scavengers and drain cleaners to maintain sanitation of the villages. The total number of persons employed was 11,621 and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 42.70 lakhs on public health staff, sanitation etc.

Gram Panchayats maintained 7,670 public latrines. The private scavenging scheme was in operation in 279 Gram Panchayats in the State.

*Licence Fee under Dangerous and Offensive Trade.*—All Gram Panchayats in the State imposed licence restrictions on dangerous and offensive trades. The total number of licences issued during 1970-71 was 148,034 and the revenue realised was Rs. 79.84 lakhs.

[Statement

*Remunerative Enterprises.*—To augment the finances, the Gram Panchayats have maintained the various remunerative enterprises shown below :

<u>[In lakhs of Rs.]</u>	
<i>Name of the remunerative enterprise</i>	<i>Total income derived</i>
(1)	(2)
1. Markets	29.22
2. Public halting places	7.86
3. Slaughterhouses	2.38
4. Ferries	1.56
5. Pisciculture	22.32
6. Avenue trees and grass sales etc.	57.12
7. Sale of compost and rubbish	13.52
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>
<b>Total :</b>	<b>133.95</b>
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>

*Pisciculture.*—Gram Panchayats in East and West Godavari districts have developed pisciculture considerably well and are deriving an income of Rs. 11 lakhs annually.

*Developmental Activities.*—The Gram Panchayats rendered valuable services in securing the co-operation of the public for the successful implementation of the various developmental schemes and community development programmes sponsored by the Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads. The Gram Panchayats have spent an amount of Rs. 49.79 lakhs under developmental activities during 1970-71. Some of the developmental activities in which Gram Panchayats took keen interest are enumerated below.

*Agricultural Activities.*—The main activities of the Panchayats in stepping up agricultural production were purchasing and hiring of agricultural implements, supply of insecticides and pesticides on no-profit and no-loss basis, publicity on the improved methods of cultivation, compost production and participation in crop competitions. During the year under report 9,014 Gram Panchayats in the State purchased improved agricultural implements and pest control implements. 1,072 Gram Panchayats prepared compost on scientific lines and derived an income of Rs. 4.50 lakhs.

*Community Radio Sets.*—16,747 Community Radio Sets were installed for operation in 14,285 Gram Panchayats during the year. The Gram Panchayats also actively associated themselves in the activities of the Radio Rural Forums organised by the All-India Radio.

*Libraries and Reading Rooms.*—During the year 3,931 Reading Rooms and 3,073 libraries were maintained by Gram Panchayats.

*Social and Cultural Activities.*—The Gram Panchayats encouraged social and cultural activities by giving contribution to deserving associations. The total contributions given by the Gram Panchayats during the year was Rs. 14.09 lakhs.

*Matching Grants.*—Under the scheme of Matching Grants, where the collection of taxes by the Panchayats is 75 per cent of the entire tax demand of Panchayats excluding the arrears,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the collection would be given as Matching Grant to the Gram Panchayats in Circar districts of Andhra region and 10 per cent to the Gram Panchayats in the Rayalaseema and the Telangana districts. In addition, a Matching Grant of 1 per cent for every increase of 5 per cent collection over the limit of 75 per cent could be given to the Panchayats. A provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been made in the Budget Estimate for 1970-71.

Out of this an amount of Rs. 4,34,100 was released to Gram Panchayats during 1970-71. The balance grant of Rs. 15,65,100 was diverted to Drinking Water Schemes during 1970-71.

*Communications.*—During the year 1970-71 the Gram Panchayats have spent an amount of Rs. 187.97 lakhs on maintenance of roads and upgrading Gram Panchayat roads.

*Finance of Gram Panchayats.*—The group-wise number of Gram Panchayats basing on the Income Range for the last 3 years is tabulated below:—

	<u>1968-69</u>	<u>1969-70</u>	<u>1970-71</u>
(a) No. of Gram Panchayats with an income upto Rs. 1,000	2,695	3,095	2,979
(b) No. of Gram Panchayats with an income between Rs. 1,001 to 3,000	6,095	6,736	6,618
(c) No. of Gram Panchayats with an income between Rs. 3,001 to Rs. 5,000	2,964	3,037	3,191
(d) No. of Gram Panchayats with an income between Rs. 5,001 to Rs. 10,000	1,781	1,808	1,853
(e) No. of Gram Panchayats with an income above Rs. 10,000	1,186	1,228	1,258
Total :	<u>15,321</u>	<u>15,904</u>	<u>15,899</u>

As seen from the above table the number of Gram Panchayats in the lower income groups has shown some decrease while corresponding increase was recorded in higher income groups, indicating that generally the financial position of Gram Panchayats is showing an upward trend

*General Revenues.*—All Gram Panchayats imposed mandatory taxes. Most of them also levied vehicle tax. The total income from taxes during the year was Rs. 295.88 lakhs. The corresponding figures for the previous years was Rs. 281.42 lakhs. There is considerable increase to the extent of Rs. 14.46 lakhs in this revenue during the year under report.

*General Revision of House Tax.*—General Revision of House Tax was conducted in 1,996 Gram Panchayats during the year and the work was completed in 1,800 Gram Panchayats by the end of March, 1971. The General Revision has resulted in the increase of the total demand from Rs. 30.19 lakhs to Rs. 46.14 lakhs in the respective Panchayats.

*Collection Work in Gram Panchayats (Provisional).*—The total amount collected by the notified Gram Panchayats during 1970-71 comes to Rs. 201.63 lakhs as against the total demand of Rs. 276.83 lakhs. The percentage of collection works out to 72 per cent. In respect of non-notified Gram Panchayats, the total collections made was Rs. 138.06 lakhs as against the demand of Rs. 352.88 lakhs. The percentage of collection works out to 39 per cent. The combined percentage of collection of both notified and non-notified was 54 per cent.

*Income and Expenditure of Gram Panchayats.*—Out of the total income of Rs. 940.56 lakhs, the income from various taxes was 31.8 per cent and the income from assigned revenues was 34 per cent. The dependency of Gram Panchayats on Government grants was about 9 per cent only.

The Gram Panchayats have spent an amount of Rs. 834.36 lakhs during the year. The percentage of expenditure on sanitation was 11 per cent, street-lighting was 10 per cent, water-supply was 6 per cent communication was 25 per cent and about 7 per cent on developmental works. The expenditure on management and office expenditure works out to 32 per cent which was rather heavy.

*Audit.*—The Local Fund and Panchayati Raj Audit Department continued to conduct the audit of accounts of Gram Panchayats. The system of having concurrent audit continued in the notified Gram Panchayats of Andhra area and this scheme could not be extended to Telangana area for want of sanction of the scheme.



FERTILISER FOR INCREASED PRODUCTION—LAYING OF FOUNDATION OF THE  
RAMAGUNDAM FERTILISER PROJECT BY DR. TRIGUNA SEN,  
UNION MINISTER FOR PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS  
ON 2ND OCTOBER, 1970

## CHAPTER XI.

### AGRICULTURE

#### Season and Crop Prospects in the State

The South-West Monsoon set in, in the State in time and was active from the very beginning. Due to receipt of early and sufficient rains, the sowings of kharif crops and raising of paddy nurseries were done in time in the State. However, the sowings of paddy nurseries in Srikakulam district and Bajra in Cuddapah district under rainfed conditions were delayed for want of timely rainfall. The sowings of Lakshmi Cotton in Kurnool district and Sesamum in Warangal district were also delayed due to excessive rainfall.

Transplantation of Paddy was also done in time in the State except in Hyderabad and Mahbubnagar and upland areas of Krishna district under tanks where it was delayed for want of sufficient rains. Transplantation of Chillies was delayed in Krishna district due to heavy rain received in the month of August.

Due to early rains of the South-West Monsoon, Cotton pickings in Rice fallows and threshings of Dalva Paddy in Krishna district were delayed. Due to excessive rains received in July, inter-cultivation in Groundnut and other crops was also delayed.

Scattered rains received in the months of August and September were immensely helpful for completing the sowings and transplantation of Paddy in Anantapur district. The heavy rains received due to the depression in the Bay of Bengal caused damage to the standing crops in Godavari delta areas. Due to incessant rains and floods in river Godavari, the low lying areas were inundated and ill-drained conditions were created. Short duration Paddy varieties, Tobacco, Chillies and Sugarcane crops were badly affected in East Godavari and West Godavari districts. 20,000 acres were inundated in Tadepalligudem taluk of West Godavari district due to floods in Yerra Kaluva. It was reported that heavy loss occurred to Sugarcane crop in Narsapur taluk and Paddy crop was affected in about a lakh acres each in East and West Godavari districts due to submersion. Dry crops like Gingelly and Groundnut were also affected in 28,770 acres in West Godavari district. Wet crops in about 2,500 acres were damaged completely and partly in 500 acres by heavy rains in Nizamabad district, in addition to breaches to the tanks and canals; dry crops in about 21,000 acres completely and 39,600 acres partly were also affected by the incessant rains in this district. Greengram and Blackgram were affected in Hyderabad district due to heavy rains received in August, whereas all the rainfed crops suffered badly in Visakhapatnam district due to lack of rains.

Incidence of Gallmidge on Paddy in 1,16,621 acres in East Godavari district, rice Hispa in 46,000 acres in West Godavari district and in 1,63,426 acres in Krishna district, Leaf-webber in the taluks of

Kalvandurg, Uravakonda, Rayadurg and Anantapur taluks of Anantapur district in 15,100 acres and Red Hairy Caterpillar in 1,160 acres in Chittoor district on Groundnut crop was noticed and necessary plant protection measures were adopted to control these pests.

In the month of January, it was reported that due to continuous dry spell, all the standing dry crops were affected in Ongole, East Godavari, Krishna, Chittoor and Nalgonda districts. Due to continuous dry spell and cold winds, Rabi Jowar was affected in Medak, Mahbubnagar and Warangal districts.

In Krishna district in the month of February the second crop Paddy was affected by pests, viz., "Dumpa Tegulu" while Natu Tobacco was affected with untimely rains. In Guntur district the second crop Paddy was affected by Hispa.

In the month of March the standing crops like Paddy and Maize were affected due to hailstorm in Karimnagar district. Barring the above, the seasonal conditions were satisfactory.

#### **Agricultural Plan Programmes**

Every year the Department of Agriculture executes a number of Agricultural Developmental Plan Programmes which are broadly classified into three major heads of developments, viz., Agriculture Production, Soil Conservation on Agricultural Lands and Development of Ayacuts, Agricultural Developmental Plan Programmes broadly envisage increasing the per acre yields of important food and commercial crops by procuring and supplying the various inputs, protection against pests and diseases, and demonstrating to the farmers the advantage of adopting the package practices for increased production. By executing the various plan programmes under the above measures, it was possible to achieve the following additional production potential for major agricultural commodities during 1970-71.

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Targeted additional production potential</i>	<i>Estimated additional production potential created</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Foodgrains	1,000 tons	888.11*	691.12*
2.	Oilseeds	1,000 tons	131.00	139.00
3.	Sugarcane (Cane)	1,000 tons	401.33	539.42
4.	Cotton	1,000 bales	14.00	14.00

\*Production under foodgrains relates exclusively to the programmes implemented by the Department.

#### **Agricultural Education and Training**

*Vocational Agricultural Schools.*—Vocational Agricultural Schools are run at Yemmiganur (Kurnool district) and Suryapet (Nalgonda district) to impart training to the sons of farmers in improved methods of Agriculture and encouraging them to apply their knowledge in rural



areas for stepping up agricultural production. As per the recommendations of the Evaluation Committee on Agricultural Schools, and considering the response of the public to the scheme, the period of one year course has been reduced to three months from 1970-71 onwards. Three such courses are run in each school in a year. The sons of farmers who possess landed property are eligible for selection to the training. A monthly stipend of Rs. 75 per trainee is paid during the training period.

During the year 1970-71, the expenditure incurred and the number of farmers' sons trained in each school are given below:

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the School</i>	<i>Expenditure incurred</i>	<i>No. of candidates trained</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		Rs.	
1.	Vocational Agricultural School, Yemmiganur	20,000	49
2.	Vocational Agricultural School, Suryapet	54,000	52
		74,000	101

*Farmers Training Centres.*—The main strategy of Agricultural Production in the Fourth Five-Year Plan is to increase per acre yield and also the number of crops in a year. The success of this strategy will depend to a great extent on our ability to involve large number of farmers and impart them knowledge and skills necessary for the large scale use of sophisticated inputs in an intensive manner. The term farmer will include the entire family, that is, farmer, farm women and farm youth. As Agricultural Technology is changing rapidly, it is imperative that the farmers are continuously provided with technical know-how relating to seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, implements and water use, etc., to enable them to keep pace with changing technology. A majority of the farmers are not literate and cannot derive benefit from institutional training course. Their technical skills and know-how can be increased only by the effective use of scientific demonstrations on farmers fields supported by audio-visual aids. The Government of India has started Pilot Projects in all the States in the country, and it is financed wholly by the Central Government. The Programme will cover entire sector of Agriculture Developments, such as cereals, cash crops, pulses and fibres. This Programme will also embody specific subjects such as Soil Conservation, Water and Land Use, Soil Conditions, Micro-nutrients, Foliar Applications of Fertilisers and Use of Agricultural Implements and Machinery. Due emphasis will also be placed on related subjects such as consumer education pertaining to acceptability of H. Y. V. cereals and domestic storage of grains. The programme of farmers training will be based on field and supported by audio-visual aids, radio broadcasts and Farmers Discussion Groups. The National Demonstrations conducted by the experts will be one of the important tools in the training programme.

At present there are 6 Farmers Training Centres functioning in the State at Rajendranagar, Gopannapalem, Srikakulam, Nandyal, Bapatla and Suryapet.

*Soil Conservation Training Centre.*—There are two Soil Conservation Training Centres in Andhra Pradesh one at Hyderabad (Non-Plan) and the other at Anantapur (Plan). The number of persons trained in these centres are given below:

	<i>Hyderabad</i>	<i>Anantapur</i>
1. Soil Conservation Assistants (5 months course)	34	13
2. Sub-Assistants (4 months course)	31	41
3. Agricultural Extension Officers (1 month course)	12	..

*Training of Officers and Assistants in Plant Protection.*—The scheme intends to impart intensive training to Agricultural Officers, Block Development Officers and Agricultural Assistants in Plant Protection. For this purpose a Plant Protection Training Centre was established during 1965-66. This institution is equipped with laboratory, workshop and a good library. Apart from conducting training to Officers and Assistants, the institute also imparts training to farmers in the agricultural seasons at district level. During the year the following personnel were trained.

	<i>Number</i>
1. Officers	..
2. A. As., A.E. Os., P. P. As., Mechanics, Sub-Assistants, Field Assistants and other personnel	658
Total :	658

*Deputation of Officers for Training Abroad and in India.*—Seven officers were deputed for training abroad during the period under report. Three officers were deputed for training in Extension Education Institutes, Rajendranagar and three officers to attend the International Symposium on Soil Fertility Evaluation held at New Delhi. Seven officers were also deputed to undergo training in Seed Improvement at Central Rice Research Station, Cuttack.

### **Seeds, Fertilizers and Plant Protection**

*State Seed Multiplication Farms.*—Improved seed offers best scope for stepping up production without increasing the basic cost of cultivation except in case of hybrids. The use of improved seed alone registers 10 to 15% of increase in per acre yields. With a view to provide seed of high purity and viability, the department has undertaken the production of foundation seed of high yielding and other varieties of seeds in State Seed Farms, by utilising the nucleus or breeder seed supplied by the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University. Previously the foundation seed was multiplied in the holding of the registered

farmers. This seed is now produced by the Department and distributed to the farmers. During 1970-71, 38 seed farms were organised for production of foundation seed covering an area of 2,004.71 acres of wet, 1,292.15 acres of irrigated dry and 1,743.18 acres of dry, totalling to 5,040.04 acres.

The quantities of foundation seed produced in the seed farms during 1969-70 were as follows :

	M. Tons
Paddy	1,041.636
Millets	161.438
Pulses	17.537
Others	338.628
Total :	<u>1,559.239</u>

*Seed Stores.*—443 Seed Stores have been constructed by the Department in the State for stocking seeds, fertilisers and pesticides. In addition to this, the Department has constructed 16 Seed Stores at the various Seed Farms premises for stocking foundation seed and other implements.

*Fertilisers.*—The supply position of fertilisers during 1970-71 was as follows :

	[Lakh tonnes as A/S
Opening balance as on 1st April, 1970	2.50
Phased programme for 1970-71	14.00
Quantity allotted by Government of India	4.44
Quantity received :	
(1) Pool	2.05
(2) Non-Pool	6.76
	<u>8.81</u>
Quantity distributed :	
(1) Pool	3.65
(2) Non-Pool	6.76
	<u>10.41</u>
Stock held on 31st March, 1971	0.90

Though Government of India have allotted 4.44 lakhs tonnes in terms of Ammonium Sulphate, the State Government have accepted only 1.38 lakh tonnes for want of sufficient indents from the District Co-operative Marketing Societies and private dealers. The balance requirements of the State were met from the supplies of the indigenous

manufacturers. With regard to the distribution, there was a fall of 1.43 lakh tonnes over the previous year, the main reason being the financial difficulties of the cultivator. As the cultivators were not getting good remunerative price to their produce, they are not applying the full recommended doses of fertilisers to their crops. The supply position was satisfactory and there were no complaints of shortage of fertilisers.

*Grant of Certificates of Registration.*—During the year 1970-71 six certificates of registration for the general mixtures and sixteen for the special mixtures were issued. The amount of registration fee collected was Rs. 680.

*Certificates of Registration in the Districts.*—During the year 1970-71 51 wholesale certificates of registration and 747 retail certificates of registration were granted. An amount of Rs. 12,450 in respect of wholesale and Rs. 7,988.50 in respect of retail certificates of registration was collected towards fees. 154 wholesale certificates of registration and 1,205 retail certificates of registration were renewed. The amount realised was Rs. 35,100 and Rs. 12,570.27 respectively.

*Checks and Inspections.*—During the year, 369 checks and inspections were made by the Fertiliser Inspectors and District Agricultural Officers. 1,214 samples have been collected by the Fertiliser Inspectors and District Agricultural Officers and sent to the Soil Testing Laboratories in the State for analysis.

*Plant Protection.*—The following schemes were implemented during 1970-71 under Plant Protection.

*Scheme for Control of Pests and Diseases of Crops.*—The scheme envisages conduct of large scale campaigns in case of epidemics in endemic and normal areas. The staff provided under the scheme keep a close vigil over the pests and diseases and take up appropriate Plant Protection measures when the pests/diseases assume epidemic form. They also arrange stocking of Plant Protection chemicals and equipment through Agricultural Depots, Panchayat Samithis and private trade. During the year under report an area of 181.50 lakh acres has been treated against pests and diseases as against a target of 180 lakh acres.

*Scheme for Pesticides Testing Laboratory.*—For the quality control of pesticides, it is necessary to have a laboratory. For this purpose the department is operating a Pesticides Testing Laboratory at Rajendranagar with a Pesticides Chemist as Head of office.

*Scheme for Pilot Project for popularising Package of Pest Control Practices on High Yielding Varieties.*—The scheme provided for conduct of demonstrations with plant protection chemicals on high yielding varieties of paddy for the control of pests like Stem-borer and Gallfly, etc. During the year 1970-71 Stem-borer and gallfly were selected as pests on paddy crop and demonstrations were conducted for the adoption of package of pest control practices against them. The chemicals Phorate and Lindan 10% granules were issued free of cost in the districts of Warangal, Nalgonda, Mahbubnagar, Krishna, West Godavari and East Godavari.

*Scheme for Epidemic Control of Crop Pests and Diseases including Aerial Spraying.*—During 1970-71 in Kharif and Rabi, aerial spraying was taken



INAUGURATION OF AERIAL SPRAYING AT NIZAMABAD BY MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE ON 9TH SEPTEMBER, 1970.



AERIAL SPRAYING AT NIZAMABAD

up in Nizamabad district with the assistance of Government of India. The cultivators whose areas were affected with Blast, Stem-borer and Leaf-webber on paddy and groundnut, were given plant protection chemicals on 75% subsidised rates. The Government of India gave 100% subsidy at Rs. 7 per acre as aircraft charges for aerial spraying. The total area taken up with aerial spraying was 79,278 acres, at a cost of Rs. 5,54,946.

*Subsidised Distribution of Plant Protection Equipment.*— For the control of pests and diseases during epidemics plant protection equipment is required as a must. To combat the pest and diseases menace, a scheme for subsidised distribution of mist-blowers for contract spraying was introduced during the current year, and under this scheme 206 mist-blowers were distributed.

### Oilseeds Development

Oilseed crops play a very important role in the Agricultural economy of the State. Among the various oilseed crops in the State, Groundnut, Castor and Sesamum are cultivated on a major scale while Sunflower, Niger, and Linseed are cultivated on a minor scale. In area and production the State stands first in Castor, second in Groundnut and fourth in Sesamum in the country. During 1970-71 as against the target of 1,31,350 tonnes of additional production the achievement was 1,39,070 tonnes under oilseeds.

### Progress under Various Oilseeds Development Schemes during 1970-71

*Maximisation of Groundnut Production.*— The object of the scheme is to maximise the production of groundnut by adopting package of practices. The scheme was implemented in the districts of Guntur, Krishna, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Chittoor, Anantapur, Mahbubnagar and Nalgonda. As against the coverage target of 2,82,800 hectares an area of 2,95,200 hectares was covered.

*Maximisation of Castor Production.*— This scheme was taken up for the first time during Rabi season of 1970-71. The object of the scheme is to achieve a rapid break-through in increasing the production of Castor by the adoption of package practices in assured rainfall and irrigated areas by utilising the high yielding variety of Aruna Castor.

The scheme was implemented in the districts of Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda, Guntur and Kurnool. As against the coverage target of 4,000 hectares an area of 4,570 hectares was covered.

*Castor Demonstrations.*— The object of the scheme is to lay out composite demonstration on cultivators holdings with Aruna Castor by adopting all the package practices so as to popularise its cultivation on scientific lines leading to a rapid increase in production. Aruna is a new Castor variety. It matures in half the time required for normal varieties, *i.e.*, this variety takes only 124 to 140 days to mature. It can be grown in Kharif, and in summer season under irrigated conditions. It gives three times the yield of normal varieties.

The scheme was implemented in the districts of Hyderabad, Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda, Warangal, Karimnagar, Adilabad, Kurnool, Anantapur, Visakhapatnam, Guntur, Nellore and Ongole. Under the scheme as against the targeted area of 880 hectares the achievement was 862 hectares.



*Mesta Development.*— Andhra Pradesh takes first place among Mesta growing States in the country with an area of about 2,024 lakh acres and is second in production, the average annual production being 4.48 lakh bales. Its cultivation is chiefly confined to Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts. The surplus production which is about 2.50 lakh bales is exported to Calcutta market every year. Mesta is used as a fibre and as a mixture with Jute is used in the manufacture of gunny bags and other hessian goods.

During the Fourth Five-Year Plan it was proposed to achieve an additional production of 2 lakh bales and the following schemes were implemented to achieve the target:

- (i) Special Package Programme on Mesta.
- (ii) Scheme for Aerial Spraying of Urea on Mesta.

### **Tobacco Development**

With the shift in the consumption pattern of FCV Tobacco there is an increased demand, both at home and abroad for Tobacco produced in light soils. The Government of India have sanctioned scheme for development of FCV Tobacco in the light soils of Andhra Pradesh from the year 1966-67 and it is being continued since then.

The object of the scheme is to improve the quality and quantity of tobacco in traditional soils for entering into the international markets and to formulate and advocate such norms of tobacco cultivation that are conducive for increased production of quality leaf. The scheme is in operation in the traditional black soils of Andhra Pradesh in the districts of Nellore, Kurnool, East Godavari, West Godavari, Guntur, Krishna and Khammam. As against the target of 20,000 acres an area of 30,881 acres has been achieved.

### **Sugarcane Development**

Sugarcane development work in the State consists of (1) running of Sugarcane Liaison Farms and Sugarcane Demonstration Farms; and (2) Implementing Special Development Schemes for extending improved methods of Cane Cultivation. There are eight Sugarcane Liaison Farms at (1) Yellamanchili, (2) Bobbili, (3) Samalkot, (4) Tanuku, (5) Vuyyur, (6) Nizamabad, (7) Zaheerabad, and (8) Chittoor and four Demonstration Farms at Amadalavalasa (Srikakulam district), Chellur (East Godavari district), Kovvur (West Godavari district) and Challapalli (Krishna district). The administrative control of the Sugarcane Liaison Farms rests with the Deputy Director of Agriculture of the concerned district while the technical control is vested with the Cane Development Co-ordination Officer, Anakapalle.

*Special Development Scheme.*— The Special Development staff for Extension work consists of one Special Agricultural Assistant assisted by one Sub-Assistant and 4 Field Assistants at each centre. The staff carry sustained propaganda and publicity in the improved methods of cane cultivation for increasing cane yields and sugar production.

Crop competitions were conducted during the year 1969-70 at State and all-India levels. A total number of 3,428 entries were enlisted for State level competitions. In the all-India level competitions a maximum



yield of 332.125 tonnes of cane per hectare with Co 62175 was obtained in the plot offered by Sri R. V. G. K. Ranga Rao, Kumara Raja Saheb of Bobbili in Srikakulam district.

*The Andhra Pradesh Khandasari Sugar Manufacturers Licensing Order, 1966.*—The Andhra Pradesh Khandasari Sugar Manufacturers Licensing Order, 1966 was enforced and the Director of Agriculture continued to be ex-officio Cane Commissioner during the period under report.

The object of the licensing order is to regulate the growth of Khandasari units.

The Sugarcane Inspectors and officers appointed as licensing inspectors under clause 15 of the Andhra Pradesh Khandasari Sugar Manufacturers Licensing Order, 1966 continued to be the Licensing Inspectors in their jurisdiction to perform the duties and exercise the powers conferred under the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Khandasari Sugar Manufacturers Licensing Order, 1966.

136 Khandasari units with a capacity of 13,292 M. tonnes crushing capacity per day were licensed as against 277 Khandasari units with a total capacity of 2,638 M. tonnes in the previous year. Due to glut in the sugar market many Khandasari units have not renewed their licences in 1970-71. Only 81 units with a capacity of 7,672 M. tonnes per day worked during the season.

*Scheme for Construction of Pucca Roads in Sugar Factory Areas during 4th Five-Year Plan.*—Under the scheme for construction of pucca roads in Sugar Factory areas, a bridge over river 'Varaha' in the Etikoppaka Co-operative Agricultural and Industrial Society Limited, Etikoppaka was sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 4.72 lakhs during the year 1969-70. The work is nearing completion.

*Regulation of Cane Supplies to the Sugar Factories.*—The Director of Agriculture is the ex-officio Cane Commissioner to implement the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Sugarcane (Regulation of Supply and Purchase) Act, 1961. There are 19 Sugar Factories in the State with an installed capacity to crush 26,650 tonnes of cane per day, out of which one sugar factory by name M/s. Sivakami Sugars with a crushing capacity of 300 tonnes had not crushed during 1970-71. As per relevant provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Sugarcane (Regulation of Supply and Purchase) Act, 1961 and also as per the provisions of the Sugarcane Control Order, 1966 of the Government of India, reserved zones were fixed for each of the factories of drawal of sugarcane from registered cane growers to meet the requirements of the factories. During the year 1970-71 a total quantity of 26,02,674 M. tonnes of cane was crushed by the factories producing 2,67,203 M. tonnes of sugar as against 36,94,890 tonnes of cane and 3,35,194 tonnes of sugar produced during the corresponding period of 1969-70 seasons. Thus there was a decrease of 67,991 tonnes of sugar production during the year under report.

### **Horticulture**

Fruits and vegetables constitute a rich source of vitamins and minerals which are deficient in our staple food. The schemes implemented by the Agriculture Department for the development of fruits and vegetables in the State during the year under report are furnished below.

*Government Vegetable Seed Store-cum-Nursery, Hyderabad.*— During the year a total number of 3,61,550 vegetable seedlings worth Rs. 4,070.57, a total number of 975 flower seedlings worth Rs. 975, a total number of 425 ornamental plants worth Rs. 466.98 and 473.86 kgs. of vegetable seeds valued at Rs. 7,666.42 were distributed to the cultivators and kitchen gardens.

*Scheme for Distribution of Pedigreed Fruit Plants, Hyderabad.*— During the year a total number of 1,270 fruit plants and lime seedlings were supplied to the public and an amount of Rs. 1,710 was realised.

*Kitchen Garden Scheme in Twin Cities.*—During the year 1,350 kgs. of vegetable seeds worth Rs. 15,200 and 3,62,742 vegetable seedlings worth Rs. 5,500 were distributed to the growers.

*Grape Development Scheme, Hyderabad.*—During the period under report 10,924 plants were trained (*i.e.*, tipping removal of waste, and of disease leaves, flowering of bunches etc.), 14,002 plants were sprayed, 5,267 plants were pruned and 4,250 plants were manured. In addition, technical guidance to 12,029 home compound grape growers, and 1,240 large gardeners was given.

*Banana Progeny Orchard, Vikarabad.*—Under the Banana Progeny Orchard an area of 4 acres was covered and 16,877 suckers produced out of which 12,500 suckers were distributed among the cultivators and an amount of Rs. 2,839.30 was realised.

*Vegetable Development Scheme.*—Under this scheme vegetable seeds were supplied on no loss no profit basis. An area of 24,508 acres was covered with an estimated additional production of 1,22,540 tonnes.

*Cocoa Development Scheme, Rampachodavaram.*—An area of 34 acres in select felled and 10 acres in clear-felled was planted and in all a total number of 9,972 Cocoa plants was established.

The climatic conditions during the year were not favourable to the Cocoa plantation. 450 plants therefore died completely while the leaves of 1,056 plants have dried though the plants were alive. Further a total number of 160 Cocoa plants were also infested with black spots.

During the year, a consignment of 30 kgs. of Forestero Cocoa seed was received. The seed of 30 kgs. was sown in 20,850 individual alkathene bags filled up with the forest top soil on the 14th March, 1971.

*Government Fruit Preservation Factory, Anantharajupet.*—During the year fruit products and by-products worth Rs. 1,95,566.59 and Rs. 565.55 respectively were manufactured.

The following fruit products were manufactured during the year;

Squashes:

1. Pineapple	680 ml.	705 Nos.
2. Orange		4,883 Nos.
3. Orange Pineapple	680 ml.	4,173 Nos.

4. Mango Squash		591 Nos.
5. Lime Squash		1,578 Nos.
6. Silver Glory		344 Nos.
7. Amala Ginger		421 Nos.
8. Lemon		451 Nos.
<b>Drink Beverages:</b>		
9. Mango Juice	205 ml.	3,011 Nos.
10. Nectars	205 ml.	39 Nos.
<b>Jams and Jellies:</b>		
11. Mixed Fruit Jam	454 grams	5,941 Nos.
12. Pineapple Jam	454 grams	2,707 Nos.
<b>Caned Fruit and Syrups:</b>		
13. Pineapple Slices	345 grams	574 Nos.
14. Mango Pickle	530 grams	25 Nos.

*Government Fruit Nursery, Anantharajupet.*—The following propagation and allied work was done at the nursery:

<b>Mango:</b>		
1. Potting Seedlings		12,050 Nos.
2. Grafting		5,029 Nos.
3. Separation		3,862 Nos.
<b>Citrus:</b>		
1. Sowing seed— Acid-lime		48,000 Nos.
2. Sowing seed-sathgudi		5,029 Nos.
3. Transplanting seedlings-Acid-lime		48,000 Nos.
4. Transplanting seedlings— Sathugudi		25,000 Nos.
5. Budding Sathgudi/Sathgudi		4,800 Nos.
<b>Sapota:</b>		
1. Grafting on pale seedlings		1,560 Nos.
2. Separation of grafts		1,534 Nos.
3. Potting root stock seedlings (Pale		3,000 Nos.
<b>Guava:</b>		
Layers potted		233 Nos.
Layers		500 Nos.
Grafting		485 Nos.



HIGH YIELDING JAYA PADDY

## Ornamental and flower plants:

1. Rose cuttings potted	1,300 Nos.
2. Rose cuttings planted	3,000 Nos.
3. Crotons potted	1,460 Nos.
4. Croton cuttings planted	1,000 Nos.
5. Jasmin ground layer planted	400 Nos.

The following seeds and plants were supplied during the year:

1. Citrus— Satgudi Pudlings	708 Nos
2. Mango	3,858 Nos.
3. Lemon pudlings	828 Nos.
4. Acid-lime seedlings	1,314 Nos.
5. Gajanimma Seedlings	15 Nos.
6. Sapota grafts	1,303 Nos.
7. Guava layers	211 Nos.
8. Miscellaneous	1,492 Nos.
9. Ornamental and flower plants	1,550 Nos.

Total : 11,279 Nos.

An amount of Rs. 19,867.79 was realised by cash sales, etc.

**High Yielding Varieties Programme**

The main object of this programme is to get more production of food-grains by introducing the varieties which give higher yields than the local varieties. During 1970-71, 90.55% of the targeted area under Paddy, 72% under Maize, 33.75% under Jowar, 43.05% under Bajra and 63.63% under Wheat has been covered.

The following statement shows the targets and achievements during 1970-71:

Crop	Total target	Coverage in '000 hect.		Total
		[In hectares]		
		Khariff	Rabi	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Paddy	592.000	291.433	244.622	536.055
Hybrid Maize	44.640	15.717	16.841	32.897
Hybrid Jowar	80.000	13.574	14.323	27.897
Hybrid Bajra	72.000	25.519	5.592	31.111
Wheat	22.500	..	14.930	14.930
	<u>811.140</u>	<u>346.243</u>	<u>296.308</u>	<u>642.551</u>

The reasons for the shortfall in the targeted area are given below:

*Paddy.*— One of the important limiting factors in pushing up High Yielding Varieties Programme appears to be the incapacity of the farmer to take up these varieties at a high rate of investment, though proportionately higher return is expected. There is a preference of farmers for the fine grain varieties due to better price offered in the market. Further the prices of High Yielding Varieties are fluctuating and sometimes going down far below the market price.

*Hybrid Jowar.*— Some of the reasons due to which the area is not increasing under this crop are:

Hybrid Jowar is a crop which requires high cost of cultivation, it is very susceptible to pests and disease and is very badly affected by Short-fly and Stem-borer and the grain is susceptible to weevil attack in the storage. Further price of Hybrid Jowar is low in the market and the margin of profit is low.

*Hybrid Bajra.*— This crop is catching up slowly.

*Hybrid Maize.*— Area under Hybrid Maize is going up in spite of certain difficulties. It is, however, not liked by the people for consumption.

### **Intensive Agricultural District Programme**

The I. A. D. P. (Package Programme) was started in West Godavari district in October, 1960. The object of the programme is to make available simultaneously and in time the various inputs contributing towards production and adopting package practices developed for each crop.

The Intensive Agricultural District Programme is under the direct control of the District Collector, assisted by the Project Officer.

At the district level the programme is implemented under the guidance of the Zilla Parishad and at the block level under the guidance of Panchayat Samithis. The standing committee of the Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samithis review the progress at district and block levels. The State Level Co-ordination Committee on I.A.D.P. reviews the progress of work at State level.

*Coverage.*— All important crops grown in the district, viz., Rice, Sugarcane, Banana, Chillies, Tobacco, Coconut, Fruits, Vegetables and Groundnut in Rice Fallows were covered 100% under the programme.

*Simple Crop Production Plans.*— During the year 1,28,259 simple crop production plans were prepared. Detailed Farm Record Books and Simple Farm Business Records were also prepared and maintained.

*Innovative Demonstrations.*— A total number of 115 trials during Kharif and 58 during Rabi and 40 location trial plots with I.R. 8, Jaya and I.R. 20 were organised. The performance in general was good.

The progress of the High Yielding Varieties Programme is as follows :

	Coverage (Paddy)	
	Target	Achievement
Kharif	75,000	73,033
Rabi	1,45,000	1,40,000
		(upto 31-3-1971)

The varieties that were taken up under this programme were I.R. 8, Jaya, Hamsa, C.O. 29, I.R. 20, I.R. 532—E—208 etc.

*Fertilizers.*—The supply position of fertilisers was satisfactory and there was no difficulty in obtaining the required fertilizers by the farmers.

The details of distribution of various fertilizers are as follows :

(1) Nitrogenous in terms of Ammonium Sulphate	1,04,000 M. tonnes;
(2) Phosphatic in terms of Super Phosphate	65,500 M. tonnes.
(3) Potassic in terms of Muriate of Potash	12,790 M. tonnes.
(4) Complex fertilisers	1,786 M. tonnes.

*Seed and Seed Farms.*—The work done under seed programme is as follows :

(1) Seed procured	429.358 M. tonnes.
(2) Seed processed at Seed Production Unit	1,817.500 M. tonnes.
(3) Seed distributed by Department	208.412 M. tonnes
(4) Seed distributed by Panchayat Samithis	821.014 M. tonnes.
(5) Nucleus Seed received	18.797 M. tonnes.
(6) Seed Farms organised	750 M. acres.
(7) Purity and Viability Tests conducted	367 M. acres.

*Plant Protection:*—

I. Pesticides distributed:	
(a) in liquid form	71,495 M. litres.
(b) in dust form	560 M. tonnes
II. Area covered under pest control measure	
	5,18,539 M. hec.
III. Seed treated	
	5,885 M. tonnes.

*Multiple Cropping.*—With the advent of high yielding short duration paddy and millet varieties, multiple cropping is adopted depending on the resources available. Mixture cropping and inter-cropping were also in existence.

The area covered under this item is as follows :

*Single cropped wet lands :*

(1) Paddy followed by Pulses or Cotton or vegetable or Onion or PyruGingelly or Castor or Groundnut or Hybrid Millets or Coriander or Sunnhemp or Pillipesara	Acres. 1,31,000
(2) Double cropping in wet lands in Sarwa with Paddy	1,654
(3) Inter cropping	3,650
Total :	1,36,304

*Hiring of Tractors.*— 25 Tractors purchased under the programme have been let out on hire for various agricultural operations at Rs. 20 per hour for all agricultural operations.

*Soil Testing Laboratory, Tadepalligudem.*— There is one Soil Testing Laboratory at Tadepalligudem attached to I.A.D.P. which is designed and equipped for analysis of 30,000 samples in a year. In addition to the samples of the district, outstation soiled and irrigation water samples were also analysed as and when received at the laboratory.

*Seed Production and Processing Unit, Maruteru.*— A seed processing unit was established in the premises of the Agricultural Research Station at Maruteru with the financial assistance of Ford Foundation. The unit started functioning from 20-10-1967 and processed different varieties of departmental seeds, seeds of private organisations like National Seeds Corporation, Maharashtra, Agricultural Department and Ryots in the district and adjacent districts. During the year 1970-71, 1,817.500 tonnes of paddy seed was processed.

*Agricultural Information Unit, Eluru.*— The Agricultural Information Unit attached to I.A.D.P. is attending to the publishing and printing of important literature on the latest improved agricultural practices and furnishing information to All-India Radio on the latest agricultural development activities for broadcast. The literature published and printed in the Unit was supplied to blocks and also distributed to the Farmer Trainees at Gopannapalem and Maruteru.

*Agricultural Implements Workshop, Tadepalligudem.*— The Agricultural implements workshop was established at Tadepalligudem with the financial assistance given by the Ford Foundation. The following implements were developed:

1. Soil stirring ploughs	25 Nos.
2. Soil stirring ploughs-cum-riders	6 Nos.
3. Wet land levellers	3 Nos.
4. Rake-cum-leveller	2 Nos.
5. Soil augers	25 Nos.

Soil augers are useful for the Soil Chemist for collection of soil samples. They are being manufactured on specific orders from the laboratories.



*Plant Protection Equipment.*— The scheme was sanctioned during the financial year 1966-67 and continued during the year 1970-71. The staff employed under the scheme have attended to large scale campaigns, regular pest control operation in times of out-break of pests and diseases, conducted trials with new pesticides, and repaired the sick units of Plant Protection equipment in seed stores of Panchayat Samithis and Agricultural Department in districts. During the year under report, 298 hand-operated sprayers, 505 power sprayers and 59 dusters were repaired in various depots and seed stores in the districts.

*Paddy Production Training Centre at Maruteru.*— Government sanctioned the scheme of Paddy Production Training Programme for Agricultural Extension Officers and Village Level Workers at Agricultural Research Station, Maruteru. The Paddy Training Programme commenced from 1st November, 1970 for Agricultural Extension Officers and Village Level Workers of I.A.D.P. districts. The Certificates of the Training were issued to the trainees by the Collector, Eluru.

#### **Intensive Agricultural Area Programme**

The I.A.A.P. Programme was started in 1963 in 10 districts which have the potential for the increase in agricultural production. During 1968 the scheme was extended to Nalgonda district. This scheme envisages to concentrate in areas where natural conditions are favourable for increasing agricultural production, by making available the various inputs such as Fertilizers, Seeds, Plant Protection Measures and Technical "know-how" at a single point. The areas with assured rainfall and where there is support of organisations like Panchayati Raj, Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks etc., were selected to implement this scheme. The scheme is under operation in the following districts :

District	Total No. of blocks in the district	No. of Blocks selected under I.A.A.P
1. East Godavari	20	14
2. Krishna	17	13
3. Guntur	25	16
4. Nellore	21	12
5. Chittoor	19	10
6. Kurnool	17	10
7. Mahbubnagar	16	13
8. Karimnagar	14	13
9. Warangal	14	10
10. Nizamabad	9	7
11. Ongole	..	4
12. Nalgonda	..	2
	<b>Total :</b>	<b>124</b>

*Coverage.*— In this scheme the crops like Rice, Jowar, Bajra, Millets, Sugarcane, Groundnut, Cotton, Banana and Vegetables are covered. The packages of practices have been developed for these crops. The coverage under the selected crops is 100% during Kharif and Rabi seasons of the year 1970-71.

*Fertilizers.*— The quantities of fertilizers supplied to the cultivators in 1970-71 are as follows :

(a) Nitrogenous Fertilizers in terms of Ammonium	2,46,792 tonnes
(b) Phosphate fertilizers in terms of Super Phosphate	1,42,215 tonnes
(c) Potassic fertilizer	20,409 tonnes

The fertilizer consumption had increased due to cultivation of high yielding varieties on a large scale.

*Improved Paddy Feed Distribution.*— The following quantities of improved seeds have been distributed under I.A.A.P. Programme in 1970-71.

1 Paddy	3,18,465	quintals.
2 Millets and Pulses	21,420	quintals.
3 Other crops	8 <sup>4</sup> ,579	quintals.

*Plant Protection.*— In 1970-71 large campaigns have been organised for control of Hispa in Krishna, Guntur, East Godavari and West Godavari districts and blast disease of Paddy in Nizamabad district. Aerial spraying and dusting was arranged in the above district to combat the pest and disease.

The details of pesticides distributed in I.A.A.P. during 1970-71 are as follows :

1. liquid form	13,96,099 litres.
2. powder form	96,72,139 kgs.

*Training Programme.*— Under I.A.A.P. Programme efforts are made to educate cultivators on package practices developed in the district for various crops with a view to train the farmers in the improved agricultural practices. Training programmes were arranged at the State level and district level.

The State level programme was held at Eluru from 23rd to 25th November, 1970 in which Deputy Directors of Agriculture of 21 districts have participated. The Project Officer, Eluru has given training to Deputy Director of Agriculture in H.V.P. Water Use Management and other subjects. Field trips were also arranged.

At the district level the training programme was conducted by the Deputy Directors of Agriculture for the benefit of Agricultural Extension Officers and the progressive farmers.

*Credit.*— One of the inputs necessary for increasing the agricultural production is credit. The credit is being given by the Co-operative Societies, and recently Commercial Banks have also come forward to give loans to farmers.

*Soil Testing Laboratories.*— Soil testing laboratories with capacity of analysing 5,000 soil samples per year were started in 1969-70 in all I.A.A.P. districts except Warangal. The soil testing unit in Warangal has been sanctioned in 1970-71. These soil testing laboratories will take up the analysis of soils in the blocks and the fertilizer recommendation will be given to farmers based on the soil tests.

*Short-Term Loans for Fertilizers, Seeds and Pesticides.*— Intensive Manuring Scheme was initiated during the year 1950-51 in the Andhra region with the object of providing short-term credit facilities for purchase of fertiliser to small cultivators. Till 1959-60 loans under the scheme were sanctioned and disbursed by the Agriculture Department. From 1960-61, the Panchayat Samithis were made responsible for sanctioning and disbursing loans in block areas and the District Agricultural Officers in non-Samithi areas. During the year 1970-71 the Intensive Manuring Scheme was renamed as Scheme for "Short-Term Loans for Fertilisers, Seeds and Pesticides". The object of the scheme is to provide credit facilities to small cultivators for purchase of fertilisers, seeds and pesticides.

All loans were given in kind only.

The following allotments under short-term loans were sanctioned during 1970-71 and the particulars of expenditure are noted against each :

S. No.	Kind of loan	[Rs. in lakhs]			
		Allotment		Expenditure	
		Samithi	Non-Samithi	Samithi	Non-Samithi
1.	Fertilisers :				
	Kharif	242.90	3.30	234.2172	3.25
	Rabi	156.00	2.50	100.27	2.05
2.	Seeds :				
	Kharif	108.00	0.90	12.69	0.05
	Rabi	31.00	0.85	16.55	0.163
3.	Pesticides :				
	Kharif	15.69	0.16	8.957	0.104
	Rabi	31.00	0.85	15.745	0.37

*Local Manurial Resources.*— The integrated scheme for the development of Local Manurial Resources was in operation since 1964-65. Under this scheme the following items of work were covered.

1. Rural compost work.
2. Urban compost work.
3. Green manure work.

*Rural Compost Work.*— The object of this programme is to utilise all the locally available waste material such as farm waste, cowdung, urine etc., and convert them into valuable rural compost. During the year 26,176,000 tonnes of rural compost was prepared as against the production target of 2,80,84,000 tonnes of rural compost.

*Urban Compost Work.*—The object of the urban compost work is to improve the quality of urban compost by utilising all urban waste, slaughterhouse refuse etc., and also to increase urban compost production.

During the year under report 3,10,100 tonnes of urban compost was prepared as against the production target of 3,54,000 tonnes.

### **Green Manure**

The object of the programme is to popularise green manure in the State as it is a cheap source of manure. Under the programme it is envisaged to popularise (1) the utilisation of different green manure crops (2) application of the green leaves collected from the forests and shrubs grown in the waste lands and field bunds and (3) ploughing into the soil all the crop residues.

Intensive propaganda has been carried out for raising green manure crop and planting green leaf yielding plants. During the year an area of 73,98,000 acres has been covered as against the target 65,00,000, acres to be covered under different green manure crops.

### **National Demonstrations**

The purpose of the National Demonstration Programme is to demonstrate the possibility of raising 2 to 3 crops in a year in the same area with a view to maximise the production from a unit area. In the two-crop demonstrations, only food crops were included as far as possible, while in the three-crop demonstrations a cash crop or a pulse crop can be taken up as a third crop. It was further emphasised that a minimum yield of 9 tonnes per hectare from the 2 crop demonstration should be obtained, and in case of 3 crop demonstration, total production should be 11 tonnes per hectare. However, if a short duration variety of pulse or cash crop is included as a third crop the minimum yield may not be less than 3.5 tonnes per hectare.

During the year 1970-71, the I.C.A.R. New Delhi have allotted 35 plots to this Department.

Out of 35 plots, 33 plots were organised in various districts in the State by the Department.

### **Crop Competitions**

Crop competitions are conducted with a view to create a healthy competition among cultivators to increase per acre yield.

During 1970-71 the number of cultivators who have participated in the crop yield competitions is as follows :

Selected Crops	No. of participants
Paddy	17,828
Jowar	3,327
Groundnut (Rainfed)	4,118
Groundnut (Irrigated)	1,089

In the crop competitions held in Fasli Year 1969-70 Sri P. Sitha Ramireddy of Nellore district was declared as State Prize Winner for Paddy for recording the highest yield of 6,800 kgs. per acre.

Sri P. Narayana of Adilabad district was declared as State Prize Winner for obtaining highest yield of 1,775 kgs. per acre in Jowar.

In Groundnut (Rain-fed) Sri A. K. Rama Murthy of Chittoor district, was declared as State Prize Winner for recording highest yield of 1,402 kgs. per acre.

In Groundnut (Irrigated) Sri D. V. Narasimhulu Raju of Chittoor district was declared as State Prize Winner for recording highest yield of 2,440 kgs. per acre.

Sri A. R. Appa Rao of East Godavari district was declared as State Prize Winner for recording the highest yield of 107.833 m. tonnes per acre in Sugarcane.

The State Prize Winners in Paddy, Groundnut (Rainfed) Groundnut (Irrigated) and Jowar have been awarded cash prizes of Rs. 650 each while in Sugarcane the Prize Winner has been awarded cash of Rs. 1,000 (all in the form of National Savings Certificates).

### **Encouragement to Multiple Cropping**

The land resources in the State and country as a whole are extremely limited for further expansion of cultivation. Major gains in Agricultural Production, can, therefore, come mainly from the optimum use of land and water resources. The water resources, even at the existing level, are very poorly utilised for intensive cropping. The rapid maximisation of food production is the only way out to feed the growing population by achieving maximum production per unit area in one year by adopting multiple cropping short duration high yielding varieties and best agronomic soil and water management practices.

The development of short duration high yielding varieties increases the scope for multiple cropping as more crops can be taken up in one year in places having assured irrigation facilities. The additional area brought under multiple cropping during 1970-71 is 1,50,000 hectares leading to an additional production of 52,500 tonnes of food crops and 22,500 tonnes of non-food crops.

### **Irrigation Projects in the State**

There are seven major irrigation projects in the State. They are:

1. The Nagarjunasagar Project.
2. The Tungabhadra Project of Low Level Canal.
3. The Tungabhadra Project of High Level Canal.
4. The Kurnool Cuddapah Canal.
5. The Rajolibanda Diversion Scheme.
6. The Kaddam Project.
7. The Pochampad Project.

The Irrigation potential created and the area cropped during 1970-71 of some of the projects is given below:

<i>Nagarjunasagar Project</i>	<i>Area irrigated (in acres)</i>	<i>Area cropped (in acres)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
Guntur district	4,54,202.00	4,54,202.00
Ongole district	1,01,447.71	59,348.00
Nalgonda district	2,39,256.00	1,53,410.00
Total :	7,94,905.71	6,67,960.00
Pochampad Project	39,000.00	11,477.03
Kadam Project	36,000.00	27,027.00
Rajolibanda Scheme	87,479.27	52,939.47
Tungabhadra Project Low Level Canal	1,67,177.50	1,00,515.53

#### **Demonstration Plots**

Different types of demonstration plots have been organised throughout the Nagarjunasagar Project under right and left canal areas of the Project for acquainting the cultivators with the improved varieties of seeds and the use of pesticides and fertilizers.

#### **Project Development and Demonstration Farm, Amaravathi**

*Swamp Rice.*— Paddy varieties raised in Rabi 1969-70 were harvested during May, 1970. Out of the varieties tried Jaya gave lowest yield while IET. 355 and P. L. A. I. gave better yields than other varieties like Hamsa, Padma, etc.

*Irrigated Dry Paddy Trial.*— To demonstrate the cultivation of different varieties of paddy under irrigated dry conditions and to find out suitable varieties, an Irrigated Dry Paddy Trial was laid out. It is observed, that among short duration varieties Mettasannalu produced the maximum yield of 940 kgs. of grain per acre. In long duration varieties Jaya recorded the maximum yield of 900 kgs. per acre followed by I.R. 8 which yielded 860 kgs.

#### **Project Development and Demonstration Farm, Garikapadu**

*Uniform Varietal Trial II.*— From the results obtained from this experiment, P. E. T. 1133 had given highest yields at both the fertilisation levels. The yields being 5,042 kgs. at low level and 6,022 kgs. at high level per hectare. Cr. 51-3 had yielded 5,958 kgs. at high level of fertilisation.

*Time of Application of Nitrogen Trial on Paddy.*— From the yield data collected it was seen that the treatment 8, viz., Nitrogen given in 4 spligs at an interval of 15 to 30 days had given highest yield.

**Kurvipad Seed Farm under Rajolibanda Diversion Scheme**

The farm under this project was established with a view to find out suitable varieties by means of demonstration and trials for this tract. The seed produced during the year is given below:

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Crop</i>	<i>Area in acres</i>	<i>Yield in kgs. per acre</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Paddy GEB. 24	10.49	825
2.	Paddy I. R. 8	12.83	746
3.	Jaya Paddy	2.69	478
4.	Bhandi (Pusa variety)	0.80	24
5.	Green manures	13.00	8

**Project Development and Demonstration Farm, Reddipalle**

The farm is situated at a distance of about five and half miles from Anantapur on Anantapur-Tadpatri Road under Tungabhadra Project High Level Canal. The total area of the farm is 142.03 acres.

This farm has undertaken production of foundation seed during Kharif 1970-71 as follows:

I.R. 8 Paddy	5,805 kgs.
Jaya Paddy	1,315 kgs.
Flamsa Paddy	1,025 kgs.
T.M.V. 2 Groundnut	650 kgs.
Sunflower seed	44 kgs.
Medapesara	4 kgs.
T.M.V. 3 Groundnut	1,165 kgs.

**Philippine culture:**

I.R. 857 Paddy	277 kgs.
I.R. 527 Paddy	115 kgs.
I.R. 257 Paddy	75 kgs.
I.R. 239 Paddy	118 kgs.
I.R. 526 Paddy	87 kgs.

**State Seed Farm, Nandipahad**

This farm was established on 1-6-1966 covering an area of 139.22 acres. Out of the total area of 139.22 acres, 101.05 acres is fit for cultivation. This farm is irrigated by Nagarjunasagar Left Canal.

In Kharif 1969-70, a quantity of 10,695 kgs. of Paddy was obtained in 14 acres and in Rabi 1970-71, a quantity of 9,245 kgs. of Paddy was obtained bringing a revenue of Rs. 13,247.

**State Seed Farm, Jangamaheswarapuram (Gurzala)**

During 1970-71 the following crops were grown and their yields are furnished below:

	<i>Area acres</i>	<i>Yield Tonnes</i>	<i>kgs.</i>
C. 3282 Paddy	80.00	29	968
SR. 10034	5.56	9	178
HR. 35	0.37	0	433
Philippine culture	9.02	1	525
PLA. 2	22.30	4	478
DCR.	7.55	0	262
Masuri	8.32	0	327
B.H. 9	..	..	..
Madhira Mung	5.88	0	121
T.V.I. Gingelly	2.05	0	026
Aruna Castor	3.27	0	451
Sesbania	13.74	..	
Daincha	18.24	..	
Fodder Jowar	2.00	..	

**Project Development and Development Farm, Yemmiganur**

Hamsa, I.R. 20, I.R. 22, and Co. 29 paddy varieties were raised for seed multiplication purposes in the extents of 0.40, 0.10, 0.55 acres respectively.

*Aged Seedlings Experiment.*—In order to see whether there will be any reduction in the yield, if transplanting is delayed by 65 days the seedlings of Hamsa, Jaya C. 3282 and C. 4181 with spacing of 6"×3" and 5"×3" were transplanted.

*Paddy under Irrigated Dry Conditions.*—The varieties of Hamsa, I.R. 8, N. 22, Mettasannam B, BS. 873, Pankaj and C. 3282 were sowed in red soils to observe their yield potential under irrigated dry conditions.

Areas of Paddy varieties planted during Kharif 1970-71 and yields recorded are:

Variety Sl. No.	Yield Per hectare kgs.
1. Hamsa	2,710
2. Jaya	2,519
3. C. 3282	2,542
4. C. 4181	3,443
5. CEB. 24	2,870
6. Suma	2,934
7. Kusuma	2,361
8. Padma	3,100



*High Yielding Varieties in Kharif Season.*—To find out high yielding varieties in Kharif season, H.B. 1, H.B. 4, H.B.M. and H.B.D. were tried.

The following is the yield data.

Sl. No.	Variety	Date of maturity	Yield data		
			Duration in days	Yield per plot kgs.	Yield per acre Kgs.
1.	H.B.1.	23-9-1970	80	7.75	155
2.	H.B.4.	22-9-1970	79	4.7	94
3.	H.B. Medium	25-9-1970	82	6.5	130
4.	H.B.D.	25-9-1970	82	2.00	40

Year. Soil Analysis	Soil samples			Water samples		
	Recei- ved	Analy- sed	Fertili- sers re- com- mended	Samp- ples re- ceived	Samp- les an- alysed	Ferti- sers re- com- nended.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1969-70	3,024	3,430	3,878	69	68	49
1970-71	2,131	2,125	2,163	29	32	53

The analysis of soil samples so far revealed that the black cotton soils were normal in reaction with P.H. value of 8.0, 8.5. The salt content was within the critical limit. These black soils are also poor in Nitrogen as well as in Phosphorus content and the Potash content ranged medium to high. The red soils as seen from the analysis are neutral in soil reaction and the salt content was within the normal limit. These soils were poor in Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potassium.

Proper reclamation measures have been recommended for alkaline and saline soils. Stress has been made on growing salt resistant varieties.

### Soil Testing and Soil Survey

The soil testing recommendations render necessary service with regard to better soil management practices for increasing Agricultural Production. With growing awareness of cultivators to the importance of soil testing in the rational use of fertilisers, the flow of samples is increasing. Thus there is a need for intensifying the soil testing programmes and to meet the increased demands, it has been decided to strengthen the existing laboratories to enable them to handle more number of soil samples and to establish one soil testing laboratory in each district during the Fourth Five-Year Plan period.

During 1970-71 soil testing laboratories have been established in Khammam, Warangal, Adilabad and Visakhapatnam districts in addition to the existing laboratories.

The chemistry laboratories at Rudrur and Garikapadu have been strengthened to meet the requirements of Krishna and Nizamabad districts. The soil testing laboratory established at Miryalguda is catering to the needs of Nalgonda district. Thus at present all the districts were having soil testing laboratories.

*Reconditioning of Saline Soils in Andhra Pradesh.*—The object of this scheme is to demonstrate to the farmers the efficiency of Gypsum in reclamation of saline alkali and alkali soils to include them to reclaim their deteriorated lands and make them productive. The Soil Correlator-cum-Scientific Development Officer was entrusted with the progress of the scheme. The Deputy Director of Agriculture of the district concerned is responsible to implement the scheme.

### Soil Conservation

Soil and water conservation measures aim at reducing the soil and water losses and also build up soil fertility. They also help in recharging underground waters.

In Andhra Pradesh about 70% of the cultivated land, extended over an area of 200 lakh acres depends entirely on rainfall for crop production. Most of these dry lands are undulating and are subjected to various degrees of soil erosion.

Out of this total dry land, about 100 lakh acres are situated in the chronically drought affected region of the State where the rainfall is limited and crop failures are more frequent.

During 1970-71 there were 7 Divisions and 32 Sub-Divisions for taking up soil conservation work in the State. The soil conservation programmes are being implemented in the districts of (1) Srikakulam, (2) Visakhapatnam, (3) East Godavari, (4) Nellore, (5) Cuddapah, (6) Chittoor, (7) Kurnool, (8) Anantapur, (9) Hyderabad, (10) Medak, (11) Mahbubnaagar, (12) Nalgonda, (13) Warangal, (14) Karimnagar and (15) Khammam.

The progress of expenditure during 1970-71 is as follows :

	<i>Amount Provided</i>			<i>Amount spent</i>		
	Pay and allowances and other items	S.C	Total	Pay and allowances and other items	S.C. works	Total
1. Plan	18.90	29.10	48.00	17.06	28.95	46.01
2. Non-Plan	29.19	..	29.19	28.92	..	28.92

With the above amount an area of 64,687 acres was covered by soil conservation works.

*Progress under Rural Works Programme.*—With a view to mitigate, if not eradicate totally, the scarcity conditions of the chronically drought affected areas, Government of India have decided to take up Rural Works Programmes.

Soil conservation programmes under Rural Works Programme are taken up on a catchment or sub-catchment basis and the entire area is taken care of. The soil conservation programmes are being taken up on complete watershed and sub-watershed basis involving agricultural lands (both private and Government) and forest lands. During 1970-71 soil conservation works undertaken under Rural Works Programme is given in the following table :

S.No.	Name of the district	[Rs. in lakhs]			
		Physical in acres		Financial	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Anantapur	20,000	27,773	25.00	25.00
2.	Cuddapah	18,600	11,727	9.81	6.31
3.	Chittoor	7,300	12,079	9.25	9.25
4.	Kurnool	6,400	5,762	8.50	5.91
5.	Mahbubnagar	5,520	1,641	3.00	0.71
Total :		57,820	58,987	55.56	47.18

The main emphasis was on contour-bunds with construction of stone checks, stone terracing and bench terracing works. Gully plugging and check-dams were also undertaken wherever necessary.

*Special Telangana Development Funds during 1970-71.*—An amount of Rs. 200 lakhs was provided for taking up soil conservation in Telangana region and an amount of Rs. 18.69 lakhs was spent covering an area of 43.131 acres.

#### Tribal Welfare

Under Tribal Welfare an amount of Rs. 3.50 lakhs was provided for taking up soil conservation works in the Coastal Andhra and an area of 5,724 acres was covered.

During 1970-71 two river valley projects, viz., Nizamsagar and Nagarjunasagar Projects were sanctioned during February and March 1971 (Centrally sponsored). The schemes are mainly for investigation work in the sub-catchments of Haldi in Nizamsagar and Peddavagu in Nagarjunasagar Project with headquarters at Medak and Mahbubnagar respectively

*Rehabilitation.*—Under the rehabilitation programme, it is proposed to reclaim about 10 to 15 thousand acres for settlement of East Pakistan migrants.

The suitable areas for agricultural purposes are at first delineated by soil survey and are reclaimed by the mechanical unit of Government of India. The migrants are settled in group farming system which envisages allotment of 100 acres of land in a village to a group of 20 families who are expected to take up cultivation jointly in this area.

At present 825 migrant families have been settled in 10 villages and 949 new migrant families are being settled. 512 houses are under construction.

In these areas where group farms are set up, technical advice and financial assistance in the form of seeds, fertilizers and manures are provided by Government while the responsibility for actual cultivation rests with the migrant agriculturists.

So far 10 open wells, 2 Nistar tanks, 50 tube-wells, 6 deep bore-wells have been constructed for water-supply in addition to 4 tanks and 4 field channels for irrigation purposes.

*Agency Development.*—According to 1961-Census the population of scheduled tribes in Andhra Pradesh is 13.24 lakhs spread over 11.595 square miles of scheduled area in 4,436 scheduled villages in the districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, Khammam, Warangal, Adilabad and Mahbubnagar.

The Tribal Welfare Department is charged with the responsibility of implementing various welfare schemes of various departments.

The following schemes were implemented in the scheduled areas so far as agriculture is concerned, with the funds provided by the Director, Tribal Welfare Department.

*Demonstration Units.*—This scheme was implemented in scheduled areas of Godavari district and Anakapalle Division of Visakhapatnam district.

Under this scheme various types of seeds, seedlings, fruit plants, agricultural implements, chemical fertilisers, etc., were supplied to the progressive tribal cultivators.

*Araku Valley Colonisation Scheme.*—This scheme is under implementation since 1947. The object of the scheme is to educate tribal people on the improved methods of agriculture including horticulture in Araku Valley. Improved agricultural practices are being demonstrated in the farm at Araku Valley for educating the tribal cultivators. The exploratory-cum-demonstration farm at Araku Valley is mainly intended for the multiplication of improved varieties of Paddy, Millets, Sugarcane, Oilseeds and Pulses.

*Horticultural Development Farm at Sirigandlapadu, East Godavari District.*—This is an exploratory-cum-demonstration farm intended for multiplication of improved varieties of seeds of horticultural crops. Besides raising fruit seedlings paddy, millets, groundnut, pulses, wheat Peas and Vegetables are also multiplied for the supply to the tribals.

*Improvement of Agricultural Facilities.*—Under this scheme the tribals will be guided and provided necessary facilities required for raising normal hybrid varieties of crops in their fields.

### **Dry Farming**

Dry farming involves cultivation under precarious rainfall conditions. The minimum rainfall required for successful cropping is 750 m. m. Where average rainfall is below the minimum, the first essential requirement to ensure the normal harvest in drought affected cultivation facing hazards of drought and famine affected area is to conserve as much soil moisture as possible, simultaneously taking care of the erosion losses of the surface soil.

In order to achieve this a technique of agricultural practices has been developed which goes by the name of "Dry Farming". The following items constitute dry farming practices:—

1. Contour bunding to prevent surface losses.
2. Contour trenching to retain soil washed by rain in the trenches.
3. Terracing.
4. Land shaping along the contours.
5. Contour ploughing.
6. Strip cropping.
7. Mixed cropping.
8. Improving tillage and soil management.
9. Water harvesting practices.
10. Introduction of sprinkler irrigation wherever possible.
11. Gully ploughing.
12. Construction of check-dams.
13. Afforestation.
14. Addition of organic matter and plant nutrients.
15. Deep placement of fertilisers.
16. General plant protection measures.
17. Improvement of available fixation of Nitrogen and
18. Adoption of general cropping pattern suitable to the above measures.

At present, there are two dry farming units working in the State the details of which are given below:

*Indo-French Project.*—The object of Indo-French Project is to assist the State Government for a period of three years in undertaking a development project in Anantapur district to solve the agricultural problems of the semi-arid zones in the country on the results achieved at Anantapur.

The project is implemented with the following French and Indian Technical Officers:

French:

1. Agriculture Research Engineer (Agronomist).
2. Assistant Agronomist.
3. Agriculture Extension Specialist.

Indian:

1. Deputy Director of Agriculture (Agronomy).
2. Extension Specialist.
3. One Agricultural Assistant for Agronomy.
4. One Agricultural Assistant for extension work assisted by three Sub-Assistants (Fieldmen).

*Dry Farming at Ibrahimpatnam.*—The object of this Project is to advocate dry land practices in low to medium rainfall areas and to attain maximum returns from the available soil moisture.

Under the scheme an area of 305 acres was covered under grades bunding against a target of 600 acres. Land shaping is carried out on an area of 115 acres against a target of 100 acres. Five farm ponds have been constructed. 65 Nos. iron ploughs, 65 bund farmers, 18 Nos. of seed-cum-fertilisers, 62 Nos. of hand-compression sprayers and 3 mist-blowers were distributed to the farmers free of cost. Two sprinkler irrigation units have been installed covering an area of 50 acres.

*Dry Land Fertiliser Demonstration.*—To popularise the application of fertilisers in right time and in right doses in dry lands, a scheme to lay out demonstration plots in the districts on cultivators fields has been introduced during the year 1970-71. The scheme was implemented in all the 21 districts of Andhra Pradesh. The District Agricultural Officers conducted the demonstrations with the help of Agricultural Extension Officers. In each district 20 to 60 progressive farmers were selected and the demonstrations were taken up on their fields. Two plots of one acre each, one with the normal cultivator practices, and the other with the chemical fertilisers recommended, were taken up. The farmer met the cost towards the preparation of the land and inputs like seed, plant protection chemicals and compost, etc. The chemical fertilisers were supplied free of cost.

The following crops in dry lands were taken up for demonstration. The doses of chemical fertilisers provided is shown against each crop:

	Nitrogen	P <sup>2</sup> O <sup>5</sup>	K. 20
Jowar (rainfed)	20 lbs	20 lbs.	
Hybrid Jowar (rainfed)	60 „	30	
Bajra 15	20 „	30	
Hybrid Bajra (rainfed)	40 „	30	
Maize	20 „	30	
Hybrid Maize	80 „	50	
Groundnut	10 „	20	30 lbs,

The details of the number of demonstrations conducted are as follows:

Hybrid Jowar	350
Bajra	185
Hybrid Maize	145
Groundnut	265

#### Agricultural Statistics

The functions of Statistical Section are:

1. Evaluation of Plan Schemes.
2. Study of cost of production of crops.
3. Survey of cultural and manurial practices of minor crops.
4. Production trends in commercial crops like Groundnut, Castor, Chillies, Turmeric and Tobacco; and
5. Survey of multiple crop areas.

With the object of estimating the increase in yield due to soil conservation measures, 48 crop cutting experiments each on Groundnut and Bajra in Srikakulam district, 80 experiments each on Jowar and Groundnut in Anantapur district and 56 experiments each on Jowar and Groundnut in Mahbubnagar district totalling to 368 crop cutting experiments were planned during 1970-71. 80 experiments on Mesta crop in Srikakulam district and 48 experiments on Cotton in Adilabad district were also planned during 1970-71. Crop cutting experiments were further conducted on Groundnut in Kurnool and Chittoor districts under the Centrally sponsored schemes to estimate the additional yield due to adoption of package of practices.

Randomised block design experiments, 3 factorial design experiments, 4 combined experiments of randomised block design for three years and one combined experiment of factorial design for 3 years were analysed. The above experiments were conducted at Sugarcane Liaison Farm, Bobbili on Sugarcane, during 1967-68 to 1969-70.

The staff also attended to collection and compilation of Agricultural Statistics of the Department for the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 for publication in the annual season and crop condition reports.

*Information and Statistical Cell.*—During 1970-71, 113 books covering different aspects of agriculture were purchased and added to the library. The books were purchased by pooling up the funds of the Department and the amount contributed by the Agro-Industries Corporation.

Material was collected for writing up of articles on technical subjects for publication in various magazines and for speeches for broadcast in the All-India Radio.

Information was collected on various topics of agriculture from the Departmental Officers and newsletters called "Agricultural Newsletter" were published both in English and Telugu once in two months. These Newsletters were distributed to all the Departmental Officers, M.L.As., M.L.Cs., M.Ps., Chairman of Zilla Parishads, Collectors, Heads of Departments of Andhra Pradesh State and progressive farmers, etc. Besides, they were sent to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India, and the American Library, New Delhi.

The Cell also organised the Agricultural Stall in the All-India Industrial Exhibition of 1971.

Topics for radio talks and programme for each quarter were prepared as and when required by the All-India Radios of Hyderabad and Vijayawada. The talks prepared by District Officers were scrutinised and forwarded to the All India Radio for broadcast. Arrangements were made for the participation of Departmental Officers in Rural Dialogues conducted by the All-India Radio, Hyderabad.

The articles sent by various District Officers were scrutinised and forwarded for publication in *Padipantalu*, *Annadata* and *Intensive Agriculture Magazine*, etc.

### **Marketing Department**

The Marketing Department was constituted into an independent Department with the Director as Head of the Department from February, 1962. The Director of Marketing is assisted by 3 Deputy Directors, 5

Assistant Directors, one Audit Officer, one Executive Engineer, and one Market Engineer at Head Office and one Assistant Engineer each at Guntur and Kurnool. There are seventeen unit offices in the mofussil each under a Regional Assistant Director.

During the year under report the Director of Marketing suggested a number of amendments to different provisions of the Andhra Pradesh (Agricultural Produce and Livestock) Markets Act, 1966, the Rules made thereunder for effective enforcement of the Markets' legislation and the Government were pleased to issue Andhra Pradesh (Agricultural Produce and Livestock) Markets (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, No. 4 of 1970. The said Ordinance was subsequently replaced by an Amending Act in January 1971.

### Review on Seasonal Conditions during the year 1970-71

*Kharif Season.*—The general conditions of the standing crops was satisfactory during the months of June and July, 1970 due to widespread rainfall all over the State. In October, 1970 the condition of the standing crops in all the Coastal districts, Rayalaseema and Telangana districts was reported to be generally good as South-West Monsoon was quite favourable for Andhra Pradesh.

*Rabi Season.*—The excessive rains received in October in Coastal districts, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Hyderabad were not helpful for standing crops like Chillies, Groundnut, Jowar and Tobacco. During the months of November and December the condition of the crops was fairly well except Paddy, Jowar (in red soil) and Varagu in parts of Ongole and Vijayawada districts. On account of failure of North-East Monsoon the yields of Rabi crops in general were below normal.

*Production.*—The area and production of major agricultural crops in the State based on the final forecast reported by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics are given in the following Table :

Sl. No.	Commodity	1969-1970		1970-1971	
		Area in hectares	Production in 00 tonnes	Area in hectares	Production in 00 tonnes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Rice	34,690	43,297	33,957	46,501
2.	Jowar	26,219	12,775	25,106	9,858
3.	Bajra	5,893	2,974	5,840	2,901
4.	Ragi	3,278	2,521	2,990	2,237
5.	Maize	2,467	2,970	2,470	3,298
6.	Kharif Pulses	6,449	867	6,459	932
7.	Other Rabi Pulses	5,385	799	4,666	656
8.	Bengalgram	805	217	773	216
9.	Castor	2,810	662	3,059	549
10.	Seasamum	2,364	532	2,531	506
11.	Chillies	1,818	925	1,811	933
12.	Coriander	930	147	981	153
13.	Cotton	7,923	976	N.A.	N.A.

(bales of  
180 kgs.)



*Market Arrivals.*—The year 1970-71 has recorded notable increase in the arrivals of Paddy, Rice, Wheat, Maize among cereals and Turmeric, Chillies and Onions among condiments into the regulated markets. Of these, Paddy accounted for 92% increase over the previous year, while Rice accounted for 70% rise.

*Financial Position of the Market Committees.*—The main sources of income to the Market Committees continued to be the market fees, the licence fees, miscellaneous and others, collected from the traders and buyers as per the provisions of the new Act in force. Expenditure of the Market Committees was confined to ameliorative works in the markets for the benefit of the producer-*cum*-sellers, besides payment of salaries to the staff.

In Andhra region, Guntur Market Committee ranked first with an annual income of Rs. 7.58 lakhs including Rs. 3.00 lakhs loan obtained from the Andhra Bank as against an expenditure of Rs. 5.30 lakhs; this market was followed by Anakapalle with an annual income of Rs. 1.84 lakhs as against an expenditure of Rs. 0.83 lakh.

Similarly, in Telangana region, the income of Hyderabad Market Committee was the highest amounting to Rs. 5.94 lakhs as against an expenditure of Rs. 3.91 lakhs, followed by Nizamabad with an income of Rs. 5.22 lakhs as against an expenditure of Rs. 3.50 lakhs.

The total income of all the Market Committees in the State during the year 1970-1971 was Rs. 65.63 lakhs as against Rs. 60.59 lakhs during 1969-70, while the total expenditure by all the Market Committees in the State during the year 1970-71 was Rs. 58.01 lakhs as against Rs. 38.25 lakhs during the year 1969-70.

*Market Functionaries.*—The total number of market functionaries on the books of Market Committees during the year 1970-71 accounted for as many as 31,649. Of these 13,976 constituted traders, 11,803 petty dealers, 1,949 weighmen, 3,164 hammals, 148 brokers and 609 other functionaries.

*Takpatties.*—In all the markets of Telangana region for every transaction, a takpatti (sale slip) is issued; while the original of this slip is given to the seller, the duplicate is deposited with the Market Committee Office, the triplicate being retained by the commission agent himself. As the new Act and its rules provide for collection of market fees from the buyers, one another copy in quadruplicate is proposed for retention by the buyer. This system has come into force this year. This system is now being taken up by the markets in Andhra region.

During the year under report, the Market Committees in Telangana received in all 28,18,308 takpatties as against 25,41,131 takpatties in the preceding year, while in Andhra the number of takpatties received during the year under report stood at 12,62,040 as compared to nil in the previous year. Of these as many as 13,22,356 takpatties were checked by the Markets in Telangana and 3,16,790 takpatties were checked by the markets in Andhra region during the year under report.

*Market Committees Meetings.*— During the year under report, 580 meetings were held by 61 Market Committees in Telangana and 32 Market Committees in Andhra region for administration of markets.

The Committees in Andhra region which function under the supervision of the District Collector as the ex-officio Chairman have come to function under the elected Chairman after the reconstitution of the Market Committees.

*Ameliorative Works.*— It is obligatory on the part of Market Committees to provide facilities for producer-sellers and other market functionaries, auction platforms, weighing sheds, storage, godowns, ryot sheds, water troughs, electrification of yards etc. There is also an imperative need for construction of market yards in many of the trade centres in the State.

Many of the Market Committees in Andhra do not have market yards of their own and those that have, had no layout plans. Therefore, sites for markets have been purchased at Guntur, Rajahmundry and Tuni, while acquisition proceedings are under way at Machilipatnam, Macherla, Narsaraopet, Dachepalli, Chittoor, Jaggayyapeta and Kurnool and layout plans have been prepared for some market yards.

The Government of India had sanctioned Rs. 9.65 lakhs during 1970-71 for development of infra-structure market complex in the command area of Nagarjunasagar Project for the markets lying therein, namely Miryalguda, Kodad, Jagayyapeta and Guntur. The works like laying of the internal roads, covered platforms, ryot sheds, office buildings are either completed or in progress during the year under report.

During the year 1969-70 an amount of Rs. 1.18 lakhs was spent on provision of requisite amenities in various trade centres by Telangana Market Committees and 1.27 lakhs by the Committees in Andhra region. The expenditure on amelioration works accounted for Rs. 6.87 lakhs on markets in Telangana, while it was Rs. 1.93 lakhs in Andhra region during the year under report.

### **Grading and Standardisation**

Grading of agricultural produce and livestock products before they are put in the market for sale is a necessary adjunct to improve methods of marketing. Andhra Pradesh had been doing remarkably well in grading various agricultural commodities under Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marketing) Act, 1937, particularly, in respect of Ghee, Coconut, Gingelly and Sandalwood Oils, Virginia Tobacco and Myrobalans etc. In fact, Andhra Pradesh holds first rank in India for Agmark grading of Ghee and Virginia Tobacco.

The Marketing Department has set up four Oil and Ghee Grading Laboratories at Muddanur, Samalkot, Vijayawada and Giddalur to help the small packers of Ghee and Oil who cannot set up laboratories of their own in view of high costs involved in the establishment of such laboratories.

The quantities of Ghee and Oil graded and fees collected at different Government Laboratories during the year 1970-71 are furnished below :

Sl. No.	Name of the Laboratory	Quantity graded in (qtls.)			Value in Rs.	Grading charges collected in Rs.
		Ghee	Oils	Total		
1.	Govt. Laboratory, Vijayawada	511.55	..	511.55	5.63	3,041.46
2.	Govt. Laboratory, Muddanur	1,280.37	..	1,280.37	12.47	6,704.94
3.	Govt. Laboratory, Samalkot	3.36	Til Oil 218.28 Coconut Oil 17.42	239.06	1.54	1,297.56
4.	Govt. Sub-Laboratory, Giddalur	821.61	..	821.61	9.04	3,407.83
Total :		2,616.89	235.70	2,852.59	28.68	14,451.79

**Grading at Primary Markets.**— Grading has been introduced in various primary markets like Warangal, Suryapet, Nizamabad, Adoni and Duggirala where some commodities like Castor, Groundnut, Chillies and Turmeric are being graded before auction and this scheme has largely helped the producer-seller to earn higher prices than the produce sold ungraded.

#### Special Schemes for Grading at Farm and Market Level

**Cotton (Kapas) Grading Scheme.**— Two Cotton Grading Units have been set up at an estimated cost of Rs. 50,000, one at Pamarru and the other at Bhainsa, besides the two set up already at Adoni and Adilabad. About 3,000 quintals of Cotton were reported to have been graded at these centres during 1970-71 and the sellers were benefited by the scheme getting an appreciable premium over the sales of ungraded Cotton.

**Tobacco Marketing and Grading Scheme.**— With a view to improve the system of marketing and grading of Virginia Tobacco in Andhra Pradesh, a Sub-Committee of officials and non-officials was constituted for the purpose of studying the present methods and practices and to recommend improvement thereon for the benefit of the grower-seller. A meeting of the Sub-Committee was held in the middle of March, 1971 under the Chairmanship of Secretary to Government, Food and Agriculture Department and a number of recommendations were made to improve grading and marketing of Tobacco. The Sub-Committee *inter alia* suggested a scheme to introduce systematic grading of Virginia Tobacco at farm level and to set up auction floors in East Godavari, Bhadrachalam area and in Nellore area during the year 1971-72. The Committee estimated that a sum of Rs. 2 crores is required to construct good auction floors in the Tobacco growing areas of Andhra Pradesh and the issue is in correspondence with the Government of India.

*Agmark Grading.*—Grading under the provisions of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marketing) Act, 1937 as amended by the Government of India, as carried out in respect of certain commodities at different centres in Andhra Pradesh is summarised in the following table :

Sl. No.	Commodity	Quantity graded in tonnes		Valuation in lakhs of Rs.	
		1969-1970	1970-1971	1969-1970	1970-1971
1.	Ghee	968.41	331.5	97.00	334.94
2.	Acid Limes (5,10,000 Nos.).	90.125	63.1	0.97	0.35
3.	Eggs (Nos.)	1,64,19,752	2,40,41,49	3.86	6.03
4.	Sandal Wood Oil	293.9	278.0	75.00	63.30
5.	Myrobalan	5,730.0	1,227.9	19.54	6.89
6.	Sunnhemp	200.0	334.8	1.96	6.01
7.	Til Oil	28.36	35.2	14.29	19.05
8.	Tobacco	51,91mkg	48.72mkg.	28.69	30.96
9.	Ground Spices	..	..		0.15

*Cashewnut Survey Scheme.*—There is a sizeable area under Cashewnut plantation in the State mostly confined to the Coastal districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East and West Godavari, Guntur and Nellore. With the object of collecting data on marketing of Cashewnut in the State on systematic lines the Central Government has sponsored a scheme to conduct detailed marketing survey at an estimated cost of Rs. 75,870. Necessary staff under the scheme has been posted with a Unit Office at Ongole and the survey work is in progress.

*Improvement of Market Intelligence and Statistics.*—The Government have, introduced Market Intelligence System to keep the producers, buyers and consumers informed of day-to-day prices of various commodities at various centres. In Andhra Pradesh the Department of Marketing took up the schemes in collecting Market Intelligence data daily, weekly and monthly and to broadcast the same through All-India Radio for the use of the producer-seller and other market functionaries. The information is collected in respect of about 60 agricultural commodities covering about 136 market centres in Andhra Pradesh, out of which 48 are whole-time price reporting centres and the remaining 88 are part-time reporting centres, *i.e.*, Market Committees in charge of regulated markets. Daily prices of important commodities of important markets of Andhra area are relayed from A.I.R., Vijayawada and those of Telangana from A.I.R. Hyderabad, besides weekly reviews on price trends.

Statistical data including data on the Market Intelligence relating to production, prices, arrivals, and outgoing quantities, and other allied items in respect of different commodities as cereals, pulses, oilseeds, spices, condiments, fibres, fruit, vegetables, minor forest produce and raw bones are collected and disseminated. This apart, the prices of some of the essential consumer goods were collected, compiled, analysed and

incorporated in the daily, weekly and monthly bulletins and monthly reports which are furnished to the State as well as Central Government, besides a number of other agencies for studying the price behaviour and for formulating production and export programmes.

*Engineering Cell.*—The Engineering cell headed by an Executive Engineer at Head Office is composed of three units each headed by an officer of the rank of an Assistant Engineer to push through constructional programme of the Market Committees in Telangana and Andhra area, respectively. These units prepared layouts of markets and estimates of works proposed by the Market Committees, rendered technical guidance and supervised the execution of works taken up by different Market Committees in the State. Government have sanctioned recently one Unit Office consisting of one Assistant Engineer with technical staff and with headquarters at Karimnagar to be in charge of works under Pochampad Project.

*Publicity and Propaganda.*—To bring to the grower-seller the immense benefits of regulation and grading of agricultural commodities intensive and extensive propaganda was carried out in the rural areas by the executive staff in the regions.

In pursuance of such a diffused policy, besides participating in the All-India Industrial Exhibition held at Hyderabad from 1-1-1971 to 10-2-1971, the field staff arranged a number of propaganda meetings and film-shows in different parts of the State. In the field of grading several demonstrations were given to educate the growers in the techniques of grading and to induce them to grade their produce at the farm itself before being sent to the market for sale. Besides educative graphs and charts were displayed in the district unit offices for the information of the growers and traders.

*Training Programme—Training Centre for Market Secretaries at Hyderabad (Five Months Course).*—The training centre sponsored by the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, Government of India, Nagpur, continued to function, at Hyderabad with the Director of Marketing, Government of Andhra Pradesh as ex-officio Principal of the institution during the year under report. The institution was established on 1st April, 1958 and upto the end of 31st March, 1971 as many as 25 batches with 446 candidates sponsored by Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Orissa, Mysore, Bihar, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Delhi were trained so far, out of which 194 were sponsored by the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

### **Andhra Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation**

The Andhra Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation was established in August, 1958. The two main objectives of the Corporation are (i) to create a network of large-scale storage accommodation to store agricultural commodities on most scientific lines, reducing storage losses and (ii) to improve the holding capacity and price bargaining power of agriculturist by providing him early and cheap credit on the security of his produce pledged in a warehouse. With increased production of agricultural commodities on account of modern and intensive cultivation methods, increased irrigation facilities, etc., the demand for storage accommodation for foodgrains is also growing.

Out of the authorised share capital of Rs. 2 crores, the paid up share capital as at the end of March, 1971 is Rs. 41,50,000. This has been subscribed in equal amounts of Rs. 20,75,000 each by the State Government and the Central Warehousing Corporation.

*Warehouses.*— During the year under report, the Corporation has set up warehouses at Parkal, Bodhan and Ghanpur. The warehouses in Tandur, Bhadrachalam and Machilipatnam were closed. Thus the number of warehouses has remained 39 during the year under report.

*Customs handled.*— The full particulars of custom handled during the past 5 years are given in the following table :

S. No.	Year	Opening balance in qtls.	Deposits in qtls.	Withdrawals in qtls.	Closing balance in qtls.
1.	1966-67	6,49,526	15,81,440	17,38,530	4,92,436
2.	1967-68	4,92,436	10,04,787	9,84,308	5,12,915
3.	1968-69	5,12,915	16,07,312	12,16,531	9,03,696
4.	1969-70	9,03,696	15,45,066	14,57,031	9,91,731
5.	1970-71	9,91,731	10,69,006	13,06,957	7,53,780

### Civil Supplies

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

- I. Administration of various Statutes and Orders.
- II. Procurement of Paddy and Rice.
- III. Distribution of Scarce Commodities.
- IV. Vigilance Work.

Salient features of the statutes and orders administered by the Department are given below :

1. *The Andhra Pradesh Rice Procurement (Levy) and Restriction on Sale Order, 1967.*— Under this order the percentage of levy to be collected from the rice millers and traders was fixed as follows :

- (i) 50% of the total rice milled in the mills of Krishna and West Godavari districts, which constitute Block I, will have to be sold to the Government or its agent under mill levy at the ex-mill prices notified by the Government.
- (ii) 25% of the total rice milled in the mills of other 19 districts, which constitute Block II, will have to be sold to the Government or its agent at the ex-mill prices notified by the Government.

During the year 1970-71, the quantity of rice procured from 1st April, 1970 to end of March, 1971 was 3,59,922 tonnes against the target of 6,50,000 tonnes.

2. *The Andhra Pradesh Rice (Procurement) ex-Mill Price Order, 1970.* - During the year 1970-71 the procurement prices for paddy and rice have been enhanced than the prices fixed for the year 1969-70 as per the details given below :

## (a) PADDY :

Sl. No.	Variety	Prices fixed for	
		1969-70	1970-71
		Rs.	Rs.
1.	Long and short slender (superfine)	70.00	71 00
2.	Medium slender (fine)	55.00	60.00
3.	Long bold (standard variety)	..	51.00
4.	Short bold (coarse)	46.00	49.00

In addition to the above certain additional prices were fixed for the following varieties :

	Additional price per quintal		
	1969-70	1970-71	
	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Medium slender (Molagolukulu)	3.00	3.00	
2. Long bold I.R. 8	5.00	3.00	
	Delivery bonus Jaya	3.00	3.00
3. Short bold Padma delivery bonus	3 00	3.00	

## (b) RICE :

Sl. No.	Variety	Prices fixed for	
		1969-70	1970-71
		Rs.	Rs.
1.	Long and short slender (superfine)	109.31	110.84
2.	Medium slender (fine)	86.42	94.05
3.	Long bold (standard variety)	74.22	80.32
4.	Short bold (coarse)	72.67	77.26

In addition to the above the following additional prices were also allowed.

	Additional price per quintal	
	1969-70	1970-71
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Medium slender (Molagolukulu)	4.58	4.58
2. Long bold (high yield) Delivery bonus (I.R. 8, Jaya)	7.63	4.58
3. Short bold (high yield) delivery bonus (Padma)	4.57	4.58

3. *Andhra Pradesh Paddy and Rice (Requisitioning Stocks) Order, 1966.*—Under this order the stocks of paddy and rice can be requisitioned from traders and producers. During the period under report the requisitioning of stocks was not resorted to.

4. *The Andhra Pradesh Rice and Paddy (Restriction on Movement) Order, 1970.*—According to this order, the State was divided into two blocks. The major surplus districts of West Godavari and Krishna have been constituted into Block I and the other 19 districts have been included in Block II. According to this order, paddy and rice cannot be moved from one block to another unless the Collector of the exporting district issues export permit. However, there is no restriction on movement of rice and paddy from one district to another within the same block.

5. *The Southern States (Export of Rice) Order, 1964.*—Under this order, Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Mysore and Kerala and the Union Territory of Pondichery form a zone named Southern Zone. According to the provisions of this order, movement of rice and paddy from any place within a specified State to a place outside that State is restricted, unless exporting State gives permit.

During the year 1970-71 there were cyclones in Andhra Pradesh and the State Government has allowed the millers to export damaged and discoloured rice not acceptable to Food Corporation of India under mill levy to Kerala, Mysore and Tamilnadu States within Southern Zone.

6. *The Rice (Southern Zone) Movement Control Order, 1957.*—Under clause 3 of the above control order rice and paddy and its by-products cannot be exported outside the Southern Zone unless in accordance with export quotas fixed by the Central Government from time to time. During the year 1970-71 due to heavy cyclones considerable quantities of rice and paddy stocks have been damaged. The State Government with the concurrence of the Central Government has allowed the millers of the State to export damaged and discoloured rice which was not acceptable to the Food Corporation of India under mill levy to the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Goa, Bihar and Bengal States outside the Southern Zone.

7. *The Andhra Pradesh Coarse-Grains (Export Control) Order, 1965.*—According to the provisions of the above order, movement of coarse grains such as bajra, jowar, ragi and maize has been restricted from Andhra Pradesh State to outside the State. During the year 1970-71 the State Government has rescinded the order with the concurrence of the Government of India with effect from 11th December, 1970 from which date the movements of coarse grains has become free.

8. *The Andhra Pradesh Foodgrain Dealers' Licensing Order, 1964.*—Under this order every dealer who stores more than 10 quintals or more of one foodgrain or 25 quintals or more of all foodgrain taken together is required to obtain licence. The licence is required to be renewed every year before the end of March. During the current year the number of fresh licences issued was 1,856 and the number of old licences renewed was 8,170.

9. *Andhra Pradesh Sugar Dealers' Licensing Order, 1963.*—This order is in force in the State even though there is no control on sugar.



One has to obtain licence under this order for dealing in sugar. Collector is the licensing authority in the districts under this order.

10. *Andhra Pradesh Sugar Control Order, 1966.*—There are no restrictions on price sale and movement of sugar by the sugar factories within the released quota and within the period of validity of released orders issued by the Government of India. Similarly, there are no restrictions on the sale or movement of sugar by the dealers. Although control on sugar has been removed, the system of licensing of wholesale sugar dealers and sale and delivery of sugar by sugar factories to licensed sugar dealers is being continued as per the orders of the Government of India.

11. *The Inter-Zonal Wheat and Wheat Products (Movement Control) Order, 1964.* As per this order, the movement of wheat and wheat products outside the Southern Zone was restricted. This order has been rescinded by Government of India with effect from 4th April, 1970. According to the revised order the movement of wheat and wheat products throughout India, except the rationed areas of West Bengal and Bombay is allowed.

12. *Andhra Pradesh Kerosene (Licensing and Distribution) Order, 1965.*—Under this order a person storing more than 100 litres of kerosene at a time has to obtain licence.

13. *The Andhra Pradesh Exhibition of Price Lists of Goods Order, 1966.*—41 commodities including foodgrains, edible oils, textiles, drugs, medicines, cycle tyres and tubes, salt, charcoal and firewood, etc. come under the purview of this order. Every dealer is required to exhibit the price list of essential commodities other than textiles, drugs and medicines. He should also issue receipt for the goods sold except for salt, charcoal and firewood.

14. *The Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958.*—Under this Act, a person has to obtain permission from the Commissioner of Civil Supplies for the establishment of new rice mills, or recommencing of milling operation in a defunct rice mill and expansion or shifting of rice mills from one place to another. After the permit is issued by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, a person has to obtain milling licence from the District Revenue Officer for commencing milling operations.

### **Vigilance Cell**

The Vigilance Cell in the Civil Supplies Department was created on 1st May, 1968. During the year the strength of the Vigilance Cell was reduced to 1 Superintendent of Police, 4 Deputy Superintendents of Police, 9 Circle Inspectors, 10 Sub-Inspectors, 8 Head Constables and 39 Police Constables.

During the year 1970-71, the Vigilance Cell detected 1,051 cases involving 1,293 persons. Of these cases, 107 were of black-marketing, 163 of inter-block smuggling, 640 of inter-State smuggling and 141 of violations of other control orders like Andhra Pradesh Exhibition of Price Lists of Goods Order. 28,581 quintals of foodgrains, 534 cycle tyres, 173 cycle tubes, 867 kgs. of Dalda and 67,070 litres of kerosene were seized. On the Inter-State borders, 60 lorries, 2 buses, 1 motor car, 1 motorcycle, 1 boat, 335 D.B.carts, 71 cycles, 1 cycle rickshaw, 594 bulls, 6 buffaloes,

59 camels, 33 horses, 249 donkeys and 2 cows were intercepted. The value of property seized is Rs. 70 lakhs.

108 persons responsible for black-marketing, 165 persons responsible for inter-block smuggling, 859 persons responsible for inter-State smuggling, 161 persons responsible for violation of Andhra Pradesh (Food-grain Dealers) Licensing Order and Andhra Pradesh Exhibition of Price Lists of Goods Order etc., were arrested.

During the year under review, 460 cases (involving 422 persons) were convicted in which fine alone was imposed in 410 cases, both fine and imprisonment in 15 cases and imprisonment alone in 35 cases. A sum of Rs. 44 640 was realised by way of fines. Properties worth Rs. 4,55,400 were confiscated to the Government. The remaining cases are either pending trial or under investigation.

### **Animal Husbandry Department**

The Director of Animal Husbandry who is the Head of the Department is assisted by a team of officers at the State headquarters in both technical and administrative matters. At the Directorate there are 3 Deputy Directors each being in charge of one section of the departments, viz., livestock, key villages and veterinary. He is also assisted by the Deputy Director (Poultry) and the Deputy Directors, Intensive Cattle Development Blocks at Hyderabad and Vijayawada in the implementation of Cattle Development Programmes in the above blocks. There is a Deputy Director for the Veterinary, Biological and Research Institute who looks after the production of various vaccines in required quantities.

The State is divided into 4 regions for administrative convenience, viz., Rajahmundry, Cuddapah, Warangal and Nizamabad, and a Regional Assistant Director continued to be in charge of a region. At the district level there are District Veterinary Officers holding independent charge of the districts.

At the end of the year there were 140 Gazetted Officers, 1,156 Gazetted Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, 1,046 Veterinary and Livestock Inspectors, 1,580 Veterinary Compounders, 208 Stockmen and 152 Vaccinators working in this Department.

*Salient features of the year under report.*—130 breeding bulls (out of which were 20 exotic, 28 indigenous Zebu and 82 Murrah bulls) were purchased for strengthening the various Centralised Semen Collection Centres as replacement stock.

One large scale sheep breeding farm was established in the vicinity of Hyderabad at Mamidipalli to carry out cross-breeding operations with corriedales on large scale.

Under veterinary section, 3 veterinary hospitals, 3 primary veterinary dispensaries, 33 Own Your Own Veterinary Dispensaries, 23 Minor Dispensaries, 27 Rural Veterinary Dispensaries were opened. In addition, one Animal Health Centre at Vijayawada, 2 Ambulatory Clinics at Cuddapah and Chittoor, 2 Vigilance Units at Palamaner (Chittoor district) and Makthal (Mahbubnagar district). Under Rinderpest Eradication Organisation at Inter-State borders, and one Rinderpest check-post at Zaheerabad (Medak district) were started during the year.

4 new Key Village Blocks, 3 in Rayalaseema and one at Metpalli in Telangana were opened during the year 1970-71 with 10 sub-centres each, while 2 more Key Village Blocks which were already functioning were taken up for expansion adding 4 sub-centres to each. In all 52 A.I. Centres were newly started under Key Village Scheme.

The 13th Centralised Semen Collection Centre was established on 1st December, 1970 at Reddipalli of Anantapur district under Special Rayalaseema Development Programme.

One Poultry Marketing Centre with 2 sub-centres was started in Chittoor district.

Due to increased production of rinderpest vaccine at the Veterinary Biological Research Institute, Hyderabad, the practice of purchasing this vaccine from outside the State was completely discontinued from November, 1970 onwards.

### Veterinary Activities

*Activities under Animal Health Division during 1970-71.*—The activities under this section can be broadly categorised under two main divisions.

1. Treatment of Ailing Animals.
2. Control of contagious and infectious diseases.

The first division comprises of veterinary institutions like Veterinary Hospitals, Minor Veterinary Dispensaries, Own Your Own Veterinary Dispensaries, Primary Veterinary Dispensaries, and Rural Veterinary Dispensaries at which the ailing animals are treated therapeutically and or surgically. To 1,336 institutions in this wing present at the beginning of this year 1970-71, 4 Veterinary Hospitals (one Minor Veterinary Dispensary upgraded), 23 Minor Veterinary Dispensaries 33 Own Your Own Veterinary Dispensaries and 27 Rural Veterinary Dispensaries, 2 Ambulatory Clinics one each at Chittoor and Cuddapah and one Animal Health Centre at Vijayawada were also established during the year under report, to make the Veterinary aid more readily available in those parts of the State.

### Work done in brief

*Veterinary Hospitals.*—The veterinary work done in brief by the 7 Veterinary hospitals in the charge of Gazetted Superintendents during the year 1970-71 as compared to last year is given below.

S. No.	Item	During the	
		year under report 1970-71	previous year 1969-70
1.	Daily average attendance	1,422/7	1,411/7
2.	Total cases treated :		
	Bovines	66,785	} 4,42,219    4,28,063
	Equines	979	
	Others	3,74,455	
3.	Operations performed	3,130	3,447
4.	Castrations done	1,757	1,869
5.	Vaccinations done	3,64,696	3,44,047
6.	Specimens examined	17,989	19,771

The extent to which the Veterinary aid was provided by the Animal Husbandry Department, from the time of inception of the State Plan-wise aid is as follows :

S. No.	Year	No. of departmental institutions including B.H., Dispensaries, A.I. Units under K.V. Blocks and I. C. D. Blocks, K.V. Extension Centres, S. D. Units and S. S. Units giving Veterinary aid			No. of bovines catered to by a	
		Graduate institutions	Non-graduate institutions	Total	Graduate institution	A.H.D. institution
1.	Beginning of 2nd Plan 1956	321	86	407	53,700	42,400
2.	Beginning of 3rd Plan 1962	706	243	949	27,300	20,300
3.	End of 3rd Plan 1966	769	914	1,683	24,900	11,400
4.	1967-68	890	870	1,760	22,400	11,400
5.	1968-69	907	933	1,840	21,100	10,400
6.	1969-70	942	1,001	1,943	20,300	9,800
7.	1970-71	1,016	1,080	2,096	18,800	9,100

#### Clinical Laboratories

*Examination of Clinical Materials.*—The quality and efficiency of treatment mainly depends on the correct and immediate results of the examination of clinical materials collected from the ailing animals. This item of work is being attended to at various levels viz.,

- a. Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries wherever microscopes are provided,
- b. Clinical Laboratories,
- c. Veterinary Biological and Research Institute.

*Specimens examined at Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—The Veterinary personnel at the veterinary hospitals and dispensaries which were provided with microscopes did on the spot examination of the material collected wherever necessary, from the animals that attended the veterinary institutions for treatment. The work done by them is as follows :

Number of specimens collected	2,04,571
Number of specimens examined	69,382
Number sent to Clinical Laboratories	1,28,205
Number sent to Veterinary College	780
Number sent to V.B.R.I.	9,376
Number of positive results	65,910

*Specimens examined at Clinical Laboratories.*— Besides attending to the examinations of clinical materials the 16 clinical laboratories also

attended to the disease investigation work. The number of specimens examined by them is as follows :

Number of specimens received	1,51,774
Number of specimens examined	1,49,394
Number of specimens unfit for examination	1,762
Number of specimens sent to V.B.R.I.	254
Number of specimens sent to Veterinary College	328
Number of specimens sent to I.V.B.R.I.	83
Number declared positive	48,748

*Specimens examined at V.B.R.I., Hyderabad.*—In addition to the above, the team of Disease Investigation Officers at Veterinary Biological Research Institute helped the field staff in the correct diagnosis of the ailments of the livestock. The specimens examined by the Disease Investigation Officers is as follows :

S. No	Disease Investigation Officer	No. of specimens examined	Positive results
1.	Disease Investigation Officer (General)	11,464	3,243
2.	Disease Investigation Officer (Sheep and Goats)	3,706	1,400
3.	Disease Investigation Officer (Poultry)	6,621	3,123
	Total :	21,791	7,766

### Fascioliasis Scheme

*Fascioliasis Scheme, Nizamabad.*—This scheme envisages the control of liverfluke disease among the 4 lakh ruminants in the Nizamabad district, i.e., Nizamabad, Bodhan, Banswada and half of the taluk of Armour and a part of Medak taluk with 400 villages in Nizamabad area and 34 villages in Medak area. The area of operation lies along the Nizamsagar Project area of Nizamabad district and Pocharam Project area in Medak district. Due to water-logged conditions in the area and innumerable tanks and due to flow of water in canals throughout the year the area was very favourable for prevalence of liverfluke infection throughout the year. It was observed that the rate of infection during 1970-71 was about 10% to 15%.

The control measures used in the area were as follows :—

- Measures taken to kill the intermediate hosts :
  - Physical collection and destruction of snails.
  - Arrest of breeding and destruction of snails by spraying with copper sulphate.
- Mass treatment to susceptible livestock was done with carbon tetra-chloride to eliminate and control the liver fluke infection in the area.

*Fascioliasis Scheme, Nalgonda.*—During the year under report the scheme was sanctioned, vide G.O. Ms. No. 151, Food and Agriculture

(A.H. II), dated 2nd February, 1971, to control the Fascioliasis disease in Nagarjunasagar and Musi Project area (covering 225 villages) of Nalgonda district. The office of the Special Officer, Fascioliasis Scheme was functioning from 12th February, 1971 with the headquarters at Nalgonda.

The scheme was divided into 5 main units manned by Veterinary Assistant Surgeon and each main unit comprising of 5 sub-units each manned by a Veterinary Compounder. There is also a laboratory attached to this scheme to facilitate the survey work.

During the year, the cattle survey and census work was completed in 76 villages. Apart from this, the staff of the scheme visited 138 villages and carried out wide propaganda explaining the salient features of the scheme.

### Control of Contagious Diseases

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

During the year under report, 1,754 out-breaks of contagious disease of livestock and poultry were recorded.

The following table gives at a glance the number of districts affected by these diseases together with the number of deaths caused by them and the preventive means undertaken against these diseases during the year under report.

S. No.	Contagious disease	No. of out-breaks recorded	No. of districts affected	No. of deaths recorded	Total vaccinations done	No. of free areas where preventive vaccinations were done.
<i>Among Bovines :</i>						
1.	H. S.	921	21	3,452	44 85,808	10,389
2.	Black Quarter	368	20	1,179	19,87,715	6,184
3.	Foot and Mouth	53	5	47	..	..
4.	Rinderpest	78	11	527	32,45,307	6,727
<i>Among Sheep :</i>						
5.	Entretoxamie	134	13	744	20,72,431	1,131
6.	Sheep-pox	70	10	389	3,49,243	612
<i>Among Poultry :</i>						
7.	R. D.	22	10	245	84,36,065	20,541
8.	F. R. D.	..	..	..	37,131	167

**Rinderpest.**— During the year under report, 78 out-breaks were recorded in 93 places in 11 districts. The incidence of this disease was severe in the districts of Guntur and Ongole.

All the rinderpest out-breaks were attended promptly. As a policy, all villages within a radius of 8 kms. from the infected villages were visited and the cattle in all those villages were protected.

During the year under report, 1,12,638 rinderpest vaccinations were done in the seats of out-breaks and 13,32,669 vaccinations in disease free areas.

18 check-posts established at strategic points on the most important inter-State cattle routes, 21 immune belt teams established in the inter-State border areas of the districts, and 10 mobile squads attended to the rinderpest work. During the year under report, two vigilance units one at Makthal of Mahbubnagar district and the other at Palamner of Chittoor district were established from October and November, 1970 respectively sponsored by I.C.A.R. The objective of these two vigilance units is to build up strong immune zone in the inter-State borders of concerned districts. These vigilance units had visited 173 villages and cattle shandies and protected 57,044 cattle during the period.

**Veterinary Biological and Research Institute, Hyderabad.**— The Veterinary Biological and Research Institute at Hyderabad which is the only one institute of its kind in the State was strengthened during this period in all its wings— production, standardisation and investigation so as to squarely cater to the vaccine requirements of the massive preventive vaccination programme by stepping up its vaccine production.

An engineering section is attached to it to maintain the machinery and equipment such as primary and secondary freeze drawing units, air-conditioning plants, cold storages, deep freeze cabinets and refrigerators used for refrigeration purposes.

The disease investigation wing has also done very useful work.

### **Meat Inspection**

Mutton, goat flesh, beef, pork and poultry meat largely account for the non-vegetarian diet of the people. Because of the fact that certain important diseases are communicable from animals to man through the animal's flesh, the meat inspection has special significance from the point of view of contamination and improper preservation. The municipalities of Vijayawada, Kakinada and the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad have engaged qualified whole-time veterinarians for this purpose. In all the other municipalities this work is attended to on a part-time basis, by the Animal Husbandry Departmental personnel. It has been the endeavour of this department to advocate to all the local bodies the utilisation of this departmental personnel for the meat inspection work. At present Sanitary Inspectors and medical graduates of Medical and Health Department are also attending to this work at some places in the State.

[Statement

The number of animals inspected, condemned and slaughtered at the recognised slaughterhouses during 1970-71 is furnished hereunder :

S. No.	Category	No. of animals inspected	No. of animals condemned	No. of animals actually slaughtered	Whole carcasses condemned	Portions condemned
1.	Cattle	79,025	5,053	73,972	14	6,608
2.	Buffaloes	38,520	2,523	35,997	24	6,225
3.	Sheep	9,46,001	39,637	9,06,364	1,369	23,807
4.	Goats	6,85,754	25,860	6,59,894	967	16,832
5.	Pigs	17,386	10	17,376	..	304
6.	Others	15	..	15	..	..
Total :		17,66,701	73,083	16,93,618	2,374	53,776

#### Animal Husbandry Departmental Activities in the Agency Areas

There are 5 districts, viz., Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, West Godavari, East Godavari and Khammam covering 23 Panchayat Samithi blocks in which the agency areas are situated. 67 Veterinary institutions (including Primary Veterinary Dispensaries, incharge Extension Officer, Animal Husbandry) of various categories are attending to the needs of the livestock population in that area, i.e., treatment of ailing animals and control of contagious and infectious diseases of livestock and poultry by carrying out preventive and protective vaccinations.

The veterinary personnel who attended to the needs of the livestock population treated 1,91,412 cases, did 17,246 castrations and 7,19,854 vaccinations, besides distribution of 34 breeding bulls, 553 sheep, 98 pigs, 83 ducks, 5,419 poultry, 2,480 hatching eggs and 41,250 fingerlings during the year under report.

*Scheduled Areas (including Agency Areas).*— There are districts viz., West Godavari, East Godavari, Visakhapatnam, Srikakulam, Khammam, Warangal, Mahbubnagar (Wanaparthi Zone) and Adilabad covering 35 Panchayat Samithi blocks in the State in which the scheduled areas are located.

The needs of the livestock and the poultry are attended to by 94 veterinary institutions covering 2,123 villages. All the activities for the development of livestock in these areas were carried out by the Animal Husbandry personnel under the Panchayati Raj Department.

Applied Nutrition Programme and Expanded Nutrition Programme were implemented in some of the blocks and a good number of poultry units were established through which day old chicks and cockerels of White Leghorn and Rhode Island Red breeds were distributed to the people in the scheduled areas.

During the year under report, the departmental personnel in these areas treated 3,16,691 cases, did 24,489 castrations, and 11,20,207 vaccinations besides distribution of 44 bulls, 553 sheep, 116 pigs, 7,260 poultry,



83 ducks, 3,730 hatching eggs and 78,250 fingerlings and 208 A.I. done, 41 calves born.

### Public Co-operation

Because the livestock owners are convinced of the utility of the services extended to their dumb animals which indirectly improved their economic position, the public have come forward and provided :

- (i) 552 buildings on rent-free basis, whose annual rental value is estimated to be Rs. 1.45 lakhs.
- (ii) donated 219 buildings worth Rs. 26.63 lakhs.
- (iii) contributed Rs. 5.50 lakhs both in kind and in cash towards purchase of medicines, equipment, furniture etc., required for running the institutions ; and
- (iv) donated 115.50 acres of land whose value is about Rs. 9.23 lakhs upto the end of the year under report.

### Cattle Development Activities

*Government Livestock Farms.*—The eleven government livestock farms under the control of the department continued its cattle development activities during the year 1970-71 through artificial insemination technique and conventional natural service methods with quality breedable bovines. The primary aim of these livestock farms is to produce quality pedigreed heifers and bulls for distribution and also to work as milk production centres for supply of milk to the nearest urban population. Ongole, Hallikar, Sindhi, Tharparkar, Malvi, Deoni, cross-breds and Murrah are the breeds maintained in the Government livestock farms in the State. Breeding bulls of exotic breeds, *i.e.*, Guernsey and Brown Swiss are also maintained in the farms for cross-breeding purposes.

The following is the classification of livestock at the various livestock farms in the State as on 31st March, 1971 :

1. Milch	587
2. Dry	239
3. N. P.	108
Total breedable stock :	<u>934</u>
4. Young stock	1,226
5. Bulls	25
6. Work cattle	81
7. Ponies	3
Total :	<u>1,335</u>

The livestock farms cover an area of about 9,965.05 acres of which 2,342 acres of land was under wet and dry cultivation during the year producing about 13,179 tonnes of different kinds of fodder such as Hybrid Napier, Paragrass, Cowpea, Maize, Jowar, Sunnemp and Lucerne Paddy Straw etc. Six livestock farms have attained self-sufficiency in fodder production whereas 5 livestock farms have purchased 326 tonnes of paddy straw during the year.

*Loans to Cattle Breeders.*—During the year under report, 118 applications from private dairy farmers were recommended for grant of loans to a tune of Rs. 25,83,860 by the Scheduled Commercial Banks for the purpose of quality milch stock and to run dairy farms.

*Key Village Scheme.*—The “All India Key Village Scheme” started in the First Five-Year Plan gives a multifaceted approach to all aspects of cattle development, viz., controlled breeding, improved feeding, disease and sexual health control and scientific management and organised marketing which have a direct bearing on the productivity of cattle. Each key village block is a compact area of well-organised cattle development activity.

At the beginning of the year under report, there were 41 key village blocks with 349 sub-centres. In order to upgrade the local cattle 3 new key village blocks in Rayalaseema and one block at Metpalli in Telangana were opened during the year 1970-71 with 10 sub-centres each, while 2 more Key Village Blocks which were already functioning were taken up for expansion with 4 sub-centres each.

Thus by the end of the year, there were 45 key village blocks with 397 sub-centres, totalling 442 A.I. units. These 45 key village blocks are grouped into 5 key village circles with headquarters at Chittoor, Hyderabad, Ongole, Rajahmundry and Warangal.

*Centralised Semen Collection Centres.*—The main objects of the centralised semen collection centres (Semen Banks) were to supply scientifically processed semen from superior bulls to the A.I. units functioning throughout the State for better utilisation of the breeding bulls, to reduce the expenditure on maintenance of breeding bulls, to regulate the production, processing and supply of semen to the needs of the various A.I. units, to maintain the better sexual health of breeding bulls, to ensure proper semen utilisation and to control the quality of semen and thereby to improve the fertility rate.

At the beginning of the year there were 12 semen banks and one semen collection unit at Mandapeta. With the policy of opening a semen bank for each district, a centralised semen collection centre was opened on 1st December, 1970 at Reddipalli of Anantapur district under Special Rayalaseema Development Programme. This centre is expected to cater 75 A.I. units of Anantapur district, Adoni area and part of Cuddapah district.

*Fodder Development.*—During the year under report, improved fodders like H.N., Paragrass, Russian Cowpea Guinea Grass etc., were introduced in an area of 47,000 acres. 1,92,527 kgs. of fodder was ensiled and 11.58 lakhs of exotic grass slips were supplied.

*Panchayat Samithis and Departmental A.I. Centres.*—There were 358 Panchayat Samithi Artificial Insemination units and 134 Departmental A.I. units and 14 Non-Departmental A.I. units functioning in the State providing artificial breeding facilities.

*Goshala Development Scheme.*—About 50 goshalas are functioning in the State and run by either private agencies or philanthropic persons. The following 9 Goshalas were under the Goshala Development Scheme during the year under report :

1. Sri Venkateswara Goshala, Tirupati, Chittoor district.
2. Adoni Pinjarapole, Adoni, Kurnool district.
3. Gorakshana Sangham, Guntur. Guntur district.
4. Gorakshana Sangham, Vijayawada, Krishna district.
5. Goraksha Samithi, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam.
6. Goshala, Nizamabad, Nizamabad district.
7. Sri Krishna Gorakshani Sabha, Anantagiri, Hyderabad district.
8. Sri Venkatesh Gorakshani Trust, Tolichowki, Hyderabad district.
9. Goseva Mandal, Narsinghi, Hyderabad district.

### Sheep Development Activities

The three sheep breeding farms and five sheep units attached to live-stock farms have continued their activities satisfactorily. Besides the above major sheep institutions in the State, the 22 sheep and wool extension centres, 7 sheep demonstration units and 4 sheep supervisory units are engaged in sheep extension activities in the State.

In addition to the 3 sheep farms one large-scale breeding farm at Mamidipalli (Hyderabad) was established under a Centrally sponsored scheme with 75% subsidy and 25% loan at an estimated cost of Rs. 26.95 lakhs to be spent during the 4th Plan period. This farm is to produce cross-bred rams by cross-breeding the local sheep with rams of Corriedale breed which were supplied by the Society "For those who have less" from Australia during 1969-70. The farm was started during October, 1970 with an initial stock of 184 sheep of Nellore and Bikaner breeds. The farm will have a flock strength of 6,000-7,000 when fully developed and is to produce 1,200-1,500 superior stud rams a year.

The following was the stock position of the sheep farms and sheep units in the State at the end of the year 1970-71 :

Category	Sheep Breeding Farms		Sheep Units		Total	
	1970-71 (4 farms)	1969-70 (3 farms)	1970-71 (5 units)	1969-70	1970-71	1969-70
1. Rams	44	49	51	8	95	57
2. Ewes	1,536	939	642	176	2,178	1,114
3. Lambs	430	482	357	190	787	672
Total :	2,010	1,469	1,050	374	3,060	1,843

### **Piggery Development Activities and Regional Pig Breeding Station-cum-Bacon Factory**

The establishment of Regional Pig Breeding Station-cum-Bacon Factory during 1963-64 and its extensive activities in the field of Piggery Development through its constituent 3 Pig Breeding Stations at Gannavaram, Muktyala and Pedavegi has induced many a pig breeder to take to pig breeding. The increased production of pork relieves to a certain extent the acute shortage of animal proteins in the diet.

*Bacon Factory.*—This year 1,749 pigs were slaughtered at the Bacon Factory producing about 1,04,436.405 kgs. of pork including cuts and sausages. An amount of Rs. 5,58,594.21 was realised through the sale of pork. Apart from this 24 pigs were slaughtered at Pig Breeding Station, Muktyala and 1,115.450 kgs. of pork worth Rs. 5,577.25 were sold.

### **Animal By-products Plant, Kesarapalli**

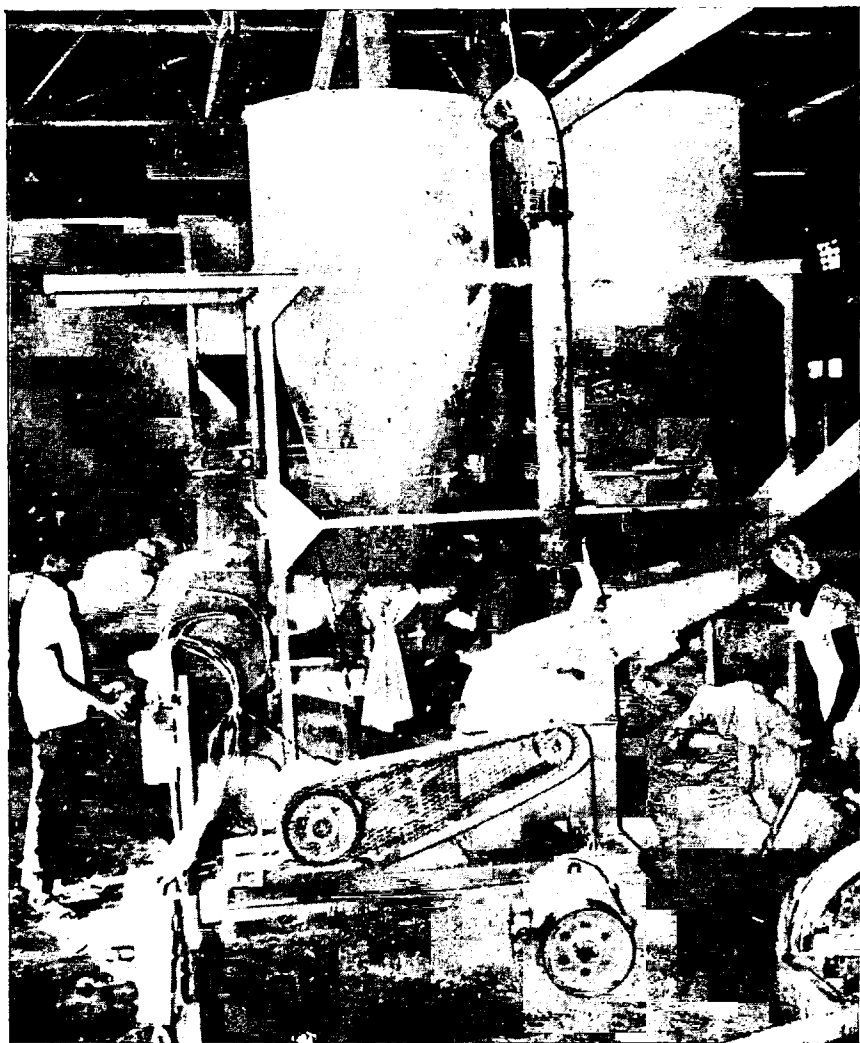
The Carcass Utilisation Centre which was sanctioned as a Centrally sponsored scheme during the year 1963-64, established at Kesarapally with 75% assistance from Government of India is now continued as Animal By-products Plant. This Plant is unique in its activities working with the aim of producing “wealth from waste” and is second in the country. This plant is now concentrating upon collection processing of dead animals into by-products such as sterilised meat meal as a protein for supplement and bone-meal as mineral feed supplement, sterilised tallow as poultry feed ingredients and liver and blood meal which contain 65% and 85% protein respectively for preparation of dog biscuits and poultry feeds. At this centre “Dog Bis” (Dog Biscuits) have also been manufactured on a large-scale utilising sterilised meat meal, sterilised liver meal, and sterilised bone-meal which contains 28% protein as against 7 to 9% protein in the product manufactured by private firms. These dog biscuits are becoming increasingly popular among those who maintain dogs. Production of dog biscuits/ high protein dog biscuits on a larger scale would be taken up during 1971-72.

### **Poultry Development Activities**

During the year 6 Regional Poultry Farms and 8 District Poultry Farms and 1 Poultry Unit continued to function, and they were redesignated as Regional Poultry Demonstration and Research Farms and District Poultry Production Farms which are supplying improved breeding stock, birds for table and eggs for hatching and table purpose. Besides these, 61 Applied Nutrition Programme Units and 19 Expanded Nutrition Programme Units are functioning at Panchayat Samithi block level. 7 Poultry Marketing Centres with 13 sub-centres are providing technical know-how to private poultry breeders and marketing facilities for the produce of the private poultry farms.

At the end of the year, these farms maintained 523 cocks, 6,532 hens, 7,635 growers, 31,536 chicks. They received 423,295 birds during the year from various sources. The following is the stock maintained in

[Statement



FEED MIXING PLANT—"BALANCED PREMIXED FEED"

the Poultry Farms and the Unit at Veterinary Biological Research Institute at the end of the year 1970-71.

Category	R.P.D. & R. Farms	R.P.F. farms	Poultry unit at V.B R.I.	Total
1. Cocks	462	50	11	523
2. Hens	5,619	851	62	6,532
3. Growers	5,700	1,903	32	7,635
4. Chicks	27,750	3,406	308	31,536
Total :	39,531	6,210	485	46,226

*Loan Facilities to Poultry Breeders.*—During the year the department has received 53 loan applications for sanction of loans to private poultry farms of which 50 have been recommended to commercial nationalised banks for sanction of loans amounting to Rs. 19,62,175.

*Applied Nutrition Programme and Expanded Nutrition Programme.*—The programmes of applied nutrition and expanded nutrition were continued in the State Panchayat Samithi Blocks supplying eggs and poultry to the needy. There were 61 Applied Nutrition Programmes and 19 Expanded Nutrition Programme Units in the State.

*World Food Programme.*—Under World Food Programme Project No. 353 three feed mixing-cum-grinders were installed during the year 1968-69 at Vijayawada, Hyderabad and Vishakhapatnam Poultry Marketing Centres to produce premixed balanced feeds and distribute among the private poultry breeders, Government Poultry Farms, Applied Nutrition Programme and Expanded Nutrition Programme Units. They have produced during the year 1970-71 about 2,752.741 tonnes of feed with maize supplied by the Government of India under World Food Programme Project No. 353.

*Education and Training.*—In order to tone up the efficiency of the departmental staff in the discharge of their technical duties, officers Gazetted as well as non-Gazetted working in different sections of the Animal Husbandry Department are either deputed or permitted to undergo Post-graduate Training Course available within the country or sent abroad to enrich their knowledge with the experience gained at the institutions.

#### School of Animal Reproduction, Mandapeta

The following types of courses are available at the School of Animal Reproduction, Mandapeta:

1. Post-graduate Certificate Course 3 months
2. Routine Artificial Insemination Training for Veterinary Assistant Surgeons 6 weeks
3. Refresher Course for departmental officers 15 days

During the year under report, one batch consisting of 12 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons was given training in Post-graduate Certificate Course .

4 batches consisting of 46 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons were trained in Routine Artificial Insemination for a period of six weeks, and

4 batches of Refresher Training Course for 19 departmental officers was given.

The details of personnel trained at this Institution since inception are given hereunder:

Year	Departmental officers	Vety. Asst. Surgeons	Vety. Livestock Inspectors	Vety. Compounders	Post-graduate trainees	Total
1963-64	..	10	..	..	..	10
1964-65	..	9	34	23	..	66
1965-66	..	..	134	..	..	134
1966-67	..	50	94	21	6	171
1967-68	..	95	..	..	21	116
1968-69	..	72	..	..	24	96
1969-70	5	59	..	..	17	81
1970-71	19	46	..	..	12	77
Total :	24	341	262	44	80	751

### Fisheries Department

The activities of the Department of Fisheries are directed mainly to the development and exploitation of inland and marine fisheries and the amelioration of the socio-economic conditions of fishermen.

*Inland Fisheries.*— There are about 11.00 lakh acres of inland water sources, reservoirs and tanks in the State. To have sustained fisheries in them, they have to be stocked annually with quick growing varieties of fish seed. Fry is collected from natural sources like rivers, canals etc., and also obtained by artificial spawning in major carps with pituitary injections.

The fry is grown to fingerlings stage in seed farms and the fingerlings are stocked in reservoirs and tanks. The departmental fish farms which form the main source of supply of fish seed are not able to meet the increasing demand. This department has, therefore, formulated a scheme under which private persons are encouraged to rear fish fry supplied by the department into fingerlings in their own nurseries and to supply the fingerlings to interested parties for rearing in tanks. In order to intensify



REGIONAL FISH FARM, HYDERABAD



the exploitation of the reservoirs and tanks, which are stocked with desirable species of fish, the department is supplying nylon twine for nets at subsidised rates to fishermen. Lakes and reservoirs which are deep are rich sources of fish. Fishing operations conducted with nylon gill nets in deep waters are yielding large quantities of fish.

*Marine Fisheries.*—The State has 960 kms. of coast with a good fishery potential. Mechanised fishing is the only way for systematic exploitation of this natural wealth of the sea. The Departmental Boat Building Yard established at Kakinada is constructing mechanised fishing boats of various sizes and these boats are being distributed to (1) trained fishermen, (2) fishermen co-operative societies and (3) unemployed diploma-holders, at subsidised rates. Twenty-eight boats were constructed at the Boat Building Yard in the year 1970-71 and fourteen of them were supplied to the various categories of persons.

The operation of mechanised boats requires trained fishermen. The Fisheries Training Institute at Kakinada is imparting training to fishermen in modern methods of fishing, maintenance of fishing boats, navigation, etc., for a period of one year during which the trainees are paid a stipend of Rs. 65 per month each. 23 fishermen were trained in this institute during 1970-71.

There are two survey units conducting survey for the location of off-shore fishing grounds for the benefit of fishermen.

*Fish Preservation, Processing and Transport.*—As fish gets spoiled within seven hours after it is caught, it is necessary to preserve it from spoilage before it reaches the consumer. The department has set up ice-cum-cold storage plants at Visakhapatnam, Tadepalligudem, Nizam-sagar, Nagarjunasagar, Nellore and Hyderabad. At Kakinada also there is an ice-cum-cold storage plant established by a private industrialist and another at Amalapuram by the Central Delta Fishermen Central Co-operative Society.

The department is also operating four refrigerated vans for the transport of fish to distant places for supply of fish in fresh condition to the public. Ordinary and insulated vans are also run by the department to enable fishermen to take their catches from the landing centres to the consuming centres before they get spoiled.

A canning plant was installed by the department at Kakinada in 1965 for processing and canning fish. The main object of installation of the plant is to export the canned prawn to foreign countries for earning foreign exchange.

The Andhra Fishermen Central Co-operative Society Ltd., Kakinada established a Shark Liver Oil Factory at Kakinada. It produced 542 lts. of Shark Liver Oil and 24.67 lakhs of capsules during the year 1970-71.

Fishing with trawlers has revealed that the sea between Pulicat and Pennar and between Kakinada and Visakhapatnam is very good for prawn fishing. The department encouraged big private companies to exploit the sea with modern trawlers. In response to the call, the Union

Carbide Ltd., have brought two modern trawlers with processing facilities on board from Cochin and have started fishing off the Visakhapatnam coast.

M/s. Fish Products Ltd., to which Government had sanctioned Rs. 8 lakhs of loan and which was dormant till recently entered into collaboration with an established exporter of Cochin and started freezing of prawns for export from Andhra Pradesh. Arrangements have been made to export frozen prawns from Andhra Pradesh which were hitherto being sent to Madras or Cochin for export. Shore facilities in Visakhapatnam have been leased out to M/s. New India Fisheries (Private) Ltd., Bombay a Big Public Ltd., Company. Negotiations were also carried on during 1970-71 with the Delhi Cloth and General Mills Ltd., M/s. Sriram Refrigeration Ltd., M/s. Tata Group of Industries, M/s. Esmaric Enterprises and M/s. Dolfin Company for establishment of their industrial units in the State.

### **Fishermen Co-operatives**

With a view to improve the economic conditions of the fishermen and eliminate the influence of middlemen on them, fishermen co-operative societies have been organised in the State. There are 604 co-operative societies with a membership of 55,496 and paid-up share capital of Rs. 10.72 lakhs including 12 fishermen co-operative marketing societies, one Central Delta Fishermen Central Co-operative Society and two Apex societies, one in Andhra region and the other in Telangana region.

*The Andhra Fishermen's Central Co-operative Society Ltd., Kakinada.*—The Andhra Fishermen's Central Co-operative Society Ltd., Kakinada operated 9 mechanised boats at Kakinada and Visakhapatnam by employing trained fishermen. It caught about 1.76 lakhs kgs. of fish during 1970-71.

*Hyderabad Fishermen Central Co-operative Society.*—The Hyderabad Fishermen Central Co-operative Society Ltd., Hyderabad is running a fish sales section at Hyderabad and supplying fish at reasonable prices to the consumers in the twin cities. It is also distributing the nylon fish-net twine to the fishermen co-operative societies and fishermen at subsidised rates in respect of twine purchased with Government loan and at reasonable prices in respect of twine purchased with its own funds.

*The Delta Fishermen's Central Co-operative Society Ltd., Amalapuram.*—The Central Delta Fishermen Central Co-operative Society Limited, Amalapuram is implementing a Master Plan for the development of fishing industry in Konaseema area at a cost of Rs. 25.41 lakhs. The Government of India and the State Government approved the plan and sanctioned financial assistance of 18.54 lakhs and 5 lakhs respectively. The following schemes are under implementation under the Master Plan :

1. Supply of fishery requisites.
2. Ice-cum-cold storage plant.
3. Mechanised fishing.
4. Carrier boats.
5. Semi-dried prawn units.

The society is operating a Mechanised Fishing Centre at Kakinada. The society also established at Amalapuram one 5-ton Ice-cum-10-Ton Cold Storage Plant.

### Research

At the Fresh Water Biological Research Station, Nagarjunasagar, research is being carried out to study the hydro-biological conditions, location of breeding grounds, nature of soil, local migration of fish, pollution studies and survey of tanks fed by Nagarjunasagar Canal.

*Applied Nutrition Programme.*—The Fisheries Programme of Applied Nutrition is being implemented in 17 out of 30 selected Panchayat Samithies.

### Integrated Milk Project

The year 1970-71 is very significant so far as dairy development activities in Andhra Pradesh are concerned. During this year, several steps were taken to initiate new dairy schemes in most of the districts and also in maximising milk procurement and coverage of milk consuming public under the dairies started earlier.

During the year a sum of Rs. 1,02.00 lakhs was made available for the development of dairy industry in the State and the entire amount was usefully utilized by the department on scheduled programmes.

*Central Dairy, Hyderabad.*—The Central Dairy, Hyderabad was strengthened during 1970-71 as a result of which it exceeded its first phase handling capacity of 50,000 litres. Two Milk Storage Tanks each with 15,000 litres capacity were purchased and installed. Further, the second bottling plant donated by the UNICEF was received and installed. The products section was strengthened by the addition of 2 Ghee vats.

The following table reveals the progress recorded under milk procurement and sales:

Year	Daily average in litres	
	Milk procurement	Sales (handling)
1968-69	16,540	44,600
1969-70	22,800	46,000
1970-71	32,400	60,822

To make the Central Dairy, Hyderabad self-sufficient, the conversion of the Cooling Centres at Kadthal, Zaheerabad and Bhongir into Chilling Centres was taken up.

The Central Dairy had reached more than its first phase targeted capacity during 1970-71. From the co-operative sector, a quantity of 5,468,941 litres and from the individuals a quantity of 63,62,746 litres of milk was procured, making the total quantity of 1.18 crore litres as against 83.21 lakh litres procured during the year 1969-70.

*Milk Procurement.*—There were 153 Milk Collection Centres and 29 Pick-up Centres when compared to 101 Collection Centres and 20

Pick-up Centres during the last year, *i. e.*, 1969-70. Work on the following Chilling/Cooling Centres was also taken up through Plan and Telangana Regional Committee Funds during 1970-71 and it was under different stages of progress by March, 1971:

1. Milk Cooling Centre at Alair.
2. Milk Cooling Centre at Pargi.
3. Milk Cooling Centre at Chityal.
4. Milk Cooling Centre at Mulug.
5. Milk Cooling Centre at Kalwakurthy.
6. Milk Cooling Centre at Karimnagar.
7. Milk Cooling Centre at Mahbubnagar.
8. Milk Cooling Centre at Nirmal.
9. Milk Chilling Centre at Suryapet.

*Milk Distribution.*—The total quantity of milk distributed during 1970-71 was 2.22 crores of litres as against the total quantity of 1.68 crores of litres during the year 1969-70. Accordingly the milk distributed during 1970-71 was of the order of 60,822 litres as against the corresponding daily average of 46,000 litres of milk during 1969-70.

The project stepped up school feeding programme with the assistance of CARE organisation and supplied sweetened milk freely to nearly 30,000 primary and pre-primary school children daily in the twin cities during 1970-71 as against 20,000 school children during 1969-70. Under the Special Nutrition Programme, about 7,000 children of below 3 years of age-group were given sweet double toned milk free of cost with the assistance from the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad. As usual milk was supplied to different institutions like hospitals, M. C. H. centres, jails, hostels, etc.

*Milk Transport Wing.*—Out of the total fleet of 50 vehicles, 28 were on road, 4 were off-road and 18 vehicles were under repairs. From out of the 28 road-worthy vehicles 11 were used for the morning distribution of milk, 8 for the evening distribution of milk and 5 for the milk collection on different routes and the rest for other miscellaneous duties. Consequent on the sanction of additional posts of 6 mechanics during the year 1970-71, repairs and maintenance of all departmental vehicles were carried out in the departmental workshop except for some major repairs such as overhauling of engines etc. The entrustment of milk collection and distribution work in some of the routes to the private transport contractors proved to be economical in regard to the transport costs.

*Labour Welfare.*—All the workers in the Central Dairy Hyderabad were covered by the Employees' State Insurance Act and are getting medical treatment and other benefits provided under the E. S. I. Act. The Employees' Provident Fund Act was implemented in respect of the employees paid from contingencies and persons who are not on regular scales and not governed by Fundamental Rules and Pension Rules. The employer and employees have regularly contributed to the Employees' Provident Fund. There was industrial peace during 1970-71 which marked happy labour relations.

*I. C. A. R. Scheme.*—The Indian Council of Agricultural Research have sanctioned one Research Scheme, "All-India Co-ordinated Research Scheme to study the cost of chilling and transportation of milk to city Dairy." It has started functioning from 11th September, 1970 at the Central Dairy, Hyderabad. During the year 1970-71, spadework regarding the purchase of necessary equipment, glassware and chemicals, etc., required for the research laboratory was purchased and some staff were put in possession.

*Milk Co-operatives.*—The dairy development activities under the Co-operative Sector made good progress. 777 Co-operative Milk Supply Societies and 17 Co-operative Supply Unions in the State were placed on the registration record as on 31st March, 1971.

The scheme of organisation of Special Co-operative Milk Supply Societies for the weaker sections in the milk shed area of the Milk Powder Factory, Vijayawada recorded good progress. The scheme envisaged financing weaker sections of the community at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per each member towards the purchase of milch animals. Government have also stood guarantee upto Rs. 50 lakhs for loans to the Co-operative Milk Supply Societies by the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Apex Bank through its subsidiaries, the District Co-operative Central Banks. Accordingly, about 116 new Co-operative Milk Supply Societies have been registered under this scheme in the Vijayawada Milk Shed area.

*Publicity Wing.*—During the year under review, a publicity wing has been added to the Head Office with the following objectives:

1. To secure goodwill and better understanding of the public and maintain confidence of the milk producers and consumers, and project the image of the Project;
2. To correct any mis-conceptions and answer criticism directed at the Milk Project; and
3. Enlisting the support of the Press, Radio and Legislators for the developmental measures proposed by the Integrated Milk Project authorities.

The other activities undertaken during 1970-71 included conducting exhibitions, out-door advertisements radio talks, radio interviews, press conferences and press releases, etc.

*Vijayawada Area.*—The Vijayawada Milk Shed area represents one of the most advanced areas with considerable milk potential. To utilise this potential to the greatest advantage of the farmers and the State, the activities of the Products Factory were expanded considerably during 1970-71. In order to pave the way for large-scale handling of milk and finding a market for this large volume of liquid milk, supply of surplus milk to Tamilnadu Government was also taken up during the lean period of 1970-71. Milk supplies from the Milk Products Factory, Vijayawada to Madras Dairy were therefore continued till November, 1970 and a total quantity of 14,86,490 litres of milk with 6% fat was supplied during 1970-71.

*Milk Procurement.*—The maximum milk procurement at the Milk Products Factory, Vijayawada touched the mark of 1,19,000 litres per day, for a few days during the flush of 1970-71. The milk procurement area was extended to Guntur and West Godavari districts by tagging

the Chilling Centres at Angalakuduru and Kolluru in Guntur district and the Cooling Centre at Bhimadole in West Godavari district to the Milk Products Factory, Vijayawada. The Milk Collection Centres were progressively increased. There were 162 departmentally run centres and 454 centres privately managed during 1970-71 as against 150 departmental centres and 277 private centres respectively that existed during 1969-70.

In addition to the local milk collection, surplus milk from the Intensive Milk Supply Schemes like Nellore and Rajahmundry was also accepted at the Milk Products Factory, Vijayawada. Accordingly, a quantity of 25,693 litres of milk from Nellore and 4,66,510 litres of milk from Rajahmundry was received.

*Milk Supply to Hyderabad.*—Milk supply to Hyderabad to supplement the local milk procurement was continued during 1970-71 and a total quantity of 51.26 lakh litres of milk was despatched to the Central Dairy, Hyderabad during the year through rail and road tankers of the department. The average milk supply to Hyderabad was about 14,045 litres per day, during 1970-71 as against 16,290 litres during 1969-70.

*Manufacture of Milk Products.*—Apart from the liquid milk handling, the manufacture of milk products during the year 1970-71 assumed considerable importance. A quantity of 673.78 tonnes of skimmed milk powder was produced during the year under review as against 345.46 tonnes during the previous year 1969-70. The white pasteurised butter produced at the Milk Products Factory, Vijayawada has acquired wide market reputation and it is one of the foremost dairies in the country. Amul Dairy had drawn about 250 tonnes of butter during the year 1970-71.

A total quantity of 689.6 tonnes of ghee was produced out of which 588.7 tonnes of ghee was sold.

With the manufacture of 666 kgs. of casein on trial basis, another valuable by-product has been added to the list of products to be manufactured at the Milk Products Factory, Vijayawada.

*Transport Fleet of the M. P. F., Vijayawada.*—During the year 1970-71, four new distribution vehicles and one new jeep were added to the transport fleet. An important achievement made by the transport wing was the transportation of milk to Madras by road tankers from April, 1970 to November, 1970 without causing any dislocation in the normal transportation of chilled milk from the chilling centres to the Milk Powder Factory, Vijayawada.

### **Intensive Milk Supply Schemes**

*Warangal.*—At Warangal, it was originally proposed to take up the construction of a full-fledged dairy. However due to several factors, only a bulk cooling centre was established in March, 1969. The sale of milk was effected through 15 milk sale booths and the milk was supplied to Government hospitals, hostels, etc., in addition to the production of cream, butter and ghee from the surplus milk. One noteworthy feature was that the surplus milk after meeting the local demand was diverted to the Central Dairy, Hyderabad from December, 1970.

*Rajahmundry.*—The dairy at Rajahmundry was inaugurated on 15th December, 1969. In addition to the local sales the sale of milk was extended to Kakinada also and a total quantity of 4.66 lakh litres of milk was supplied to the Milk Powder Factory, Vijayawada from this dairy during 1970-71.

*Visakhapatnam.*—The dairy at Vizag was started on 16th December, 1968 with an initial handling capacity of 700 litres per day. It handled upto 6,800 litres of milk per day during March, 1971 as against 6,000 litres per day during the corresponding period of 1969-70.

*Nellore Dairy.*—This dairy started functioning from 6th January, 1969 with an initial procurement of 500 litres per day. The average procurement went upto 3,000 litres per day during 1970-71 and an equal quantity was sold in Nellore and Gudur towns through 20 milk sale booths. In addition to local sales, this dairy supplied a quantity of 25,693 litres of milk to the Milk Powder Factory, Vijayawada during 1970-71.

*Chittoor Dairy.*—This dairy was commissioned on 31st December, 1969 and by the end of March, 1970 it was able to handle 1,100 litres per day. In 1970-71 this dairy handled 2,100 litres of milk per day. There were 5 milk collection centres during the year 1970-71.

*Ramabhadrapuram Milk Cooling Centre.*— This milk cooling centre was commissioned on 28th February, 1971 and milk was collected from 6 villages. The procurement of milk was about 240 litres per day. Milk was sold in the towns of Sullur, Bobbili and Ramabhadrapuram.

*Mydukur Milk Cooling Centre.*—The Milk Cooling Centre at Mydukur in Cuddapah district was commissioned on 1st March, 1971. About 160 litres of milk per day was collected in the initial stages and sold. The milk produced was sold in Mydukur and Cuddapah towns.

*Nizamabad Milk Cooling Centre.*— This milk cooling centre was commissioned during October, 1970 and milk was collected from 3 different routes with 9 collection centres. Even though this building was designed for a cooling centre, as Nizamabad area has good milk potential, it was proposed to convert this centre into a chilling centre.

During the year 1970-71, 26,871 litres of milk was procured and 26,730 litres of milk was sold.

### **Executive Engineer's Wing**

The Executive Engineer's Wing of the I. M. P. which was placed in charge of the construction of dairy buildings, milk cooling/chilling centres, milk products factory and its ancillary buildings in Andhra and Telangana areas was continued during 1970-71. Extensive progress was made in the construction works during the year. Expansion of the existing centres and construction of new centres and dairies in the State involving a total amount of Rs. 28.01 lakhs were taken up. In addition to the expansion of the centres, construction of staff quarters at Vijayawada Milk Powder Factory and additional quarters at Central Dairy, Hyderabad were taken up. All the above works connected with the I. M. P. were executed with the assistance of three sub-divisions located at Hyderabad, Vijayawada and one sanctioned exclusively for Rayalaseema.





## CHAPTER XII.

### CO-OPERATION

#### General

The Co-operative Movement in Andhra Pradesh continued to play an important and vital role in the Economic Development of the State. While there was all-round expansion, the progress in respect of operations of Primary Land Mortgage Banks, Consumers Co-operatives, Housing Co-operative Societies and Co-operatives for Weaker Sections, was particularly significant during 1970-71.

One of the significant events that took place during 1970-71 was re-organisation of administrative set-up of Co-operative Department, so as to make it more effective and efficient at various levels. A Co-operative Sub-Registrar has been appointed for each taluk to be in charge of Co-operative Societies, except Land Mortgage Banks and Audit. A Deputy Registrar who is designated as Divisional Co-operative Officer, has been kept in charge of each Revenue Division and at the District level, the Special Category Deputy Registrar who is Personal Assistant to Collector, has been made to function as full-fledged District Co-operative Officer.

*The Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank Ltd., Hyderabad.*—The working capital of the Bank was Rs. 3,159.57 lakhs as on 31st March 1971, as against Rs. 2,883.92 lakhs as on 1st April 1970. The paid up share capital of the Bank as on 31st March 1971 was Rs. 131.62 lakhs. The contribution of Government was Rs. 68.00 lakhs as on 31st March, 1971. The deposits were Rs. 883.52 lakhs as on 31st March 1971, against Rs. 1,050.06 lakhs as on 1st April 1970. The total borrowings from Reserve Bank of India, State Government, State Bank of India and others amounted to Rs. 1,622.32 lakhs, of which Rs. 91.43 lakhs were borrowed from the State Government, whereas the borrowings as on 1st April 1970 were Rs. 1,351.24 lakhs. The classification of loans issued by the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank to Co-operative Central Banks during the year 1970-71 was as follows :

	<u>[Rs. in lakhs.]</u>
(a) Seasonal Agricultural Operations	2,172.88
(b) Marketing of Crops	9.17
(c) Medium Term Finance	198.55
(d) Long-Term Finance	22.00
(e) For Financing Weavers Co-operative Societies	68.89
(f) Other Societies	696.89
(g) Cash Credit to Central Banks S. A. O.	606.73
(h) Cash Credit to Central Banks Non-Agriculture	56.18
(i) Overdrafts to Central Banks	243.24

The outstanding loans including cash credit at the end of the period amounted to Rs. 2,489.56 lakhs as on 31st March 1971 whereas last year loans outstanding were of the order of Rs. 2,403.40 lakhs. The position of overdues had decreased to a large extent. Overdues as on 31st March 1971 were Rs. 78.60 lakhs whereas the same last year were Rs. 92.86 lakhs. The credit limits obtained from the Reserve Bank of India were Rs. 2,467.48 lakhs for the year 1970-71 whereas for 1969-70, the same were Rs. 2,457.70 lakhs. The Bank declared a dividend of 4½% for the last Co-operative year.

### Co-operative Central Banks

There were 25 Co-operative Central Banks in the State as on 30th June 1970. They had 2,169 members on their roll. The paid up share capital of the banks amounted to Rs. 798.85 lakhs, of which Government contributed Rs. 192.75 lakhs. The working capital of the banks amounted to Rs. 4,968.26 lakhs. The total amounts of various loans advanced amounted to Rs. 3,504.17 lakhs during the Co-operative year ending 30th June 1970.

*Financial Assistance to Weak Co-operative Central Banks.*—Government have sanctioned long-term loan assistance to the tune of Rs. 45.85 lakhs and share capital contribution of Rs. 54 lakhs to weak Co-operative Central Banks to enable them to improve their operational efficiency and draw up on the credit limits, from Reserve Bank of India to the required extent.

*Contributions to the Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Funds of the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank.*—With a view to convert short term loans into medium term loans in the event of failure of crops due to natural calamities, the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank Ltd. is required to maintain Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund. The total amount contributed to the Fund by the Government of India through State Government was Rs. 133 lakhs (Rs. 52.50 lakhs of loan and Rs. 80.50 lakhs of grant) upto 31st March 1970. During the year 1970-71 Government had contributed a further sum of Rs. 6.00 lakhs (Rs. 75,000 by way of loans and Rs. 5,25,000 by way of grant) bringing the total assistance to Rs. 139 lakhs.

*Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies.*—The programme of reorganisation of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies into viable units was originally expected to be completed by 1969-70. As the programme could not make much headway in all the States in the country, Government of India have suggested to get the programme rephased so as to complete its implementation by 1973-74, i.e., by the end of Fourth Five-Year Plan. The reorganisation programme was accordingly rephased and is expected to be completed by 1973-74.

*Small Farmers Development Agency.*—To help small farmers, the Government of India have formulated a scheme under which the existing financing agencies (not excluding commercial banks) will be encouraged to finance potentially viable farmers without insisting on normal standard of banking. The scheme envisages coverage of about 50,000 small farmers in each State with outlay of about Rs. 1.65 crores to be spent over five years. the entire amount being provided by the Government of

India. Of the total outlay of Rs. 1.65 crores, Rs. 90.00 lakhs will be towards outright grants to the credit institutions, Rs. 25.00 lakhs towards cost of staff, Rs. 25.00 lakhs for purchase of machinery and equipment and Rs. 25.00 lakhs for Animal Husbandry and poultry activities.

The scheme is being implemented in the Srikakulam, Cuddapah and Nalgonda districts.

### **Long-Term Loans**

The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd., Hyderabad which functions as an apex institution had 181 Primary Land Mortgage Banks during 1970-71 with a paid up share capital of Rs. 532.84 lakhs of which Rs. 106.00 lakhs were the contribution from Government. The working capital of this bank amounted to Rs. 10,457.85 lakhs. The statutory reserve funds and other reserves of this bank amounted to Rs. 102.01 lakhs and Rs. 89.10 lakhs respectively. The total other borrowings of the bank as on 31st March 1971 amounted to Rs. 9,733.89 lakhs of which Rs. 25.06 lakhs was of Government. The total investment of the bank as on 31st March, 1971 were Rs. 1,818.59 lakhs of which Government securities were Rs. 321.89 lakhs. Total loans outstanding as on 31st March 1971 were of the order of Rs. 8,773.17 lakhs of which loans overdue were Rs. 192.61 lakhs.

The total debentures issued during 1970-71 were of Rs. 1,714.22 lakhs and debentures outstanding were of the order of Rs. 9,708.83 lakhs.

The Andhra Pradesh Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd., Hyderabad has advanced Rs. 19.70 crores as long-term loans during the financial year 1970-71.

During the year 1970-71 an amount of Rs. 7.70 lakhs has been provided for reclamation of Government waste lands and resettlement of landless agricultural labourers through Co-operative Joint Farming Societies in the State. The amount has been drawn and released to the societies.

Under the scheme for development of co-operative farming in and outside Pilot Projects an amount of Rs. 1.05 lakhs was provided under the budget for 1970-71 and the entire amount was utilised.

[Statement

**Co-operative Marketing**

During the year 1970-71 financial assistance had been sanctioned under various schemes for the development of Co-operative marketing and processing as detailed below :—

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Financial Assistance sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs).			Number of Societies benefited
		Share Capital contribution	Loan	Subsidy	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Share capital contributions to Primary Co-operative Marketing Societies	0.50	..	..	15
2.	Share capital contribution to District Co-operative Marketing Societies	0.50	..	..	6
3.	Managerial subsidy to Co-operative Societies undertaking processing activities	..	..	0.13	16
4.	Addl. Share Capital to processing Units:				
	(a) Cold Storage	..	6.66	..	2
	(b) Margin Money for Cotton Growers Society	..	3.00	..	1
	(c) Loan for processing units	..	1.34	..	3
5.	Managerial subsidy to Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing Federation towards technical and promotional cell	..	..	0.14	1
6.	Loans and subsidy for construction of godown	..	3.98	1.19	Not available
7.	Share capital contribution to Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing Federation	0.50	..	..	1

### **Schemes of Distribution of Chemical Fertilisers by Co-operatives**

A revised procedure in the matter of distribution of chemical fertilisers was introduced during 1970-71. The monopoly distribution by co-operatives and the consignment-cum-recruit supply of chemical fertilisers through co-operatives was dispensed with. According to the revised procedure the District Co-operative Marketing Societies are required to pay an advance of  $2\frac{1}{2}\%$  of the value of chemical fertilisers required and produce 45 days letters of credit from any of the Scheduled Banks or Co-operative Central Banks. This arrangement came into force from the 1st October 1970.

In order to enable the District Co-operative Marketing Societies to maintain the necessary margins to obtain the credit accommodation from the Reserve Bank of India/State Bank of India/Commercial Banks etc., for purchase of chemical fertilisers, an amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs was sanctioned as margin money to 12 District Co-operative Marketing Societies during 1970-71. An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs was also sanctioned to the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing Federation, Hyderabad during 1970-71 to enable it to enter the field of purchase and distribution of chemical fertilisers from khariff 1971.

### **Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Marketing Federation**

The main object of the federation is to arrange for marketing and sale of agricultural and other produce belonging to its affiliated societies and its members to the best advantage within the Indian Union and outside and also arrange for its members supply of certain basic and standard requirements which the cultivators need as produces such as seed, iron and steel, fertilisers, agricultural implements etc. There were 154 members on the rolls of the federation as on 31st March, 1971 including the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank and the Government of Andhra Pradesh with a total share capital of Rs. 34.27 lakhs of which Government contribution was Rs. 30.12 lakhs.

The Reserve Fund of the Federation as on 31st March, 1971 was Rs. 5.19 lakhs. The Federation during the year advanced loans to the tune of Rs. 226.30 lakhs. Agricultural produce worth Rs. 38.82 lakhs was sold by the Federation as owners and as agents agricultural produce worth Rs. 73.17 lakhs was sold.

### **Procurement of Paddy and Rice**

In order to see that the Co-operative Rice Mills, which are set up with Government money are run on proper lines and to their full capacity the Co-operatives have been entrusted with procurement of paddy during the past few years. For the year 1970-71 it was decided that the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing Federation would work as an agent of the Food Corporation of India in the programme of purchase of paddy on massive scale with large involvement of Co-operatives. It was agreed upon that the Co-operatives would open purchase centres where they were having their own rice mills and in other selected places and that the Food Corporation of India would not open its purchase centres where Co-operatives were to open their centres, so as to obviate any conflicts between the Food Corporation of India's Centres with those of the Co-operatives. The policy also contemplated that the

total financial requirements of the Co-operatives for procurement operations should be provided by the Food Corporation of India to the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd., Hyderabad as loan on the State Government's guarantee and that these funds would be passed on to the needy Co-operatives to the extent required by them.

In accordance with the above decision, the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd., through the Co-operatives in the State, opened 149 purchasing centres mostly where Co-operatives are having rice mills. The Food Corporation of India provided Rs. 2 crores to the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd., Hyderabad as loan on Government Guarantee, and the Federation passed on this amount to the Co-operatives undertaking procurement. The Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd., Hyderabad procured 45,954 M.T. of Paddy worth about Rs. 229.77 lakhs through the Co-operatives in the State during 1970-71.

The National Co-operative Development Corporation had sanctioned a loan of Rs. 28.00 lakhs to the State Government for being sanctioned as additional share capital contribution to the Co-operatives having rice mills towards their margin money requirements. Out of this, the State Government released a sum of Rs. 19 lakhs during the year 1969-70 and the balance of Rs. 9.00 lakhs during the year 1970-71.

#### **Co-operative Sugar Factories**

*Crushing Performance.*—There were 8 Co-operative Sugar Factories under production in the State. Their aggregate crushing capacity was 7,100 M.Ts., per day. Five Co-operative Sugar Factories started crushing in the second fortnight of November 1970 and 3 Co-operative Sugar Factories in the first fortnight of December 1970, as against 7 Co-operative Sugar Factories started crushing in the second fortnight of November, 1969 and the remaining one in the first fortnight of December 1969 during the previous season, *i.e.*, 1969-70.

*New Sugar Units.*—Out of eleven proposals sent to the Government of India by the State Government for establishment of new Co-operative Sugar Factories in 1969-70 the Government of India have since issued letters of intent in respect of Co-operative Sugar Factories at Cuddapah, Gurazala and Miryalguda. Proposals for the establishment of Co-operative Sugar Factories at the following places are pending with the Government of India.

<i>Name of the place</i>	<i>District</i>
1. Renigunta	Chittoor
2. Kurnool	Kurnool
3. Pochampad Project Area	Karimnagar
4. Alampur	Mahbubnagar
5. Hanuman Junction	Krishna
6. Vattigudipadu	Krishna
7. Ibrahimpatnam	Krishna
8. Mandasa	Srikakulam

*Expansion Proposals.*—The 5 Co-operative Sugar Factories at Chittoor, Etikoppaka, Anakapalli, Palakol and Tuni which have been sanctioned licence for expansion of their crushing capacity are going ahead with their expansion programme.

Details of the existing crushing capacity and the proposed expansion in respect of the 7 Co-operative Sugar Factories are indicated below :

Sl. No.	Name of the Co-operative Sugar Factory	Existing Capacity M. T. per day	Proposed expansion M. T. per day
1.	Amadalavalasa C.A. & I.S.	1,000	1,600
2.	Chodavaram	1,000	1,800
3.	Chittoor Co-operative Sugars	1,000	1,600
4.	Palkol C.A. & I.S. Ltd.	1,000	1,500
5.	Etikoppaka C.A. & I.S.	1,000	1,500
6.	Anakapalli C.A. & I.S.	750	1,000
7.	Thandava C.A. & I.S.	350	1,250

#### **Palmgur Development**

The Andhra Pradesh State Palmgur Co-operative Federation Ltd., Nidadavolu serves as an apex organisation for proper implementation of developmental programme, relating to Palmgur Industry in the State. The Federation secures financial assistance for implementation of various schemes from Khadi and Village Industries Board. The Federation has received loans to the tune of Rs. 25.53 lakhs upto 31st March 1971. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 11.91 lakhs has been repaid to the Board.

The following table shows production and sale of Palm Jaggery and Palm Fibre of affiliated societies.

	Production		Sale	
	Quantity in tons	Value Rs. in lakhs	Quantity in tons	Value Rs. in lakhs
Palm Jaggery	2,300	17.00	2,300	20.00
Palm Fibre	1,400	16.80	1,300	19.50
Total :		<u>33.80</u>		<u>39.50</u>

*The Andhra Pradesh Tappers Co-operative Societies Federation Ltd., Hyderabad.*—As on 31st March 1971 there were 3,488 Toddy Tappers Co-operative Societies registered, out of which 816 societies were affiliated to the Federation with a paid up share capital of Rs. 0.85 lakh. The Federation acts as a Supervisory and Co-operating body over the primary societies. A sum of Rs. 5,480.13 was issued so far to its members as loans.

### Consumers' Co-operatives

With a view to hold the price line of essential commodities and to ensure proper distribution of scarce commodities to the public as well as Government employees and industrial workers etc., different types of consumers stores were started.

All the 24 Government Employees' Consumer Co-operative Stores were sanctioned share capital contribution of Rs. 3,500 each except in case of Government Employees' Consumers Co-operative Stores, Hyderabad for which an amount of Rs. 55,000 was sanctioned. Five out of the 24 stores are under liquidation.

*Distribution of Consumer Articles in Rural Areas.*—According to the objectives of the scheme, consumers' activity is to be organised on co-operative lines in rural areas as an integral part of the task of holding the price line for the country as a whole. Under this scheme the marketing societies are being given subsidy of Rs. 5,000 spread over a period of three years towards the cost of additional staff appointed by them for this purpose. During 1970-71 an amount of Rs. 21,960 was sanctioned to the marketing societies as managerial subsidy.

*Primary Consumers Co-operative Stores.*—There are 773 Primary Consumers Co-operative Stores in the State. During the year 1970-71 an amount of Rs. 12,000 was sanctioned towards spill-over managerial subsidy to 14 Primary Consumers Stores in the State.

*Consumers Co-operative Central and Department Stores.*—At the beginning of the year 1970-71 there were 26 Consumers Co-operative Central Stores with 6 Department Stores working in the State. During the year 1970-71 the Guntur Consumer Central Stores and the Rajahmundry Consumers Co-operative Central Stores have gone into liquidation as it was found that the Central Stores could not recoup the loss and work successfully. During the year 2 departmental stores one at Warangal and the other at Vijayawada have started sales operations. Thus at the end of 1970-71 there were 24 Central Stores with 8 Department Stores working in the State.

There is one Apex Federation called the Andhra Pradesh State Federation of Consumers Co-operative Central Stores Ltd., Hyderabad to co-ordinate the activities of the Central Stores in the State and also three University Stores which are organised as wholesale stores at the University places especially for the university staff, students and employees.

### Co-operative Housing

There were two schemes—Middle Income Group Housing Scheme and Low-Income Group Housing Scheme that were under implementation during 1970-71 also. The following are the brief details of both the schemes implemented during 1970-71.

*Low-Income Group Housing Schemes.*—There was no provision under Low-Income Group Housing Scheme from Plan Funds.

*Life Insurance Corporation Funds.*—A sum of Rs. 14.78 lakhs under Low-Income Group Housing Scheme and Rs. 10.27 lakhs under



Middle Income Group Housing Scheme were allotted towards committed expenditure during 1970-71. From out of the above amounts Rs. 13.76 lakhs under Low-Income Group Housing Schemes and Rs. 7.91 lakhs under Middle Income Group Housing Schemes were utilised and the remaining amounts were surrendered to Government. No fresh loans were sanctioned during this year as the Government ordered the issue of all loans under Co-operative Sector by Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Housing Societies Federation from 1970-71 onwards.

*Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Housing Societies Federation.*—During the year 1970-71 Government ordered that from that year onwards all the fresh loans under Low-Income Group Housing and Middle Income Group Housing Schemes should be sanctioned by the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Housing Societies Federation Ltd., Hyderabad. The federation will borrow funds from the Life Insurance Corporation at 12 times its paid up share capital on Government guarantee. During this year Government sanctioned Rs. 8.75 lakhs as a share capital contribution to the above said federation to strengthen its share capital position. From out of the above share capital contribution Rs. 3.00 lakhs were given from normal Plan funds Rs. 3.75 lakhs from the funds earmarked for Special Development of Rayalaseema and Rs. 2.00 lakhs from the Telangana Development Funds. The funds raised by the federation based on the funds of the Rayalaseema and Telangana will be utilised for construction of houses in Rayalaseema and Telangana regions only. Upto the end of the financial year 1970-71 the federation enrolled 285 Co-operative Housing Societies and collected Rs. 20.53 lakhs share capital from them. The federation has drawn the full amount of Rs. 8.75 lakhs sanctioned as share capital contribution. The Life Insurance Corporation has sanctioned loan of Rs. 70,00,000. The Federation did not issue any fresh loans during this year as necessary arrangements for sanction and issue of loans could not be completed till the end of financial year 1970-71.

### Co-operative Societies for Weaker Sections

(a) *Labour Co-operative Societies.*—There were 488 Primary Labour Co-operative Societies besides 4 District Federations at Kurnool, Warangal Hyderabad City and Macherla in Guntur district, besides a Regional Federation for the nine districts of Telangana at Hyderabad, with a membership of 0.33 lakh and paid up share capital of Rs. 5.66 lakhs.

(b) *Pilot Project Schemes.*—The Pilot Project Schemes for intensive development of Labour Co-operatives in Guntur district in the State continued to be under active implementation.

(c) *Taxi Drivers Co-operatives.*—A sum of Rs. 2.80 lakhs was sanctioned to five taxi Drivers Co-operative Societies, two at Hyderabad, one at Tenali and two at Vijayawada, by way of loan to meet the cost of 10% of 100 Motor Taxi Cars.

(d) *Printing Co-operatives and Writers Co-operatives.*—There were 9 Printing Co-operative Societies and 2 Writers' Co-operative Societies. A total sum of Rs. 2.52 lakhs to 8 Printing Co-operatives and Rs. 1.22 lakhs to one Writers' Co-operative Society was sanctioned from 1964-65 to 1970-71.

(e) *The Co-operative Electric Supply Society Limited, Sirsilla.*—The Co-operative Electric Supply Society Ltd., Sirsilla was registered on

30th October 1969 as one of the five Pilot Rural Electric Co-operatives in India under the auspices of the U.S.A.I.D. The main object of the project is to make electric energy available for the purposes like domestic, industrial, agricultural etc., in the entire taluk of Sirsilla. The Rural Electrification Corporation of India, New Delhi which is the source of loan financing for the co-operative has so far advanced a loan of Rs. 1.35 crores. The total capital outlay of the project is Rs. 2.96 crores and the Government of Andhra Pradesh have given guarantee for the amount to the Rural Electrification Corporation.

#### Co-operative Training and Education

*Training of Junior Personnel.*—The four Junior Co-operative Training Centres at Rajahmundry, Vijayawada, Anantapur and Hyderabad have imparted training in the basic principles of co-operation to the institutional and directly admitted non-official candidates for a period of 11 months from 1st July 1970 to 31st May 1971. The course comprises 8 months theory and 3 months practical training in two phases in November, March and April. The Education Sub-committee of the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Union Ltd., Hyderabad in consultation with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies will prescribe syllabus, qualifications for admission to the course fee, etc. It will also select examiners and fix up remuneration in consultation with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. It will also conduct the final examinations for the trainees and announce results. The Committee for Co-operative Training of the National Co-operative Union of India, New Delhi is in overall charge of the scheme in the country.

In addition to the abovesaid four training centres there is a Central Co-operative Institute at Hyderabad for imparting training exclusively for the directly recruited Junior and Senior Inspectors. The duration of the course in this training institute is 1 year comprising 8 months theory and 4 months practical training in two spells. During 1970-71 no batch of trainees was deputed for training.

The targets fixed and the number of candidates trained during 1970-71 was as follows :—

Sl. No.	Name of the Training Centre	Target fixed for 1970-71	No. of candidates trained during 1970-71
1.	Ramadas Co-operative Training Centre, Rajahmundry	180	195
2.	Co-operative Training Centre, Vijayawada	246	246
3.	Royalaseema Co-operative Training Centre, Anantapur	184	198
4.	Co-operative Training Centre, Hyderabad	160	164
5.	Central Co-operative Institute	..	The Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission has not recruited any candidate and hence there were no trainees.



GROUP INSURANCE SCHEME—SRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY, CHIEF MINISTER  
INAUGURATED ALLOTMENT OF TAXI CARS ON HIRE PURCHASE BASIS TO  
DRIVERS UNDER GROUP-INSURANCE SCHEME ON 17TH OCTOBER, 1970



The Basic Training Course in the four non-official training centres has been revised with effect from 1st September 1971 reducing the duration of the course from 11 months to 30 weeks comprising 24 weeks of theoretical training and 6 weeks of practical training. The syllabus has been suitably modified and the training capacity of each training centre has been fixed at 100.

*Member Education Scheme.*—Member Education Scheme is being implemented in Andhra Pradesh since 1957. The Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Union Ltd., Hyderabad is in charge of implementation of this scheme. The following personnel will be imparted training in the principles and practice of co-operatives under this scheme :

1. Paid employees of Co-operative Societies like paid Secretaries, Managers and Clerks.
2. Office-bearers and other Managing Committee Members of Co-operative Societies, besides potential and prospective members.

The National Co-operative Union of India is in overall charge of the implementation of this scheme in the country. During 1970-71 an amount of Rs. 2,34,137 was spent for the implementation of this scheme and 33,567 members and office-bearers including local leaders were trained.

#### **Audit**

Audit is the statutory responsibility of the Chief Auditor under the provisions of section 50 (1) of the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Societies Act 7 of 1964. The Chief Auditor works under the general superintendence and control of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. During the year, the post continued to be filled in by an I.A. & A.S. Officer on deputation terms.

During the year ending on 31st March 1971 the audit of 23,744 societies for the co-operative year 1969-70 was completed against the scheduled number of 28,252 programmed for the co-operative year ending on 30th June 1970.

#### **Group Insurance Scheme**

With a view to give social security to members and employees of co-operatives, four group insurance schemes as detailed below have been formulated by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in collaboration with Life Insurance Corporation of India :

- (1) Group Insurance Scheme for Borrowers from the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Housing Federation.
- (2) Compulsory Mortgage Redemption Insurance for Borrowers from Taxi and Auto Rickshaw Owners Societies.
- (3) Compulsory Groups Gratuity-cum-Life Insurance Schemes for Employees in the Co-operative Sector.
- (4) Voluntary Mortgage Redemption Insurance Scheme for Borrowers from Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Mortgage Bank.

Under the first scheme all the borrowing members of the housing societies will join the scheme to enable the members of their families to be free from the burden of the housing loans in case they meet with death during the currency of the loan. In such an event, the Life Insurance Corporation will repay to the federation the outstanding amount.

Under the second scheme, each taxi-driver to whom taxi is provided on hire-purchase system by co-operative societies from the funds provided by the Government and the State Bank of India, will pay a small insurance premium. In case of death or accident, the Life Insurance Corporation will pay the amount of the loan outstanding against the member of the Society. By this the legal heirs of the deceased will not have the burden of loan repayment. The societies will first make payment of the premia on behalf of all its members.

The third scheme is designed by the Life Insurance Corporation to help co-operative societies which have not so far created gratuity fund for payment of gratuity to their employees in time, in case of their retirement etc.

The fourth scheme will help the legal representatives of the branches of Land Mortgage Banks. If the loanees meet with death during the currency of loan, the repayment of outstanding amount will be undertaken by the Life Insurance Corporation.

Andhra Pradesh is the first State in the country to start Group Insurance Schemes

## CHAPTER XIII

### PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

#### Administrative Set-up

*At Headquarters.*—The Director of Public Instruction continued to function as the Head of the Department and ex-officio Commissioner for Government Examinations during the year under report.

The Director was assisted by two Joint Directors of Public Instruction, one Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer and four Deputy Directors of Public Instruction besides one Special Officer for Intermediate Studies, one Project Officer for Text-Books, one Special Officer for English and one Hindi Education Officer.

The Director as ex-officio Commissioner for Government Examinations was the Chairman of the Board of Secondary Education. He was assisted by one Deputy Commissioner, one Secretary to the Board of Secondary Education and three Assistant Commissioners for Government Examinations.

In G. O. Ms. No. 2167, Education, dated 19th December 1970 Government sanctioned the post of Secretary, Board of Intermediate Studies in the scale of Rs. 1,300-1,700.

*At District Level.*—At the District Level the District Educational Officers were in charge of Educational Administration (other than Degree College). There was one District Educational Officer for each of the 21 Revenue Districts in the State. Besides, there was one District Educational Officer at Hyderabad City exclusively for the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. These District Educational Officers were assisted by 67 Gazetted Inspectors of Schools. The Gazetted Inspectors of Schools are intended mainly to inspect the Secondary and Special Schools under their jurisdiction. There is one woman Gazetted Inspectress of Schools in each district for the inspection of girls' schools.

The District Educational Officers inspect the schools headed by Gazetted Headmasters and Headmistresses, offices of the Deputy Inspectors of Schools and the Education wings of the Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samithis in the district.

The Inspector of Physical Education with headquarters at Kakinada and the Inspector of Physical Education with headquarters at Hyderabad are in charge of Physical Education in respect of schools in the Andhra and Telangana areas, respectively. The Inspectress of Physical Education with headquarters at Hyderabad is in charge of Physical Education (Girls) in the State.

The Inspector of Oriental Schools with headquarters at Vijayawada is in charge of Oriental schools in the State.

There are 21 Deputy Secretaries (Education) Zilla Parishads in the State, who assist the Zilla Parishads in the administration of schools under their control.

*At Block Level.*—There is one Deputy Inspector of Schools for each block—apart from the Extension Officer (Education) under the direct control of the District Educational Officer, and independent of the Panchayat Samithi. The Extension Officer (Education) is under the control of Panchayat Samithi. The Deputy Inspectors of Schools are intended for the inspection of Primary and Upper Primary Schools.

### **Primary Education**

During the year under report there were 36,822 Primary Schools and 3,036 Upper Primary Schools in the State.

During the year under report, 372 posts of B.Ed. Headmasters, 372 posts of Language Pandits and 711 Secondary Grade Teachers' posts were sanctioned for strengthening the Upper Primary and Primary Schools. 1,156 Secondary Grade Teachers' posts were sanctioned for converting the single teacher schools managed by Panchayat Samithis into plural teachers schools.

*English Language Teaching Campaign Centres.*—The 12 English Language Teaching Campaign Centres continued to function during the year under report. These centres conducted six weeks' courses in the modern methods of teaching English for the benefit of secondary grade teachers working in Primary and Upper Primary Schools.

*Mid-day Meals.*—During the year 1970-71, 8,05,300 children studying in Primary Schools were benefited by this scheme. The aim of the scheme was to feed the poor, under-nourished school-going children with nutritive food and to improve the enrolment in the schools.

*Teachers' Training.*—Admissions to the Secondary Grade Training Schools were kept in abeyance during the year as a large number of trained persons were awaiting employment.

### **Secondary Education**

During the year under report there were 2,866 High Schools in the State. 13 Government Upper Primary Schools were upgraded into Government High Schools. 10 Panchayat Samithi Upper Primary Schools in the Andhra area were upgraded into High Schools—four of which were permitted with aid. In the Telangana area, 18 Samithi Upper Primary Schools were upgraded into High Schools out of which 5 schools were permitted with aid.

*Examinations.*—At the close of the academic year 1970-71 Common Examination was conducted by the District Educational Officers for Class VII pupils. Detentions in classes other than Classes VII and X were abolished with effect from the school year 1970-71.

### **State Council of Educational Research and Training**

The State Council of Educational Research and Training functioned as the academic wing of the department. The council was headed by an Officer of the status of Joint Director of Public Instruction.

The activities of the various departments of the council are given below.

### **Department of Education**

The Department of Education conducted an Orientation Course for all the Gazetted Inspectors of Schools in the State to make them familiar with the modern trends in inspection and supervision. The department conducted three in-service training courses for the staff of colleges of education in the State to orient them in the new trends in education. The department also conducted three seminars for the District Educational Officers, Gazetted Inspectors of Schools and the Deputy Secretaries (Education) of Zilla Parishads.

### **Department of Science Education**

*Implementation of Pilot Project.*—With the assistance of UNICEF a project was taken up to prepare a new curriculum in Mathematics and Sciences for Class VI and to get text-books written adopting the text-books prepared by the National Council of Educational Research and Training. These text-books were tried out in 30 schools selected from both the regions in the State. The selected schools were supplied with demonstration kits to teach Chemistry, Physics and Biology. The Officers of the Department visited the experimental schools, evaluated the progress of the work, interviewed the key persons in the field to make an assessment of the new textual material under experimentation.

Similarly, experimentation was done in 47 Primary Schools with a new text-book prepared for Class III titled “Science Is Doing”, a translation of the National Council of Educational Research and Training publication.

The department organised Science Fairs in all the districts and State Science Fair at Vijayawada.

### **Department of Guidance and Evaluation**

The department organised integrated departmental programmes and conducted Orientation Courses for all the Gazetted Inspectors, Lecturers from Colleges of Education and organised State Level Seminars for District Educational Officers.

### **Colleges**

*Junior Colleges.*—Junior Colleges numbering 142 under Government management and 29 under private management were opened in the year 1969-70 and during the year under report 9 more colleges, 3 under Government and 6 under private management, were started.

The opening of 145 Government Colleges (142 during the year 1969-1970 and 3 in 1970-71) resulted in the appointment of 137 Principals in the scale of Rs. 400-800 and 5 Principals posts in the scale of Rs. 750-1200 and 1,766 Junior Lecturers.

*Degree Colleges.*—There were 164 colleges at the beginning of the year—49 managed by Government, 115 managed by private management. During the year under review the aided Arts and Science College,



Jagtial was taken over by the Government with effect from 1st February 1971.

*Colleges of Education.*—There were 13 Colleges of Education in the State during the year under report.

### Scholarships

A number of scholarships has been instituted for the benefit of the students who do not have adequate means to prosecute higher studies. Some of these are financed by the Central Government and the rest by the State Government. These scholarships are in addition to the scholarships awarded by the Department of Social Welfare and Tribal Welfare to the students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes.

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

Name of the Scheme	No. of awards sanctioned	Amount spent
(1)	(2)	(3)
		Rs.
1. National Loan Scholarship	4,463	40,00,000
2. National Scholarship Scheme	1,329	11,59,630
3. National Scholarship for the children of school teachers	33	18,175

[Statement

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

Name of the Scheme	No. of awards sanctioned	Amount spent
(1)	(2)	(3)
		Rs.
1. State Merit Scholarship	708	8,00,000
2. State Special Merit Scholarship	518	7,20,000
3. Scholarships to Orthopaedically handicapped students	110	6,900
4. Riayathi Scholarships (including scholarships for the children of Government servants who died while in service)	3,552	4,24,715
5. General Scholarships in Schools and Colleges in Andhra area	168	82,700
6. Scholarships to the students studying Oriental Title Courses in Sanskrit, Telugu and Urdu	1,684	8,39,640
7. Educational Concessions to the children and grand-children of freedom fighters	1,757	4,72,660
8. Scholarships to the students studying in Oriental Colleges at Tirupathi and Vijayawada	63	16,520
9. Award of Scholarships to the students studying Sanskrit in Classes VIII to X	281	26,964
10. Award of Educational Concessions to the Orphans and destitutes studying in Schools and Colleges	46	5,621
11. Award of Scholarships to Telugu speaking persons of Indian origin domiciled abroad (viz., Mauritius, Fuji, Burma etc.,)	27	55,588
12. Award of Special Scholarships to the 5 grand-children of late Sri Prakasam Pantulu		3,631

### Adult Education

*Functional Literacy Programme.*—Under the Farmers Training and Functional Literacy Programme, Government of India sanctioned an amount of Rs. 2,14,800 during 1970-71 for implementing the scheme in one block of each of the five districts of Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad, Kurnool, Chittoor and West Godavari. 60 Functional Literacy Centres are run in each block. In each Functional Literacy Centre 20 to 30 farmers are taught. This programme is being organised by Andhra Mahila Sabha, a voluntary organisation.

### Summer Institutes

As in the previous years, a number of summer institutes in various subjects were conducted during the year 1970-71, in different Universities in the State for the benefit of teachers and lecturers working in the various institutions in this State. The teachers and lecturers selected by the respective Directors of the Summer Institutes were deputed to the institutes.

### Physical Education

The two Physical Education Colleges continued to function. Selected boys from the schools in the State participated in the 16th National Winter Meet held at Trivandrum and won 6 Gold Medals, 2 Silver Medals, and 4 Bronze Medals.

### Oriental Studies

There were 33 Oriental Primary Schools, 1 Oriental Upper Primary School, 60 Oriental Secondary Schools and 10 Sanskrit Pathasalas in the State during the year under report. Two new Oriental Primary Schools were opened during the year. Six Oriental Upper Primary Schools were upgraded into High Schools during the year.

*Oriental Colleges.*—There were 44 Oriental Colleges in the State during the year under report. One new Oriental College at Ongole was permitted to be opened during the year.

*Cultural Institutions.*—During the year under report, grants were paid to the following institutions :—

	Rs.
1. The Andhra Pradesh Sahitya Akademi	1,50,000
2. The Committee of Encouragement and Popularisation of Urdu Language	10,000
3. The Andhra Pradesh Akademi of Sciences	60,000
4. Ravindra Bharathi	2,00,000

In addition, Government sanctioned grants amounting to Rs. 6,00,000 to various voluntary organisations and institutions to carry on their activities within and outside the State.

### Plan

The revised Plan outlay for general education for 1970-71 was Rs. 218.09 lakhs. The expenditure incurred upto the end of March, 1971 was Rs. 189.17 lakhs, which accounts for 86.7% of the outlay. The sector-wise details are furnished on the next page :—

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROGRESS OF EXPENDITURE ON STATE PLAN SCHEMES UPTO THE END OF MARCH, 1971.

[Rs. in lakhs.]

Sl. No.	Sector	Annual Plan Provision 1970-71			Expenditure incurred upto the end of March, 1971 (Provisional)			Percentage of expenditure to the provision			
		Andhra	Telan-gana	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra	Telan-gana	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra	Telan-gana	Andhra Pradesh	
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
1.	Statewide Schemes	.. 8.66	4.42	13.08	7.31	3.71	11.02	84.4%	83.9%	84.3%	
<i>Regional Schemes :</i>											
2.	Elementary Education	.. 36.00	21.50	57.50	18.47	18.01	36.48	51.3%	83.8%	63.4	
3.	Secondary Education	.. 9.11	12.74	21.85	6.07	10.56	16.63	66.6%	82.9%	76.1%	
4.	University Education	.. 61.53	49.65	111.18	64.71	47.81	112.52	105.2%	96.3%	101.2%	
5.	Teachers' Training	.. 4.17	2.22	6.39	3.00	1.43	4.43	71.9%	64.4%	69.3%	
6.	Special Development Schemes of Rayalaseema	.. 8.09	..	8.09	8.09	..	8.09	100.0%	..	100.0%	
Total		.. 127.56	90.53	218.09	107.65	81.52	189.17	84.4%	90.0%	86.7%	

### Technical Education

During the year under report the Department of Technical Education continued to organise and administer the Technical and Vocational Institutions at Degree, Diploma and Certificate levels in the State. The Director was assisted in the administration of the department by three Assistant Directors, one Statistical Officer and one Personal Assistant and other supporting staff.

The State Board of Technical Education and Training, Hyderabad had conducted 143 Government Examinations during the year under report.

The highlights of development of Technical Education during the period under report are broadly outlined hereunder.

An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs was sanctioned for the year 1970-71. The accent of the Plan was more on consolidation of the existing institutions, quality improvement scheme and diversification. An amount of Rs. 24.60 lakhs was spent during the year.

*Sandwich Courses under Indo-USSR Credit Agreement, 1966.*—Government of India sanctioned 5 Sandwich Courses to be started at the Government Polytechnic, Hyderabad (3 in Electrical Engineering subjects and 2 in Electronics) in collaboration with the Russian Experts and local industries. As a prelude to starting these five courses, the Russian Experts conducted a teacher-training programme for a period of 3 months from 2nd January 1971 to 13th March 1971 at the Government Polytechnic, Hyderabad for 25 teachers of the Polytechnics in this and other States in the fundamentals of Electrical Engineering, Industrial Electronics and Technical Mechanics. This teacher training programme concluded on 13th March 1971.

*Grant-in-aid to Private Polytechnics and Regional Engineering Colleges, Warangal.*—An amount of Rs. 46,42,943 has been released to private Polytechnics and the Regional Engineering College, Warangal during 1970-71 under non-Plan schemes. An amount of Rs. 9,500 under Plan schemes has been released to the Krishnadevaraya Government Polytechnic, Wanaparthy.

### Building Programmes

An expenditure of Rs. 10.03 lakhs was incurred for the purpose of acquisition of land for the Engineering College, Kakinada. A total of Rs. 5.51 lakhs was spent on construction of workshop buildings at the Nagarjunasagar Dam Site for the Nagarjunasagar Engineering College by the end of the year including the expenditure incurred in 1969-70. An additional area of 3.63 acres was acquired for the construction of hostel buildings for M.B.T.S. Government Polytechnic, Guntur. An amount of Rs. 4.35 lakhs was spent for purchasing about 4½ acres of land for construction of permanent buildings for the Government College of Music and Dance, Vijayawada.

### Equipment and Furniture

An amount of Rs. 3,43,000 was spent during the year under report towards the purchase of equipment for the various institutions under the control of this department.

### Technical High Schools

The Junior Technical Schools were designated as Boys Technical High Schools consequent on the upgrading of the syllabus to make it more practically oriented. The revised pattern of instruction introduced with effect from the academic year 1969-70, has resulted in marked improvement in the admissions to these schools.

### Grants-in-aid to Industrial Schools

Grants to the extent of Rs. 1,79,084 were sanctioned to 60 aided Industrial/Music Schools in the State during the year under report.

### Educational Concessions to the Students studying various Courses

*Scholarships.*—During the year under report an amount of Rs. 3,85,132.21 has been spent towards the grant of scholarships and stipends to students in the Engineering Colleges, Polytechnics, Mining Institute and other miscellaneous institutions under the control of this department. Under the scheme, 1,711 students have been benefited.

*Educational Loans.*—An amount of Rs. 4,23,200 was sanctioned under educational loans to 570 students of Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics during the year.

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

*Scholarships to students of Andhra Pradesh studying in the Institutions in India but outside the State in various Courses.*—A total sum of Rs. 39,380.90 was spent during the year under report towards scholarships to students of Andhra Pradesh State studying Post-Graduate courses in institutions outside the State in subjects not available in the Universities within the State.

### Training Abroad under Various Schemes

One Lecturer in Electrical Engineering was undergoing training as a departmental candidate for specialising in the advanced course of "Control System Engineering" offered by the University of Hawai, U.S.A. and one Assistant Professor in Physics was deputed for a period of 10 months from 1st September, 1970 to participate in the International Seminar on Research and Education in Physics at the University of Upsala, Sweden.

One Assistant Professor and five Lecturers were prosecuting higher studies abroad availing themselves of the leave to which they were eligible;

### Training within India under various Schemes

Two Lecturers were deputed for M. Tech. degree course at the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras under Quality Improvement Programme for 2 years from August 1970, and one Lecturer was deputed for M. Tech. course under Quality Improvement Programme for two years from August 1970, at the Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi.

During the year 1970-71, 12 teachers of Polytechnics were deputed for training at Technical Teachers' Training Institute, Adyar, Madras, meant for Polytechnic teachers from 15th July 1970.

The Budget Estimates and the actual expenditure both under Plan and non-Plan in respect of this department is shown hereunder :

		Rs.
(i) Budget Estimates 1970-71	Plan	19,25,000
	Non-Plan	2,06,80,000
(ii) Actual expenditure	Plan	6,82,768.64
	Non-Plan	2,02,14,618.18

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

### Government Examinations

The following are the Examinations conducted by the Commissioner for Government Examinations, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, during the year 1970-71 :

1. Secondary School Certificate (New Xth Class) Examinations Common for Andhra and Telangana areas.
2. The Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination (Andhra area).
3. The Higher Secondary (XIth Class) Certificate Examination (Telangana).
4. The Higher Secondary and Multipurpose School Leaving Certificate Examination, Andhra Curriculum.
5. The Higher Secondary and Multipurpose School Leaving Certificate Examination, Telangana Curriculum.
6. Training School Leaving Certificate Examination.
7. Account Test for the Employees of Local Bodies.
8. Account Test for Headmasters of Secondary and Training Schools.
9. VIII Class Public Examination for failed candidates only.
10. Hindi Pandits Training Certificate Examination, Senior Grade.
11. Hindi Pandits Training Certificate Examination, Junior Grade.
12. Telugu Pandits Training Certificate Examination.

13. Urdu Pandits Training Certificate Examination.
14. Sanskrit Entrance Examination.
15. Under-Graduate Diploma Examination in Physical Education Course.

### **Andhra Pradesh Text-Book Press**

The Andhra Pradesh Text-Book Press is functioning since 1958 on commercial lines under the control of the Education Department. Its functions are printing and distribution of Nationalised Text-Books throughout the State. The Director of Public Instruction is in charge of preparation of manuscripts.

The Press is headed by a Director, who is a technical officer. He is assisted by two Assistant Directors on the technical side and by Administrative Officer, Stores Officer and Accounts Officer on the Administrative side.

The Press is equipped with modern printing machines like the sheet-fed Letter Press Rotary Perfector, Two-colour Planeta Offset machine in quad-demy size etc. The press is also equipped with mechanical composing equipment for composing in English, Hindi and Sanskrit. It also has modern binding equipment including one continuous feeder for gathering, stitching and trimming automatically in one flow-line operation.

135 categories of books have so far been nationalised in Telugu, English, Hindi, Sanskrit and Urdu. The cover pages of almost all the books and Telugu Readers, I, II and III are printed in multi-colours. Some of the illustrations of Social Studies and Science Text-books are also printed in multi-colours.

The Books Publication Committee for Nationalised Text-Books with the Hon'ble Minister for Education as its Chairman formulates broad policies regarding the Nationalisation of Text-Books and publication, sale and distribution of text-books and also reviews the working of Standing Committee and Special Advisory Committees and general implementation of the programme. The Secretary to Government, Education Department is the Chairman of the Standing Committee.

Text-books are sold through authorised agents appointed by the Director of Public Instruction. The agents will be supplied books on cash and carry basis from the Regional Sales Depots of the Text-Book Press functioning at Hyderabad, Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam, Nellore, Cuddapah and Warangal. One more depot has been opened during the year at Guntur and steps are being taken to open two more at Rajahmundry and Kurnool during 1971-72. The agents are allowed 10% commission on the face value of books.

The press has received gift paper from Sweden and Australia and text-books to the extent of value of gift paper received are being distributed free to the poor and needy students. Text-books of the value of Rs. 6.96 lakhs have been distributed free during the year raising the total value upto the end of the year to Rs. 63.537 lakhs. The gift from Australia was only for three years and from Sweden for six years.



The press received a total amount of Rs. 53.77 lakhs during 1970-71 on account of sale of nationalised text-books. The press has spent an amount of Rs. 83.32 lakhs towards revenue expenditure during the year.

### **National Cadet Corps**

*Training carried out in Colleges during the Training Year.*—On account of Telangana agitation the training year was condensed to a very short period.

*Extent to which Training has been carried out as per Training Syllabus.*—Prescribed training as per the training syllabus was carried out and additional parades were conducted during vacations to enable the cadets to complete the attendance required to qualify for the Certificate Examinations. Cadets of the Agricultural University, Hyderabad have been taking interest in horse riding and they had also participated in Andhra Pradesh Mounted Sports and NCC Rally at Delhi.

*Interest and Enthusiasm by Cadets.*—Interest and enthusiasm shown by cadets has been satisfactory. Cadets had shown keen interest to participate in the Republic Day Parade in Delhi, attachment with regular army units and the advance leadership courses. The attendance and interest shown by the Junior Division has been reasonably good. There was comparatively greater interest in range firing and camps. The girl cadets have shown keen interest in learning Morse signalling, RT procedure, exchange operating and also in subjects like home nursing and first aid treatment.

*Attendance on Parade, Measures taken to improve it and Results.*—Due to the agitation the attitude of majority of boys has been rather indifferent. Attendance of Senior Division boys has not been upto the required standard. Extra parades were conducted for those who did not attend the requisite parades. Deserving cadets have been promoted to next higher ranks to infuse interest and thus better the attendance.

*Impact of Training on the Turn-out, Discipline and General Conduct and Behaviour of Cadets.*—The impact of training is generally satisfactory. This is noticeable in that, NCC cadets have a better turn-out, discipline and bearing compared to the rest of the students in colleges.

*Availability and Standard of Instructional Staff.*—The instructional staff is adequate and the standard of instruction is satisfactory.

*Measures taken to utilise the limited quantity of Weapons and Equipment to the maximum extent.*—Pooling system is in practice to make maximum use of weapons and equipment available with the units. The training programmes had been adjusted carefully to fully utilise the resources.

*Attendance in Camps by Eligible Cadets, Measures to improve it and Results.*—Overall attendance has been satisfactory. Due to paucity of funds only a limited number of cadets could attend the camps.

*Camp Administration and Connected Problems.*—Camps had been well planned and conducted.

*Extent to which training in camps was useful and beneficial.*—The camp training has been very useful as the cadets had a better opportunity at range firing, outdoor exercises, and bayonet fighting. Airwing cadets at Secunderabad were all given flying experience in glider training.

### **Registrar of Books**

During the year 1970-71, the total number of publications registered in the office of the Registrar of Books, under Press and Registrar of Books Act, 1867, was 1,663. Out of them 368 were books and 1,295 were periodicals.

### **Public Libraries**

The Department of Public Libraries was constituted in January 1961, under section 8 of the Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act, 1960.

### **Administrative Set-up**

The Director of Public Libraries was the Head of the Department. There were seven Government libraries under the direct control of the Director of Public Libraries. Among them two libraries, *viz.*, the State Central Library, Hyderabad and the State Regional Library, Guntur, were headed by Gazetted Librarians. The other four Regional Libraries at Visakhapatnam, Tirupathi, Warangal and Nizamabad were headed by Grade I Librarians and the Mobile Library at Eluru was headed by a Grade H Librarian. All the Librarians in charge of the Government Libraries are Trained Graduates.

For the purpose of administration of Public Libraries the State is divided into 20 Revenue Districts and the City of Hyderabad, with a Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha for each district and one City Grandhalaya Samstha for the City to be in charge of the organisation and administration of libraries in their respective areas in accordance with section 9 (1) of the Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act.

*The State Library Committee.*—The State Library Committee was constituted under the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act, 1960 to advise the Government on all matters arising under the Act with the Minister for Education as its Chairman.

The Eighth Meeting of the State Library Committee was held on 12th December 1970 in the State Central Library Hall, Hyderabad. The various recommendations of the Committee were being examined and administrative action was taken as per rules.

*Library Structure and Organisation.*—The structure of Public Libraries in the State is that of pyramid type. At the bottom of the structure there is the village library and at the top State Central Library and in between them are Branch Libraries, District Central Libraries and Regional Libraries.

*Number of Libraries.*—There were 2,934 Public Libraries in the State at the end of the year. During this year 27 Branch Libraries were newly opened and 8 libraries were taken over.

*Working Hours of Libraries.*—The State Central Library, Hyderabad, the City Central Library, Hyderabad and most of the District Central Libraries were working 12 hours per day from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. The Text-Book section in the State Central Library has been working for 16

hours a day from 8 a.m. to 12 midnight for the benefit of students. The Regional Libraries and other libraries under the control of Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha are working in two sessions of not less than 6 hours per day.

*Library Buildings.*—For rendering effective library service a suitable building is very essential. Most of the libraries are situated in rented buildings which are quite inadequate and unsuitable. The department has prepared a type design for the building of the District Central Libraries.

The Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha, Nellore purchased a very spacious building for the District Central Library during the year under report. A site measuring approximately 40 cents was acquired in Kurnool town by the Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha, Kurnool for the construction of the District Central Library building, and construction was taken up by the P.W.D.

The plans and estimates for the building of the City Central Library, Hyderabad were finalised and the work was entrusted to the P.W.D.

The Zilla Parishad, Hyderabad district has constructed certain Library buildings. These buildings were being handed over to the Hyderabad Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha for housing the Branch Libraries.

Seven District Central Libraries and 105 Branch Libraries were having their own buildings. 219 libraries were situated in rented buildings and 242 libraries were situated in rent free buildings.

*Equipment and Furniture.*—The Government libraries and most of the libraries under the control of Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha were equipped with suitable furniture and equipment, *i.e.*, shelves, reading tables, chairs, cabinets, almirahs, benches, trays, filing cases, etc. The State Central Library, Hyderabad, the Regional Library, Guntur and some District Central Libraries, were equipped with 16 mm film projector and other audio-visual material. Many of the libraries are equipped with radios.

*Training Programme.*—During the year under report, the Institute of Library Science, Hyderabad, the Andhra Pradesh Library Association, Vijayawada and the Andhra Pradesh Library Association were permitted to conduct certificate courses in Library Science of four months duration. In all 73 departmental candidates were deputed to undergo the course.

The Osmania University conducted the B.L.Sc., course during the year under report. 12 departmental candidates were deputed to the course.

*Technical Classification and Cataloguing of Books.*—The modern method of "Dewey Decimal Classification" has been adopted in the public libraries. The books are catalogued in "Dictionary Catalogue" method. The department has prepared schedules of classification in Telugu and Urdu as in the "Dewey Decimal Classification".

The Ticket System of lending books has been introduced in all the Government libraries, District Central Libraries and in some of the

Branch Libraries. The Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas have been instructed to introduce this system in all the Branch Libraries under their control in a phased programme.

*Weeding of Books.*—The District Central Librarians were examining the books at the time of annual inspection of the Branch Libraries and selecting the books to be weeded out. The books were weeded out after obtaining the permission of the Director.

### Library Facilities

There was a total collection of 37.30 lakhs of books as against 36.30 lakhs of books in the previous year in all the public libraries (Government, Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas and aided libraries) in various languages and subjects by the end of the year. The break-up of these figures as between the three types of libraries is as follows.

	1969-70	1970-71
In Government libraries	2.66	2.75
In libraries under Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas	22.90	21.61
In aided libraries	11.74	11.94
Total :	36.30	37.30

The libraries are subscribing to a large number of periodicals and newspapers (Indian as well as foreign). In the State Central Library alone as many as 704 periodicals on Science, Technology, Industry, Agriculture, etc., were subscribed for.

A sum of Rs. 50,000 was provided in the Budget Estimates 1970-71 for the purchase of books and periodicals to the State Central Library. As the term of the members of the Book Selection Committee of the State Central Library expired in the middle of 1970-71, and the reconstitution of the Committee required some time, the Government permitted the Librarian, State Central Library, Hyderabad to purchase books with the approval of the Director as a special case for the year 1970-1971. In the Budget Estimates for 1970-71 a sum of Rs. 40,000 was provided for the purchase of books and periodicals to State Regional Library, Guntur and Rs. 15,000 to each of the 4 Regional Libraries and Rs. 5,000 for the Mobile Library, Eluru. The provision was fully utilised by the Government libraries for the purchase of books and periodicals.

The following is the table furnishing figures of number of readers, books consulted in the premises and books lent for home reading during the year under report compared with those of the previous year :

	1969-70	1970-71
1. No. of readers	1,50,04,242	1,52,14,331
2. No. of books consulted within the premises	49,37,438	53,42,031
3. No. of books lent for home reading	48,38,407	48,97,646
4. Registered borrowers	1,00,204	1,27,061

*Facilities for Children.*—In almost all District Central Libraries, separate children's sections have been opened. The children's section attached to the State Central Library was reorganised. Attractive books, games material, dolls and an aquarium etc., were provided in the children's library. The furniture was especially designed to suit the requirements of children.

*Facilities for Women.*—Libraries for women were opened separately at Visakhapatnam, Eluru, Vijayawada, Kurnool, Hyderabad etc. In most of the District Central Libraries and some Branch Libraries separate wings were provided for women.

*Text-Book Sections.*—Text-Book Sections have been opened in some District Central Libraries and where there are no separate Text-Book Sections, Text-Books useful for college students were purchased and kept on the stack.

*Mobile Library Service.*—The mobile library was very popular in the villages. The villages anxiously await its arrival on the dates fixed. The services of this library could not be extended to more villages due to lack of funds.

#### **Books received from Registrar of Books**

Under Copyright Act books published in Andhra Pradesh are being received in the State Central Library, Hyderabad through Registrar of Books. The total number of books received in the State Central Library by the end of the year under report was 7,791 and they were kept separately, duly classified and catalogued.

#### **Library Extension Service**

The State Central Library, Hyderabad, the Regional Libraries, the City Central Library, Hyderabad, the District Central Libraries and some branch libraries have been regularly organising social education activities *viz.*, Reading to Illiterates, Reading Circles, Lectures, Discussions, Film-shows etc. In some District Central Libraries adult education activities were organised. Some libraries have been provided with radio and film projectors of 16 mm. film strips, films, tape-recorder, mike etc. to organise social education.

The public libraries celebrated the third National Library Day and Week synchronising with Pandit Nehru's Birthday on the 14th November 1970 and the National Library Week commencing from the 14th November. During the National Library Week, special drive was made to enroll more number of readers. Lectures, Book Exhibitions Film-shows etc., were organised during this week.

The Department of Public Libraries participated in the 31st All-India Industrial Exhibition held at Hyderabad from 1st January to 12th February 1971 and put up a Departmental Stall.

#### **Public Libraries—Finance and Accounts**

*Budget.*—The Budget of the Department is of two kinds *viz.*, (1) the State Budget voted by the legislature and (2) Budget of the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas approved by the Director of Public Libraries.

A sum of Rs. 37.85 lakhs was provided in the Budget Estimate for 1970-71 under non-Plan and Rs. 1.00 lakh under Plan for this department. The total provision in the Budget Estimate of all the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas for the year 1970-71 were Rs. 78.79 lakhs.

*Special Grants.*—A sum of Rs. 4.42 lakhs was provided in the non-Plan Budget estimates for 1970-71 towards the sanction of grants for the maintenance of libraries and purchase of books and equipment for the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas in Telangana area. The amount was sanctioned as special grant to nine Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas in Telangana area.

Besides the above, some Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas were sanctioned special grants amounting to Rs. 1.40 lakhs during the year for the maintenance of the libraries opened during the IIIrd Plan period with the special grants sanctioned by the Government.

*Inspection and Audit.*—The Director is inspecting the offices of the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas annually besides paying surprise visits to branch libraries and aided libraries, whenever necessary. It was generally found that the standard of work in offices and the quality of library service to the public has greatly improved as a result of the annual inspections and surprise visits. The accounts of the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas for the year under review were audited by the Local Fund Auditors and the reports were communicated to the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas. The Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas are taking suitable steps to settle the pending audit objections.

*Aided Libraries.*—The aided libraries form a major bulk of the public libraries in the State. During the year under report maintenance grant to 1,206 aided libraries amounting to Rs. 1,62,410 was sanctioned. The Government sanctioned special grants of Rs. 5,000 each to Sri Krishna Devaraya Andhra Basha Nilayam, Hyderabad, the Hyderabad Literary Society and the Malakpet Colony Residents Association Library, Hyderabad.



## CHAPTER XIV

### HEALTH

#### Medical and Health Services Organisation

During the year under report the organisational set-up of the Directorate consisted of one Director, four Additional Directors of Medical and Health Services (at one each for Professional Education, Medical, Care, Communicable Diseases and Family Planning) one Deputy Director of Medical and Health Services and 19 Assistant Directors of Medical and Health Services of which 10 are Medical and 9 are non-Medical. The total number of Civil Surgeons including Assistant Directors (Medical) are 387 and that of the Civil Assistant Surgeons including all Medical Officers in the Directorate and Health Officers in State service are 3,077. There are 244 posts of non-Medical Gazetted Officers in the Department including the Assistant Directors (Non-Medical) and Gazetted Assistants in the Directorate.

At district level, the District Medical and Health Officer is in charge of all the Medical and Health Programmes in the district except the District Headquarters hospital which is in charge of Medical Superintendent. The District Medical and Health Officer is assisted by three Deputy District Medical and Health Officers one in charge of Family Planning and the other two in charge of all the Medical and Health Programmes. Besides there are 5 Zonal Officers in charge of the supervision of the National Malaria Eradication Programme.

#### Vital Statistics

Till the 31st March, 1970 the registration of births and deaths was governed by different Acts in Andhra and Telangana areas of the State. From the 1st April, 1970 the registration is governed by the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 (Central Act No. 18 of 1969).

F. The total population of the State as per 1961-Census is 35,983,447 and the Mid-year estimated population for the State as a whole for 1969 is 40,040,000.

Certain important Vital Statistics registered during the year 1969 are presented in the table below :

Rural/ Urban	Births	Deaths	Infant Deaths	Maternal Deaths	Still Births
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Rural	4,44,422	1,84,413	22,016	964	32
Urban	2,01,943	60,098	9,524	469	5,657
Total	6,46,356	2,44,511	31,540	1,433	5,689



The deaths recorded due to various causes during the year 1969 are presented in the following table.

Cause of death	No. of deaths	Death rate per 1,000 mid-year population	Percentage to total deaths
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Cholera	101	0.002	0.04
2. Smallpox	412	0.01	0.17
3. Plague	..	..	..
4. Malaria	344	0.009	0.14
5. Other Fevers	75,062	1.89	30.70
6. Dysentery and Diarrhoea	10,172	0.25	4.16
7. Respiratory Diseases	16,484	0.49	6.74
8. Injuries	3,700	0.09	1.51
9. Maternal Deaths	1,433	..	0.59
10. All other causes	136,803	3.44	55.95
Total: ..	244,511	6.15	100.00

The crude and adjusted birth and death rates for the year 1969 are presented below :

Rural/ Urban	CRUDE RATES		ADJUSTED RATES	
	Birth rate	Death rate	Birth rate	Death rate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Rural	13.71	5.69	22.64	9.33
Urban	27.57	8.20	30.34	9.03
Total :	16.26	6.15	23.22	9.15

From the adjusted rates it can be observed that the problem of under reporting amounts to a reduction of 6.96 in the birth rate and 3.00 in the death rate.

#### Model Registration in Primary Health Centres

This scheme is in vogue in the headquarters villages of 40 Primary Health Centres.

*Introduction of International Form of Medical Certificate of Cause of Death.*—To get reliable data on cause of death, the International Form

of Medical Certificate was introduced in 4 Teaching hospitals in Andhra region in 1966. This has been introduced in two more hospitals in Andhra, one hospital in Warangal and 9 hospitals in Greater Hyderabad City during 1970.

*Sample Registration Schemes.*—This scheme aims at providing reliable estimates of birth and death rates at State and National levels. This scheme has been implemented in 150 randomly selected Units (villages or parts of villages) from 1st January 1968 after trying on a pilot basis in 25 Units.

The birth and death rates recorded for the first two years (1968 and 1969) are presented below. These rates pertain only to the Rural areas of the State.

Year	RATES PER 1,000 MID-YEAR POPULATION	
	Birth rate	Death rate
(1)	(2)	(3)
1968	36.7	15.8
1969	35.7	16.9

Similar scheme for urban areas of the State has been implemented by the Census Department.

### Medical Education

There are 8 Medical Colleges in the State of which 6 are Government Colleges and 2 are run by private governing bodies. The total intake capacity of these colleges is 1,150 per year.

Facilities are available for Post-Graduate Medical Education in several specialities at five Government Medical Colleges. The total number of sanctioned seats of various Post-Graduate Courses in these colleges are 459.

There is one Dental Wing under the Administrative Control of the Principal, Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad with an intake capacity of 32 students per year.

There are proposals to upgrade the Institute of Medical Science Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad into a Regional Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research Centre. As a first step towards this, the nine departments of Medicine, Surgery, Paediatrics, Ophthalmology, Radiology, Anaesthesia, Pathology, Forensic Medicine and Bacteriology have been upgraded till the end of the year 1969-70. During the year under report proposals have been submitted to Government for upgrading the Biochemistry Department in the Osmania Medical College.

There is a College of Nursing at Hyderabad for training candidates for B.Sc. in Nursing with an intake capacity of 25 per year of which 15 are stipendiary seats, 5 are non-stipendiary seats and 5 are reserved for service candidates.

There is a College of General Practitioners, a Private Institute at Hyderabad which is conducting refresher course at various places to enlighten the General Medical Practitioners in the latest developments and researches in the Medical Field. The Assistant Civil Surgeons working in the hospitals, dispensaries and primary health centres are also deputed for undergoing the refresher course. This college is getting a grant of Rs. 10,000 per year from the State Government for its maintenance and for conducting the courses.

Condensed Training Courses for Laboratory Technicians and Radiographers for a period of six months introduced during the previous year is continued during the year under report. Unqualified personnel holding these posts in the department are trained in these courses.

*Nurses Training.*—During the year under report 273 candidates have successfully completed the Nurses Training and they will be absorbed in due course as per the availability of vacancies. The Auxiliary Nurse Midwife Training Course in all the Government Institutions has been abolished with effect from January, 1970.

*Advanced Training in Medicine.*—During the year under report 'No Objection Certificates' have been issued to 127 Medical Officers and Nurses who intended to go abroad at their own cost. 5 Officers went abroad for higher studies on fellowships from World Health Organisation, Colombo Plan, etc.

#### Medical Care

During the year under report provision has been made for improvement of Medical Care facilities as follows :

	<u>[Rs. in lakhs]</u>
Revenue Schemes	29.50
Capital Works	20.50
<b>Total :</b>	<b>50.00</b>

Besides the above normal provisions the following special funds have been allotted under special development programmes during the year 1970-71.

Region	<u>[Rs. in lakhs]</u> Provision
Coastal Andhra (Ongole)	2.62
Rayalaseema	3.75
Telangana	9.98
<b>Total :</b>	<b>16.35</b>

Thus a total provision for Rs. 66.35 lakhs has been made for improvement of Medical Care facilities in the State during the year 1970-71.

### **Public Health Services**

An amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs was provided under Plan to continue the existing Public Health Schemes and to sanction some new schemes during the year 1970-71.

### **Training of Health Personnel**

6 Officers from Andhra, 2 Officers from Rayalaseema and 4 from Telangana were trained in Diploma in Public Health Course under this scheme by the end of May, 1970. After May, 1970 the practice of sending Officers on deputation to Diploma in Public Health Course was discontinued.

Sanitary Inspector's Course was opened at Kurnool Medical College in Rayalaseema and Gandhi Medical College at Hyderabad in Telangana from August, 1970. The intake capacity at each of these colleges is 100 candidates per year.

### **Maternity and Child Health**

Under this head 5 Health Visitors from Andhra region and 5 Health Visitors from Telangana were deputed to undergo training in General Nursing Course at King George Hospital and Osmania General Hospital respectively.

Immunization programme with polio vaccine to school children was taken up in all the three regions under this head.

### **Strengthening of Public Health Laboratory**

Under this head the upgraded Public Health Laboratories at Visakhapatnam and Guntur in Andhra and at Nizamabad and Warangal in Telangana were continued. The Water Analyst section in the Institute of Preventive Medicine was established in December, 1970. In Rayalaseema the regional laboratories at Kurnool and Cuddapah were upgraded. All the staff in the upgraded laboratories except Civil Surgeons were appointed during the year under report.

### **Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

The following Centrally sponsored schemes were implemented during the year 1970-71.

(1) National Malaria Eradication Programme, (2) National Small-pox Eradication Programme, (3) Strengthening of Basic Health Services, (4) National Filaria Control Programme and (5) Cholera Control Programme.

### **Buildings**

During the year under report an amount of capital outlay of Rs. 20.50 lakhs under Plan and Rs. 12.395 lakhs under non-Plan was provided for construction of buildings.

### Community Development and Primary Health Centres

The total number of Primary Health Centres functioning in the State during the year 1970-71 was 416. Out of these 297 centres have been supplied with UNICEF assistance, *i.e.*, vehicles etc. 803 sub-centres have been supplied with UNICEF assistance, *i.e.*, equipment and medicines.

#### Progress during the year 1970-71

Number of Primary Health Centres sanctioned during the year	2
Number of Primary Health Centres converted into Hospital during the year	1
Number of Sub-centres established during the year	6
Number of Primary Health Centres supplied with UNICEF assistance during the year	5

### Employees State Insurance

The Employees State Insurance Scheme which is a health insurance scheme covering the industrial population of the State, has made rapid strides and it is gratifying to note that 98.4% of the insurable population of the State has already been covered by this scheme.

### Industrial Hygiene

During the year under review, proposals for declaration of Industrial, Residential, Commercial and Agricultural areas received from the 9 Municipalities of Amalapuram, Rayadurg, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Mandapeta, Tenali, Bheemunipatnam, Ponnur and Narasampet were scrutinised and forwarded to Government through the Director of Town Planning for approval.

Proposals received from 18 more municipalities and 2 Panchayats were under scrutiny.

### Supply of Medicines to Government Hospitals

As the system of rate contract for supply of medicine to hospitals introduced during the previous year was found to be very satisfactory, the rate contract for the year 1971-72 valid upto 31st July, 1972 was finalised for about 500 items of medicines, giving a wide range of choice to the Medical Officers to select and place the orders with the firms under rate contract.

### Drug Control

The Director of Medical and Health Services is the Drugs Controller. He is the Licensing Authority for sales as well as manufacturing concerns for drugs and cosmetics. But during the year under report the Government appointed a Deputy Drugs Controller and he is made the Licensing Authority for sales concerns in the entire State while the Drugs Controller continues to be Licensing Authority for manufacturing concerns in the State. The Drugs Controller is assisted by one Deputy Drugs Controller, 3 Assistant Drugs Controllers and 5 Drugs Inspectors at State headquarters and 21 Drug Inspectors in the districts.

The State Drugs Laboratory established in November, 1970 in the Directorate of Medical and Health Services undertakes the analysis of Drugs samples drawn by the Drugs Inspectors in the State.

During the year under report 322 samples were picked up by the Drugs Inspectors for analysis. Of these 158 samples were declared as not of standard quality. 150 samples were declared to be of standard quality. No opinion was given in respect of 12 samples and 2 samples were considered misbranded.

During the year under report the licences of 3 manufacturing concerns were suspended and 3 manufacturing licences were cancelled. The licences of 59 sales concerns were suspended and licences of 91 sales concerns were cancelled and 78 sales concerns were warned.

### Control of Communicable Diseases

*Epidemiological Research Unit.*—The Mobile Epidemiological Research Unit sanctioned during the year 1964 has been continued during the year 1970-71. The Unit has undertaken Research Study of Gastro-enteritis cases in Hyderabad City. During the year under report 4,197 cases have been admitted in Fever Hospital with complaints of Diarrhoea and vomiting out of which 272 proved positive for 'V' Cholera. Of these 3 died from Cholera and 132 died due to Gastro-enteritis.

The services of the Unit have also been utilised during major fairs and festivals for Research Study of Gastro-enteritis and other epidemic diseases.

*Anti-Plague Scheme, Hyderabad City.*—During the year 1970-71 in all 158,232 rodents have been caught in traps. Fumigation work has also been carried out using Cymag Powder in various localities. 174,384 rat holes have been fumigated during the year and 17,703 live rats have been supplied to about 100 colleges free of cost for dissection purposes.

*Anti-Plague Scheme, Chittoor.*—The two Anti-Plague Units in Chittoor District have been continued during the year. The district was free from plague during the year under report.

*Cholera.*—During the year 1970-71 in all 492 cases and 27 deaths due to Cholera have been reported as against 557 cases and 133 deaths during 1969-70. In all 11 districts and Hyderabad City have reported Cholera. The incidence has been found to be considerable in Hyderabad City (275 cases and 3 deaths), Visakhapatnam district (72 cases with no deaths), Srikakulam (54 cases and 12 deaths), Hyderabad (35 cases and 1 death) and Mahbubnagar (27 cases and 8 deaths). The remaining 7 districts recorded an incidence of less than 10 cases.

*Smallpox.*—During the year 1970, the State has reported the lowest incidence of Smallpox since 1956.

*National Smallpox Eradication Programme.*—The headquarters organisation and the 20 Units in the district under the National Smallpox Eradication Programme continued with the usual staff during the year under report.

*Freeze Dried Vaccine.*—During the year 1970-71 a total number of 5,041,650 doses of Freeze Dried Smallpox vaccine was lifted of which 2,665,245 doses were indigenous vaccine manufactured at the Institute of Preventive Medicine and 2,376,405 doses were Russian Freeze Dried Vaccine supplied by Medical Stores, Madras.

*Malaria.*—The present phasing of the National Malaria Eradication Programme in the State is as follows:

Attack phase	2.10 Units
Consolidation phase	6.29 Units
Maintenance phase	25.11 Units
Total :	<u>33.50 Units</u>

*Filariasis.*—During the year the following National Filaria Control Programme Units have been continued:

1. Three "A" Type units at Ramachandrapuram, Mandapet and Kamareddi.
2. The Urban Filaria Units at Visakhapatnam and Hyderabad.
3. One Filaria Research-cum-Training Centre at Rajahmundry.

During the year under report more National Filaria Control Programme Units have been sanctioned and they are at Gudur, Pithapuram Peddapuram, Sirsilla, Srikakulam, Amalapuram, Nalgonda.

*Tuberculosis.*—In our State it is estimated that about 5 lakhs of persons are suffering from this disease.

The total number of beds for Tuberculosis available in various Government Institutions is 3,281. After the introduction of the National T. B. Programme the rush for admission into the institutions has been going down.

*B. C. G. Vaccination.*—The B. C. G. Vaccination Programme has been continued with 21 teams during the year. During the year under report, 9,336 tests and 767,247 B.C.G. Vaccinations have been conducted.

*Leprosy.*—For Leprosy there is a big Public Health Programme in the State.

The work turned out by the staff under the Leprosy Control Programme is summarised below.

During the year under report a population of 9,852,263 has been surveyed and 7,240,309, and 154,085 have been registered.

### Laboratory Services

*Institute of Preventive Medicine.*—The Institute of Preventive Medicine since its reorganisation in 1958 has made steady progress.

The Institute can be broadly divided into four groups. The first group is the Manufacturing Group consisting of one section producing Bacterial Vaccine for Cholera and T.A.B. Vaccine and another section

mainly devoted to the production of Freeze Dried Smallpox Vaccine. The second group is the Diagnostic Group consisting of 4 sections, *viz.*, (i) Clinical Pathology, (ii) Serology, (iii) Bio-Chemistry and (iv) Bacteriology. The third group is the Analytical Group consisting of a section on Water Analysis, a laboratory for Biological (Drugs special) Analysis and a large section for Food and Drug Analysis. The fourth group is the Central Blood Bank in the city which controls and co-ordinates the activities of various Blood Banks in the District Hospitals.

Besides the above four types of services the Institute also functions as a Training Centre for personnel like Lab-Technicians, Lab-Attendants, under-graduate and post-graduate students and Auxiliary Health Personnel.

### Family Planning

The Government of Andhra Pradesh had in conformity with the National Programme taken up Family Planning as a very important State activity.

The State had sanctioned the staff as prescribed by the Government of India and the State Family Planning Organisation. There are 4 Regional Family Planning Training Centres.

During the year under report 2,25,064 sterilisations and 9,874 IUCD insertions have been made. 9,105,453 Condom pieces have been distributed. 1,27,306 contraceptive users have been recorded during the year.

The comparative performance for the last three years is presented below :

Item	<u>1968-69</u>	<u>1969-70</u>	<u>1970-71</u>
1. Vasectomies	1,55,372	1,35,000	1,22,852
2. Tubectomies	49,699	75,000	1,02,212
Total Sterilizations :	2,05,071	2,10,000	2,25,064
3. IUCD Insertions	17,459	9,095	9,874
4. Contraceptive users	10,164	36,053	1,27,306
Total performance (in terms of sterilization equivalents) :	2,11,738	2,16,074	2,38,964

*Training.*—The 4 Regional Family Planning Training Centres at Hyderabad, Kurnool, Guntur and Visakhapatnam have been training Medical Officers, Block Extension Educators, Health Visitors, Health Inspectors, Computers in long and short term courses in Family Planning. Some of the officers, *viz.*, Deputy District Medical and Health Officers have been sent to the Institute of Public Health at Calcutta. Besides this, the Central Family Planning Field Unit, Government of India has taken up training programme for Auxiliary Nurse Midwives in the districts.

*Construction Programme.*—During the year under report, the panchayat samithis and zilla parishads have taken up the construction of 499



sub-centres. An amount of Rs. 59.88 lakhs has been released to the panchayat samithis and zilla parishads during the year 1970-71 for this purpose.

*Budget and Expenditure.*—An amount of Rs. 472.11 lakhs has been allotted in the budget for 1970-71 for Family Planning and the expenditure is 590 lakhs approximately. The Government of India is bearing the entire expenditure.

### **Maternal and Child Health**

The Maternity and Child Health Services have been rendering domiciliary midwifery services through the Maternity and Child Health Centres. These Centres are under various agencies including Primary Health Centres and sub-centres. The usual pattern of Government Maternity and Child Health Centre is one main centre staffed by a Health Visitor and an Auxiliary Nurse Midwife and three sub-centres each with one Auxiliary Nurse Midwife. Under the Family Planning Scheme, one more Health Visitor and some more sub-centres have been provided. Now in every Primary Health Centre there is one sub-centre for every 10,000 population for integrated Family Planning and Maternity and Child Health work.

There are 35 Maternity and Child Health Centres in the Rural Backward areas.

The total number of dayas trained during the year is 837.

The admission capacity in the two Health Visitor Training Schools has been limited to 90 per year. So far 1,760 Health Visitors have been trained in both the schools.

Health Visitors are being deputed to undergo two years training in General Nursing. So far 59 Health Visitors have completed this course at the Osmania General Hospital, Hyderabad and King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam.

The Andhra Mahila Sabha is running 3 centres at Hyderabad, Mahubnagar and Sangareddy and Family Planning Association is running one centre at Hyderabad.

### **Immunisation Programme for Children and Mothers**

The programme for immunisation of children with D. P. T. and of mothers with Tetanus Toxoid has been taken up as a central scheme with an allocation of Rs. 0.52 lakh. 91,400 children have been immunised at an expenditure of Rs. 0.45 lakh. 20,000 mothers (expectant) have been immunised at a cost of Rs. 0.07 lakh.

### **UNICEF Skim Milk Feeding Programme**

There is no supply of Skim-milk Powder from the UNICEF in view of the global policy of withdrawing from all supplementary feeding programmes.

### **Nutrition and School Health**

*Applied Nutrition Programme.*—This Programme is implemented in 40 blocks selected by the Panchayati Raj Department. This programme

is under the administrative control of the Project Officer, Panchayati Raj Department. Diet surveys under this programme have been conducted by the Senior Health Inspectors attached to the Nutrition Bureau in the Directorate of Medical and Health Services. For the prevention of Vitamin 'A' deficiency a special programme for prophylaxis against blindness in children has been taken up.

#### **Prevention of Food Adulteration Act**

The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act is enforced in 65 municipalities and 54 panchayats.

The Government have decided to implement the Act through their personnel, by appointing 40 full-time Food Inspectors in place of the 306 Sanitary Inspectors of local bodies who are working as Road Inspectors.

#### **Health Education and Publicity**

The State Health Education Bureau which was organised in its present shape in 1959 has continued its efforts to extend the message of healthful living to the people.

The Material and Media Section has prepared 6 folders and 9 posters of which 5 folders in English and 4 posters in English and Telugu have been printed and issued. A monthly News Bulletin is being issued since August, 1970. The Cinema Wing of the Bureau has arranged a total number of 202 film-shows in the twin cities and in rural areas.

*State Health Transport Organisation.*—The fleet strength of vehicles has increased from 738 vehicles in 1966 to 1,122 in 1971. The vehicles can be classified into three categories of (i) UNICEF supplied, (ii) T. C. M. (USAID) supplied and (iii) State and Government of India owned.

*Mobile Maintenance Units.*—There are 9 Mobile Maintenance Units working in the State and one Mobile Maintenance Unit is functioning on an average for about 100 vehicles.

#### **Indian Medicines and Homeopathy Department**

The Director, Department of Indian Medicines and Homeopathy is the Head of the Department, having all administrative and financial control and supervision over all the Government hospitals, dispensaries and teaching institutions of Ayurveda, Unani, Homeopathy and Naturopathy in the State.

The Director has two Gazetted Assistants (Non-technical) to assist him in matters relating to Administration and Accounts respectively. Besides, Government have also temporarily appointed two professors to act as Deputy Directors, one for Ayurveda and the other for Unani to assist the Director in technical matters, in addition to their duties as Professors.

The institutions mentioned below are under the supervision of this department either directly or indirectly :

##### *Direct Control:*

1. Nizamia General Hospital, Hyderabad.
2. Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Hyderabad.

3. Government Homeopathic Hospital, Jambagh, Hyderabad.
4. Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Warangal.
5. Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Toopran, Medak district
6. Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Vijayawada, Krishna district.
7. Government Ayurvedic College, Hyderabad.
8. Government Nizamia Tibbi College, Hyderabad.
9. Anantha Laxmi Government Ayurvedic College, Warangal
10. Dr. Nori Rama Sastry Government Ayurvedic College, Vijayawada.
11. Dr. Guru Raju Government Homeopathic Medical College, Gudivada, Krishna district.
12. Research Department (Ayurveda), Hyderabad.
13. Research Department (Unani), Hyderabad.
14. Indian Medicine Pharmacy (Ayurveda, Unani), Hyderabad.
15. Herbarium, Hyderabad.
16. Board of Indian Medicine, Hyderabad.
17. City and District Dispensaries (Ayurveda, Unani and Homeopathy in all 173).
18. Government Homeopathic Hospital, Malakpet, Hyderabad.

*Indirect Control:*

19. Other Ayurvedic Dispensaries (Subsidised, non-Subsidised, Municipal and Local Fund Dispensaries).
20. Grant-in-aid Institutions and Dispensaries (Ayurveda, Unani, Homeopathy and Naturopathy).
21. Andhra Board for Ayurveda and Homeopathy.

There are 721 Subsidised and Non-Subsidised dispensaries.

Information in brief about the above-mentioned institutions is given below:—

*Nizamia General Hospital, Hyderabad.*—The in-patient and out-patient sections of the Nizamia General Hospital are located in a Government building near Charminar. There are 180 beds including 20 beds allotted to Unani Research Department and 6 beds for Ophthalmic Wing. The total number of patients treated in the Nizamia General Hospital, Hyderabad during the year 1970-71 is 5,55,231. The in-patients treated were 56,292 besides 3,365 maternity cases. The number of out-patients treated is 4,95,574.

The out-patient and in-patient units of the Nizamia General Hospital, Hyderabad provide clinical training to the students of Nizamia

Tibbi College, who undergo the B. M. U. S. Courses. There is a dental section also in the out-patient wing of the Nizamia General Hospital which attends to the needs of the patients ailing from dental diseases. The Jarrah section of the hospital attends on patients suffering from fractures and dislocation of bones, etc., according to the Unani system of treatment. The Ophthalmic section with 6 beds continued to work satisfactorily during the period under report. The Research Section (Unani) consisting of 20 beds for males and 10 for females continued to conduct clinical research on Paralysis and Diabetes.

*Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Hyderabad.*—The in-patient and out-patient departments of the Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Hyderabad are also situated in the Government building in the same compound wherein the Nizamia General Hospital, Hyderabad is located. There are 180 beds including 40 beds for Ayurvedic Research section. The total number of patients treated during the year under report is 471,591 out of which in-patients are 50,400 and out-patients are 421,191.

Five of these beds are allotted to Shalya Shalaky sections (surgical departments) as part of improvement to the teaching facilities to the students of B. A. M. & S. Course. In the Panchakarma section, treatment on paralytic patients is being carried on satisfactorily. Research department in Ayurveda with 40 beds continued to function satisfactorily in the same Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Hyderabad. The clinical research is being conducted on Amavatha, Sandhigathavatha, Garbhini Janya Pandu and Rickets. The total number of out-patients attended to for the above diseases is 22,870, and in-patients 14,400 during 1970-71. Research on treatment of patients according to Yogic principles was started in the year 1968-69 and is functioning satisfactorily.

The students of B. A. M. & S. Course of the Government Ayurvedic College, Hyderabad continued to get clinical training in the out-patient and in-patient departments of the Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Hyderabad. The Diploma holders of Sri Rama Mohana Ayurvedic College, Guntur and Dr. Nori Rama Sastry Government Ayurvedic College, Vijayawada are being given House Physician training for a period of six months in Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Hyderabad.

There is a Turkish Bath Unit in the Nizamia General Hospital, Hyderabad established with 5 beds through G. O. Ms. No. 1866, Health, dated 7th September 1970 with a Gazetted Hakim in-charge of it.

*Government Homeopathic Hospital, Jambagh.*—There is a 10 bedded Government Homeopathic Hospital at Jambagh, Hyderabad and it continued to function during the year 1970-71, providing medical aid to the ailing patient. The total number of patients treated in this hospital during 1970-71 is 78,310 out of which in-patients treated are 2,400 and out-patients 75,910.

*Government Homeopathic Hospital, Malakpet.*—A forty bedded-Government Homeopathic Hospital, Malakpet sanctioned in G. O. Ms. No. 2106, Health, dated 11th November 1970 has been started with effect from the 1st February, 1971 with a view to impart clinical training to the students of Jaisooriya Homeopathic Medical College. The Out-patient section has been started on 17th February 1971.

*Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Warangal.*—The Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Warangal has been functioning with 20 beds. This hospital provides not only medical aid to the ailing patients but also clinical training to the students of Anantha Laxmi Government Ayurvedic College, Warangal, which was taken over by the Government in October, 1968. The number of patients treated in Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Warangal during the year 1970-71 is 106,439 out of which in-patients are 7,472 and out-patients are 98,967.

*Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Toopran, Medak district.*—There is a 4-bedded hospital functioning in Toopran, Medak district. The total number of patients treated during the year 1970-71 is 49,590 out of which out-patients are 48,150 and in-patients are 1,440.

*Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Vijayavada.*—This hospital has been recently started by Government with a total bed strength of 20. The Andhra Board of Ayurveda has kindly agreed to construct a hospital building, out of its funds and donate it to Government to locate this hospital.

*Medical Education (Unani and Ayurveda).*—The Government Ayurvedic College and Nizamia Tibbi College, Hyderabad continued to function during the year 1970-71 imparting B. A. M. & S. (Suddha Ayurveda) and B. M. U. S. (Pure Unani) courses respectively. These two colleges have since been affiliated to Osmania University.

The Anantha Laxmi Government Ayurvedic College, Warangal and Sri Venkateswara Ayurvedic College, Vijayavada have been taken over by the Government in October, 1968. The two colleges have been given provisional affiliation by the Osmania University and Andhra respectively. There would now be a degree course in Ayurveda of 5½ years duration in these colleges.

*Andhra Provincial Homeo Medical College, Gudivada.*—This is the only Government college in the State of Andhra Pradesh which is imparting training leading to D. H. M. S. diploma to its students ever since this was taken over by the Government in October, 1968. The present name of the college is Dr. Guru Raju Government Homeopathic Medical College, Gudivada.

*Indian Medicine Pharmacy.*—The Unani and Ayurvedic Pharmacies continued to manufacture and supply medicines to the Government Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Indian Medicine in the State. The Indian Medicine Pharmacy (Unani) manufactured and supplied Unani compound medicines during the year 1970-71 worth Rs. 2,10,438.71 to Government Nizamia General Hospital, Hyderabad and Government Unani Dispensaries in the State, and Indian Medicine Pharmacy (Ayurveda) supplied Ayurvedic Medicines to the Ayurvedic hospitals and dispensaries in the State to the tune of Rs. 1,74,781.82.

*Herbarium.*—Government Herbarium is located at Chandulal Baradari near Royal Laboratories which has a covered area of nearly 10 acres with a big compound wall. Here medical herbs relating to Unani and Ayurveda are grown in the Nursery section. Students from Ayurvedic and Nizamia Tibbi Colleges are posted to the Herbarium so

that they may identify the different medicinal plants. Herbs grown here have been preserved by wet and dry methods and mounted.

*Board of Indian Medicine.*—The Board of Indian Medicine continued to conduct examinations for the courses of studies imparted in the Government Ayurvedic College and Nizamia Tibbi College, Hyderabad and also in the Anantha Laxmi Government Ayurvedic College, Warangal. It registers practitioners of Ayurveda, Unani and Homeo and issues licences for the Sale of Drugs (Ayurveda, Unani and Homeo). So far the Board of Indian Medicine, Hyderabad has registered a total number of 6,357 Medical Practitioners out of which 1,005 are Unani, 4,747 are Ayurveda and 605 Homeopathy.

The Andhra Board for Ayurveda is conducting examinations to the students of Dr. Nori Rama Sastry Government Ayurvedic College, Vijayawada and Ram Mohana Ayurvedic College, Guntur, *i.e.*, for the courses in force prior to the introduction of degree course in the Ayurveda College at Vijayawada. This Board registers practitioners in Ayurveda, Unani and Naturopathy and also registers Pharmacies of Ayurveda and Unani. The Andhra Board for Homeopathy Registers Practitioners and Pharmacies of Homeopathy. So far these Boards have registered a total number of 14,483 out of which 12,701 are Ayurveda, 62 Unani, 26 Naturopathy and 2,194 Homeo practitioners.

*Grant-in-aid Dispensaries and Institutions.*—There are 148 grant-in-aid dispensaries. The following major institutions also receive grants:

1. Nature Cure Hospital, Ameerpet, Hyderabad.
2. Sri Ramakrishna Mutt, Begumpet, Hyderabad.
3. Dr. Modi's Charitable Institution, Hyderabad.
4. Grama Prakruthi Chikitsalayam, Sivarampalli.
5. Nature Cure Hospital, Thammadapalli.
6. Gandhi Nature Cure Hospital, Bapatla.

*Research Schemes.*—The Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homeopathy which is an autonomous body constituted by the Government of India for the development of Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy has sanctioned the following Research schemes for the State of Andhra Pradesh during 1970-71.

1. Facts Finding Mobile Clinic Research Unit at Rajouli in East Godavari district costing Rs. 94,000 which has already been commenced with effect from 2nd February, 1971.
2. Research scheme for Parinama Soola at Hyderabad costing about Rs. 57,000.
3. Survey of Medicinal Plant Unit at Hyderabad costing about Rs. 1,89,000.
4. Clinical Research Scheme in Unani for Family Planning.

#### **Public Health and Municipal Engineering Department**

The Public Health and Municipal Engineering Department under the administrative control of Health and Municipal Administration Department headed by the Chief Engineer (Public Health) with headquarters

at Hyderabad is comprised of the following circle offices with the headquarters noted against each and under the control of the Superintending Engineer for each circle :

1. Public Health, West Circle, Hyderabad.
2. Public Health Circle, Visakhapatnam.
3. Public Health, East Circle, Guntur.
4. Regional Committee Works (Rural Water Supply) Circle, Hyderabad.
5. Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad Circle, Hyderabad.
6. Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad, Floods Circle, Hyderabad.

The Public Health Engineering Department is in charge of Investigation, Designs, Preparation of Detailed Plans and Estimates and Execution of the Protected Water Supply Schemes and Drainage Schemes in all the Municipalities of the State in addition to providing improvements to the existing Water Supply and Drainage Schemes wherever necessary. This department is also in charge of scrutiny, technical sanction as well as supervision, direction and test-check of all municipal works other than Water Supply and Drainage Schemes such as Roads, Buildings and Bridges, etc., as per orders issued in G. O. Ms. No. 114, Municipal Administration, dated 28th February, 1967. This department has also taken up the execution of the schemes for providing water-supply to important major pilgrim centres like Tirupathi, Srisailam, Bhadrachalam, Yadagirigutta and Ahobilam.

Out of 83 Municipalities, only the Hyderabad Corporation in the State and 45 Municipalities are having Protected Water Supply Schemes.

The comprehensive Water Supply Improvements Scheme (Tatipudi Reservoir Scheme) to Visakhapatnam Town costing Rs. 457.00 lakhs was commissioned in March, 1967. The above scheme is for supplying water to the town as well as for the industries that have been established in and around the town. It is expected that rapid industrialisation will take place at Visakhapatnam and that the Municipality will not be able to supply the increased demand for water for industries. Detailed investigation was therefore conducted for supply of Godavari water to Visakhapatnam as per orders issued in G. O. Ms. No. 1182, Industries Department, dated 16th February, 1968.

As regards the Drainage Schemes, the Corporation of Hyderabad, Vijayawada Municipality and Eluru Municipality are partly covered with underground drainage facilities. Similar schemes in Guntur, Tenali, Nellore, Eluru and Visakhapatnam are in an advanced stage of execution. In addition to the above, Sullage Utilisation Schemes at Rajahmundry are in progress.

#### **Activities during the year 1970-71**

During the year 1970-71 an amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been sanctioned as loans for 13 Urban Water Supply and Drainage Schemes at Narasaraopet, Gudivada, Guntur, Pithapuram, Chilakaluripet,

Bapatla, Markapur, Rayadrug, Kalahasti, Dharmavaram, Warangal, Khammam and remodelling Secunderabad Water Supply Scheme. The works were being taken up.

Under Special Telangana Development Schemes, an amount of Rs. 8.00 lakhs was sanctioned for Water Supply Schemes in Gadwal, Narayanpet, Bhongir, Siddipet, Bodhan and Jagtial Municipalities which was accounted towards 1/3 share of Municipalities against which a L.I.C. loan of Rs. 16.00 lakhs was sanctioned. In addition an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs sanctioned during 1967-70 to Jagtial Municipality was also available for utilisation during 1970-71 and an amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs was also sanctioned as L.I.C. loan to Jagtial Water Supply Scheme. The works were being taken up.

#### **Protected Water Supply Schemes in 58 Town Committees**

During the year 1970-71 an amount of Rs. 90.00 lakhs was sanctioned which was fully utilised by the end of March 1971. During 1970-71, 3 schemes were commissioned bringing the total number of schemes commissioned to 25 out of 58 schemes. Works on 20 schemes are under progress and the remaining 13 schemes are under investigation.

The department is also in charge of the Middle Income Group Housing Schemes which were introduced in 1959 to disburse loans to the individuals for the construction of residential buildings within the limits of Hyderabad and Secunderabad cities.

#### **Andhra Pradesh Housing Board**

The Board consists of one Chairman, 6 Members, 12 Technical Officers and 9 Non-Technical Officers.

*Meetings.*—During the year under report, 14 meetings of the Board were held and 317 subjects were disposed of.

*Activities of the Board.*—The activities of the Board continued to be confined to the Telangana region in general and the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad in particular, during the year. Schemes costing about Rs. 36 lakhs for 8 districts of Andhra region are ready, the execution of which was to be started during 1971-72.

*Schemes under which houses are being built—(a) Low Income Group Housing Schemes.*—This is a scheme formulated by the Government of India and implemented by the Board from the provision made under Plan and non-Plan. Houses costing not more than Rs. 16,000 each are being built under this scheme and allotted on hire purchase basis to persons whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 7,200. The allottees have to pay 20% of the cost initially and the balance in 30 years together with interest, in equated annual instalments.

The Board has completed construction of 246 houses during the year and allotted 743 houses including those left over last year and the remaining houses will be allotted in the next year.

*(b) Low Income Group Housing Scheme for Weaker Sections of the Community.*—This scheme forms part of the Low Income Group Housing Scheme, but persons whose income does not exceed Rs. 200 per month



alone are eligible. The houses constructed under this scheme are to be rented. This scheme is eligible for a subsidy of 25% and the remaining cost is met from loans advanced by the Government.

The Board has not taken up construction of any houses under this scheme during the year, as neither funds by way of loans nor subsidy were made available by Government.

(c) *Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.*—This is a non-Plan scheme. The Board is constructing houses under this scheme, each house costing not more than Rs. 35,000 excluding cost of developed land, for the benefit of persons, whose annual income exceeds Rs. 7,200 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000. The allottees have to pay 20% of the cost of the houses on allotment and the balance has to be paid in 25 years with interest which may be about 7% as may be fixed by the Government at the time of sanctioning the loan.

During the year no construction was undertaken under this scheme. The Board has, however, allotted 496 houses which were left over last year.

*Number of Houses constructed by the Board under various Categories from the Inception of the Board, i. e., 1st July, 1960.*—The Board has so far completed the construction of 5,005 houses under different categories as detailed below :

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Houses completed upto end of 1969-70	Houses completed during the year 1970-71	Total number of houses constructed so far
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Low Income Group Housing Scheme	2,661	246	2,907
2.	Middle Income Group Housing Scheme	807	..	807
3.	Rental Housing Scheme	184	..	148
4.	Slum Clearance Scheme	200	..	200
5.	Low Cost Houses for Weaker Section of Community	613	..	613
6.	Schemes financed from Housing Board Funds	104	30	134
7.	Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme	160	..	160
Total :		<u>4,729</u>	<u>276</u>	<u>5,005</u>

#### City Improvement Board Houses

The erstwhile City Improvement Board had constructed 4,658 houses in different parts of the city of Hyderabad and let them out on rental

basis. Out of these 4,053 houses have so far been sold to the existing tenants on hire purchase basis and the remaining houses continue to be on rent.

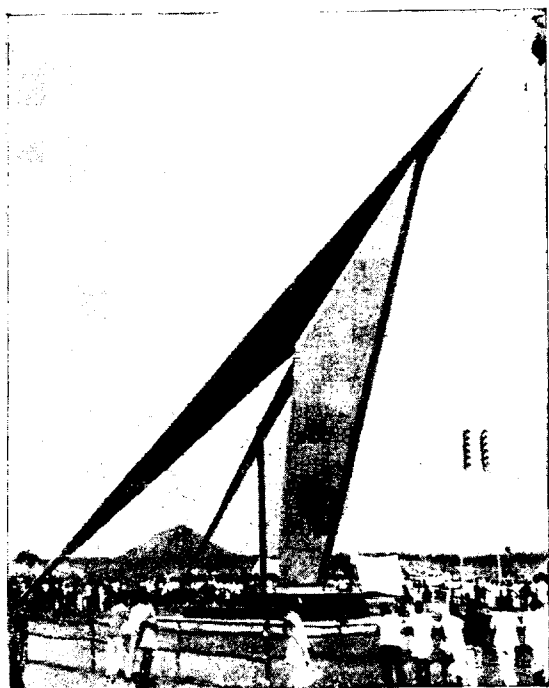
*Receipts.*—The receipts on the aggregate under all accounts were Rs. 159.97 lakhs. Out of this a sum of Rs. 51.95 lakhs represents Revenue Receipts comprising of establishment grant rents, instalments etc. Rs. 76.25 lakhs were received as loans from the Government, Rs. 20.81 lakhs towards principal value of the hire purchase buildings. The remaining amount of Rs. 10.96 lakhs was by way of suspense, deposits and advances which includes Rs. 8.28 lakhs towards centage charges appropriated towards sinking fund.

*Expenditure.*—The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 114.15 lakhs out of which the Revenue Expenditure amounted to Rs. 45.87 lakhs including Rs. 30.42 lakhs towards interest charges. The Capital expenditure amounted to Rs. 47.19 lakhs towards works in progress and land acquisition payment and Rs. 15.55 lakhs towards repayment of principal on Government loans. The balance of Rs. 5.54 lakhs represents expenditure under suspense, deposits and advances.





A GREAT LEAP FORWARD IN INDUSTRIALIZATION, INAUGURATION OF THE STEEL PLANT AT VISAKHAPATNAM BY SMT. INDIRA GANDHI, PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA ON 20TH JANUARY, 1971



PYLON OF THE STEEL PLANT, VISAKHAPATNAM

## CHAPTER XV

### INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

#### Plan and Programme for 1970-71

A sum of Rs. 169.19 lakhs was provided in the Annual Plan for 1970-71 for Large and Medium Industries and a sum of Rs. 51.04 lakhs was provided for Village and Small Scale Industries sector for implementation of Plan schemes during the year 1970-71.

The sector-wise break-up of the Plan provision is as follows :

	<u>[Rs. in lakhs]</u>
I. Large and Medium Industries:	169.19
1. Industrial Development Areas	88.00
2. Incentives	12.00
3. Mehadrigadda Reservoir Scheme	55.00
4. Rayalaseema Development Schemes	14.19
Total :	<u>169.19</u>
H. Village and Small Scale Industries	51.04
1. Small Scale Industries	17.92
2. Industrial Estates	7.48
3. Handicrafts	6.96
4. Coir Industry	0.74
5. Leather Industry	6.38
6. Industrial Co-operatives	0.31
7. Khadi and Village Industries	0.25
8. Rayalaseema Development Schemes	11.00
Total :	<u>51.04</u>

#### Accounts

The total budget of the Department for the year 1970-71 was Rs. 3,88,88,500 under expenditure and Rs. 2,54,70,258 under receipts including loans and advances. Out of Rs. 3,88,88,500 the Plan provision was Rs. 2,68,03,000. The break-up of the budget figures are furnished below:

Amount provided in the Budget Estimates 1970-71	Final modified appropriation 1970-71
Plan Rs. 2,68,03,000	Rs. 2,30,63,500
Non-plan Rs. 1,20,85,500	Rs. 1,22,83,300

### Large and Medium Industries

All the industries included in the first schedule of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, with an investment on the fixed assets exceeding Rs. 1.00 crore can be set up after obtaining a licence under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 from the Government of India.

Industries whose investment on machinery alone is Rs. 7.50 lakhs and more but less than Rs. 1.00 crore on fixed assets have to be got registered with the Directorate General of Technical Development, New Delhi.

During the year 1970-71, the Department received 171 applications for the grant of Licences/Registration Certificates. 98 applications have been recommended to the Government of India. Licences/Letters of Intents/Registration Certificates have been granted by the Government of India in 60 cases.

### Supply of Alcohol

The sugarcane crushed during the year 1969-70 season was 36.94 lakh tonnes and the molasses produced was 1.74 lakh tonnes.

During the year ending March, 1971, 104 cases have been recommended for allotment of alcohol involving a quota of 59.69 lakh litres to be drawn till March, 1971. The allotment was made for industrial chemicals and other industries.

*Breweries and Wineries.*—During the year under report, 4 applications for setting up of breweries and 20 applications for wineries/distilleries have been recommended to Government for issue of letters of intent.

### Industrial Development Area

The scheme for the establishment of the Industrial Development Area initiated during Third Five-Year Plan was continued during the year under report.

On the development side, the Department has taken up the laying of approach roads to the land on the industrial development areas and also the internal roads. The water lines in the Nacharam Industrial Development Area and Uppal Industrial Development Area have been laid.

Out of the Plan provision of Rs. 88.00 lakhs, an amount, of Rs. 84.75 lakhs was spent during the year towards land acquisition and development works. 13 plots measuring in all about 240 acres have been allotted to the various industries in the Industrial Development Areas in and around Hyderabad during the year. An extent of 25 acres has been allotted to M/s Bhutoria Engineering Works, Calcutta for the manufacture of Cast Steel, Process Control Volves, etc., in the Industrial Development Area, Visakhapatnam. An extent of about 140 acres has been allotted and handed over to M/s Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Limited (A Government of India Undertaking) for their Township in this Industrial Development Area.

Certain Industries like M/s Kakatiya Karshak Industries, M/s Formaline Fine Chemicals, M/s Amar Food Products, M/s United Breweries,

M/s Ellora Industries, M/s Incecon Chemical Engineering and Construction Company Limited M/s Trident Fittings and Appliances, M/s South India Motor Manufacturing Company in the Nacharam Industrial Development Area, M/s Amrutanjan Limited, M/s United Oil Mill, M/s Ferro Electricals, M/s Fluid System Private Limited, M/s Oriental Wire Industries in Uppal Industrial Development Area, M/s X-Calibre Knives Private Limited, M/s Alkali Chemicals Corporation of India Limited and Technocrat Estate in Balanagar Industrial Development Area have gone into production during the year under review. Two Large Scale Tractor Factories are also coming up near Hyderabad with a capital investment of Rs. 18.00 crores providing employment for 2,500 persons.

### **Development of Electronic Industry**

In the field of Electronics, the Electronic Corporation of India Limited, Nuclear Fuel Complex, Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Defence Electronic Research Laboratories have been set up in Hyderabad. In the Private Sector, development in the field of Electronics is largely confined to entertainment field. There are as many as 46 small scale units for assembling and servicing transistorised radios and a few manufacturing spare parts and components in the State.

In view of the growing enthusiasm displayed by the Electronic entrepreneurs in the advanced field of Electronics, Government have sponsored a delegation of Electronic Engineers and Industrialists to visit Japan. After a successful visit to Japan and other South East Asian Countries *en route*, the team negotiated several items with the Japanese counterparts to pass on the know-how subject to the issuance of letters of intent from the Government of India.

A site of 70 acres has been specially selected adjacent to Electronic Corporation of India Limited to develop an Integrated and Functional Electronic Complex and the Government have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 9.13 lakhs for its development.

### **Oil Technological Research Institute, Anantapur**

The Oil Technological Research Institute, Anantapur is a permanent Institute for conducting research on oils and fats.

Research was conducted on the following projects during the year 1970-71.

- I. Oilseeds Milling Extraction :
  - Scheme No. 1 Groundnut milling.
  - Scheme No. 2 Cotton seed milling and oil refining.
  - Scheme No. 3 Sesamum seed milling.
  - Scheme No. 4 Solvent extraction.
- II. Fatty Acid.
- III. Surface-Active agents.
- IV. By-products.
- V. State Government Scheme :
  1. Improvement in oilmilling process.
  2. Solvent extraction.

VI. **New Schemes under Rayalaseema Development Board :**

1. Lecithin from oils and oilseeds.
2. Production of rare and useful oils from less exploited sources.

**Small Scale Industries**

**Plan Schemes**

In the Annual Plan for 1970-71 a provision of Rs. 17.92 lakhs was made for development of Small Scale Industries. The following are the Small Scale Industries Schemes implemented and continued during 1970-71.

*Tool Room and Composite Servicing Workshop, Sanathnagar.*—The Tool Room and Composite Servicing workshop set up on the Industrial Estate, Sanathnagar has continued to provide servicing facilities to local industrialists by meeting their requirements of cutting tools, dies, jigs and fixtures, etc. With the services of the Expert from United Kingdom, the unit expanded its activities outside and made a total production of about Rs. 2.50 lakhs during 1970-71.

*Quality Marking Centre (Ceramics) Rajahmundry.*—The Quality Marking (Ceramics) Centre set up at Rajahmundry for quality marking Ceramic Products in the State (such as Mangalore Tiles, Stoneware pipes, Refractories, Bricks, Graphite Crucibles, Pickle and Acid Jars, etc.) continued during the year under report.

*Quality Marking (Light Engineering), Sanathnagar.*—The centre set up in the Industrial Estate, Sanathnagar, Hyderabad for quality marking the light engineering goods produced by various industries, continued to function during the year.

*Saw Mill-cum-Timber Seasoning Plant, Nirmal.*—With a view to utilise the forest resources and popularise the use of seasoned timber, the above plant was started. The unit started production during the year and is expected to step up the production during 1971-72.

*Block Loans.*—During the year 1970-71 a sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs was provided under Block Loans for sanction of loans to Small Scale and Cottage Industries in the State under the provisions of the State Aid to Industries Act. Apart from the above a sum of Rs. 80,000 was provided as Block Loans exclusively for Rayalaseema (Anantapur district) from the special funds of Rayalaseema Development Board. The entire amount was spent. 624 units have been benefited out of these loans.

*Government Ceramic Servicing Centre, Rajahmundry, Dronachalam.*—The Government Ceramic Service Centre, Rajahmundry is preparing body and glazes, etc., required for various small scale ceramic units in the State. During 1970-71 the Ceramic Service Centre, Rajahmundry has produced materials processed and semi-processed for Ceramic Industries worth Rs. 92,030. The production wing attached to it has produced pickle jars and bowls, etc., worth Rs. 64,300.

*Low Loss Ceramic Ware Unit, Gudur.*—The Low Loss Ceramic Ware Unit, Gudur has registered good progress. The unit has produced radio and electrical ceramic parts, etc., worth Rs. 29,288 during 1970-71.



*Locks Manufacturing Unit, Tadukupet.*—The Locks Manufacturing Unit, Tadukupet has produced various kinds of locks worth Rs. 11,468 during 1970-71.

### **Industrial Estates**

The Industrial Estates programme was taken up for the first time in the State during the Second Five-year Plan by providing readymade factory buildings to the industrialists on rental basis with amenities such as Power, Water, Drainage, etc., for the growth of Small Scale Industries and to generate employment opportunities. Eight Conventional Estates were set up by the end of Second Plan at Sanathnagar (Hyderabad), Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam, Samalkot, Nandyal, Warangal, Cuddapah and Chandulalbaradari (Hyderabad). By the end of Third Plan 36 Industrial Estates of various types in all, were set up throughout the State for promotion of Small Scale Industries. It has been decided to dispose of the factory buildings on conventional Estates and the development factory sites on the Assisted Private Industrial Estates on hire purchase basis and the proposal will be implemented accordingly.

Government have sanctioned the establishment of a Rural Industrial Estate with 12 F to G Type Factory sheds at Zaheerabad, Medak district at a cost of Rs. 8.00 lakhs.

### **Factory Buildings**

Out of the 495 factory buildings constructed on the Conventional Estates, 436 units were occupied at the end of 1970-71 compared to 405 at the end of previous year. Of these, 314 units were actually working at the end of 1970-71. The production in these units rose from Rs. 970.00 lakhs to Rs. 1,448.43 lakhs during the year under review providing employment to nearly 8,048 persons as against 5,822 during the previous year.

### **Developed Plots**

Out of 1,039 developed plots, 464 plots were occupied at the end of the year under review. 184 industries were actually working at the end of the year. The total production in these industries touched Rs. 369.74 lakhs during the year providing employment to 3,000 persons.

### **Co-operative Industrial Estate**

The Co-operative Industrial Estate at Balanagar, Hyderabad was set up during the year 1964-65 by a Co-operative Society at a cost of Rs. 43.00 lakhs with the assistance of State Government and Life Insurance Corporation of India. Land measuring 47 acres was made available to the Co-operative Industrial Estate Limited on long lease basis on nominal rent. 47 developed plots were made available and allotted and they were occupied by the members of the estate. 38 factory units were constructed and they are working.

To attract new entrepreneurs, Government have announced incentives in the form of reduction of rents for the factory buildings and the plots on the Industrial Estates and other concessions such as refund of sales-tax, subsidy on power, exemption from payment of water rate etc.

### **Financial Assistance through Banks**

The Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation, the State Bank of Hyderabad and the State Bank of India and other Nationalised Banks are extending credit facilities to the Small Scale Industries for the construction of factory sheds, purchase of machinery, purchase of raw materials and for working capital loans.

The Small Scale Industrial units were assisted by the department by way of furnishing technical feasibility reports to the Banks or other Corporations. During 1970-71, 806 Small Scale Industrialists were sanctioned financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 1,618 lakhs by the Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation.

### **Technocrat Scheme**

The scheme for financing technocrats, craftsmen and qualified entrepreneurs is being operated by all the scheduled banks in which the State Bank of India is taking a leading part. Under this scheme financial assistance is provided without insisting on margin, to the extent of Rs. 2.00 lakhs in the case of an individual and upto Rs. 3 lakhs on partnership basis. No security other than machinery is required. Four applications were recommended and forwarded to the banks under this scheme during the year 1970-71.

### **Supply of Machinery on Hire Purchase**

The National Small Industries Corporation Limited, New Delhi, a Government of India sponsored organisation have been providing plan and machinery on hire purchase basis. The National Small Industries Corporation supplied imported machinery to the limit of 5.50 lakhs (c.i.f.) and indigenous machinery upto the limit of Rs. 4.00 lakhs (f.o.r.) to the existing Small Scale Industrialists as well as prospective entrepreneurs.

### **Registration of Small Scale Industries**

The system of registration of Small Scale Industrial units by the department continued during the year under report. The definition of Small Scale Industrial Unit has since been revised according to which industrial units with a capital investment of not more than Rs. 7.50 lakhs will be deemed as Small Scale Industrial units irrespective of the number of persons employed. Capital investment for this purpose will mean investment on plant and machinery alone.

21,704 Small Scale Industrial units have been registered by the end of March, 1971 out of which 5,868 Small Scale Industries are registered during the year 1970-71.

### **Raw Materials, Spares and Components—Issue of Essentiality Certificates**

The Government of India have published the Import Trade Control Policy for 1970-71 in the Red Book Volume I and II and also the rules and procedure pertaining to the Policy.

### **Employment Schemes**

The Government constituted Central Supervisory Committee and Executive Committee for Employment Schemes in G.O. Ms. No. 1110,

Industries Department, dated 2nd December, 1970 for the formulation and implementation of Employment Schemes.

### Handicrafts

The Handicrafts sector comprises of Plan as well as non-Plan schemes. Under the non-Plan schemes there were Handicrafts Emporia and the Nirmal Industry while all other developmental activities were under Plan schemes.

The development and marketing activities were under the public sector and the production was mainly in co-operative sector excepting the Nirmal Industry in Hyderabad and the Kalamkari Training-cum-Production Centre at Kalahasti in Chittoor district. The various activities under the handicrafts sector had the benefit of suggestions given by the All-India Handicrafts Board and the State Handicrafts Advisory Board. The crafts covered during the year include Bidriware, Himroo, Woollen Carpets, Silver Filigree, Toys of Kondapalli, Nirmal and Etikoppaka, Ivory and Hornware, Saw Dust Dolls, Kalamkari works at Masulipatnam, Mat Weaving, Leather Puppet, Wood Carving, Metal Work, Cane and Bamboo Kamdani and Zardozi, Nirmal Artware and Stone Carving.

During the year 1970-71, there was a provision of Rs. 6.96 lakhs under Plan and Rs. 8.50 lakhs under non-Plan. The total expenditure incurred under Plan and non-Plan during the year was Rs. 5.50 lakhs and Rs. 8.93 lakhs respectively.

*Scheme for Show Room for Emporia.*—There was a provision of Rs. 2.28 lakhs for the construction of show rooms for the handicrafts emporia. The construction of the one show room at Vizag at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.49 lakhs and another show room at Vijayawada at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.08 lakhs was taken up during the year under report.

*Handicrafts Emporia.*—There are 7 handicrafts emporia under non-Plan at Hyderabad, Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam, Rajahmundry, Anantapur, Tirumalai and Warangal and one emporium in New Delhi under Plan.

*Nirmal Industry.*—The Nirmal Industry at Khairatabad, Hyderabad was engaged in production of miniature art paintings, high quality furniture and interior decoration of halls and committee rooms etc.

### Coir Industry

As the coir cultivation is concentrated in the three Coastal districts, viz., Srikakulam, East Godavari and West Godavari the coir schemes under Plan as well as non-Plan were implemented in these three districts only during 1970-71. Under Plan there was only one unit viz., Coir Goods Factory, Narsapur in West Godavari district with a provision of Rs. 0.74 lakh. The production and sale of the Coir Goods Factory, Narsapur during the year 1970-71 was the highest since the commencement of the factory.

Two Bristle and Mattresses Fibre Units and one production-cum-training centre were implemented under non-Plan during the year under report at the following places.

1. Bristle and Mattresses Fibre Unit at Baruva, Srikakulam Dist.

2. Bristle and Mattress Fibre Unit at Gannavaram at East Godavari District.
3. Production-cum-Training Centre at Baruva, Srikakulam District.

The provision for the above three non-Plan units for the year 1970-71 was Rs. 1,06,070.

#### **Textile Designing Scheme, Musheerabad, Hyderabad**

This is a permanent non-Plan scheme. The unit is preparing latest designs in the trade and supplying samples of designs to the artisans and industrial co-operative for introduction in their trade according to the public demand. In all 340 sample paper designs were evolved. In addition to the above, carpet paper and graph paper designs were supplied to the Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, Warangal, Vijayawada and Eluru with a request to introduce the latest designs in the Carpet Co-operative Weaving Centres under their control. Similarly, 32 carpet designs including graph paper designs were supplied to the Superintendent, Central Jail, Warangal and Chanchalguda, Hyderabad.

43 Printing Blocks prepared in the Textile Designing Scheme were supplied to the Handicrafts and Cottage Industries Sales Emporium, Hyderabad through the Research and Designs Institute, Hyderabad.

#### **Leather Industry**

Under Leather sector in the State during 1970-71 Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 7.38 lakhs under Plan and Rs. 1.50 lakhs under non-Plan.

*Model Leather Goods Manufacturing Unit, Vijayawada.*—The unit was continued during the year under report. A number of orders have been received from various Government Departments like Police, Excise, Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation and Municipalities for supply of its products. Goods worth Rs. 2,25,000 were produced during the year and sales effected to the tune of Rs. 2,10,000.

*Model Tannery, Guntakal.*—The scheme was continued during the year under report. A sum of Rs. 94,000 was spent on the scheme. The production and sales during the year under report are of the order of Rs. 39,000 and Rs. 40,000 respectively. This unit produces different kinds of leather like Kattai Bunwar, Sole leather, oil chrome, etc. It caters to the needs of both private as well as Government departmental consumers of tanned leather. 6 candidates have been trained during the year under report.

*Loans to individual Cobblers.*—The object of this scheme is to improve rate of production as well as the economic condition of the tanners and cobblers in the State. A sum of Rs. 40,000 was disbursed under this scheme, to the individual tanners and cobblers during the year under report.

*Deputation of departmental candidates for training outside the State.*—The object of the scheme is only to offer a chance for technical staff at headquarters and in the departmental units to acquaint themselves with the latest technical know-how in various Research Centres, Institutions

etc., outside the State. A sum of Rs. 7,000 was spent under this programme during the year under report towards stipends etc., for 8 candidates.

**Grants-in-Aid to Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industries Development Corporation.**— The administrative control of (1) Utility Leather Goods Centre, Musheerabad and Hyderabad Tanneries, Hyderabad was transferred to Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industries Development Corporation and for the maintenance of the centres, the Corporation is being paid grant-in-aid contribution every year. A sum of Rs. 4,37,000 was reimbursed to the Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation during the year under report for the maintenance of the centre.

**Leather Wing of Directorate.**— The Leather Wing in the Directorate was continued.

**District Level Leather Offices.**— Five District Level Leather Offices with headquarters at Hyderabad, Warangal, Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Anantapur continued to extend technical know-how and conducting demonstrations in improved technique in flaying, tanning and manufacture of foot-wear and leather goods to tanners, cobblers and leather industrial co-operatives in the State.

### **Industrial Co-operatives**

Cottage and Small Scale Industries are playing an important role in the rural economy in eliminating poverty and unemployment in rural areas. For the development of these industries, co-operatives are organised with a view to inspire self-help, mutual help and thrift among the artisans to improve their economic conditions.

There were 2,171 industrial co-operatives in the State as on 31st March, 1971 with a paid up share capital of Rs. 56.1 lakhs and membership of 78,489. The production and sales amounted to Rs. 41.6 lakhs and Rs. 85.7 lakhs respectively.

During the year, employment opportunities were provided to 6,914 artisans on full-time basis and 3,524 artisans on part-time basis. 10 societies were provided with the services of departmental personnel to work as Managers, under the scheme of managerial assistance to select industrial co-operatives.

### **Khadi and Village Industries Board**

The Andhra Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board is a statutory Board constituted under Andhra Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board Act, 1958. The Board aims at bringing about all-round development of all types of village industries and to better the lot of rural artisans.

A sum of Rs. 25,000 from Plan provision was released to the Khadi Board during the year 1970-71 towards reimbursement in part of the rebate allowed on the sale of Khadi.

### **Rural Industries Projects**

The three Rural Industries Projects at Nalgonda, Narsaraopet, and Anantapur set up during 1962-63 to promote intensive development

of Small and Village Industries in rural areas were continued during the year 1970-71.

According to the latest policy of the Government of India all the programmes hitherto taken up in the projects such as training programme, departmental production and commercial centres, grant of tools on subsidy, grant of loans to industrialists, have been stopped since July, 1969. All the departmental units have been closed down. The General Engineering Workshops and raw material service depot at Nalgonda, Narasaraopet and Anantapur and Sprayers and Dusters Unit at Narasaraopet have been handed over to the Andhra Pradesh State Agro-Industries Corporation. The safety match unit at Ramannapet was handed over to a private party. The paints and varnishes units at Bhongir, Ganapavaram and Rayalacheruvu have been offered for sale. Tenders have been received. Offers have also been received for the purchase of Dye House and Designs Extension Centre, Dharmavaram. The Dye House and Designs Extension Centres, Phirangipuram/Pochampally remained closed as no offers have been received for the purchase of their assets. The bandage and gauge cloth unit at Tadipatri is proposed to be revived as a departmental unit with the funds made available by the Rayalaseema Development Board. All other departmental units such as Common Facility Centres in Leather Goods at Atmakur and Gooty and Common Facility Centres in Carpentry at Dharmavaram and Yadiki and Common Facility Centres in Leather Tanning at Sanathnagalur and leather goods at Narasaraopet remained closed as no offers have been received for the purchase of the assets of the above units.

According to the revised set up for the rural industrial projects, only planning and extension work, preparation of feasibility reports and research schemes should be taken. This envisages the appointment of Planning-cum-Survey Officers, Technical Officers and other supporting staff which has been sanctioned.

Under the revised set-up the important work taken up in the rural industries projects is the provision of liberalised credit facilities to the industrial units in rural industries project areas by the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries. Since the inception of the scheme in January, 1970 the scheme has made much headway in the three rural industries project. Particulars of the financial assistance sanctioned during the year and the number of persons benefited are furnished below:

	<i>Amount Rs.</i>	<i>No. of Persons</i>
Nalgonda	10,90,850	1,698
Narasaraopet	6,42,150	315
Anantapur	11 56,000	386

The Small Scale Industries Units registered in the three project areas during the year 1970-71 was as follows :

Nalgonda	11
Narasaraopet	60
Anantapur	234

### Community Development Programme

The following activities are continuing in Panchayat Samithis under Industries Programme.

1. Rural Community Workshop and Common Facility Centres.
2. Grants-in-aid to Panchayat Samithis towards maintenance of schemes.

### Rural Community Workshops

The aim of these workshops is to manufacture the improved agricultural implements and building material required by rural population. Many Panchayat Samithis could not run these workshops due to paucity of funds. Action is being taken to reorganise these workshops and to entrust their management to the concerned Zilla Parishads by pooling the funds of Panchayat Samithis.

### Common Facility Centres

These centres were continued to acquaint the rural traditional artisans with the improved machinery and equipment and thus enable them to improve their workshops and improve their earnings. The artisans who do not possess the improved tools and equipment and necessary workshop can make use of the improved tools and equipment available in these centres to do their job on payment of servicing charges to the centres. These centres are also equipped with suitable persons to guide the local artisans in their respective trades. These centres are being continued according to the needs of the local Panchayat Samithis depending on the availability of funds with them.

### Grants-in-aid to the Industries Programme in Panchayat Samithis

Grants-in-aid of Rs. 51,400 have been provided for the maintenance of the tribal welfare schemes in Tribal Development in Visakhapatnam district for 1970-71. Grants-in-aid of Rs. 44,600 have been provided for the maintenance of the tribal welfare schemes in Tribal Development Blocks in Adilabad district for 1970-71. All the above schemes are under the administrative control of the Director of Tribal Welfare, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

### Co-operative Sugar Factories

*Crushing Performance.*— There were 8 Co-operative Sugar Factories under production in the State. Their aggregate crushing capacity was 7,150 metric tonnes per day. 5 Co-operative Sugar Factories started crushing in the second fortnight of November, 1970 and 3 Co-operative Sugar Factories in the first fortnight of December, 1970. The crushing season for 1970-71 was upto 9th April, 1971.

The cane crushed and sugar produced during 1970-71 was 6.13 lakh tonnes and 0.625 lakh tonnes respectively against cane crushed and sugar produced of 11.85 lakh tonnes and 1.07 lakh tonnes in the previous year 1969-70.

The partial decontrol of sugar permitting free sale of 30% of sugar continued during 1970-71.

The procedure of charging excise duty at a fixed rate of Rs. 23.65 per quintal of sugar was changed and that of charging of *ad valorem* excise duty on an assumed tariff rate per quintal of sugar was continued.

The excise duty was revised upward with effect from 28th February, 1970 from 23% *ad valorem* to 37.5% in respect of the free sale sugar and from 23% to 25% in respect of the levy sugar.

*New Sugar Units.*— As against the eleven proposals sent to Government of India for establishment of New Co-operative Sugar Factories in 1969-70, Government of India have since issued letters of intent in respect of Co-operative Sugar Factories at Cuddapah, Gurazala and Miryalaguda and Mandasa and 7 proposals are pending with Government of India.

### Handloom Industry

The industry can be broadly classified into that of Co-operative Sector and outside the Co-operative sector. The Co-operative sector comprises of Apex and Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies in respect of Cotton, Wool and Silk. The Master Weavers Associations, individual small scale industrial units and individual producers come under the purview of outside the Co-operative Sector of the industry.

*Apex Societies.*— The Apex Weavers Co-operative Societies function as a federation and help the Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies in obtaining raw materials required by them and in arranging for the sale of the finished goods. The following 3 Apex Weavers Co-operative Societies continued to function during the year under review:

1. Andhra Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society Limited, Vijayawada.
2. Hyderabad Handloom Weavers Central Co-operative Association Limited, Hyderabad.
3. Andhra Pradesh State Wool Industrial Co-operative Society Limited, Hyderabad.

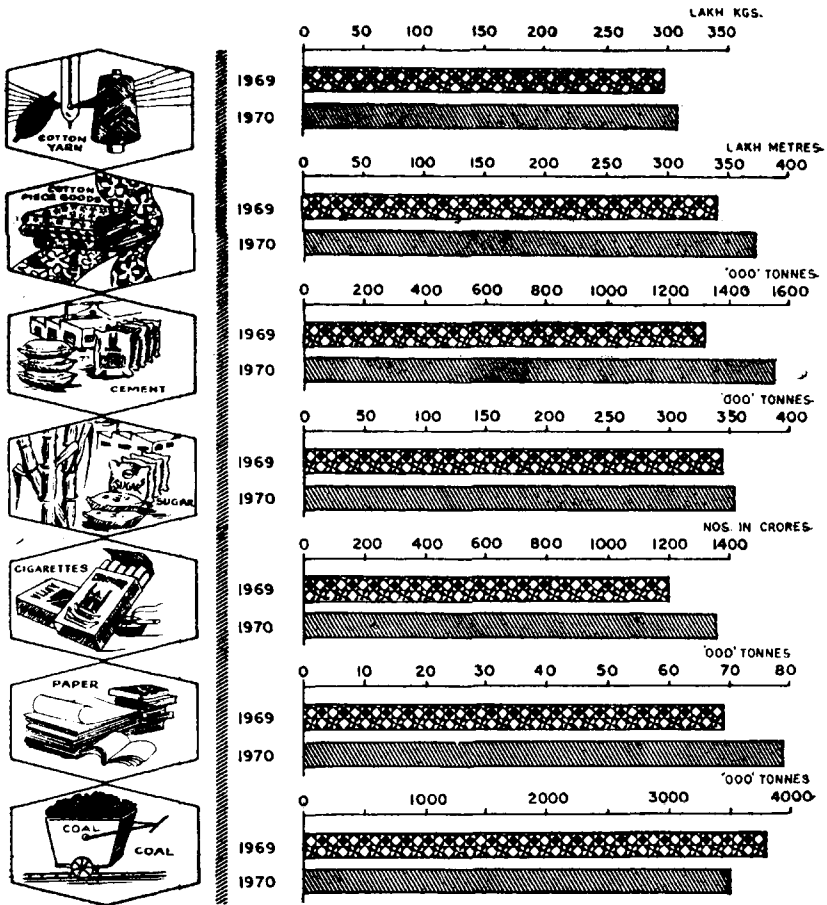
*Andhra Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society Limited, Vijayawada.*— As on 31st March, 1971 the number of members on rolls of the Andhra Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society Limited, Vijayawada was 763. Its paid up share capital was Rs. 32.82 lakhs. During the financial year 1970-71, the business transactions of the society relating to yarn and cloth are as furnished hereunder:

<b>Yarn :</b>		<u>[Rs. in lakhs</u>
<i>Year</i>	<i>Purchase from mills</i>	<i>Sales to Weavers Co-op. Societies</i>
1970-71	125.88	121.43
<b>Cloth :</b>		
<i>Year</i>	<i>Procurement from primaries</i>	<i>Sales to consumers</i>
1970-71	133.46	167.32

The Apex Society produced cloth valued at Rs. 16.61 lakhs in its own production centres. It has 164 sales depots of which 32 are in other States. It has 2 pedal loom centres, 3 pattern making factories, 3 Central godowns and 20 yarn units. It has a calendering and bleaching plant at Mangalagiri.



## PRODUCTION OF SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN ANDHRA PRADESH



*The Hyderabad Handloom Weavers Central Co-operative Association Limited, Hyderabad.*—The Association has a membership of 172 and its paid up share capital is of Rs. 17.12 lakhs as on 31st March, 1971. It purchased yarn to the value of Rs. 32.34 lakhs and sold yarn to the extent of Rs. 25.90 lakhs. The Association purchased cloth worth Rs. 86.88 lakhs and sold cloth worth Rs. 106.38 lakhs. It has 79 Internal Sales Depots, 15 inter-State Emporia, 8 city emporia, 5 pattern making factories, 2 central godowns, 3 yarn units, 1 dye house and 5 pedalloom centres.

*Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies.*—There are 826 primary cotton weavers co-operative societies with a membership of 2.4 lakhs at the end of the financial year 1970-71. The share capital contributed by the members of these societies stood at Rs. 104.67 lakhs as on 31st March, 1971. The societies had accumulated under Reserve Fund and other reserves, a sum of Rs. 128.29 lakhs. The societies purchased yarn valued at Rs. 314.71 lakhs and the cloth that was sold by them during the year amounted to Rs. 520.55 lakhs.

*Handloom Development Schemes.*—An amount of Rs. 54.22 lakh was spent for providing financial assistance to Weavers Co-operative Societies during 1970-71 under Plan schemes, relating to improved appliances, rebate, working capital loans for Wool Apex and Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies, loans to Weavers Co-operative Societies to set up powerlooms and Thrift Fund.

### **Housing Colonies**

Loans amounting to Rs. 36,91,370 and grants amounting to Rs. 15,82,240 were sanctioned for construction of housing colonies for weavers. Out of 1,337 houses proposed for construction 1,160 houses have been completed and the remaining were under construction.

### **Wool Industry**

The Wool Weavers Co-operative Societies are concentrated in the State in Anantapur, Kurnool districts in Andhra region and in Mahaboobnagar, Warangal and Hyderabad districts in Telangana region. There are about 35,000 woollen handlooms in the State of which 21,000 are in the co-operative fold.

The woollen goods produced by the wool weavers co-operative societies are barrack blankets, check design blankets, field cumblies and cumblies intended for use by the Railways and Plantation labour.

*The Andhra Pradesh State Wool Industrial Co-operative Society Limited, Hyderabad.*—This is the Wool Apex Society for the entire State as far as the Primary Wool Weavers Co-operative Societies are concerned. 42 Wool Weavers Co-operative Societies of Andhra region and 68 Wool Weavers Societies of Telangana region have been affiliated to the apex society.

The paid up share capital of the society is Rs. 0.68 lakh. It secures bulk orders from plantation estates in Madras and Kerala States and from Railways and Defence Departments and arranges the supply by procuring woollen goods from primary weavers co-operative societies affiliated to it.

*Primary Wool Weavers Co-operative Societies.*—As on 31st March, 1971, there were 42 societies in Andhra region while 68 societies were in Telangana region. The share capital of these societies was Rs 4.98 lakhs. The goods produced by them were of the order of Rs. 54.75 lakhs while their sales were to the extent of Rs. 47.93 lakhs.

### **Silk Industry**

The Silk Industry is concentrated in Anantapur district in Andhra region and in Nizamabad in Telangana region.

There are, 6,000 silk handlooms in the State, of which 2,000 are in the co-operative fold. 23 Silk Weavers Co-operative Societies with a membership 2,050 and a paid up share capital of Rs. 0.81 lakh, were in existence in the State as on 31st March, 1971. The varieties of silk goods produced are sarees, blouse materials, angavastrams, pitambaras, dhoties and upper cloth. There is great demand for the silk material in pieces of length of 100 to 150 metres in European Markets. Plain saree material is also in great demand in foreign market for being used as dress material. The private sector is dominating in production of silk goods and also in catering to the needs of the internal and external markets.

The societies produced silk goods worth Rs. 2.71 lakhs and sold goods valued at Rs. 2.91 lakhs.

### **Sericulture**

*Cocoons Production.*—During the year 1.58 lakhs kgs. of reeling cocoons were produced. A sum of Rs. 16.77 lakhs was realised by the sericulturists during the period under report.

*Seed Organisation.*—During the year 4.286 lakhs cross-breed Disease Free Laying were produced as against 3.158 lakhs during the previous year.

The new grainage sanctioned at Palamaner commenced production during the year 1970-71 and a quantity of 58.275 Nos. of Cross Breed Disease Free Laying were produced.

*Silk Reeling.*—2,064 kgs. of Reeling cocoons were purchased by the Reeling Units and 110 kgs. of raw silk and 62 kgs. of Silk waste were produced during 1970-71.

*Royalaseema Special Development Scheme.*—Under Royalaseema Development Programme two schemes have been implemented during the year 1970-71 in Anantapur and Chittoor districts for expansion of mulberry cultivation in select taluks, viz., Kadiri, Madakasira and Hindupur in Anantapur district and in Palamaner, Punganur, Madanapalli, Vayalpad and Kuppam taluqs in Chittoor district. Out of Rs. 2.10 lakhs provided for the implementation of the two schemes, an expenditure of Rs. 2.096 lakhs, in Anantapur was incurred by the close of the year.

*Non-Mulberry Tassar Silk Industry.*—Five Tassar Seed Stations established were continued during the year in addition to two centres sanctioned under Plan Programme at Narsapur (Medak district) and Chintapalli. During the year 87,368 Nos. of Disease Free Laying and 24,63,302

Nos. of reeling cocoons were produced by the tribals in all these centres. A quantity of 348 kgs. of raw silk and 213 kgs. of silk waste was produced. A quantity of 5,792 metres of tassar cloth was also produced.

### **Co-operative Spinning Mills**

The Andhra Co-operative Spinning Mills Limited, Guntakal and Chirala Co-operative Spinning Mills Limited, Chirala, with a total spindleage of 38,460 functioned during the financial year. The mills supply yarn to the Weavers Co-operative Societies through the apex weavers co-operative societies.

### **Textile Township**

A township has been set up to rehabilitate 700 repatriate families. The project consists of a Co-operative Spinning Mill with 12,000 spindles and a separate co-operative society has been registered to run powerlooms providing employment to the repatriates. The mills could provide employment to 300 persons. The Powerlooms Weavers Co-operative Society will provide employment to 700. 1,000 quarters have been constructed with educational and medical facilities in the Township. A school and a dispensary have been opened. The mill has commenced production. It is producing yarn of counts of 20s, 30s, and 40s. The Powerlooms Weavers Co-operative Society is at present functioning with 100 powerlooms. It is producing Gada, Mull and Long cloth. The project has been financed by Government of India under rehabilitation schemes. An amount of Rs. 74.39 lakhs was sanctioned under loan and Rs. 7.71 lakhs under grant by Government of India by the end of 31st March, 1971.

### **Zari Thread Plant**

Quite often, the weavers in the State are not able to obtain quality zari. A zari thread manufacturing unit has been set up in the Co-operative sector and an amount of Rs. 2.99 lakhs have been sanctioned to the unit under Plan schemes. The Co-operative Society has been registered in Nellore district. The society is negotiating with the firms, for the supply of machinery required for the purpose.

### **Powerlooms**

1,809 powerlooms were in existence in the State in the private sector as on 31st March, 1971.

### **Directorate of Commerce and Export Promotion**

During the period under review, the Department continued to be responsible for taking all promotional measures necessary to boost up exports from the State and to take remedial measures to resolve the problems faced by the individual exporters in the State. In addition the department engaged itself in taking action on the various recommendations made by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade in its Survey Report on the export potential of the State.

*State Export Promotion Board Meetings.*—During the period under review, the Andhra Pradesh State Export Promotion Board met once on 23rd January, 1971 and reviewed the progress made by the State in various fields of its promotional activities, in the matter of stepping up

of exports from the State. The Board also reviewed the follow-up action so far taken in respect of industrial products in pursuance of the recommendations of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade. The Board has also reviewed and highlighted the need for formation of a Statutory Tobacco Board in the overall interests of tobacco exports from the State.

The term of the board expired on 25th January, 1971 and its re-constitution was under consideration. It is considered that a comparatively smaller board with 10 to 15 members could contribute more effectively to the export efforts of the State by studying the various problems in greater depth than merely serving as a deliberative body.

*Commodity Panel.*—The terms of the commodity panels constituted by Government had expired on 5th September, 1970. In view of the fact that the panel meetings had not evoked the enthusiasm and response of the exporting interests of our State. An alternative arrangement whereby the export problems in specified groups of local exporters could be discussed on a common forum with all concerned authorities including Export Promotion Councils and other Government of India Organisations, was under consideration.

*Visit to South-East Asian Countries.*—The Minister and the other delegates including the Director, Commerce and Export Promotion undertook a study tour of selected South-East Asian Countries during August-September, 1970. The main object of the study tour was to develop contacts and to study conditions in the South-East Asian markets to promote exports of the products of the State. The visit resulted in getting several enquiries from foreign parties and even some export orders.

*Formation of Export-Import Corporation.*—A notable achievement of the Department is the formation of Andhra Pradesh State Export-Import Corporation Ltd. Subsequently redesignated as Andhra Pradesh State Trading Corporation, Ltd. with an authorised capital of Rs. 2 crores. The Director, Commerce and Export Promotion has been nominated by the Government to be the Managing Director of this Corporation. The Corporation has already started exporting items like Sandalwood Oil, Annoto see Quartz etc., and within a short span of 6 months, showed a turnover of about Rs. 18 lakhs

*Trade Bulletin.*—The Department has been publishing a weekly Bulletin containing useful export intelligence and foreign enquiries besides tender notices of Government departments.

### **Conference of Basic Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals**

During the period under report, a Conference of Exporters of Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Soaps was held in the Jubilee Hall, Hyderabad on 23rd November 1970, with the association of the Export Promotion Council for Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Soaps. This conference was very successful and was found to be very useful as it gave an opportunity to all the producers/manufacturers of these commodities to express their difficulties faced by their industry. The Secretary of the above Export Promotion Council of Government of India was present in the conference and was able to advise the local manufacturers to overcome their difficulties and bottlenecks, etc.

In view of the impact it created in the minds of local exporters it has been decided that the convening of such conference should be made a regular feature of the department and it should cover all the important groups of exportable commodities in the State.

### **Labour Department**

During the year under report the Labour Department continued to function under the Commissioner of Labour as Head of the Department with four units, *viz.*, Labour, Factories, Boilers and Establishments Units.

### **Industrial Disputes Act**

The labour situation during the period was generally peaceful. There were however 114 work-stoppages involving 46,357 workmen and loss of 4,31,495 man-days. The main causes of strikes were the demands of the workers for implementation of Wage Board Recommendations which ensured better wage in the organised industries and to increase of wages, D.A., etc., in small units to meet the day-to-day increase in the cost of living index.

*Enforcement of Industrial Disputes Act.*—In the administration and enforcement of Industrial Disputes Act, the Commissioner of Labour is assisted by 3 Deputy Commissioners of Labour, four Regional Assistant Commissioners of Labour, 15 Labour Officers and 7 Additional Labour Officers who are also declared as Conciliation Officers under Industrial Disputes Act.

During the period under review, 612 conciliations were taken up. Out of them 245 were successful, 193 disputes were referred to the Industrial Tribunal and Labour Courts for adjudication. In 12 disputes parties agreed for arbitration.

One Industrial Tribunal and two Labour Courts functioned in the State during the year. 112 Works Committees were functioning during the period.

*District Industrial Relations Committees.*—In order to consider steps to prevent work-stoppages and to take effective action to maintain good management-labour relations and industrial peace in each district Industrial Relations Committees have been constituted and are functioning. This committee shall take up cases pertaining to industrial establishments employing less than 500 workers as an experimental measure. This committee should so function as to not fetter the discretion of the Conciliation Officers vested in them by the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act.

During the year 95 meetings of the committees were held, in which important issues like, implementation of minimum wages fixed by Government in various occupations, payment of bonus, etc. were discussed.

### **Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946**

The Regional Assistant Commissioners of Labour have been appointed to perform the functions of Certifying Officers under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.

### **Trade Unions Act, 1926**

The Regional Assistant Commissioners of Labour have been notified as Deputy Registrars of Trade Unions under Trade Unions Act, 1926 and empowered to function as Registrars of Trade Unions within their respective jurisdiction, *i.e.*, registration of Trade Unions, registration of amendments with a view to expedite the work of registration by decentralisation of the work. 257 Unions were registered during the financial year 1970-71 with a membership of 27,526.

### **Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923**

The Regional Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Guntur, Visakhapatnam, Hyderabad-I and II Circles have been notified by the Government as Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation to be Authorities to hear and decide the claims under Workmen's Compensation Act of speedy disposal of cases under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.

At the beginning of the year 131 cases were pending. 292 cases were filed during the year. 347 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 76 cases pending disposal at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 8,93,161.42 was the opening balance of deposits at the beginning of the year. An amount of Rs. 12,99,231.34 was deposited during the year. An amount of Rs. 13,09,347.50 was disbursed during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 8,83,045.26.

### **Payment of Bonus Act, 1965**

1,006 managements paid bonus to their employees amounting to Rs. 19,68,428.21 during the period under review.

From the date of enforcement of the Act till the period under report, only persuasive measures were taken up for proper implementation of the Act except in one case, *i.e.*, Kothapalli Zarda Factory, Kothapalli, in which the Management was fined Rs. 200 for contravention of sections 10, 11, 26 and 27 (2) (9) of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

During the year under report extension of time was granted by the Government under Section 19 of Payment of Bonus Act, in respect of 3 cases.

### **Working Journalists Act**

The Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955 is in force in the State. The general compliance of the provision of this Act by the Newspaper Establishments and news-agencies has been satisfactory.

The wages fixed through the Wage Committee in 1958 have already been revised through the Wage Board constituted by Government of India under the provisions of the Act. The implementation of the recommendations have also been satisfactory.

### **Payment of Wages Act, 1936**

Steps have been taken for the speedy disposal of claims under Payment of Wages Act by notifying all the Regional Assistant Commissioners of Labour as Authorities under Payment of Wages Act, 1936 to hear and decide the claims for delayed and deducted wages under section 15 of the Payment of Wages Act within their jurisdiction.

193 cases were pending at the beginning of the period under report and 296 cases were filed during the period. Out of these 327 cases have been disposed of leaving 162 cases pending at the end of the year.

#### **Contract Labour (Regulations and Abolition) Act, 1970**

This Act came into force with effect from the 10th February, 1971. This is an Act to regulate the employment of contract labour in certain establishments and to provide for its abolition in certain circumstances and for matters connected therewith. The Act, contemplated appointment of Registering Officers, Licensing Officers, Appellate Officer and Inspectors. The Regional Assistant Commissioners of Labour have been notified as Registering and Licensing Officers in G.O. Ms. Nos. 1817 and 1818, Home (Lab. V) Department, dated 2nd December, 1970. The Commissioner of Labour, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, has been notified as Appellate Officer *vide* G.O. Ms. No. 1819, Home (Lab. V) Department, dated 2nd December, 1970. In G.O. Ms. No. 1820, Home (Lab. V) Department, dated 2nd December, 1970 the Commissioner of Labour, Deputy Commissioner of Labour (I.R.), (Bonus), and (E and I) and all Labour Officers have been notified as Inspectors under this Act. The States Rules have been framed and published in the Gazette for public opinion.

#### **Labour Relations**

*Code of Discipline.*—During the year under review, 26 applications for recognition of unions under the Code of Discipline were received. Verification was completed and results announced in ten cases and six unions were recognised and in the remaining cases verification work was in progress.

A seminar of the Trade Union leaders of Central Workers Organisations in the State was held to discuss the Inter-Union Code of Conduct.

As suggested by the seminar a committee was set up to ensure implementation of the principles of the Inter-Union Code of Conduct and deal with any complaints of violations of the said Code with the Minister for Labour as the Chairman and the Commissioner of Labour as Secretary and Convener and a representative each of the I.N.T.U.C., A.I.T.U.C., C.I.T.U., H.M.S. and B.M.S.

*Joint Management Council.*—The efforts made to persuade management to set up Joint Management Councils in bigger industrial establishments especially in Public Sector have not met with adequate response. In the light of the present trends and the current thinking in the Government of India and the reported decision of the Government of India to nominate workers representatives on the Board of Directors of the Nationalised Banks, these efforts are being continued.

#### **Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme**

Government have provided Rs. 33 lakhs under Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme (Plan). This was divided region-wise as 1.25, 0.75 and 1.00 lakhs respectively for Coastal Andhra, Rayalaseema and Telangana regions. For want of certain formalities being complied with by the Sarvaraya Sugars, Chelluru and non-utilisation of provision in full by the Bharat Sevak Samaj, Guntakal the savings of Rs. 0.31 lakh from the allocation made to them were diverted to the Panyam Cements, Banganapally and Kesorani Cements, Peddapally.



Out of the total provision of Rs. 3 lakhs, Rs. 2.28 lakhs were utilised and the balance of Rs. 0.72 lakh was surrendered.

### Labour Welfare Activities

Out of the allotment of Rs. 0.25 lakh for Labour and Labour Welfare Activities an amount of Rs. 0.19 lakh was spent and the balance surrendered.

The number of workers in the Labour Welfare Centres benefited by the labour welfare activities during the period of review are as follows :

*Sports and Games.*—1,75,060 workers participated in the outdoor games and 2,76,696 workers participated in indoor games conducted by the centres.

*Entertainment.*—412 films were screened by these centres and 1,25,725 witnessed them.

*Adult Education Classes.*—56,665 workers attended the classes conducted by the Adult Education Teachers.

*Craft Section.*—About 65,684 women workers attended the classes in tailoring, cutting and cushion work, etc., and stitched 47,463 garments, which yielded an indirect monetary income of Rs. 33,394.86.

*Nursery Section.*—67,986 children of women workers attended the centres. They have also participated in outdoor as well as indoor games.

*Labour Bulletin.*—The Andhra Pradesh Labour Bulletin was revived in April, 1970 it contains a brief review of industrial relations in the State, up-to-date information relating to Labour Legislation, Statistics relating to Industrial Disputes, etc. In commemoration of the revival of the Andhra Pradesh Labour Bulletin a special supplement, exclusively dealing with Wage Board Recommendations has been brought out with the April, 1971 issue.

### Financial Aspect

The financial aspect for the Financial Year 1970-71 under both the Plan and Non-Plan Schemes in respect of Labour Unit is as follows :

Sl. No.	Plan/Non-Plan	Budgetary provision final grant for 1970-71	Expenditure (Provisionally) for 1970-71	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Rs.	Rs.	
1.	Plan	19,100	19,100	Final accounts have not been finalised by the Accountant-General, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.
2.	Non-Plan	19,18,300	19,18,300	

As regards "Receipts of the Department" it was estimated that an amount of Rs. 3,40,000 (rupees three lakhs forty thousands only) would be realised during the Financial Year 1970-71.

### Chief Inspector of Establishments

The Chief Inspector of Establishments is in charge of the Administration of the following Labour Enactments.

- 1 Minimum Wages Act, 1948.
2. Shops and Establishments Act, 1966.
3. Payment of Wages Act in respect of non-factory establishments.
4. Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961.
- 5 Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966.

*The Minimum Wages Act, 1948.*—There are 13,795 establishments covered under Part I of the Schedule under the Minimum Wages Act employing 1,35,006 workers on an average per day. During the year under report 28,153 inspections were made by the departmental officers. In the employment of agriculture 26,776 land holdings were inspected by the District Inspectors of Labour in the State.

During the year under report, 67 claim petitions were filed before the Presiding Officers of the Labour Courts at Guntur and Hyderabad and an amount of Rs. 7,820.78 towards claim was awarded to the workers in respect of 28 cases. 815 prosecutions were launched against the employers under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and an amount of Rs. 26,909 was realised as fines through the courts.

The State Minimum Wages Advisory Board constituted during the previous year continued to function during the year under report, and it has met 5 times.

*Shops and Establishments Act.*—There were 29,206 shops with employees, 85,325 shops without employees, 3,687 commercial establishments with employees, 1,042 commercial establishments without employees, 4,930 restaurants with employees, 4,162 restaurants without employees and 558 theatres covered by the Act. The total number of persons employed in all these establishments was 1,47,350. During the period under report 8 permanent exemptions and one temporary exemption were granted from certain provisions of the Act.

The Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishments Act and Rules, 1968 contain the provisions relating to the maintenance of registers and notices which are generally complied with by the employers of shops and establishments. Inspection Orders, Show Cause Notices and Warnings were issued and in some cases prosecutions were also taken up in case of non-compliance of the provisions of Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishments Act and Rules. During the year under report, 3,293 prosecutions were launched out of which 3,281 cases have been disposed of and a sum of Rs. 66,760 was realised towards fine.

*Payment of Wages Act, 1936.*—The Payment of Wages Act, 1936 is applicable to all the Motor Transport Undertakings in the State of Andhra Pradesh. There are 2,676 Motor Transport Undertakings covered by the Act. Inspections under this Act were once in a half year. Wages were generally paid on the due dates.

*Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961.*—This Act applies to all Motor Transport Undertakings employing 5 or more workers and its provisions are now extended to all the Motor Transport Undertakings with less than 5 workers. So far, 3,860 undertakings are covered during the period under report and 33,852 workers are employed in all the above undertakings. An amount of Rs. 56,000 has been realised by way of registration fee. Exemptions under Section 13 and Rules 33, 35, 36 and 37 of the Act were granted in respect of 5 Motor Transport Undertakings during the year under report. 464 prosecutions were instituted for violation of the provisions of the Act and Rules made thereunder and fines levied in different cases came to Rs. 16,148.00. 15 plans were approved in respect of Rest Rooms for the use of the Motor Transport Workers.

*Beedi and Cigar Workers—Conditions of Employment Act, 1956—Andhra Pradesh Rules, 1968.*—The enforcement of the Act could not be taken up as some of the employers of Beedi Establishments have filed Writ Petitions in Andhra Pradesh High Court challenging the validity of the Act making the Government of India as one of the respondents in their petitions. The High Court of Andhra Pradesh partly allowed the Writ Petitions on 26th August 1970 and struck down section 3 and 4 pertaining to registration in respect of all Beedi and Cigar Establishments and sections 5 to 27 and Rules 3 to 22, 25 and 31 in respect of home workers. All the Subordinate Officers have been instructed to enforce the Act and Rules except the provisions which have been struck down by the Andhra Pradesh High Court.

### **Indian Boilers Act**

The number of boilers on the Register of the State is 2,020 including 41 boilers (new and second hand-boilers) registered during the year 1970-71 and 13 boilers were imported into the State. Against the total number of boilers *i.e.*, 2,020, 3 boilers were scrapped and 13 boilers were transferred to other States. The total number of boilers on the Register as on 31st March, 1971 is 2,004. The boilers on the active list are 1,378 against which 1,376 were examined. The total number of economisers on the Register is 63 including one economiser registered during the year. Out of 63, 3 economisers were transferred to other States. Thus the total number of economisers on the list as on 31st March, 1971 is 60.

During the year, 25 economisers were examined since each economiser is examined once in 24 months. Also 36 unregistered (baby) boilers were examined to find out whether they come under the purview of the Indian Boilers Act.

No prosecutions were instituted during the year 1970-71. Several show cause notices were issued by the Inspector of Boilers to the owners of baby (uncertified) boilers of more than 5 gallons in capacity and they were advised to replace such boilers by the certified boilers within 6 months.

During the year 1970-71 under the Navigation Rules under the Canals and Public Ferries Act, 1890, two launches were initially surveyed by the Chief Inspector of Boilers, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad and certificates were issued.

Under Indian Boiler Regulations, 45 welders belonging to various organisations namely, Western India Erectors at Kothagudem, Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Limited, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Sugars Limited, Tanuku, Challapalli Sugars Limited, Challapalli, M/s Srinivasa Engineering Works, Ranigunj, Secunderabad and M/s Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Ramachandrapuram were tested in Electric arc-welding of alloy steel pipes, gas welding, organ arc-welding and carbon steel plate welding. The welded test pieces were also examined under X-ray and mechanical tests were conducted at M/s Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Ramachandrapuram, Hyderabad and M/s Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Limited, Visakhapatnam. 26 certificates were issued to the successful welders.

During the year 1970-71 under report, accidents to 7 boilers occurred and there were no major damages to life and property. During the year 1970-71 repairs were sanctioned to 45 boilers under section 12 of Indian Boilers Act and the repairs were carried out by the approved boiler repairers.

There were no appeals made to the Chief Inspector of Boilers, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad from the owners during the year 1970-71 against the orders of Inspectors of Boilers and Deputy Chief Inspectors of Boilers.

### **Chief Inspector of Factories**

*Number of Factories.*—There were 7,073 factories at the beginning of the year commencing on 1st April, 1970. 1,137 factories were brought on the registers and 372 factories were removed from the registers during the year ended 31st March, 1971.

Regular inspections were made to all factories during the year by the Regional Inspectors of Factories and Inspectors of Factories appointed under section 8 (1) of the Act. Besides 6,053 regular inspections, 196 Surprise, 416 Sunday and holiday and 1,244 special visits and 77 night visits were made by the Departmental Officers to the factories registered under the Act and 496 visits to the unregistered factories during the year under report and 1,711 factories were found closed.

*Plans.*—1,920 plans for construction, extension of factory buildings and installation of additional machinery were approved by the Chief Inspector of Factories under section 6 of the Factories Act, 1948. An amount of Rs. 1,960 was realised towards fees for the preparation of plans by the Office of the Chief Inspector of Factories during the year.

*Licences.*—An amount of Rs. 15,57,973.12 was realised towards fees for issuing licences to new factories and for the renewal of licences for the existing working factories as per the rules framed under section 6 of the Factories Act.

*Health and Safety.*—The health of the workers was generally good and no epidemic diseases were reported. Cleanliness of factory premises

and surroundings were maintained satisfactorily and periodical sanitary treatment in factories was attended to and suitable orders were issued wherever necessary.

*Lighting.*—The lighting in the factories was generally good. While approving the plans for the construction of new factory buildings, reconstruction or extension of existing buildings, provision for adequate natural lighting was insisted upon.

*Fencing and Other Safety Measures.*—Safety posters issued by the Director-General, Factory Advice Services and Labour Institute, Bombay were distributed to all the big factories free of cost for display in conspicuous places in factories. Necessary orders were issued suggesting suitable ways and means for guarding the dangerous parts of the machinery and their compliance was checked at reasonable intervals and any disregard in this direction was dealt with suitably, through penal action to bring home safety consciousness to the managements effectively.

*House Accommodation, Education and Other Amenities.*—In Andhra Pradesh some of the big factories have provided housing accommodation. Ten factories in Visakhapatnam district, 3 in East Godavari, one in West Godavari district, 3 in Guntur district, 4 in Karimnagar district, 4 in Srikakulam district, 5 in Warangal district, 4 in Nizamabad district and all the big factories in Hyderabad have provided housing accommodation to the workers. 4 factories in Visakhapatnam, 6 factories in East Godavari, 3 factories in Guntur district have provided Co-operative Stores for supply of foodgrains at fair prices. All of them were running on sound lines. There are two credit societies in factories in East Godavari district and four in Visakhapatnam district.

Managements of 5 factories in Visakhapatnam district, one factory in Srikakulam, 4 in Nizamabad district, 2 in East Godavari district and 3 in Guntur district have provided educational facilities to workers and their children.

Provision of canteens, rest sheds and creches were insisted upon in case of all factories required to provide them under the Rules. Compliance of this provision has been satisfactory.

*Prosecutions.*—791 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. 33,770 was realised towards fines imposed in 644 cases convicted by the court, 21 cases were withdrawn, 28 cases were acquitted and 192 cases were pending disposal at the end of the period.

#### **Payment of Wages Act**

The provisions of this Act in respect of Industrial Establishments covered by the Factories Act, in the State were enforced by the Factories Unit. Compliance with the provisions of the Act in general has been satisfactory.

#### **Weights and Measures Department**

The Department is headed by the Controller of Weights and Measures who is assisted by one Deputy Controller and one Assistant Accounts Officer at Head Office.

*Aims and Objects of the Department.*—The aims and objects of Weights and Measures Department are two-fold namely.

- (1) To prohibit the use of non-standard weights and measures, weighing and measuring instruments of various kinds which lead to confusion and give rise to several dishonest practices and to replace them by standard weights, measures and instruments which alone are permitted to be used; and
- (2) to see that the weights and measures in use are accurate as per the prescribed standards.

The Department has been reorganised from September, 1963 and five zones with Headquarters at Nellore, Kurnool, Nizamabad, Visakhapatnam and Warangal have been established with one Assistant Controller as Head of the Zonal Office. A separate Assistant Controller's Office with Headquarters at Hyderabad, which was hitherto functioning as part and parcel of Controller's Office, has been formed from 22nd July, 1970 on par with the other Assistant Controllers in the districts. Thus at present there are 6 zones covering all the districts of Andhra Pradesh. There are 85 Sub-Offices, manned by Senior Inspectors and Inspectors, now functioning. They are attending to the verification, stamping of weights, measures and instruments, periodically and conducting seizure of illegal weights and measures followed by prosecutions against the traders.

*Propaganda.*—The Department has undertaken various activities of propaganda to popularise the metric system throughout the State in all zones. A Publicity Week was celebrated from 21st February, 1971 to 27th February, 1971.

Cinema slides on metric system and weights and measures were made available to almost all the theatres in the twin cities, in the districts and important towns. Wide publicity was given over microphone and by distributing pamphlets in English, Telugu and Urdu and also by conducting Essay Writing Competitions and holding ladies programmes.

*Eradication of Usage of illegal Weights and Measures.*—The Department has undertaken surprise prosecution drive to eradicate the use of illegal and non-standard weights and measures and instruments and cases were booked against unscrupulous and dishonest traders in almost all the zones.

The provisions of the Weights and Measures Act have been extended to the South Central Railway and efforts are being made to bring Post and Telegraph, Taxi-metres and Water-metres into the fold of the Weights and Measures Act.

*Progress achieved in Implementation of Metric System.*—In almost all the sectors, the use of Metric Units has been made compulsory. Most of the traders have now completely switched over to metric system.

During the year under review 9,57,933 weights, 3,35,369 measures, 1,44,761 weighing and 4,449 measuring instruments have been stamped and brought into circulation. 7,431 illegal weights, 6,034 measures, 3,587 weighing and 94 measuring instruments have been seized during the year. The Department has launched 3,777 prosecution cases as

against 3,177 cases during the previous year. 2,747 cases were compounded levying an amount of Rs. 2,11,158 as against 1,525 cases during the year 1969-70. 330 cases were so far decided, against 1,030 cases launched in the Court of Law, and an amount of Rs. 20,305 had been realised towards the fines. To 39 manufacturers, 148 dealers and 94 repairers' licences were issued while collecting an amount of Rs. 10,920 towards licences fee and sale of application forms during the year under review.

*Revenue and Expenditure of the Department.*—The total revenue collected by the Department is Rs. 16,99,628.61 as against the recurring expenditure of Rs. 16,05,366.12.

*Financial Assistance.*—During the year under review an amount of Rs. 3,74,200 has been released by the Government *vide* G. O. Ms. No. 634, Industries and Commerce (D) Department, dated 10th July, 1971, for expenditure on adoption of Metric System and purchase of certain equipment by Weights and Measures Department and the requirements of other Heads of Department connected with the adoption of Metric System.

#### **The Azam Jahi Mills Limited**

##### Cloth Produced:

Metres	Value Rs.
2,48,78,000	3,13,68,000

##### Yarn Produced:

Kgs.	
5,28,000	52,44,000

##### Workmen employed:

Permanent	3,654
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Due to extremely difficult trading conditions caused by high prices of cotton, stores and other materials, the Azam Jahi Mills Limited, incurred substantial losses during the last 5 years. The National Textile Corporation Limited, and the Government of Andhra Pradesh have been rendering the Company financial assistance for working capital as well as to have a planned replacement and renovation programme of the mills machinery.

During the year under review, the mill management introduced corrective measures and took steps with a view to exercising strictest economy and to obtain better production. The management has also diversified the production and switched over to finer qualities and more of processing goods.

The mill has earned a nominal gross profit of Rs. 42,000 in the month of September, 1971 as against losses in the past varying from over Rs. 4 lakhs to near about Rs. 2 lakhs.

The management of the company was taken over by the National Textile Corporation Limited, under the Industries (Development and

Regulation) Act by an order of the Central Government, dated 30th April, 1971.

### **The Industrial Tribunal**

The Industrial Tribunal has jurisdiction to decide all the matters mentioned in the Schedule II and III of the Industrial Disputes Act. The Labour Courts have powers to deal with the matters specified in the Schedule II only.

Besides adjudicating the Industrial Disputes, the Industrial Tribunal and Labour courts draw authority from various other statutes, and hence their functions are manifold and cover a wide area of industrial relations. The Industrial Tribunal is also an Employees' Insurance Court.

By G. O. Ms. No. 2560, dated the 9th November, 1959, the Industrial Tribunal is also an appellate authority under Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act XX of 1946 for the whole of the State of Andhra Pradesh.

By letter No. 211-B1/56, dated the 28th January, 1957, the Government have been pleased to direct that the hearings of this Tribunal may be held at important places in its discretion. In compliance with this directive, tours are being undertaken to hear cases by the Industrial Tribunal and the Labour Courts so as to facilitate the workers and management for expeditious disposal of cases.

The Government of India has been referring Central Cases for adjudication and decision to the Industrial Tribunal and the Labour Courts by obtaining the concurrence and consent of the State Government for sending cases arising in the Southern zone.

### **Mines and Geology**

The Department of Mines and Geology continued to perform as usual its promotional and developmental activities during the year under report.

*Equipment.*—An amount of Rs. 1,04,858.63 was spent on purchase of drill accessories and spares for the five diamond core drills deployed for exploratory programmes.

*Library and Museum.*—13 books on technical subjects as well as on legislation were added during the period under report. This Department is on the free mailing list of the Geological Survey of India, and received 68 publications consisting of Memoirs, Records, Bulletins, Unpublished reports on progress of mineral investigations by Officers of the Geological Survey of India. 87 magazines and periodicals have been subscribed and 119 magazines and periodicals were received free of cost during the year under report.

*Chemical Laboratory.*—A total number of 990 samples of ore and minerals were analysed by the Departmental Laboratory, involving estimation of individual radicals in 313 samples. The details of samples analysed are limestone and dolomite 519, iron-ore 24, bauxite 210, nepheline syenite 53, manganese ores 32, lithomarge 4, graphite 19, steatite 4, quartz 58, clay 5, magnesite 28, molybdenum 26, chert 2, and other Geo-Chemical Tests 6.



### **Regulatory Activities**

The five Regional Offices located at Kurnool, Warangal, Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Nellore each under the administrative control of an Assistant Director functioned satisfactorily.

The Assistant Director of Mines and Geology, Nellore inspected 93 mines (worked and unworked), 19 quarries and checked mine accounts relating to 74 mines. He has detected one case of illicit mining and five cases of illicit quarrying all of which were remitted to the Revenue Department for imposing penalties.

The Assistant Director, Vijayawada, has dealt with 5 mining leases and 11 prospecting licence applications. He inspected 27 mines and 5 areas under mining lease applications and surveyed 5 mines. One case of encroachment was booked by him and 5 cases of illicit mining brought to book against the offenders.

The Assistant Director, Kurnool inspected 61 mines under lease, and detected 2 cases of illicit mining and trespass. He also enquired into 72 applications for mining lease, and 30 applications for prospecting licences. He has verified mine accounts in 16 cases, and assessed an excess demand for Rs. 1,77,526.29 on the basis of accounts produced.

This Regional Officer is also maintaining a museum with 75 specimen of minerals and rocks and a library with 169 technical books and magazines.

The Assistant Director of Mines and Geology, Visakhapatnam, collected 569 samples for detailed analysis at the headquarters laboratory.

During the year under report, the Assistant Director of Mines and Geology, Warangal enquired into one mining lease application, 6 prospecting licence applications and 2 applications for marble leases.

The working mines were visited periodically with a view to see whether operations are being conducted in a proper, skilful and workman-like manner and for study of different aspects of mining and mineral industry in the area. The lease accounts of lessees have also been verified periodically and the reassessment made was to the tune of Rs. 1.60 lakhs.

### **The Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund**

The Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund (Andhra Pradesh), Nellore is providing medical, educational, recreational, housing, water-supply and financial assistance facilities to the workers in the Mica Mines.

An amount of Rs. 1,38,511.69 was spent by way of drugs, equipment, etc., for running of the medical institutions during 1970-71. The fund is also in receipt of an annual subsidy of Rs. 4,050 for medical treatment of the general public through these institutions. One ambulance van is attached to the Base Hospital, Kalichedu and one X-ray Plant has been provided at the Government Hospital, Gudur on contributory basis. There are four maternity and child welfare centres at Talupur, Kalichedu, Utukur and Sydapuram attached to the respective medical institutions.

The Fund maintains two High Schools at Kalichedu and Talpur, six Elementary Schools at Kalichedu, Talupur, Palamani, Jogipalli, Tellabodu and Kattubadpalli. During 1970-71 an expenditure of Rs. 1,81,574.63 was incurred. The State Government are sanctioning teaching grants to meet the expenditure on the appointment of teachers on State Government scales. During 1970-71 an amount of Rs. 3,03,822.55 was received from the State Government towards teaching grant. There are two Boarding Homes, one attached to the Fund's High School at Kalichedu and the other for the students of Miners studying in local Zilla Parishad High School at Sydapuram.

The other activities include grant of subsistence allowance to T. B. patients and victims of fatal accidents as also providing measures for safety, housing colonies, consumer co-operative stores and drinking water facilities.

With a view to solve the water scarcity in Kalichedu village, a 15' diameter well was sunk in the river bed of the "Pinneru Vagu" which is at a distance of about 4 furlongs. The cost of the well which is Rs. 19,000 was met from drought relief funds of the State Government and the cost of the pipe-lines Rs. 20,450 was met from the Fund.

The Executive Engineer, Public Health, Nellore has drawn up a permanent "Pinneru Vagu" water supply scheme in two stages at Rs. 38,000 in stage I and Rs. 35,000 in stage II for implementation and steps are being taken to implement the scheme.

#### **The Singareni Collieries Company Limited**

The year under report witnessed a lot of improvement with marketing condition and the net reduction in the ground stocks from 10,05,722.46 tonnes to 7,91,109.74 tonnes and increase in output from 37.00 lakh tonnes to 40.48 lakh tonnes has been registered.

The total number of workers on rolls as on 1st March, 1971 were 31,425 with an average attendance of 23,574 workers.

*Production.*—Production during the year under report was 40,48,303.87 tonnes and the total value of coal raised was Rs. 1,634.49 lakhs.

*Despatches.*—The despatches during the year under report were 41,23,957.31 tonnes as against 35,82,968.43 tonnes during last year.

*Wages.*—The wages are being paid as per Central Wage Board of the Coal Mining Industry as approved by the Central Government. The wage rates are the same as that of last year except for the half-yearly review for the payment of variable D. A., depending on the cost of living index.

*Mechanisation.*—During the year 3,80,466.48 tonnes were raised by power loading machines in Ramagundam, Mandamari, Kothagudem and Yellandu Divisions.

The details of the prospecting work done are as follows:

Particulars	Kothagudem	Yellandu	Bellampalli	North Godavari	South Godavari	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
No. of drills working	6	..	4	4	5	19
No. of Bore-holes drilled	36	..	12	14	27	89
Total footage drilled including coal and shale	7,899	..	2,348	630	9,610	20,487
Running thickness of coal and shale	245	..	..	..	733	1,018
Additional reserves of coal proved in Million Tonnes	..	..	..	..	7.50	..

*Sand Stowing.*—Hydraulic sand stowing was continued in Nos. 5 and 7 Inclines of Kothagudem Divisions. The total quantity of sand stowed during the year was 1,27,940 c. m. and the coal raised was 1,08,528 tonnes.

#### **Fertilizer Factory at Ramagundam**

Foundation for a coal-based Fertilizer Factory was laid during the year under report. The Fertilizer Factory is located near Godavari Khani No. 8 incline of Ramagundam. Initially, coal will be supplied from Godavari Khani Nos. 5, 6 and 7 Inclines and also from Godavari Khani No. 8 Incline when fully developed. The coal requirements for this factory are estimated at 0.9 million tonnes.

*Low Temperature Carbonisation Plant.*—It is proposed to establish a 900 tonnes/day capacity Low Temperature Carbonisation Plant, either at Ramagundam or Ramakrishnapur. The proposal is under investigation by the Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad. The soft coke will be utilised for domestic purposes.

*Labour Relations.*—The general labour situation remained peaceful.

The wage-structure at the collieries is in accordance with the recommendations of the Wage Board which was implemented by the Management from 15th August, 1967.

The V. D. A., which was being paid at the rate of Rs. 1.53 Ps., per day with effect from 1st April, 1970 has been raised to Rs. 1.62 Ps. per day with effect from 1st October, 1970, due to the rise in the cost of living index.

The female workers retirement scheme was introduced. Under this scheme female workers who do not want to continue further in service can nominate their sons or any of their relatives for employment in collieries. So far about 45 female workers retired on their own accord after employment of their sons.

## Activities of the Department (Mineral Survey)

### *Bauxite:*

Systematic prospecting by pits, trench cutting was continued as Raktakonda near Anantagiri, Visakhapatnam district. Bauxite occurs as Aenticular segregations in the lateritic capping a top Raktakonda spread-over an extent approximately 30,00,000 sq. ft., at altitudes ranging between 3,900 ft. and 4,300 ft. The area of influence is confined to elevated water-sheds of the plateau around the scarp .4,350, and to that portion of the plateau lying west of peak .4255 constructed by descending courses of the north-bound and south-bound streams on the north-eastern corner. The area of influence was thus deciphered as being mainly the northern edge of the plateau with pisolitic aluminous laterite underlying the hard verricular laterite. The aluminous laterite has also been lining the fringes of western edge of the plateau. Trench cutting was resorted to in this part of the plateau at grid intervals of 60-80 mts. apart. On the basis of exposures of bauxite and aluminous laterite obtained from trenches, borehole locations were interpolated confining to the richer horizons of enrichments primarily to visualise the depth of mineralisation in each case, to be followed up by further drilling at regular intervals of 40 to 60 metres apart. A total of 80 cu. metres of trenching was carried out, and three boreholes each to a depth of 30 metres were selected. The longyear-34 which was already commissioned has gone into operation. First borehole has already gone to a depth beyond 13 metres by June, 1971.

Fly-levels of all prospect pits, trenches and drill holes were taken from a selected predetermined bench mark at Beespuram village.

### **Barytes**

The investigation of barytes belt of Gajjalakonda Ganjivaripalli area Ongole district was undertaken during the year. About 15 occurrences of barytes were studied in detail near and around Ganjivaripalli and Gajjalakonda areas. In an area of 100 sq. kms., barytes veins are found to occur in shales and quartzite in Ganjivarapalli area and in phyllites in Gajjalakonda area. The barytes veins found in shales appear to be of better grade namely (off to special-off) than those in quartzites. The reserves are roughly estimated to be of the order of 75,000 to a depth 60 feet (18 to 20 metres).

Barytes deposits near Vinjamur (Nellore) were examined and the area in between two working mines was mapped to inter-link them by study of structural controls of mineralisation. A total area of 45 sq. kms., was mapped. Barytes near Venkatadripalem is found in white quartzites with occasional brown bands and lenses while barytes near Bandakindapalli occurs in micaceous quartzites. While barytes near Venkatadripalem is clearly conformable in the form of lenses in banded quartzites, barytes near Bandakindapalli appears at first sight to be cross cutting but it is suspected that these are only lenses plunging down dip. A detailed laboratory study is being taken up to evaluate the conditions of genesis to orient further prospecting operations in the area.

### **Clays**

*Rajampet area, Cuddapah district.*—A total of 120 sq. kms., were investigated by detailed mapping in the Rajampet taluk, Cuddapah

district. About 15 occurrences were studied in the villages near Patur, Nandalur, Tangutturu, Vathuluru, Anantarajupet, Gadela, Kopur and Settigunta, all in Rajampet taluk. About 50 cubic metres of earth was excavated by pitting and trenching. The reserves are calculated for the deposits which are considered to be economical. About three lakh tonnes were estimated in this area.

*Janakampet, Nellore district.*—20 sq. kms. area was examined around the old clay pits near Janakampet for pits for touching the clay bed. The area is mostly soil covered and at places there is lateriate. There are a few outcrops of sandstones.

### Graphite

*Narasipatnam taluk, Visakhapatnam district.*—A detailed mapping of graphite occurrences was carried out in Narasipatnam taluk, Visakhapatnam district. A total of 90 sq. kms. was mapped while trying to locate fresh graphite veins in Narsipatnam taluk. Graphite occurs as veins, disseminations and flakes. The veins follow the foliation of the country rock. The graphite veins are associated with white quartz while the quartz in the khondalite rock is brownish.

Adjoining the hillock, 595 in its eastern flank a vein of dimension of 3 metres by 45 cms., is seen. 800 metres north-east of Papayapalem in the stream section a pegmatite with disseminations of graphite is seen. The thickness of the pegmatite vein is 30 cms.

200 metres downstream from the above pegmatite body there are alternate veins of quartz and graphite within the khondalites. The total width of the quartz-graphite vein is 34 metres. The individual veins vary in thickness from 5 cms. to 7 cms. The assumed down dip extension is 30 metres. Estimates of mineral available were prepared.

### Kyanite Prospecting

*Chundi area.*—Kyanite is found in the pelitic schist—micaeous schist in the Malakonda area about 6 kms., west of Chundi. Estimates about kyanite are being made on the basis of recovery from pits in the soils and also from the rock samples. The pits were mostly located along the line of break of slope and thus would give the maximum values. In all 8 pits were made and the samples have been sent to the Chemical Laboratory for the analysis.

### Manganese

*Janapalacheruvu Deposits (Ongole district).*—A total of about 65 sq. kms., in Janapalacheruvu, Giddalur taluk, Ongole district was mapped for studying the manganese deposits. From the study of the ore body it was inferred that large quantities of manganese cannot be expected for commercial purposes.

*Vedullacheruvu (Chandragiri taluk, Chittoor district).*—35 sq. kms. of area by means of mapping was investigated while studying the manganese iron ore of Vedullacheruvu, Chandragiri taluk, Chittoor district. It is found that the manganiferous iron-ore occurs along the axis of the drag folds in the quartzites. The ore is low grade and

is mixed with quartz. There are about 20 pits including the prospecting pits in this area. The area is not economical for further exploitation.

*Settigunta area (Cuddapah district).*—About 35 sq. kms. of area was traversed to investigate for manganese reported to occur around Settigunta, Rajampet taluk, Cuddapah district. In the area examined a few laterite cappings are seen. Much of the laterite is seen with quartzite pebbles embedded in it, and it is weathered. The occurrences are very small in extent, being lateroidal enrichments without any homogeneity in thickness or extent, and hence not commercially attractive.

*Sirigiripadu Pullalacheruvu (Ongole district).*—Manganese ore occurs in shales (Cumbum and Kolamnala stage) of upper Cuddapah near Sirigiripadu and Pullalacheruvu of Ongole district and Guntur district. About 25 occurrences were studied in an area of 100 sq. kms. The ore is found as thin bands, pockets and lenses with pinching and swelling behaviour. The ore is mainly Psilomelane with its typical botryoidal structure together with pyrolusite, hard and greyish black in colour. Systematic surface chip sampling of those ore bodies was done and a total number of 160 samples were collected. The reserves have been estimated as one lakh tonnes upto an assumed down dip extension of eight metres.

### **Molybdenite**

*Karimnagar district.*—The molybdenite occurrences reported by the Geological Survey of India and also prospected in detail were re-examined. Of more than dozen occurrences reported, 5 were taken up for a geochemical orientation survey.

A few rock specimens and a few hundred solid samples and some stream sediments were analysed in this attempt. The rock samples were from the sides of the trenches of the earlier prospecting operations of the Geological Survey of India to test for any primary halos. Soil profiles were truncated mostly due to rapid erosion due to high slopes and also due to lack of good vegetation. The B horizon as such was not clearly identifiable—a sandy layer of variable thickness was seen covering a reddish morrum which at lower depths was yellowish.

Stream sediments gave negative results even though less than a kilometre of the occurrences and in some cases less than half a kilometre.

### **Investigations for Raw Materials for proposed Industries**

#### *Limestone for Cement :*

*Limestones drilling in Vazirabad.*—The limestone area north of the Krishna river extending from Vazirabad on the west bank of Musi at its confluence with the river Krishna and further westwards between Advi Devipalli and Virappagudem villages in Miryalguda taluk, Nalgonda district, was selected for drilling. Altogether seven boreholes involving total of 397 metres of diamond core drilling was completed upto the end of May, 1971. The drilling was continued during the year under report.

*Dolomite for Steel Plant, Visakhapatnam:*

*Karepalli (Khammam district).*—An area of about 29 sq. kms., to the west of Karepalli was examined for location of drill sites for detailed prospecting of dolomite, for the proposed steel plant. The limestone here is all part of the Pakhal sedimentaries. These are essentially dolomite and the  $MgCO_3$  is over 35 per cent. Thus they are suitable for use in lining the furnaces. Four blocks have been selected for drilling keeping in view the size of the outcrops, easy access and nearness to water source.

*Fire Clay for the Steel Plant, Vizag :*

*Asifabad area (Adilabad district).*—Detailed estimation of clay deposits near Asifabad Board has been taken up and the work is in progress. Fitting has been commenced and the results are awaited.

**Annual Plan 1970-71**

The outlay specified for “Intensification of Mineral Survey” in the Annual Plan 1969-70 and 1970-71 have been utilised to the fullest extent possible, the shortfalls being due to non-filling up of posts created under this scheme.

**Meetings and Conferences**

*17th Meeting of Mineral Advisory Board.*—The 17th Meeting of the Mineral Advisory Board held at New Delhi on 21st December, 1970 was attended by the Director of Mines and Geology. Among the important items discussed were the question of placing a limit for the consumption of coal by labour working in a colliery which could be allowed free of charge and the improvement of roads and railways in the mining areas.

*5th Meeting of Central Geological Programming Board.*—The 5th Meeting of the Central Geological Programming Board held at New Delhi on 10th September, 1970 was attended to by the Director of Mines and Geology.

*The Conference of State Ministers, Mining and Geology.*—During the period under report a conference of State Ministers (Mines) was held on 22nd December, 1970 at New Delhi.

**Work done by the Geological Survey of India, Andhra Pradesh Circle***Systematic Geological Mapping :*

Systematic Geological Mapping on scales 1 : 63,360; 1 : 126,720 and preliminary minerals appraisal were carried out in part of Anantapur Chittoor, Cuddapah, East Godavari, Khammam, Kurnool, Mahboobnagar, Nellore, Ongole, Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts. Detailed photogeological structural mapping of the Nallamalai hill ranges in Cuddapah and Kurnool districts at scale 1 : 25,000 has also been completed. In all an area of 5,117 sq. kms., was covered by systematic mapping (1 : 62,360 – 1 : 126,720) and 2,680 sq. kms., by photogeological mapping (1 : 25,000).

*Mineral Investigations :*

In connection with the mineral investigations an area of 811 sq. kms., of detailed mapping 9,331 sq. kms., of plane table mapping, 919.36

cub. m., of pitting and trenching, 1,001 geochemical samples, 8.3 m., of exploratory mining and 6,422.26 m. (*plus* 385.05 m. by auger drill) drilling were carried out. The highlights of the results achieved are summarised below.

(i) *Agnigundala Copper-lead Project, Guntur district.*—Deep drilling to test the depth extension of land mineralisation in Bandalamottu block upto 800 m., vertical depth was carried out and the lodes were intersected, indicating further down-dip extension of the ore bodies. Drilling was discontinued in this block on the advice of the Hindustan Copper Limited.

Drilling in Karempudi block in the northern part of Agnigundala belt indicated medium grade lead areas. Drilling in this block was suspended after completing 14 boreholes.

During drilling in the Vammadivaram block (located 40 kms., west of Agnigundala) minor zones of mineralisation were intersected. The work was in progress at the end of the year under report.

(ii) *Devarakonda Lead Deposit, Nalgonda district.*—The old workings for lead extend over a length of 350 m., with the pits having widths ranging between 5 and 15 m.

Geochemical sampling carried out close to old workings revealed only stray values for lead but with high values for copper. Test drilling was recommended.

(iii) *Gani Copper Investigation, Kurnool district.*—Deep drilling to test the mineralisation at greater depths was continued. Nineteen boreholes were completed and a few minor zones of mineralisation were met with.

(iv) *Gajjelakonda Copper Investigation, Ongole district.*—Large scale mapping and geochemical sampling have been completed. The surface studies have indicated mineralisation over a strike length of 250 m. Drilling was commenced on 4th August, 1970 was completed during which period five boreholes were drilled, and copper mineralisation was not met with in any of the boreholes. However, a horizon of baryte-magnetite mineralisation, observed on the surface, was encountered in three boreholes as sporadic patches. The investigation has been completed.

(v) *Mailaram Copper Deposits, Khammam district.*—Detailed investigation for copper ore was continued in Venkatapuram block by drilling and geochemical sampling and in Mailaram Block I (North) by exploratory mining.

A total of 8.3 m., of exploratory mining (by shaft sinking) was carried out in Mailaram Block I North. The two shafts (north and south) were sunk upto 8.1 each and erection of headgears was completed.

(vi) *Ramasamudram Copper Deposit, Ongole district (New find).*—Occurrences of copper ore associated with quartz vein intrusive into Cumbum Slate along a shear was observed for the first time in the locality about 5 kms., north-east of Ramasamudram and 3 kms., east of Channapalle village, in Markapuram taluk of Ongole district. The mineralisation extends for nearly 800 m., along strike. There are indications of 2 or 3 shoots along a strike length of about 1 km.



Plane table mapping and geochemical sampling were carried out and exploratory drilling is in progress.

(vii) *Zangamarajupalle Copper Lead Deposit, Cuddapah district.*—Plane table mapping has been carried out in the south extension of Zangamarajupalle block. Eleven boreholes were completed and the drilling has intersected impersistent zone of mineralisation at shallow depths.

(viii) *Asbestos-barytes Investigation in Cuddapah Basin.*—Exploratory drilling for asbestos in the Brahmnapalle block of Pulivendala taluk was continued and asbestos veins noticed in the Kalimanigutta and Brahmnapalle mines have been proved over a strike length of 350 kms., and 250 m., and pitch length of 650 kms., and 500 m., respectively.

Drilling in Lingala block situated about 12 kms., north-west of Brahmnapalle block, revealed that serpentinisation of the dolomite at the contact of the dolerite is persistent, but asbestos cross-fibre development is seen only in a few boreholes. The cumulative thickness of fibre veins intersected in the boreholes ranges from 8 to 13 mm. Drilling to intersect the same veins at a depth of 60 m., has not given any encouraging results and hence the work has been discontinued.

(ix) *Ball Clays of Dwaraka Tirumala area, West Godavari district.*—Detailed mapping, study of the working mines of plastic (ball clays and auger) drilling in Dwaraka Tirumala area were carried out. The drilling has proved the extension of clays to the south and south-west of the present APMC working where the clay is 6 m., thick under over burden of 6 m. The clay deposits of Dwaraka Tirumala area are extensive and are already known to cover an area of 1 sq. km. Besides the presence of such deposits in places extending over distance of 8 kms. has also been established.

(x) *Bauxite deposits of Sunkarimetta-Anantagiri hill ranges in Visakhapatnam district and Dumkonda hill in East Godavari district.*—Three bauxite laterite cappings at Calikonda, Raktakonda and Katuki ranges have been located in Anantagiri-Sunkarimetta hill ranges in Visakhapatnam district

Plane table mapping pitting and drilling, at selected sites in Gelikonda block, was continued. The bauxitic laterite capping in this block measures 1,400 m.  $\times$  200  $\times$  350 m., with thickness ranging from about 10 to 40 m. From the results of chemical analyses of samples collected from and pit selections and borehole corrs it is surmised that the bauxite is Grade I (about 51 per cent  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ) for a 5 to 6 m. thickness at the basal portion Grade II (48-51 per cent  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ) for a 15-20 m., thickness in the middle and Grade III (45-48 per cent  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ) for about 5 m., towards the top. The work is in progress.

Extensive cappings of aluminous laterite have been located in Dumkonda and other hill ranges in the agency tracts of East Godavari district. The Dumkonda occurrence extends over an area 20 sq. kms. exploratory drilling will be taken up shortly.

(xi) *Chromite in Thallada-Sujatnagar area, Khammam district.*—Prospecting for chromite at Lingampet, Himamnagar, Kuntala Jannawaram and Sriramagiri was continued. The chromite occurs in the form of float ore and is associated with ultra basic rocks. In-site occurrences

are found as small lenses within pyroxenites and are exposed in the hillock on the cart-track from Kaisapalle to Papkal. The float ore analysed 19.96 per cent to 31.8 per cent Cr. and 13.99 to 27.99 per cent Fe.

(xii) *Apatite-Magnetite-Vermiculite Deposits of Kasipatnam area, Visakhapatnam district.*—Large scale mapping of the apatite-magnetite vermiculite veins in the Kasipatnam hill tracts has confirmed. That the total computed reserves of apatite for the area are of the order of about 628, 668 tonnes of probable reserves, totalling in all about 1,683 million tonnes, upto a depth of 100 metres. These estimates include only the apatite from veins more than 20 cm. thick, which have been classified as "minable".

(xiii) *Flux-grade Limestone Investigation within Narjis in Kurnool and Cuddapah districts.*—Prospecting for flux grade limestone in the Tadpatri area of Kurnool district was continued. Preliminary chip sampling of the Narji limestone reveals that presence of flux-grade limestone with an aggregate thickness ranging from 6 to 22 m. for a total strike length of 6 m., in Kanakadripalli, Itikyala, Bechiraku and Bandarlapalli blocks. The insoluble content of the limestone ranges from 6.65 per cent to 11.65 per cent. The tentative reserves estimated in these four localities, for a depth of 10 m., area of the order of 8.35 per cent m., tonnes.

(xiv) *Glass and Foundry Sands, Guntur and Ongole districts.*—Systematic sampling of white sands in Guntur/Ongole district and sieve analysis of the sands have been carried out to study the grading characteristics of the sands.

The probable workable reserves of such sands in selected blocks, free cultivation and habitation are 30 million tonnes. The sand is suitable for moulding iron casting in foundry practice.

(xv) *Diamonds in Vazrakarur area, Anantapur district.*—Deep pitting and collection of bulk samples in the vicinity of the main volcanic rocks at Vazrakarur were continued. During the treatment of 468 tonnes of pipe rock material, which was done manually for want of machinery, 6 diamonds of gem quality weighing 35, 60, 90, 140, 195 and 320 milligrams were recovered.

### Ground Water Investigation

Systematic geohydrological investigations were carried out in the districts of Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chittoor, Guntur, Krishna, Mahboobnagar, Medak, Ongole, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, and Warangal covering an area of 10,523 sq. kms. Well inventory was conducted in 2,898 wells. Under short-term water-supply investigation twelve investigations were carried out during the year under report throughout the State.

Under the '88-Exploratory Boreholes Project' which is being carried out in collaboration with the Public Works Department of Andhra Pradesh Government in the districts of Krishna, East and West Godavari and Guntur, four boreholes were drilled and two have been electrically logged.

Under the 'Regional Groundwater Assessment' in deltaic and upland areas of Krishna and Godavari basin, 10 boreholes were completed and

in Palar Basin and the adjoining regions of Chittoor district, an area of 2,408 sq. kms., was covered and geohydrological data from 1,102 wells were collected.

Geohydrological survey in sixteen panchayat samithis of Chittoor district covering an area of 5,630 sq. kms., was carried out to assess the technical feasibility of sinking wells for irrigation purpose.

“Drought relief operations” were continued in the districts of Chittoor, Kurnool and Srikakulam.

*Geophysical Investigations.*—The Geophysical Surveys carried out include sulphide ores of Jojjagidi area, Kurnool district and resistivity measurements of granular zones for groundwater potentialities in part of East Godavari district.

#### Investigation by N. M. D. C.

In the Kurnool Region, the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited (a Government of India Undertaking) which commenced its prospecting operations during 1968, continued their prospecting operations for recovery of diamonds from Banganapalli sandstones and conglomerates of Kurnool series, in Ramallakota area of Dhone taluk, Kurnool district. An ore treatment plant with a capacity of 250 tonnes per day was commissioned at Ramallakota in September, 1970. A number of items for this one treatment plant like ball mill, mineral gigs, vibrating services, coarse and fine ore bins, hoppers, chutes, conveyor belts, etc., were designed and fabricated in the project workshop.

#### Mineral Revenue

An amount of Rs. 45,15,664.80 has been realised during the year ending 31st March, 1971. The balance under arrears outstanding for recovery over a lakh in the districts of Anantapur, Krishna, Nellore, Karimnagar, Guntur and Chittoor and over five lakhs in Kurnool, Hyderabad and Khammam. The arrears in Cuddapah and Srikakulam districts are very huge (*i. e.*, Cuddapah over 10 lakhs and Srikakulam over 27 lakhs).

#### Port Department

The Andhra Pradesh Port Department is responsible for the conservancy of all the Intermediate and Minor Ports in the State except the Major Port of Visakhapatnam.

The Headquarters of the Andhra Pradesh State Port Department is located at Kakinada.

There are two Intermediate and five Minor Ports and one lighthouse station situated along the coastal line of about 960 kms. as given below:

- |  |   |                       |
|--|---|-----------------------|
| 1. Kakinada (East Godavari District)               | } | Intermediate<br>Ports |
| 2. Machilipatnam (Krishna District)                |   |                       |
| 3. Krishnapatnam (Nellore District)                | } | Minor<br>Ports        |
| 4. Bheemunipatnam (Visakhapatnam District)         |   |                       |
| 5. Cahngapatnam (Srikakulam District)              |   |                       |
| 6. Vadarevu (Ongole District)                      |   |                       |
| 7. Narsapur (West Godavari District)               |   |                       |
| 8. Baruva (Srikakulam District) (Light House only) |   |                       |

The above Ports are divided into two Zones.

- |                              |   |             |
|------------------------------|---|-------------|
| 1. Kakinada                  | } | North Zone. |
| 2. Bheemunipatnam            |   |             |
| 3. Calingapatnam             |   |             |
| 4. Narsapur                  |   |             |
| 5. Baruva (Light House only) | } | South Zone. |
| 6. Machilipatnam             |   |             |
| 7. Krishnapatnam             |   |             |
| 8. Vadarevu                  |   |             |

The Andhra Pradesh State Port Department is working under the administrative control of the Andhra Pradesh Public Works (Secretariat) Department. The State Port Officer who is the head of the Andhra Pradesh Port Department is also the Marine Adviser to the Government of Andhra Pradesh and exercises administrative control over the conservancy of all the Ports in the State. The State Port Officer is also the agent for Government consignments and Government surveyor.

The Port Officer, Kakinada which post is also presently held by the State Port Officer is in charge of the ports falling under the North Zone. The Port Officer, Machilipatnam is in charge of the South Zone Ports. As the post of the Port Officer, Machilipatnam is vacant it is also held in full additional charge by the State Port Officer. The Government as well as the State Public Service Commission are taking steps to recruit the Port Officer to fill up the above post at an early date.

Both the Port Officers are under overall control of the State Port Officer. Each of the above Ports, other than Kakinada and Machilipatnam are looked after by Departmental Port Conservators and Assistant Port Conservators.

The State Port Officer is assisted by six Gazetted Officers, as mentioned below:

- (a) Port Officer, Machilipatnam: *Vacant*.
- (b) Executive Engineer (Marine).
- (c) Mechanical Engineer and Dredging Superintendent (of the cadre of Executive Engineer, Public Works Department).
- (d) Labour Officer and Personal Assistant (Administration) to the State Port Officer.
- (e) Assistant Engineer (Marine), Kakinada.
- (f) Assistant Engineer (Marine), Machilipatnam.

### Traffic

The total tonnage of imports and exports of Andhra Pradesh under the administrative control of the State Port Officer, Kakinada, during the period under review was 5,00,044.156 metric tonnes, all of which was Foreign trade while the figure of the previous year 1969-70 was 531.460 metric tonnes. This slight fall in traffic is due to the general trend of decline of trade at all the minor ports in the country.

The tonnage of imports and exports, all of which was Foreign Trade handled by steamers at all the Intermediate and Minor Ports of Andhra Pradesh was:

	Metric Tonnes
1. Imports	31,108.050
2. Exports	4,68,936.106
Total :	<u>5,00,044.156</u>

There was no sailing vessel trade at any of the Andhra Pradesh Ports.

The main commodities handled at all Intermediate and Minor Ports of Andhra Pradesh during the year under report were:

### Exports

Iron ore, Pig Iron, Rice Bran, Tobacco, Groundnut extractions Palmyra fibre, Quartz, Crushed bones, Wheat bran, Palmyra stalks, Kardi oil extractions, Horns, Stainless steel utensils, Sunn-hemp, Annoto seeds, Sea shells, Coconut shells, De-oiled Rice bran etc.

### Imports

#### *Urea, Muriate of Potash, etc.*

	No.	N. R. T.
Steamers	127	5,09,647.78
Sailing vessels (Cargo boats)	27	1,256.34
Mechanised barge	1	183

There is no passenger traffic at any of the Intermediate and Minor Ports of Andhra Pradesh during the year under review.

The Port of Kakinada handled nearly half-a-million (4,98,638) tonnes of cargo which is all of foreign trade during the year 1970-71. The figure falls short by 7,078 tonnes when compared to the last year figures due to general decline of trade at all the minor ports in the country.

The quantum of exports has increased by 6,822.62 tonnes. The exports during 1969-70 were 4,60,707 tonnes. The exports during 1970-71 are 4,67,529.726.

### Works

Minor repairs as well as special repairs to the Port Potilla Units and shore equipments are carried out departmentally by workshops. The repairs works to civil structures (*viz.*) Buildings, Godowns, Masonry harbour works etc., are also carried out departmentally. However, civil as well as mechanical repair works of some considerable magnitude are carried out through private contractors.

The capital expenditure at each of the Ports during the year 1970-71 was as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the Port	Centrally sponsored schemes	CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	
			Plan works	Non-Plan works
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Kakinada	19,83,844.00		1,90,660.00
2.	Machilipatnam	..	0.42 lakh	27,226.00
3.	Krishnapatnam	..	20.005 ,,	7,446.00
4.	Bheemunipatnam	..	1.17 lakhs (survey charges)	..
5.	Calingapatnam	..	..	..
6.	Vadarevu	..	..	..
7.	Narsapur	..	..	..
8.	Baruva (Light House only)	..	..	..
		<u>19,83,844.00</u>	<u>1,59,951</u>	<u>2,25,332.00</u>

### Dredging Operations

#### *Kakinada Port:*

*Bar Channel.*—The maintenance of navigable depths in the approach channel is of utmost importance to the efficient functioning of the port. Hence M. O. T. Dredger having capacity of 1,000 tonnes of solids per hour has been requisitioned from the union M. O. T. for dredging the bar channel to a depth of minus 10 feet and width of 200 feet. The dredger had arrived at Kakinada Port during August, 1969 and commenced dredging operations from 22nd September, 1969 after connecting pipe-lines and laying of anchors. But due to cyclone on 7th November, 1969, the dredging work was suspended for about 3 months. The dredging work has been completed and the M. O. T. Dredger left the Kakinada Port on 12th December, 1970, after dredging for 1 year, two months and 18 days and an amount of Rs. 14.68 lakhs was paid to M. O. T. so far towards hire charges during 1970-71.

*Grab Dredger "Cocanada".*—This dredger along with another Grab dredger "Priestman" is utilised for deepening alongside the various wharves and jetties at the Port.

*Grab Dredger "Priestman".*—This dredger is also utilised for maintenance dredging of the commercial canal. The dredged silt from the commercial canal is conveyed to the low lying areas beyond Burmah Shell area towards the bay and dumped there for reclaiming the site to facilitate future expansion of the port nearer to the shore.

*Ports and Local Lights.*—There is one lighthouse at Vakalapudi incharge of one Head Light Keeper and other staff under the control of the State Port Officer. Apart from the above lighthouse, there are two Aga lights at the Port of Kakinada.

There are similar *aga* lights at the ports of Machilipatnam, Krishnapatnam, Bheemunipatnam, Calingapatnam and Baruva which are being exhibited throughout the year.

All the above lights which serve as navigational aids are properly maintained and continuously exhibited throughout the year under review.

### Receipts and Charges

The Major head of account under receipt head "XXXIX Ports and Pilotage" and the charges head is "53 Ports and Pilotage" with various sub-heads thereunder.

The following are the receipts and charges for the year 1970-71.

#### Receipts:

Under the Head "XXXIX Ports and Pilotage".

	Rs.
(i) Port dues	1,22,800
(ii) Landing and shipping dues	4,83,734
(iii) Launch hire	2,26,365
(iv) Crane hire	5,322
(v) Rents	89,106
(vi) Interest on Government Securities	48,300
(vii) Miscellaneous receipts and over-time fees	6,83,750
<b>Total :</b>	<b>16,59,377</b>

#### Charges:

Under the head "53 Ports and Pilotage".

	Rs.
(a) Purchase of Marine Stores and coal for the building repairs and out-fit of ships and vessels. (Stores including cost and conveyance)	2,99,953.36
(b) Ports establishments	9,15,800.00
(c) Miscellaneous—Scholarships	1,200.00
(d) Non-Plan works	9,24,189.66
<b>Total :</b>	<b>21,41,143.02</b>
<b>Plan Works :</b>	<b>21,43,794.48</b>

### General Information

The State Port Officer, Andhra Pradesh, Kakinada, convened the meeting of the Andhra Pradesh Minor Ports Development Board on 28th January, 1971 in the conference hall of the Cocanada Chamber of Commerce, Kakinada under Chairmanship of the Honourable Minister for Fisheries and Ports.

*Plan Information.*—The State Plan for 1970-71 in respect of minor ports consists of new schemes of Machilipatnam Port and survey at other ports for which an amount of Rs. 10 lakhs has been provided during 1970-71 in the State Plan Budget. The programme for 1970-71 in respect of development of Machilipatnam Port was to procure steel for R. C. C. Jetty and call for tenders and construct about 300 R. C. C. sheet piles and collect jettv stone for slope protection work.

As advised by the Development Adviser, Ministry of Shipping and Transport, an indent had been placed with the Joint Plant Committee for procurement of 40% steel required for the Machilipatnam Port Project. After prolonged correspondence, M/s. Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited and M/s. Hindustan Steel Limited have forwarded their sale orders for 354 metric tonnes and 16 metric tonnes of steel respectively indented by this Department. The supply was awaited.

The designs and estimates of priority works like R. C. C. Jetty and slope protection works were finalised duly taking into consideration the technical features approved by the Development Adviser, Ministry of Shipping and Transport.

The Government of India have released Rs. 20 lakhs towards expenditure during 1970-71 on the Centrally Sponsored Schemes relating to development of Kakinada Port. As against this amount, an expenditure of Rs. 19.84 lakhs has been incurred by the end of March, 1971, on the dredging of the approach channel, navigational aids, model studies, realignment of Railway track, extension of road, rail etc.

### Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation Limited

The Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation Limited, was registered on 1st March 1961 with an authorised capital of Rs. 50.00 lakhs which was later on increased to Rs. 200.00 lakhs. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 84.00 lakhs has been subscribed and paid by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. During December 1968, the Corporation decided as a matter of policy, not to own and run any industrial units directly. It also decided to transfer all the production units then under its control to private sector or to the co-operative sector and to take up more and more promotional activities designed to stimulate the entrepreneurship in the small scale sector and unleash the forces of production. In keeping with the above policy, the Corporation has drawn up an ambitious programme for implementation. The programmes and achievements of the Corporation during the year under report are as follows.

### Promotional Activities

*Capital Participation.*—The Corporation decided not to sanction any more loans to small scale industrialists, excepting where exigencies



demand and instead, decided to participate in the share capital of the Limited Companies to be formed for starting industries thereby strengthening the capital base of the company to enable it to borrow the balance requirements from any of the financial institutions or commercial banks. The Corporation therefore encouraged capital participation on either joint venture basis or on minority participation basis in the following categories of industries:—

1. Export and Defence oriented and import substitution industries.
2. Sophisticated industries particularly in the ancillary lines.
3. Local raw material based industries and those which provide a basis for agricultural development.

During the year under review, the Corporation sanctioned 19 schemes involving a sum of Rs. 24.73 lakhs to be invested in the share capital of small scale industries with a total capacity outlay of Rs. 182.64 lakhs.

*Preparation of Feasibility Reports.*—One of the reasons for the entrepreneurs not taking up sophisticated lines of production is the lack of technical consultancy and the lack of facilities to get detailed feasibility reports prepared with care. While the major industrialists can employ technical consultants for preparation of such reports, the small scale industrialists, can ill afford to employ technical consultants. The Corporation therefore drew up a programme for getting the feasibility reports prepared by experts in the sophisticated industrial schemes and appointed four highly qualified technical persons for preparing feasibility reports. The Corporation also enlisted the services of reputed technical consultancy firms for preparing feasibility reports in selected sophisticated lines of industries.

*Technocrats' Assistance Scheme.*—With a view to provide self-employment to technically qualified entrepreneurs, the State Bank of India and other banks are operating on a scheme to help these entrepreneurs to set up small scale industries. The Corporation after studying the working of the scheme, found that an appreciable number of technocrats are not able to make full utilisation of the scheme due to certain draw-backs and Corporation has decided to help the technocrat in assisting him in identifying and preparing project reports and sponsoring the applications for bank credit. The main bottleneck in the implementation of the scheme is lack of factory accommodation in the Industrial Estate for technocrats particularly in the urban areas. The Corporation therefore, decided to set up technocrat Industrial Estate in cities like Hyderabad, Guntur, etc. where the Engineers would be provided with sheds on hire purchase basis.

The Corporation has taken up construction of an Industrial Estate exclusively for Technocrats at a cost of Rs. 30.00 lakhs and the work was commenced on this project during the year 1969-70 and was completed during the period under report. This industrial estate comprises of 50 factory sheds for setting up industries. In view of the demand from several technocrats whose schemes were already sanctioned by various banks, the Corporation decided to expand the Industrial Estate by constructing 50 more additional sheds. The Corporation has sponsored 135 applications of technocrats during the year under report to various banks for sanction.

*Craftsmen Guilds.*—The Corporation has also conceived another scheme of self-employment for the artisans and Craftsmen passed out of Industrial Training Institutes known as “*Craftsmen Guild*” whose main aim is to provide opportunities for self-employment to the un-employed and trained Craftsmen and other skilled artisans for setting up small industrial ventures for manufacturing, jobbing and servicing. The Craftsmen can engage themselves fruitfully in some production activity or other and not only keep themselves employed but also to provide employment for a number of other skilled and unskilled persons. The Corporation, therefore, organised groups of such craftsmen into guilds, each consisting of 50 small ventures housed in various sheds in a building constructed for this purpose. Such sheds were hired to the craftsmen to enable them to locate their industries. The Corporation with its good offices extended guarantees, obtained loans, without any margins for the craftsmen to purchase the machinery and raw materials, etc. For these guild schemes, the Corporation has acquired 6.5 acres of land in Mallepalli area on long lease and constructed two Guilds at a cost of Rs. 10.00 lakhs. The first Guild consisting of 50 sheds that has been set up so far during the year will have machinery costing over Rs. 8.00 lakhs and will employ about 250 workers with an annual turnover of about Rs. 28.00 lakhs. Another Guild exclusively meant for ladies is also coming up in Mallepalli area. The Corporation has plans to set up similar Craftsmen Guild at Mahaboobnagar, Warangal, Tirupathi, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Kurnool, etc.

*Marketing.*—The small scale industries in the State are at a great disadvantage due to lack of organised marketing services which is hampering the growth of small scale industries. For certain fields of production, particularly for the processed foods lack of marketing arrangements has not only arrested the growth of the industry but also resulted in the closure of some of the units. The Corporation has, therefore, prepared a scheme for selectively rendering marketing assistance to the small scale industrial units in marketing their products. During the year under report, the Corporation anticipated only a modest turnover of Rs. 1.00 lakh under marketing assistance. Eventhough the Corporation has not earned much commission by handling the sales of the small scale industries units it rendered valuable service particularly to the food processing industry in ascertaining the internal and external market potentialities of various products.

*Loans to Small Scale Industries.*—The Corporation has so far sanctioned an amount of Rs. 48.00 lakhs as long-term loans to 69 small-scale industrial units in the State. However, in view of the availability of loan from various commercial banks in the State, the Corporation has stopped the loaning activity excepting in case of industries set up in backward areas under Rural Industries Project.

### **The Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation Ltd.**

The Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation Limited, was set up in 1961 as a wholly owned State undertaking with the primary objectives of exploitation of mineral resources of the State and to promote mineral processing and mineral-based industries in collaboration with the private parties wherever desirable and possible.

### Capital Structure of the Corporation

The authorised capital of the Corporation is Rs. 200 lakhs and paid up capital as on 31st March, 1971 was Rs. 92 lakhs.

### Management

The Board of Directors of the Corporation including its Chairman and Managing Director are appointed by the Government under the Articles of the Association of the Company. In addition to the official Directors during the year there were two non-official Directors representing Universities and general public. The organisation continued to be under the direct charge of a part-time Managing Director assisted by the General Manager, Mining Engineer, Efficiency Audit Officer and Accounts Officer with the necessary staff.

### Activities

*Exploitation of Minerals intended for Export.*—The Corporation operated three iron ore mines at Gandari in Krishna district, Veldurthi in Kurnool district and at Siddapuram in Anantapur district. The entire ore mined was sold to the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited for export. The value of ore exported is Rs. 1,68,43,006.46.

*Exploitation of minerals resulting in import substitution and consequent saving of foreign exchange.*

*Asbestos.*—The Corporation is operating the asbestos mines in Pulivendla taluk, Cuddapah district, and it is proposed to take up mining operations at Velidandla of the same taluk during the year 1971-72.

*Clay.*—The Corporation is operating ball clay mine at Dwaraka Tirumala, West Godavari district, and a fire clay mine at Punyakshetram, East Godavari district.

Mining operations are just started at Bommur Clay Mine, near Rajahmundry, this year.

*Mineral based Industries.*—Based on the ball clay mine at Dwaraka Tirumala, a levigation plant was started in the year 1967. But this could not work continuously as the production was not upto the standard verification. The Plant was closed temporarily. It is expected to start the plant early.

*Glass Sand.*—The Corporation is mining quartz in Choulapalli, Mahabubnagar district. In addition to the sale of raw quartz, a glass sand unit based on the raw quartz mined was started at Elakatta of the same district.

*Limestone mine.*—The Corporation is operating one limestone mine at Ramathirtham, Kurnool district.

### Joint Ventures

The Corporation promoted a Cement Company under the name Arun Cement Corporation Limited, for setting up a Cement Factory at Jaggayyapet, Krishna district. It has not come up and is now under process of liquidation.

The Corporation also promoted a subsidiary company under the name of Sunder Shila Private Limited, to work and manage a marble mine at Manditog, Yellandu taluk, Khammam district and to set up a slicing and polishing unit for marble near Hyderabad.

The following statement shows the production and sales of the various minerals in the Corporation's units during the year under report.

Name of the Branch	Mineral	Production M. Tonnes	SALES	
			Quantity M. Tonnes	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				Rs. Np
1. Dwaraka Tirumala	Ball Clay	6,786.77	5,836.96	2,24,666.69
2. Punyakshetram	Plastic Clay	2,705.06	2,971.72	1,46,845.20
3. Ramathirtham	Limestone	2,549.75	1,808.09	72,908.83
4. Pulivendla and Ramanuthalapalle	Asbestos	173.539	148.207	4,61,338.75
5. Elakatta	Silica Sand	8,352.32	6,193.05	3,54,965.68
6. Choulapalli	Quartz	15,605.10	9,234.29	..



## CHAPTER XVI

### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

#### A Bird's Eyerview of Irrigation in Andhra Pradesh

Andhra Pradesh popularly known as the River State is rich in land and water resources. Two of the major rivers of India the Godavari, and Krishna with their tributaries—pass through the heart of the State. Medium sized rivers are the Pennar, the Vamsadhara and the Nagavalli. There are a number of small coastal rivers like Sarada, Thandava, Varaha, Pampa, Yeleru, Maneru, Gundlakamma, Swarnamukhi, etc. All these bring a dependable yield of 150 M. Ac. Ft. of water every year and drain into the Bay of Bengal.

Andhra Pradesh is primarily an agricultural State. Even in the past the Andhra Rulers had paid a good deal of attention to the development of irrigation in their territories. The big lakes like Ramappa, Pakhal and many other irrigation works of the Kakateeya period of our history are still serving the people in Telengana Area.

Very big tanks like Cumbum, Kanigiri Reservoir, Bukkaraya Samudram, Mandyal tank, etc., and the anicut system on Tungabhadra River are some of the monumental irrigation works handed over to us by the Vijayanagaram Rulers. They have saved the Rayalaseema from complete devastations due to drought and famine in the past.

The anicut across mighty Godavari, turbulent Krishna, spasmodic Pennar, Nagavalli, Tungabhadra and many other smaller rivers are the legacy of the British Engineers. The untiring efforts of Sir Arthur Cotton brought into existence the mighty Godavari anicut at Dowlaiswaram and the Krishna Anicut at Vijayawada. The Sangam and Nellore anicut across the Pennar soon followed and the Kurnool Cuddapah canal linking the Tungabhadra and Pennar rivers extending further south was but one step further in the same direction. Dummagudem anicut on the Godavari at Bhadrachalam also owes its origin to his genius, his ambition being to provide cheap navigation from the port of Kakinada into the heart of India, namely Wardha. The total cost of all these anicut works came to only Rs. 752 lakhs in those days; but they irrigate a total extent of about 30 lakhs acres.

The Osman Sagar, Himayatsagar, Pochamram Lake, Nizamsagar, Ghanpur anicut across Manjira, Dindi, Palair and Wyrasagar Projects are the contributions of the eminent engineers of the erstwhile Hyderabad State during pre-independence period of our country.

With the advent of independence, there has been very rapid progress in the development of the natural irrigation facilities for the production of more food. The Tungabhadra Project was taken up for execution in 1946 as a Joint Venture of the former composite Madras and Hyderabad

States. The planned development taken up by the country under the Five-year Plans has resulted in the taking up of a large number of Major Medium and Minor Irrigation projects.

Prakasam Barrage constructed across the Krishna River at Vijayawada for relieving the strain on the old anicut serving an ayacut of a lakh acres additionally was the first major irrigation project after formation of Andhra State and this had been completed in a record period of less than four years and ahead of schedule and also most economically.

The gigantic Nagarjunasagar Multipurpose Project on the same river, lamp lighted by our late Prime Minister Sri Jawaharlal Nehru in 1955, December is now under advanced stages of execution both on dam and canals. There is a separate organisation for the dam and canals.

Upper Pennar, Bhairavanitippa Project, Rallapad, improvements to Kurnool Cuddapah Canal, Sarlasagar, Manair, Musi are now "fait accompli".

The Tungabhadra High Level Canal Scheme Stage I for the benefit of the famine stricken Rayalaseema which serves an ayacut of 1.2 lakhs acres is completed and commissioned.

A Barrage scheme across Godavari river is taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,659 lakhs. This is proposed to be constructed for relieving the strain on the century old Dowlaiswaram anicut. Two circles have been formed, one to look after the construction work and another for preparation of designs. Another mammoth project across Godavari at Pochampad for the benefit of three of the nine districts of Telengana, namely Nizamabad, Karimnagar and Warangal which has been fully investigated and taken up in the Second Plan is now in progress. There is a separate organisation headed by Chief Engineer for Pochampad Project.

For the benefit of backward areas in Srikakulam district the Vamsadhara Reservoir Scheme has been taken up. The tenders have been received for Gotta barrage and they are under finalisation. The preliminary works such as camp buildings, roads etc., are in progress. In all 23 Major and Medium schemes are in good progress at the end of the year under review.

All these will still leave many of the Major and Medium rivers to be harnessed. Further potential available may be exploited by bigger projects like Ippur, Inchampalli on Godavari, Pulichintala on Krishna, Somasila on Pennar and other Medium projects on the minor rivers. First estimate for Somasila Project has been prepared and sent to Government of India for approval.

*Physiographical and Climatological Features.*—The Physiography of Andhra Pradesh State may be divided into 3 parts : (1) Mountainous region i.e. Nallamalai and Erramalai hills of the Rayalaseema and the Eastern Ghats of Coastal districts; (2) Plateaus (or) elevated plains having an altitude of 91.44 m. to 762 m. (300 to 2,500 ft.) in between the said ranges (the whole of Telangana and Rayalaseema districts) and (3) the detlas or plains of the Major rivers like Vamsadhara, Godavari, Krishna and Pennar in Coastal districts.

*Rainfall-Rainy Seasons-South West and North East Monsoons.*—There are two monsoons in the year, the South West and the North-East. The South-West Monsoon, which brings down heavy rains occurs in the months of June to September and the North-East monsoon which is less heavy, falls in the months of October to December. The area comprising Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari Adilabad, Warangal, Khammam districts and the deltaic portion of Krishna falls within the zone of South West Monsoon with a rainfall ranging from 87 cms. to 112 cms. (35" to 45") *i.e.*, in the sub-humid zone. The Rayalaseema districts, Nellore and Uplands of Guntur, Mahaboobnagar, Nalgonda districts are in semi-arid zone getting some of the North-East Monsoon also and the rainfall is between 50 cm. to 75 cm. (20" to 30"). In the rest of the districts of the State the rainfall is between 75 cm. to 87 cm. (30" to 35").

### **Brief Description of Important Irrigation and Navigation Works**

*Srikakulam Minor River System.*— This is a network of open head channels on Langulya, Vamasadhara and Garibulagadda rivers. The capital outlay on the system is Rs. 2.78 lakhs and the ayacut served is 66,800 acres.

*Nagavalli River System.*—At Thotapalli in the Srikakulam district a regulator has been built across the Nagavalli river and canal 22 miles long excavated. The canal irrigates 31,200 acres. A new channel called Nagavalli R. S. Channel for the irrigation of 6,360 acres existing and 2,640 acres now has been excavated on the right side of the Nagavalli regulator at a cost of Rs. 26.86 lakhs.

*The Godavari Delta System.*—The Godavari river rises in the Western Ghats within 50 miles of the Arabian sea, flows across the Peninsula for 900 miles before it falls into the Bay of Bengal. Its chief tributaries are the Manjira and Pranhita made up of smaller streams (from the Madhya Pradesh), the Indravathi and Sabari. Shortly after Sabari joins it, the Godavari finds its way through the spurs of the Eastern Ghats and for two miles it flows through a picturesque gorge clothed with luxuriant tropical vegetation. Some distance below, it leaves the last ranges of the Ghats, enters the plain is at Polavaram and flows upto Dowlaiswaram, where it divided into two main branches, *viz.*, the Gowtami and the Vasista ; between the two arms lies the Central Delta while the Eastern and Western deltas lie to the East and West of the two arms respectively. The two arms split up into numerous branches as they approach the sea dividing the central delta into a number of islands. The river drains 1,15,000 sq. miles and carries as much as 3.0 million cubic feet per second in high floods.

The Godavari Anicut system consists of an anicut and three main canals irrigating the three deltas. The anicut is in four sections, linking the islands in the broad river, the Dowlaiswaram section is 4,839 feet long the Ralli section is 2,859 feet long, the Maddur section is 1,550 feet long; and the Vizeswaram section is 2,601 feet long. It was subsequently found necessary to raise the anicut slightly by fixing up 2 feet high falling shutters on the crest. In 1935 the 2 feet shutters were replaced by 3 feet shutters. The shutters which fall automatically during floods are lifted as the floods subside by means of power operated ploughs so as to maintain the requisite water level above the anicut.



The head works of the canal consist of a head sluice and under sluice and head lock for each of the three main canals. The eastern delta is about 450 sq. miles in extent, the Central delta 500 sq. miles while the Western delta about 1,000 sq. miles in extent stretching down to the Collair lake.

In the Eastern and Western deltas, the Samalkot and Eluru canals define the limits of irrigation *i.e.*, the areas enclosed between them and the river Godavari. They also form the link between Kakinada port and Eluru town where the (Krishna) Eluru Canal of the Krishna Delta system joins the (Godavari) Eluru canal. The Central delta, particularly, the Nagaram island is the Garden of Godavari district and is noted for the Gannavaram aqueduct which was completed in about eight months time in the fifties of last century, a remarkable feat due to Captain Orr. The Polavaram aqueduct at Annampally in Eastern delta is a recent construction to irrigate Polavaram island. The river and its branches are banked throughout, to protect the deltas from the floods. The Tallarevu Channel has now been extended across the Coringa area of the Godavari river to irrigate over 10,000 acres in Coringa island.

The network of canals in all the deltas are navigable throughout their length for eleven months in year and carried cargo valued at nearly 24.88 crores and passengers 82,365 during 1970-71. They irrigate about 9.90 lakh acres during the first crop season and about 3.60 lakhs registered plus 1.00 lakh additional acres during the second crop season besides supplying water to dry crops such as groundnut and gingelly. The total area under irrigation is about 14.50 lakhs of acres. The value of crops is about Rs. 75 crores. The capital outlay of the system is Rs. 3.00 crores.

*Polavaram Island System.*—This is a part of Godavari Canals system and consists of a canal taking off from the bank canal of the Godavari Central Delta about half-a-mile above Annampalli lock. The cannal crosses Vriddha Gowtami by a masonry aqueduct and irrigates Polavaram island enclosed by the two branches of Gowtami Godavari. The system irrigates about 23,700 acres in East Godavari District.

*The Krishna Delta System.*—The Krishna river rises in the western Ghats near Mahabaleswar, some 4,000 feet above the sea level and runs southwards through Maharashtra State for some distance before it runs eastwards into Andhra Pradesh and receives the Bhima. Further down, the Tungabhadra joins it and the last important tributary to join is the Musi. The river after flowing through a narrow gorge in the Nallamalla hills enters the plains of the Cormandal coast studded with hills. The last of the three hills is at Vijayawada where the river flows between two of them 6 furlongs apart, where an anicut was built in 1855. Stretching away on both sides of the river below Vijayawada are the two sections of the deltas, the eastern delta lying on the left side and the western delta on the right. For 40 miles below, the river runs as a single stream. It then throws out the Puligedda Branch. Between this and the main river lies the Divi Island. The main river then flows for 15 miles and divides into three branches before it empties into the sea. The river drains 97,000 sq. miles and its flood discharge is about 14 lakhs cubic feet per second in high floods.

The history of the Krishna anicut is almost the same as that of Godavari. Sir Arthur Cotton who built the Godavari anicut, was again responsible for the anicut at Vijayawada with its two canals supplying the two sections of the deltas.

The Eastern delta has an area of about 1,160 sq. miles and stretches as far as Collair in the north. The western delta is about 950 sq. miles and extends to the south as far as Peddaganjam. The Krishna Eluru canal in the eastern delta connects the Godavari Eluru canal in the North and the Commamur canal of Western delta which joins the Buckingham canal in the south. These contour canals and the interior canals form a network of irrigation and navigation system affording means of irrigation and transport for the two deltas. Previously, the Divi Island was irrigated with water pumped from the river by diesel engine driven pumps. Pumping from the river was continued till 1935 where the Campbell aqueduct was built at Puligedda to carry the Krishna East Bank Canal across the river to Divi. This canal now irrigates by direct flow the entire ayacut in the Divi Island.

The Krishna East bank canal takes off at mile 4/0 of the Masulipatnam canal. The canal is navigable and runs alongside of the river for a considerable distance before it passes the Puligedda areas of the Krishna river by the Campbell aqueduct. The aqueduct is one of the longest reinforced concrete structures in India and carries a roadway 16'0" wide and a foot-path 4'0" wide. The aqueduct will be submerged, during the high floods. The capital expenditure, on the canal is Rs. 58 lakhs.

The river and its arms forming the Divi Island are banked to protect the delta from floods.

The Krishna canals are navigable for about 11 months in the year. The Krishna Delta system irrigates about 12,85,000 acres. The capital expenditure is Rs. 4.95 crores. Second crop irrigation has been introduced in this delta. The area of second crop developed during 1970-71 is 3.71 lakhs acres.

*Pennar River Canals System.*—The system consists of two anicuts one at Sangam and the other at Nellore. The left canal from Sangam anicut feeds the Duvvur tank and the Kanigiri Reservoir, the latter being one of the largest tanks in the Circars. Another channel taking off at the right side of the anicut feeds the Nellore tank. At the Nellore anicut about 20 miles downstream of Sangam the canal taking off on the right feeds a number of tanks, the largest of which is the Sarvapalli tank. The Sangam and Nellore anicuts have been raised by 2' by the provision of 2'0" falling shutters. An extent of about 1,98,000 acres is being irrigated under this system.

*Buckingham Canal.*—This canal is used entirely for navigation. It runs through Madras, parallel and close to the Coromandal coast joining up a series of natural backwaters and connects all the coastal districts with Guntur and South Arcot at the ends. The canal runs for 196 miles north of Madras, and 62 miles south of Madras. The length of canal in Andhra Pradesh limits is 257.44 kms. (160 miles). At its northern end it is connected to the Commamur canal of the Krishna delta which in turn is connected to the Godavari canals running north upto Kakinada.

Due to its alignment close to the coast, it is difficult and costly to maintain the canal. The navigability of the north canal is affected by the open sea bars at Pulicat. In a bad year water levels may drop down and lead to considerable difficulty for navigation. The canal carries a large traffic of salt, shells, firewood, building materials and foodgrains and is one of the main feeders to the Madras Market. It carried cargo of an estimated value of Rs. 11.00 lakhs during the year 1970-71.

An improvement scheme for thorough repairs to the Buckingham Canal at a cost of Rs. 3.1 crores in order to restore orderly navigation in the canal has been taken up. The first stage of the scheme consists of restoring the entire canal to its original designed standards with a draft of 3'. The second stage consists of widening and deepening the canal for a distance of 80 miles *viz.*, M. 35/6 to 115/4. The third stage consists of widening and deepening the balance length of canal *i.e.*, from M. 115/4 to M. 195.

The Government of India have approved Stage I scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 49.60 lakhs and the State Government have since sanctioned separate staff to carry out the works connected with Stage I scheme.

*Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal.*—The Kurnool Cuddapah canal takes off from the Tungabhadra from an anicut at Sunkesula 15 miles upstream of Kurnool. The canal provides for irrigation of 99,000 acres in Kurnool and Cuddapah districts but the irrigation area would vary with wide limits from year to year. The canal runs parallel to the river, for about 50 miles then it takes a turn southwards towards Cuddapah district, and pierces the ridge between Pennar and Krishna Valley through a cutting called the Mittakondala cutting. Below this point, the Kali and Kundu rivers are utilised to carry the irrigation supplies. There are anicuts across the Kundu river at Santhajuttur, and at Rajoli at which the canal supplies are again picked up and used for irrigation in the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal and its branches. The Kurnool-Cuddapah canal flows through black cotton soil and irrigates mostly dry crops. During the recent years large areas of wet crops are also grown under the canal, the total ayacut exceeds a lakh of acres. The canal is maintained at a heavy and recurring loss particularly because of the optional system of irrigation. The canal was navigable throughout till 1934 when the reach below Lockinsula at Mile 74/0 was closed to navigation. The capital expenditure on the canal was about Rs. 274 lakhs and the returns about 0.25 per cent. The canal is now remodelled at an estimated cost of Rs. 767 lakhs to irrigate 3.02 lakhs acres (gross) and the wet ayacut proposed has been developed.

#### **Review of the Progress made on Plan Schemes**

Prior to the commencement of Planning, the total area irrigated from all sources in Andhra Pradesh was 62.40 lakh acres of which Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes contributed 41.40 lakh acres. During the first three Plans and the three annual Plans (1966-67 to 1968-69) the potential created under the Major and Medium Irrigation schemes was 11.11 lakhs acres besides 12.42 lakh acres under Minor Irrigation Schemes.

The total Plan provision, originally fixed for 1970-71 including the additional provision for special Telangana schemes and Rayalaseema

Development schemes was Rs. 532.50 lakhs, which includes the normal Plan ceiling fixed including flood control works to the tune of Rs. 358 lakhs. This was subsequently reviewed according to which total Plan provision has been reduced to Rs. 523.88 lakhs. But the normal Plan ceiling has been enhanced to Rs. 424.55 lakhs for 1970-71. The total expenditure incurred during 1970-71 was Rs. 514.54 lakhs (Rs. 206.09 lakhs in Coastal Andhra, Rs. 234.01 lakhs in Rayalaseema and Rs. 74.44 lakhs in Telangana). In Coastal Andhra area there was shortage of Rs. 2.50 lakhs in expenditure on account of scarcity of labour and due to disturbed conditions in Srikakulam district full amount could not be spent on Vottigedda Reservoir and Vemsadhara Project. The shortage in expenditure in Rayalaseema area was Rs. 7.91 lakhs under T. B. H. L. C. Stage II under T. B. Board. The shortage was due to realisation of more credits towards sale of surplus stock and extra realisation under transfer of machinery.

In the Telangana area the expenditure was slightly more than the allotment. By executing the several schemes during 1970-71, additional potential for 19.60 thousands acres was created against the targeted potential of 13.60 thousands acres under Major and Medium Irrigation schemes.

The following Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes which are included in the annual Plan for 1970-71 are under various stages of execution.

#### **Major and Medium Irrigation Projects in Progress**

*Improvements to K. C. Canal (From O to 74/O and 74/6 to 190/O Kurnool District).*—The existing major distributary system after M. 74 was not in proper condition due to inadequate maintenance since a long period and required remodelling. Due to increase in discharge at M. 74 special repairs and improvements to K. C. Canal below M. 74 had to be taken up. They comprise mainly of having new distributary system to serve an ayacut of 3,02,000 acres and remodelling the existing distributary system in Cuddapah and Kurnool districts. The expenditure for the year 1970-71 is Rs. 5.58 lakhs as against the final grant of Rs. 6.80 lakhs. The works connected with the main scheme have been physically completed and full potential has been created. The ayacut irrigated during the year 1970-71 is 2,86,540 acres.

*T. B. P. Low Level Canal, Andhra Pradesh Area (Kurnool District).*—The Tungabhadra right side low level canal is an inter-States canal serving some areas in Mysore State and five taluks of Kurnool, Adoni, Alur, Pathikonda and Dhone in Andhra Pradesh area.

The ayacut contemplated under this system is 1,48,000 acres. Actual irrigation during 1970-71 is 95,134 acres I and II crop. An expenditure of Rs. 1.192 lakhs has been incurred during 1970-71 against the final grant of Rs. 1.49 lakhs.

*T. B. P. H. L. C. Stage I (Anantapur District).*—This is a joint scheme between Mysore and Andhra Pradesh Governments being executed partly by T. B. P. Board and partly by Andhra Pradesh P.W.D. It envisages to draw 50 T. Mcft. of Tungabhadra waters for irrigating a total extent of 3,88,000 acres comprising of 2,51,400 acres in Andhra

Pradesh area and 1,36,000 acres in Mysore area. The cost as well as the benefits are to be shared by the two states in the ratio of 65 : 35.

On account of the paucity of funds the scheme was split up into two stages providing benefits in two equal halves. Stage I of the scheme has already been completed. The expenditure incurred on ayacut roads during 1970-71 is Rs. 4.53 lakhs and the amount incurred since inception is Rs. 24.02 lakhs.

*T. B. P. H. L. C. Scheme Stage II (Anantapur and Cuddapah Districts).—*The 2nd stage of the scheme, so far as it relates to Andhra Pradesh area, estimated to cost Rs. 915 lakhs has been administratively approved by Government of Andhra Pradesh in G. O. Ms. No. 1777, dated 13th January, 1967.

Details of Stage II of the scheme together with their progress during 1970-71 are as follows :

An expenditure of Rs. 263 lakhs has been incurred upto end of 1970-71.

*Widening and lining the High Level Main Canal.*—Out of the total length of 42 1/2 miles to be lined, a length of 12 1/2 miles was completed at the end of March, 1971.

*Guntakal Branch Canal.*—This takes off from M. 116/5.330 of Main canal and irrigates an extent of about 47,957 acres lying in Gooty and Uravakonda taluks of Anantapur district and Alur taluk of Kurnool district. This was taken as a famine relief work during 1966. The canal excavation upto M. 9/2 and distributaries 1 to 5 have been completed and water has been let out to irrigate an ayacut of 6,500 acres.

*Mylavaram Dam across River Pennar.*—The detailed exploratory operation of the dam is completed and the designs of the dam except for the spillway finalised by the C. W. & P. C. The work of forming earthen dam for Ch. 1600 to 2850 is taken up for execution and is in progress.

*Pulivendla Canal Scheme.*—Detailed investigation of the scheme is completed. An estimate for Rs. 298.13 lakhs is submitted to Government for according administrative approval.

An expenditure of Rs. 0.96 lakh was incurred for the investigation work during 1970-71 against the amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh provided.

*Gajuladinne Project.*—The project is situated near Govegondla village in Kurnool district. Administrative approval for Rs. 253.82 lakhs was accorded by the Government of Andhra Pradesh in G. O. Ms. No. 2115, dated 31st December, 1970. Detailed investigation is completed, working estimates for the earth dam except for deep bed portion were prepared. Buildings and approach roads costing Rs. 13.26 lakhs have been constructed.

*Zurreru Project.*—The Zurreru project is a medium irrigation scheme proposed to utilise the waters of Zurreru river by bunding up the stream. The site is situated near Doddanala Hills in Banganapalli sub-taluk

Kurnool district. The scheme consists of an earthen dam with a regulator to dispose of the maximum flood discharge. The proposed irrigation under the scheme is 1,800 acres abi and 500 acres tabi. The revised estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 30.33 lakhs. The scheme has been completed and water let out for irrigation. The expenditure during 1970-71 is Rs. 1.42 lakhs. The ayacut developed during 1970-71 is 1,444.

*Pampa Reservoir Scheme (East Godavari District).*—The scheme envisages the construction of a reservoir across river Pampa near Annaram, Tuni taluk, East Godavari district.

The catchment area of the river upto the dam site is 136.80 sq. miles. The capacity of the reservoir at the F. R. D. 105.00 is 546.00 Mcft. The maximum flood discharge provided for is 45,400 c/s. The proposal consists of the formation of an earth dam to a length of about 1,415 ft. with gated spillway for a length of about 232'-00' in the left flank and a subsidiary earth dam beyond Bishop hill. The revised estimated cost of the project is Rs. 99.31 lakhs and it served as ayacut of 12,000 acres.

The earthen dam, head sluice and spillway regulations have been completed erection of gates hoisting equipment hoist bridge, etc., also completed, the canal as well as the distributary system also completed, except 2 bits which could not be completed for want of land acquisition. Water was allowed into the canals during July 1970, and an extent of 10,100 acres was irrigated. Further development of ayacut can be achieved only after abandoning the 26 tanks whose bed area of 825 acres is contemplated in the proposed ayacut.

The total expenditure upto March, 1971 on the scheme is 8,868 lakhs.

*Thandava Reservoir Scheme (Visakhapatnam District).*—The proposal is to construct a dam across the river Thandava at Gantavari Kothagudem a village in Narsipatnam taluk, Visakhapatnam district.

The catchment area at the dam site is 173 sq. miles and the proposed reservoir impounds 5,940 mcft of water at F.R.L. 385.00. The maximum flood discharge is 75,000 c/s. The project envisages the construction of saddle spillway with 4 vents of 40'x30'. The spillway is proposed in the valley with a suitable approach and tail-end channels in front and rear of spillway to pass the surplus discharge. An earth dam of about 660'-0" is proposed in the river portion at side. The maximum height of the earth dam is 105 ft.

It is now proposed to provide irrigation facilities to an ayacut of about 30,000 acres new wet, besides occasional supplementation to 5,359 acres of tank wet and 2,735 acres of channel wet under the reservoir. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 370.07 lakhs.

The excavation of approach and tail-channels for the spillway in the saddle portion is completed. Construction of head sluice is also completed except erection of shutters. The earthen dam towards right side is raised upto +310 levels. The left canal is tackled upto M. 8/1 and right canal work is not taken up for paucity of funds. The work of construction of sluice is in progress.

*Mehadrigadda Reservoir Project (Visakhapatnam District).*—The Mehadrigedda reservoir scheme was technically sanctioned by C.E for Rs. 251.94 lakhs including direct and indirect charges. The scheme is only a water supply scheme and is intended to supply 7 million gallons of water per day for industries around Visakhapatnam by forming reservoir across Mehadrigedda at Kouparapalem. The work of earthen dam has been started. Construction of quarters for the staff and other buildings are completed and the workshop shed is in progress.

The total expenditure on work till March, 1971 is Rs. 42,11,872.

*Varaha Reservoir Scheme (Kalyanapuloya Reservoir), Visakhapatnam District.*—The scheme envisages the formation of a reservoir across the river Sarpa a tributary of river Varaha with a storage capacity of 463 Mcft. at +460 F.R.L. The proposals consist of an earthen dam for a total length of 4200' T.D.L. at +472.50 and a gated spillway 240' long with 5 vents of 40'-6' with crest at 454.00 to pass a designed flood discharge of 18,480 C/s. located from L.S. 3,168, to 3,380 in the river bed and founded on solid rock. Crest gates of 6' high will be installed to store water upto 460.00 level. The channel takes off from the head sluice located at L.S. 880' and originally contemplated to irrigate an ayacut of 6,106 acres, if it is proposed to increase the ayacut to 8,060 acres *i.e.*, 2,876 acres wet and 5,181 acres dry.

The earth dam is in progress. The spillway regulator is in progress. The canal upto Miles 8/1/0 including distributary system is in progress. Head sluice was completed and water was allowed in the canal during July, 1970 for irrigating an ayacut of 2,766 acres and an extent of 1,534 acres was actually irrigated.

The expenditure incurred since inception of the scheme to end of March, 1971 is Rs. 98.12 lakhs (expenditure during the year 7.05 lakhs).

*Vottigedda Reservoir (Srikakulam District).*—Estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 135.68 lakhs.

The proposal is to construct a dam across the river Vottigedda a tributary of Nagavalli. The location of the dam site is near Ravala village, Parvatipuram taluk, Srikakulam district.

The proposed reservoir impounds 860 Mcft. of water at 399.90 F.R.L. The maximum flood discharge provided is 53,240 c/s. The project envisages the construction of gated spillway with 4 vents 6" size 40'-0" × 20'-0" to pass the flood discharge located between L.S. 4100 to 4290 in the river bed founded on rock with dam on both sides of spillway section. The length of the earth dam is 350 ft. inclusive of left side saddle. The scheme estimated to cost Rs. 135.68 lakhs will serve an ayacut of 16,670 acres in the final.

The earthen dam on right and left side is taken up departmentally. About 4,000 units of earth works is still to be done. The work of regulator and head sluice are in progress.

The up-to-date expenditure on the scheme till the end of March, 1971 is Rs. 116.50 lakhs.

*Kanupur Canal Scheme (Nellore District).*—In the first stage of the scheme it is proposed to excavate a channel from the right flank of the river Pennar just above Sangam anicut with a capacity of 1,400 cusecs. The length of the main canal proposed is 24M-2F. It is intended to divert the flood flows of the Pennar river into 80 tanks situated on the right flank of the river Pennar in Atmakur, Rapur and Nellore taluks of Nellore district. This contemplates stabilisation of the registered ayacut of 10,350 acres under Government tanks and 6,685 acres under Ex-Zamindari tanks. The above ayacut of 17,035 acres under this canal will be served by the Pennar flows till such time when Krishna waters through Nagarjunasagar Project right bank canal will be available to take care of this ayacut. At the ultimate stage this project is to serve an ayacut of 78,000 acres in the above drought affected areas of Nellore district. Originally the Government of Andhra Pradesh have sanctioned this estimate vide G. O. Ms. No. 1973, dated 22nd September, 1962 for an amount of Rs. 69.59 lakhs including direct and indirect charges. The work on this project was started in 9/61 and suspended during the period 4/63 to 6/64. The work is again resumed from 7/64.

Expenditure to the end of March, 1971 on this scheme is Rs. 134.629 lakhs.

*Torrigeedda Pumping Scheme (Godavari River) (East Godavari District).*—The project envisages providing irrigation facilities to the lands in Torrigeedda region by pumping water from Godavari river. The pumping installation will have three vertical spindle deep well pumps of 740 H.P. and capacity of 37,500 G.P.M. each keeping one as stand-by. The main canal takes off from the pump house and runs two miles and branches off into two channels right side channel and left side channel with length of 12 miles and 18 miles 4 furlongs respectively and both will empty into Torrigeedda.

The scheme is physically completed except a few minor works fixing of field pipes in masonry. The expenditure on the scheme during the year 1970-71 is Rs. 1.86 lakhs. Total expenditure on the scheme to end of March, 1971, is Rs. 67.35 lakhs.

*Pincha Reservoir Project.*—The proposal contemplates formation of a reservoir by constructing an earth dam across the river Pincha near Palakalagunta about 3 furlongs south of Dasarapalli a hamlet of Mudum-pad village in Rayachoti taluk of Cuddapah district.

The combined catchment area of the river upto the dam site is 650 sq. miles and the reservoir impounds 389 Mcft. of water at F.R.L. + 1000.00. The maximum flood discharge considered is 57,000 c/s. The project envisages the construction of a regulator of 3 spans of 40' × 15' with two scour vents of 20' × 10' at the left flank with masonry non-over-flow section to the left of the regulator and earth dam on the right flank. Additional surplus arrangements to dispose of 4,000 c/s with a head of 3'-0" (M.F.L. being 1003.00) is also proposed on the right flank.

The ayacut proposed under the project is 3,888 acres. The work on the project was physically completed and the water was let out in the year 1959. The ayacut developed so far is 3,790 acres.



*Excavation of Supply Channel from Paleru to Bitragunta, Nellore District.*—The scheme envisages construction of masonry anicut across Paleru river near Jillelimudi, 6 miles north of Kandukur and to excavate a supply channel on the right side for a length of 13 miles for supplementing Bitragunta tanks and 4 tanks below. The scheme was physically completed and full potential created. The ayacut so far developed under the scheme is 5,300 acres.

*Upper Pennar Project.*—As per the original proposals the project comprises of dam across river Pennar in Anantapur district. In the course of execution, the scheme has undergone certain changes. The central section of the dam has been revised to that of a regulator. As per the original proposals the F.R.L. was + 1758.50 with an effective capacity of 1,500 Mcft. with 1-1/3 fillings. The capacity of the reservoir was increased to 2,000 Mcft. by constructing a regulator for irrigating an ultimate ayacut of 9,700 acres. The work was completed and completion report rendered to Accountant General.

*Bhairavanitippa Project.*—The project envisaged construction of an earthen dam about 1 1/2 miles long at Bhairavanitippa in Anantapur district to impound flood waters upto the minimum gross capacity of 2,630 Mcft./as F.R.L. and M.W.L. 1,655 giving a lake of 2,310 Mcft. One main canal of length 15.4 miles with a carrying capacity of 181 c/s. irrigating an ayacut of 8,240 acres takes off from the left flank. Another canal with a carrying capacity of 83 c/s. running for a length of about 9 miles to benefit 3,760 acres takes off from the right flank. The total area submerged in the foreshore area is 4,995 acres, and out of this 3,095 acres are in Mysore State. The project was inaugurated on 28th December, 1951 and completed in all respects by 30th November, 1961.

The total ayacut brought under cultivation during 1st and 2nd crop of 1970-71 is 1,358 acres of localised ayacut.

*Kaddam Dam (Adilabad District).*—The Kaddam Project has been proposed to utilise the waters of Kaddam stream to irrigate an ayacut of 67,000 acres Abi and 20,000 Tabi. It consists of a gravity dam and composite dam, spillway and canal 48 miles long. The scheme was originally sanctioned by the Hyderabad Government for 441.00 lakhs and the works completed. But in 1958 due to unprecedented floods the composite dam was breached and the restoration work was taken up. The total revised cost of the scheme is about Rs. 798.495 lakhs. The restoration works have been almost completed. Full potential has been created for 60,220.05 acres and the development of ayacut is 28,854.16 acres. Every effort is being taken to utilise the full potential created by arranging the loan assistance to ayacut dams.

The works now being attended during the year are rectification of hoist arrangements of the new flood gates on the left flank, and right flank, pretensioning wire rope arrangements and strengthening the web splice of old gates erection of midget power plant, construction of R.T. Channel and its four distributaries, etc. The expenditure on the project during the year 1970-71 is Rs. 3.91 lakhs and total expenditure is Rs. 783.00 lakhs.

*Swarna Project (Adilabad District).*—Swarna Project is proposed across River Swarna near Jowli village, which is approachable from Nirmal in Hyderabad-Nagpur Road. The catchment area at the site is

112 sq. miles all free and the 75% dependable yield is 2,137 mcft. 40' x 22' radial gates are proposed to discharge 80,000 c/s with crest level at 1152.00 with F.R.L. and M.W.L. at plus 1174.00. Earth dam is proposed on both flanks adjacent to the spillway. It can irrigate an ayacut of 6,500 acres Abi, and 500 acres garden crop, and 2,130 acres Tabi after completion. The anticipated cost of the scheme is 115.61 lakhs. The works of this project including remodelling works of Jowlnalo are in progress.

*Ogee Spillway.*—Excavation of foundations is completed for a quantity of 40,978 cum. against the total work of 45,903 cum. and masonry work done upto 71 is 14,269 cum. as against the total of 24,881 cum.

Besides the above achievement, buildings, approach road have been completed and rehabilitation works are in progress.

The revised cost of the scheme is 152.94 lakhs. The total expenditure incurred during the year 1970-71 is Rs. 13,57,994 and the expenditure since inception till end of March, 1971 is Rs. 73.64 lakhs.

*Nallavagu Project.*—The project utilises the waters of Nallavagu, a tributary of Manjira river. The site for the proposed reservoir lies near Sultanabad, Narayankhed taluk, Medak district. The scheme envisages the construction of 6,350 ft. long earthen dam of about 48.5' maximum height, in the river bed with H.C. weir of 1,121 ft. long to surplus a flood of 40,100 c/s. with 4.5 ft. of head in left flank. The irrigation proposed in 5,900 acres. The estimate was sanctioned for Rs. 40.44 lakhs. The anticipated cost of the project is Rs. 74.20 lakhs.

The head-works are completed by end of June, 1968 and canal works are completed at an estimated cost of Rs. 74.20 lakhs and water let out for irrigation.

*Kotepally Vagu Project (Vikarabad taluk, Hyderabad district).*—The Kotepallivagu project is proposed to utilise the waters of Kotepalli which is a sub-tributary of river Bhima a tributary of river Krishna. The site of the dam is located about 2 miles south of Kotepalli village, Vikarabad taluk, Hyderabad district. The scheme envisages the construction of an earthen dam of 5,675 ft. length in the main gorge portion and a surplus weir 1280' length in the left flank to dispose of 5,120 c/s. Two irrigation channels are proposed one on each flank to irrigate 9,975 acres and may be increased to 11,000 acres. The anticipated revised estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 105.40 lakhs, including direct and indirect charges and is awaiting the approval of the Government.

The head-works have been completed in June, 1957. The canal work is in progress. Potential has been created for irrigating an ayacut of 2,800 acres. The expenditure incurred on maintenance during the year is Rs. 31,000.

*Lankasagar Project.*—The project is located near Rajagudem village in Madhira taluk, Khammam district about 4 1/2 miles south of Lankapalli, I. B. situated at M. 164/0 on the Hyderabad-Rajahmundry Road, across Kattaleru a tributary of Munneru river in the Krishna basin.

The scheme is to form an earthen dam of about 40' maximum height in the river bed with F. R. L. of 384.00 and M. W. L. of 390.55,

with uncontrolled spillway of 480 ft. in length to dispose of a flood of 30,000 c/s. The irrigation channels one on each flank are proposed to irrigate 5,100 acres. The revised cost of scheme is estimated at Rs. 80.15 lakhs and it is under the consideration of the Government for sanction.

The project has been completed in all respects. The irrigation canals have also been completed. The water is being let out since 1968 and full potential of 5,100 acres is created during the year under report. The ayacut developed so far is 2,435 acres.

The expenditure during the year is Rs. 8.25 lakhs and total expenditure on the scheme to end of March, 1971 is Rs. 63.72 lakhs.

*Lakhnapur Project, Pargi taluq, Hyderabad district.*—Lakhnapur project is a Medium Irrigation scheme across Pargirala stream in Hyderabad near Lakhnapur village, Pargi taluq.

It consists of earthen dam and H. C. weir to dispose a flood of 10,000 c/s and two irrigation channels to benefit an ayacut of 2,000 acres of Abi and 500 acres Tabi.

The scheme has been completed. The revised estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 47.56 lakhs.

*Rajolibanda Diversion Scheme.*—This scheme comprises of an anicut across the Tungabhadra river at Rajolibanda village about 80 miles downstream of Tungabhadra dam. A canal 89 miles long takes off from the left flank. Estimate for the whole scheme was sanctioned for Rs. 162.86 lakhs by Hyderabad Government. After States Reorganisation, the anicut and the 1st 26.62 miles of the main canal have gone to Mysore State and the canals from M. 26.42 to mile 89 traversing in Mahaboobnagar district has come to Andhra Pradesh State.

The sanction of revised estimate for Rs. 383 lakhs towards the cost of main canal from M. 26.42 to M. 89 (tail-end) and the distributary system is under consideration of Government.

The ayacut fixed under this scheme is 88,000 acres. All the works on main canal, distributaries, sub-distributaries are completed. Works for few field channels are in progress. Potential has been created for 86,593.32 acres in 1969-70 and in 1970-71 additional potential is 815 acres.

*Musi Project (Nalgonda District).*—The Musi Project is a Major Irrigation scheme across the river Musi, a tributary of Krishna river. The site for the reservoir is located about 6 miles to the north of Tekmatla bridge on Hyderabad Masulipatnam National Highway in Nalgonda district. The scheme consists of a regulator in the bed of the river to dispose of the maximum flood discharge of 4.00 lakh c/s with earthen bunds on either flank. By means of two irrigation channels one on each flank, it is proposed to irrigate 38,000 acres Abi and 3,800 acres Tabi. The revised cost of the scheme is Rs. 400 lakhs including lining of the canals which is yet to be finalised.

The scheme has been physically completed. Full potential has already been created. So far an ayacut of 36,412 acres has been localised

under the project. An amount of 2,008 lakhs was spent for the maintenance of the project during the year 1970-71 and the area irrigated is 35,557 acres.

*Vamsadhara Project (Srikakulam district).*—The Vamsadhara project is proposed to be constructed in two stages. The first stage envisages construction of barrage across Vamsadhara at Gotta and excavation of left low level canal at a cost of Rs. 864.00 lakhs to irrigate about 1,48,300 acres. The barrage consists of 22 spans of 60' with 15 lift gates and 2 Nos. of scoring sluices of 40 span. The barrage is designed to carry a road on top. The barrage is designed to discharge a maximum flood discharge of 2.9 lakhs cusecs. The estimate has been sent to Central Water and Power Commission on 20th January, 1970. The Planning Commission in their letter II-2 (18)/71 (I & P), dated 22-4-1972 have conveyed their acceptance the Vamsadhara Project (Stage II) at an estimated cost of Rs. 877.64 lakhs.

The second stage consists of—

- I. Barrage Neradi across the river with a right side high level flood flow canal with a direct ayacut of 20,000 acres.
- II. Reservoir across a minor valley of Vamsadhara basin near Hiramandalam village to store flood water of Vamsadhara river to irrigate an ayacut of 1,06,000 acres under Hiramandalam canal.
- III. Link canal between Hiramandalam reservoir and Gotta barrage to regulate the supplies to the ayacut under the Gotta canal.

The investigation of the second stage of the project is in progress. Block levelling operation of the ayacut under Gotta Left Canal, Hiramandalam and Neradi Canals are in progress.

During the year 1970-71 an amount of Rs. 50 lakhs was allotted and an amount of Rs. 50.21 lakhs was spent actually.

The scheme is targeted for completion in 5 years. The scheme after completion will stabilise an old ayacut of 98,494 acres and create a new potential from ayacut of 49,734 acres.

*Godavari Barrage Scheme (East Godavari district).*—The existing anicuts across the Godavari near Dowlaishwaram constructed by Arthur Cotton are over 110 years old and cannot be depended for long to provide, a stable supply of irrigation water to the one million acres of land under its command. The construction of a barrage just upstream of the existing anicuts has been recommended. The proposed barrage is to be built across four branches *viz.*, Dowlaishwaram, Ralli, Meddur and Vizewaram, connecting up the islands.

The proposed barrage will help not only stabilisation of irrigation supplies for the existing ayacut under the Godavari delta system but would also provide irrigation facilities for a new area of 25,900 acres. The design of the barrage has been so formulated as to enable best use of the existing anicut. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 26.59 crores. The whole barrage requires seven working seasons for completion *i.e.*, 7 years.

The cumulative expenditure on the project incurred upto March 1971 is Rs. 75.03 lakhs against the budget allotment of Rs. 77.00 lakhs.

*Bahuda Reservoir Scheme (Chittoor distict).*—The proposal contemplates the construction of a reservoir across Bahuda river to impound gross capacity of 398 Mcft. at F.R.L. 2015 and 2 pick-up anicuts are also proposed below the reservoir. Irrigation is proposed to be carried out by letting out water into the river to be picked up lower down by the pick-up anicut and partly by the channels taking off at flanks. This serves a ayacut of 2,880 acres. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 41.00 lakhs for direct charges and Rs. 44.83 lakhs including direct and indirect charges.

The formation bund is nearing completion except river portion. Construction of regulators and sluices has been completed except fixing up of shutters. Excavation of right side channel is nearing completion. The channel work on left side is also nearing completion. Construction of pick-up anicuts has been completed.

The total expenditure on this scheme to end of March, 1971 is Rs. 36.44 lakhs.

*Guntur Channel Scheme (Guntur district).*—This is not a new scheme but forms part of Krishna Barrage scheme which was completed in the year 1957. The scheme envisages excavation of a high level canal taking off from the right flank just upstream of Prakasam Barrage to irrigate an extent of 27,000 acres of Guntur taluk of Guntur district.

The present estimated cost of the scheme is about Rs. 170 lakhs. The expenditure on this project upto end of March, 1971 is Rs. 15,32,534 lakhs.

*Gandipalem Reservoir Scheme.*—The proposal is to construct a dam across the river Pillaparu in Udayagiri taluk of Nellore district. The proposed site is about 1 1/2 miles south-west of Gandipalem village and is about 15 miles in the interior lying west of Pamur on the Pamuru-Dattluru road.

The catchment area at the dam site is 190 sq. miles and the proposed reservoir impounds 2.09 mcft. of water at F.R.L. 490.00. The maximum flood discharge provided is 65,000 c/s. The project envisages the construction of chute spillway for a length of 240'-0" with an average height of 24'-0" in the left flank and an earth dam of 919' long the maximum height being 60'-0" in the river portion.

It is proposed to irrigate an ayacut of 10,000 acres of which 270 acres are of precarious wet and 9,730 acres new wet. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 97.00 lakhs including direct and indirect charges.

*Gostani Reservoir Scheme.*—The proposal is to supply 110 lakhs gallons of water per day to Visakhapatnam town and to augment supplies to an existing ayacut of 13,476 acres under the channels above and below the dam site upto Rubbuvani Kattu.

The work is completed. The total expenditure incurred since inception of the project till the end of March, 1971 is Rs. 239.047 lakhs.

*Ramakrishnapuram Anicut raising F. R. L. of Koilsagar Project at Ramanpahad Site Ukachettivagu.*—Koilsagar Project was constructed across Ukachettivagu at Koilkonda village in Atmakur taluk of Mahaboobnagar district. The ayacut proposed under this scheme was for 12,000 acres of Abi and 2,300 acres of Tabi. From the observations of yields of the project, it is seen that some more ayacut can be developed and accordingly present scheme is formulated.

The proposals contemplate raising the F. R. L. of Koilsagar Project by 6'-0" by erecting 60.5' long automatic falling shutters dropping the water in the surplus course for utilisation for the extra ayacut proposed and picking up the water at Ramanpahad site which is about 30 miles downstream of Koilsagar Project site by constructing a pick up weir at this site. It is proposed to serve an additional ayacut of 6,000 acres Abi and 700 acres Tabi.

The revised administrative sanction for the scheme has been accorded for Rs. 95.20 lakhs. The work of anicut portion is in progress.

*Kinnerasani Project.*—The proposal is to construct a reservoir across the Kinnerasani river, a tributary of the Godavari near Kothagudem in two stages.

The scheme costs Rs. 528 lakhs and is taken up as a deposit contributing scheme on behalf of Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board.

The first phase work is completed and water supplied to Kothagudem thermal scheme and 2nd phase is in progress.

The expenditure during 1970-71 was Rs. 15.98 lakhs bringing the total expenditure on the scheme to end of March, 1971 to Rs. 414.53 lakhs.

#### Minor Irrigation Programme (P. W. D.) 1970-71

*Progress of Minor Irrigation Works.*—Against the final grant of Rs. 256.80 lakhs fixed for Minor Irrigation (P. W. D.) during 1970-71, the expenditure incurred to the end of March, 1971 was Rs. 252.62 lakhs.

The total irrigation potential created during 1970-71 is furnished below :

Region	Potential created in acres		
	New	Stabilisation	Total
Andhra	35,156	26,689	61,845
Rayalaseema	1,669	6,718	8,387
Telangana	9,450	17,433	26,883
Total :	46,275	50,840	97,115

*Special Development Scheme for Rayalaseema Region during 1970-71.*—An amount of Rs. 6.11 lakhs has been fixed for minor irrigation works by the Executive Committee of Rayalaseema Development Board during

its meeting held at Hyderabad on 19th February 1971. Against the provision an amount of Rs. 5.36 lakhs has been spent during 1970-71 on 23 Minor Irrigation schemes, 4 in Kurnool district, 6 in Cuddapah district and 13 in Chittoor district.

*Special Development Scheme for Telangana Region 1970-71.*—During 1970-71, 177 new works were taken up besides continuing 213 spill-over works. An amount of Rs. 82.64 lakhs has been provided for the execution of the above schemes against which an amount of Rs. 79.39 has been spent during the year. 85 works have been completed creating new potential of 3,330 acres and stabilising 9,090 acres.

*Special Provision for Backward Areas of Coastal Andhra.*—During 1970-71 an amount of Rs. 15 lakhs for the schemes in Srikakulam district and Rs. 10 lakhs for schemes in Visakhapatnam district has been provided. These were utilised to restore ex-sammai tanks in the two districts. An amount of Rs. 8.13 lakhs in Srikakulam district and Rs. 9.48 lakhs in Visakhapatnam district has been incurred during 1970-71. An area of 6,321 acres has been stabilised in Srikakulam district.

*Rural Works Programme.*—Rural Works Programme, under the financial assistance by the Government of India, has been taken up during 1970-71 in Rayalaseema region and in two taluks of Ongole district and Mahaboobnagar for removing its backwardness and scarcity conditions. The following table will give the number of works taken up under this programme during 1970-71, allotment made and expenditure incurred.

Name of District	No. of works taken up	No. of works completed	Expenditure incurred Rs. in lakhs
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Anantapur	6	..	2.70
Kurnool	20	..	4.80
Cuddapah	76	10	4.16
Chittoor	31	..	4.55
Ongole	9	..	7.20
Mahabubnagar	43	..	4.88
<b>Total :</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>28.29</b>

#### Seasonal Rainfall and Water Supply 1970-71

*Nagavalli and Srikakulam Minor River System.*—The maximum rainfall recorded during the year in Srikakulam was 62.2 mm. at Neradi barrage station on 2nd August, 1970, and the maximum rainfall recorded was 112.3 mm. on 9th October, 1970 at Pulaparathi Raingauge Station in Visakhapatnam district.

*Godavari Delta System.*—The rainfall in September 1970, October 1970 and November 1970 was less than the previous year 1969. The total rainfall during the year 1970-71 as recorded at Dowlaiswaram was

1198.2 mm. The maximum rainfall during the year was 55.9 mm. on 2nd June, 1970 at Dowlaiswaram.

Water-supply during the first crop season was fair and transplantation was done in time. No difficulty has been experienced for supply of water during first and second crop irrigation seasons.

The canals under Godavari Central Delta were opened for irrigation on 19th May 1970 at 6-00 p. m. and canals under Godavari Eastern delta and Western delta on 3rd June 1970 at 6-00 p. m. and on 8th June 1970 at 6-00 a.m. respectively.

*Floods, Breaches and Accidents.*—The Godavari river received its freshes on 10th June, 1970. The maximum flood level recorded over the crest of Dowlaiswaram Anicut was 16.2 feet on 23rd August, 1970 as against 13.1 on 23rd September, 1969.

Due to continuous rains in August, September and October, 1970 and heavy floods in Godavari in August, 1970, many irrigation sources including flood bank were damaged.

The following are the details of flood reports sent to the Accountant General in A. P. F. C. Form No. 20 with particulars of estimates sanctioned.

	Nos.
1. No. of irrigation sources including flood banks, breaches	356
2. No. of flood damage reports in A. P. F. C. form 20 sent to the Accountant General	283
3. No. of estimates sanctioned to restore the irrigation sources with their total cost	207

Cost Rs. 21.16 lakhs.

Almost all the floods and cyclone damage works have been completed.

*Krishna Delta.*—The rainfall during the year was more than that of the previous year, *i. e.*, 1969-70. The maximum rainfall recorded at Vijayawada lock was 55.90 mm. on 28th May, 1970.

The maximum water level recorded over the crest of Prakasam barrage at Vijayawada during the year was 15.10 ft. recorded on 23rd September, 1970 as against 14.70 ft. recorded on 8th August, 1969.

The head sluices of western deltas were opened on 11th June, 1970 and the eastern delta on 12th June, 1970. The river Krishna maintained adequate water level during the year both in first and second crop seasons.

*Pennar River Canal System.*—The rainfall in the year 1970-71 was less than the previous year, *i. e.*, 1969-70. The maximum rainfall recorded during the year at Nellore anicut was 66 mm. on 7th November, 1971.



*Rayalaseema districts.*—The rainfall in the districts during the year was less than previous year *i. e.*, 1969-70. The maximum rainfall during the year was at Suratapalli Raingauge Station, Chittoor district 200 mm. on 21st November, 1970.

*Telangana districts.*—During 1970-71 in this region the rainfall was slightly more than in the last year *i. e.*, 1969-70. The maximum rainfall during the year was 296.40 mm. recorded at Pochampad Project in Nizamabad district on 19th August, 1970.

The water from Nizamsagar reservoir was let out from 21st June 1970 for irrigation. Total quantity of water received during the year 1970-71 at important projects sites are as follows :

1. Tungabhadra Dam	455.73 Tmcft.
2. Prakasam barrage	1999.11 Tmcft.
3. Godavari anicut	4201.64 Tmcft.
4. Nizamsagar Project	229.49 Tmcft.

### **Flood Control Schemes**

Flood control programme forms part of the irrigation section of the State and an amount of Rs. 2.10 crores was provided for flood control, drainage and anti-water logging and anti-sea erosion during the period. The flood problem in this State is mainly confined to the deltaic area in the coastal districts and it is incidental in the upland areas.

The Master Plan for Flood Control in the Godavari, Krishna, Pennar, Kolleru lake, Nagavalli, Vamsadhara, Sarda, Thandava, Varaha, Yeleru, Swarnamukhi, Gundlakamma and Bahuda river basins has been finalised.

There are some urgent flood control schemes to be taken up during the 4th Five-Year Plan in other parts of the State, such as the anti-sea erosion scheme at Visakhapatnam, improvements to drains in the Nizamsagar and K.C. Canal area, formation of flood banks and local marginal protection work along the Godavari, Krishna and coastal rivers.

An amount of about Rs. 3.95 lakhs was spent on flood control scheme (excluding scheme taken up in Krishna and Godavari deltas from drainage cess funds) during the year 1970-71.

*Investigation Programme of various Projects in the State.*—There are two circles *viz.*, the Major and Medium project investigation circle, Guntur and M & M.P.I. (T) Circle, Hyderabad whose functions are the preparation of plans and estimates of Major Medium Irrigation schemes which are included in the Five-Year Plans. In Andhra region two major schemes are taken up for investigation *viz.*, Somasila Project and Vamsadhara Project in addition to 9 medium schemes under investigation.

In Telangana region investigation on 25 medium schemes has been completed for which the estimates have been prepared. One major

scheme Sileru diversion scheme and 8 medium schemes are under investigation.

In addition to above, in Telangana region the department has carried out surveys for the remodelling the distributaries under Nizam-sagar project and gauging have been conducted at 5 sites, on Murrera river, Akheru river, Manjira river, Kaulasnala river, Suddavagu river.

An amount of Rs. 40,65,013 for investigation of Minor Irrigation and Major and Medium schemes in Andhra area and an amount of Rs. 27,23,980 for Minor Irrigation, Major and Medium scheme in Telangana area was spent during the year 1970-71.

*Gauging Wing*—The gauging wing comprises of one Deputy Director of the rank of an Executive Engineer with headquarters at Hyderabad. There are three sub-divisions attached to this wing and they are located at Dowleshwaram, Kurnool and Hyderabad. The Executive Sub-divisions are conducting canal gaugings of major and minor rivers, in Krishna Godavari and Power rivers and observe data for silt and sediment purpose.

The collection of macrological data such as rainfall evaporation loss, humidity, temperature etc., is also being attended by this division. The rainfall data so collected is being sent to the Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics for publishing Rainfall Gazette monthwise for all the district of Andhra Pradesh.

#### **Nagarjunasagar Project**

The following is the total extent to be localised on the Right Bank and on the Left Bank, the extents localised and the balance remained to be localised :

Particulars	Region	Extent
1. Area to be localised	R. B. Canal	11,74,765.19
	L. B. Canal	8,80,000.00
2. Area localised and finalised at G-Team level upto the end of the month	R. B. Canal	11,09,129.65
	L. B. Canal	9,16,976.14
. Balance area to be localised and finalised	R. B. Canal	65,636.14

*Land Acquisition in respect of Nagarjunasagar Project Submergence Area.*—As per the programme of land acquisition for submergence area of Nagarjunasagar Reservoir, furnished by the Public Works Department, 57 villages including hamlets and tandas got submerged under the Nagarjunasagar Reservoir in their entirety.

*Rehabilitation.*—There are 4,824 displaced families affected by the project, from the inception upto the end of 31st March, 1970 (4,758) families were shifted to various rehabilitation centres. During the year 1970 (32) families have been shifted leaving a balance of (34) families.

In addition to the 4,824 displaced families, there are also 268 families whose lands alone have been acquired and submerged under the reservoir but not their houses. The Government accepted for extension of the concessions contemplated under the approved Rehabilitation Policy of the Nagarjunasagar Project including free grant of five acres of dry land to those 268 families, subject to the condition that the families should go and settle at the places shown by the Special Collector, Nagarjunasagar Project. Out of 268 families, 157 families have been shifted to the Rehabilitation Centres and Subsidiary Rehabilitation Centres upto the end of the year under report leaving a balance of 111 families. For rehabilitating all the families (*i. e.*,  $4,824 + 268 = 5,092$ ) 24 Rehabilitation Centres (8 in Guntur district and 16 in Nalgonda district) have been opened in the forest areas after disreservation of the Forest Blocks, providing necessary civil works such as drinking water wells, approach roads to centres, internal roads, schools, chavadics and temples in the rehabilitation centres as per the approved rehabilitation policy.

*Land Acquisition.*—During the early period of the year under report six Land Acquisition Units on the Right Bank, 7 Land Acquisition Units on the Left Bank were functioning to acquire the lands required for Nagarjunasagar canals, including ayacut roads.

The following is the brief account of the work-load and work turned out by the Land Acquisition Staff in acquisition of lands for Main Canal, Branches and Distributaries, Field Channels, other works and drains during 1970-71.

Item	R. B. Canal	L. B. Canal	Total
	Ac.	Ac.	Ac.
1. Arrear work of 1969-70	9,201	5,984	15,185
2. Requisitions received during 1970-71	522	3,654	4,176
3. Total work-load	9,723	9,638	19,361
4. Progress of handing over possession of lands from 1-4-1970 to 31-3-1971	580	1,084	1,664
5. DN and DD submitted	1,203	3,012	4,215
6. Sub-division work completed	2,336	2,798	5,134
7. Awards passed upto 31-3-1971	3,013	2,645	5,658

*Ayacut Roads.*—The work relating to requisitions for acquisition of land for laying ayacut roads has been transferred from the Chief Engineer, Roads and Buildings to the Chief Engineer, Nagarjunasagar Canals, Vijayapuri North. The following is the brief account of work-load and work turned out by the Land Acquisition staff in regard to the



GOVERNOR STUDYING THE MAP OF POCHAMPAD PROJECT AREA AT  
PROJECT SITE ON 26TH DECEMBER, 1970

new requisitions received from the Chief Engineer, Nagarjunasagar Canals for the acquisition of lands relating to Ayacut Roads.

Item	Right Bank Canal	Left Bank Canal	Total
	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.
1. Total work-load ( <i>i. e.</i> ) requisitions received upto 31-3-1971	1,528	904	2,432
2. DN and DD submitted	713	410	1,123
3. Sub-division work completed	623	366	989
4. Awards passed from 1-4-1970 to 31-3-1971	32	193	225
5. Advance possession given	..	74	74

#### Pochampad Project

The Pochampad Project for which administrative approval for an amount of Rs. 40.10 crores was accorded envisages the utilisation of 66 TMC., of water to irrigate 5.70 lakh acres (1/3rd area wet and 2/3rd area rabi) under its right flank channel 70 miles long called Godavari South Canal. During the course of detailed investigation of canal and localisation, it was found that the canal had to be extended to 123 miles as the ayacut of 5.70 lakh acres could not be obtained in 70 miles length of the canal.

The Fourth Plan provision for this project is only Rs. 30 crores which is released at a rate of Rs. 6 crores per year. An amount of Rs. 7.72 crores (including 5 lakhs of famine expenditure) was spent during the year 1969-70, out of which Rs. 1 crore came as Central Assistance from Government of India. During the year under report an amount of Rs. 8 crores was spent. This has become possible as in addition to the Rs. 6 crores of Plan allocation Rs. 1 crore Central assistance and Rs. 1 crore assistance from Telangana Regional Committee was received. Due to increase in allocation during the above 2 years the project has made much headway and waters were released during 1970-71 upto mile 22/4 and a potential of 41,000 acres was created.

To increase the progress of the works for realising the benefits of the project early World Bank loan was sought. The scope of this aid is limited to finance a part of the project, whose estimate including expenditure already incurred is Rs. 75.72 crores consisting of the following components of the work.

1. Raising the crest level of the dam spillway to +1045 level and the earth dam to 1096.
2. Completing the Main Canal upto M/71/7 including lining of canal.

3. Creation of potential of 2.5 lakh acres by 6/76 by completing all the distributary system up to mile 71/7.

Though the Plan provision is only Rs. 30 crores for the project, in view of the stipulation of World Bank that not less than Rs. 45 crores should be spent in Fourth Five-Year Plan, the Centre is to provide an assistance of Rs. 9 crores during the Fourth Plan and Rs. 6 crores are earmarked from the Telangana Regional Committee Funds. The expenditure during the first two years of the Fourth Plan, and the requirements of funds for the year 1971-72 are indicated as under :

Item	Fourth Plan provision during 1969-74	Plan Provision during		Programme outlay during
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
(a) Plan provision	3,000	667	599	600
(b) Assistance expected from Telangana Regional Committee	600	..	100	332
(c) Assistance expected from centre	900	100	100	
(d) Expenditure under famine grant provision	..	5	..	..
<b>Total :</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>932</b>

By implementing the above programme, the following irrigation potential is expected to be created under this project :

Si. No.	Year	Gross potential created
		Acres
1.	6/71	41,000
2.	6/72	41,000
3.	6/73	1,24,000
4.	6/74	1,50,000
5.	6/75	2,50,000
6.	6/76	2,50,000

*Physical Progress.*—The progress achieved to end of March, 1971 on dam, canals and distributaries is indicated below :

Sl. No.	Item	Total work load lakh cum.	Progress since inception to 3/71. lakh cum.	per cent work load
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Dam</i>				
1.	Masonry	4.515	3.48	77%
2.	Concrete	1.275	0.30	24%
3.	Earth Dam	93.614	61.63	66%
4.	Rock toe	7.55	3.84	51%
<i>Canals</i>				
<i>Earth work</i>				
(upto miles 51/0 only)		180.60	106.39	57%

The work upto M. 22/0 is completed. Work of excavation is in progress from M. 22/0 to M./48.

*Gross Masonry Works.*—All the masonry works in reach of M. /0/0 to M. 22/4 have been completed except Peddavagu aqueduct. In the reach *i.e.* from M. 22/4 to M. 48/0 the total Nos. of masonry works are 43, out of which 17 works are in progress.

*Distributary Sluices.*—All the sluices upto D/29 (M. 22/4) are completed except D/ 29 of which 75 per cent of works is completed. The sluices beyond M. 22/4 are not taken up.

*Investigation of Main Canal.*—The preliminary investigation surveys have been completed during the year upto mile 88/0 *i.e.*, upto Manair river and detailed investigation up to the mile 82/1 327. The investigation of Main Canal beyond Manair Reservoir is in progress.

*Unit III Branch Canals and Distributaries.*—The work of distributaries was undertaken originally upto mile 22/4 of Main Canal (*i.e.*, upto D/29 for 41,000 acres). All the earth-work on the distributaries has been completed except in D/ 29, where some little works are still left over. The work on D/ 53, branch channel which will irrigate about 64,000 acres is also taken up during the year under report and work on the branch channel and some distributaries upto M. 10/3 was in full swing at the close of the year under report. About 6.93 cum., earth work was also completed. Investigation of distributaries beyond D.29, was in progress during the year under report.

*Field Channels.*—In the first block of 40,000 acres of ayacut available upto M. 22/4, excavation of all the wet channels for 22,746 acres ayacut have been completed. The excavation of ID field channels is in progress.

Thus totally out of 460 kms. length of field channels 350 kms. length of field channels, has been completed. The work beyond M. 22/4 has not been taken up as next block of potential will be created not before 6/73.

*Localisation.*—All localisation work is completed upto Manair river.

*Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation.*—The programme of raising the spillway, detailed programme of land acquisition and rehabilitation of the villages that will get submerged by June, 1976 is drawn. 38 villages require complete rehabilitation and 8 villages require local rehabilitation.

### **Construction of Lower Manair Dam**

Preliminary works on dam were already started and the construction of camp buildings, store-sheds, workshops sheds etc., which were taken up during 1969-70 continued during the year under report. During the year it was decided that the works on Manair Dam be slowed down and suspended in order to divert all the resources to early reaches of canal so that early realisation and potential may be ensured. The expenditure incurred upto March, 1971 on Manair Dam is Rs. 100.42 lakhs.

*Budget.*—Out of total grant was Rs. 800 lakhs (net), the expenditure to end of March, 1971 is Rs. 799.18 lakhs.

### **Nagarjunasagar Dam (Project)**

*Expenditure.*—The expenditure during the year, is Rs. 39.50 lakhs. The expenditure till the end of 31st March, 1971 is Rs. 7,923.12 lakhs.

#### *Progress of Works :*

*Masonry and Concrete for Dam.*—The quantity of concrete done during the year, 1970-71, is 92 Units of 100 cft. (260 cum). The quantity of masonry and concrete done from the commencement of the project is 19,94,574 units of 100 eft. (56,47,996 cum.).

*Earth-Work Banking for Left and Right Earth Dams.*—The Earth work banking for the Left and Right Earth Dams was completed during the year 1968-69 itself. The construction of masonry parapet walls on either side of Earth Dams is completed during the year under report. Formation of shellcrete road over earth dams was under progress during the year.

#### *Gates :*

*Diversion Tunnel.*—The intake structure for the E 1.400 Tunnel has been completed, the service gates and hoists for E1.400 tunnel are installed. The supply of water is being regulated through E1.400 Tunnel for the second crop under Krishna Delta. The emergency gates for E1.400 tunnel are programmed, to be erected in position during the year, 1971-72 and 1972-73.

*Right Canal Regulator Gates.*—The service gates are being operated to let out required discharge into Nagarjunasagar Right Canal for irrigation.



*Ghute Service Gates.*—The service gates and hoists are installed in position in Blocks 25 and 51 during, 1968-69 itself. The service gates are being operated to supplement the discharge over spillway for Irrigation under Krishna Delta.

*Penstock Gates.*—The work of installation of penstock gates has been completed. Out of 1,790 tonnes of penstock pipes required to be fabricated and installed for left side penstocks a quantity of 1,373 tonnes has been fabricated out of which a quantity of 1,250 tonnes has been installed in position. The balance work of 417 tonnes is programmed to be completed during 1971-72 and 1972-73.

*Medical and Public Health.*—A fully equipped hospital with a bed strength of 130 *i.e.*, 80 of general wards and 18 of special wards, 12 of isolation wards and 20 of children wards is catering to the medical needs of the Project population. There are two more dispensaries functioning one at Pylon Colony and another at Right Bank. The hospital is administered by one Superintendent of the cadre of Civil Surgeon with the assistance of 9 Civil Assistant Surgeons. Besides this, one Family Planning Clinic is also functioning here with the assistance of one Lady Medical Officer.

A Public Health Unit headed by one Health Officer assisted by Health Inspectors with necessary auxiliary staff continued to function at dam-site for controlling the epidemics and maintenance of proper sanitation in the colonies.

*Education Facilities.*—Out of two high schools functioning at dam-site, one high school at Hill-Colony has recently been upgraded to Junior College and another high school is functioning at Right Bank. There is one middle school functioning at Pylon Colony. Out of five elementary schools running at Dam-site, one school has been recently upgraded to upper primary school. Government Training College which was started during the previous academic year is also catering to the needs of several high schools and junior colleges, located in the vicinity of Dam-site.

Besides there is one recognised private school *viz.*, St. Joseph's High School (English and Telugu Media) is functioning.

*Power Supply.*—Regular maintenance of power supply and telephone lines are being attended to besides other normal routine works.

*Labour Welfare.*—The labour engaged on works during the year, 1970-71, is in the order of 1100 to 1600.

*Epidemics.*—Intensive inoculation operation and other preventive measures are a regular feature in the Project.

*Fire Fighting Unit.*—A Fire Fighting Unit with the necessary fire fighting equipment has been functioning under the control of a Fire Station Officer and auxiliary staff.

### **Nagarjunasagar Right Canal**

*Programme of Works and Utilisation of Irrigation Potential.*—All works necessary for letting down water in the 1st 57 miles of Main Canal

with Branches and Distributaries in Blocks 1 to 10 and part of Block No. 11 to cover an ayacut of 7.15 lakh acres was completed by 31-3-1971. Irrigation potential was created during 1970-71 for 38,000 acres, as per programme water was released into Nagarjunasagar Right Canal on 20-6-1970 and the canals were closed on 20-4-1971.

*Localisation.*—The area localised under Nagarjunasagar Right Canal is 11,09,129 acres as per Special Collector's Report. Out of the area of 65,000 acres yet to be localised, 32,000 acres represent the shortage of ayacut under Pedanandipadu Channel Scheme due to elimination as good tobacco growing area and the balance 33,000 acres represents the shortage in various blocks. Thus an area of 65,000 acres has yet to be localised under Nagarjunasagar Right Canals and this area yet to be localised has to be finalised.

*Land Acquisition.*—The cumulative area handed over to P.W.D. by Revenue authorities to end of 3/71 is as follows as per the Special Collector's Report.

Main canal	10,052 Acre
Branches and Distributaries	20,556 Acres.
Field Channels	6,588 Acres.
Other Works	446 Acres.
Total :	<hr/> 37,642 Acres. <hr/>

*Field Channel.*—A total length of 9284.80 kms. (*i.e.* 5,803 miles) of field channels in respect of Nagarjunasagar Right Canals Unit is excavated to end of March, 1971. Out of this, a length of 7601.6 kms. (*i.e.* 4,751 miles) have been handed over to the Revenue Department.

*Budget and Expenditure.*—The grant allotted for the year under report for Nagarjunasagar Right Canals Unit was Rs. 445.50 lakhs. The grant was spent in full during the year. The cumulative expenditure to end of March, 1971 from the inception of the project comes to Rs. 4772.58 lakhs in respect of Nagarjunasagar Right Canals Unit.

### **Nagarjunasagar Left Canal**

*Progress of Works and Utilisation of Irrigation Potential.*—All works necessary for letting down water in the first 72/0 miles of main canal with branches and distributaries in Blocks 1 to 12 and part of 13 have been completed and an irrigation potential of 2.51 lakh acres has been created to end of 31-3-1971. Irrigation potential was created during 1970-71 for 21,000 acres as per programme. Water was released in January, 1970 upto mile 72/0.

*Localisation.*—The total area localised to end of the year is 9,16,976.74 lakh acres at the Gazetted team level. But the area localised and finalised by the Special Collector is only 8.28 lakh acres. Localisation has not been done during the year.

*Land Acquisition.*—The cumulative area of land acquired (possession handed over to P.W.D.) to the end of 3/71 on Main Canal is 12,506 acres and on branches and distributaries field channels ayacut roads and other works 11,076 acres in Nagarjunasagar Left Canals Unit.

*Budget and Expenditure.*—The final allotment for the year 1970-71 for Nagarjunasagar Left Canals is Rs. 535.00 lakhs. The amount was spent in full. The cumulative expenditure to end of 3/71 from the inception of the project comes to Rs. 4,130.45 lakhs in respect of Nagarjunasagar Left Canals Unit.

*Srisaïlam Hydro Electric Project.*—The Srisaïlam Project is a Hydro-Electric Project.

The construction work of Srisaïlam Project was in progress during the year under report.

*Main Dam.*—Construction of dam in masonry/concrete in blocks 7 to 10 and the deep river portion was in progress. During the year, 21,122 units (21,122 lakhs cft.) of masonry/concrete construction was done. The total quantity of masonry/concrete done, from the commencement of the work to end of March, 1971 was 34.39 lakhs cft.

Drilling and grouting of low pressure 'B' grout holes in dam foundations, was also in progress during the period under report.

*Bridge across Krishna River.*—Construction of a bridge across Krishna river near Srisaïlam Dam site was in progress during the year. Concreting work, casting of cantilevers and beams was in progress for the piers 1 to 11. The bridge work is expected to be completed during 1971-72.

*Foreign Exchange.*—Foreign exchange worth Rs. 0.01 lakh was released to this project during the year 1970-71, bringing the total foreign exchange released to end of 1970-71 to Rs. 89.55 lakhs.

*Budget Accounts.*—The budget estimate for 1970-71 was Rs. 350 lakhs. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 350.00 lakhs for civil works. The cumulative expenditure from the commencement of the project to end of March, 1971 is Rs. 2,908.96 lakhs for civil works.

### **The Krishna-Godavari Delta Drainage Scheme**

The fertile Krishna and Godavari Deltas and adjoining upland area of Andhra Pradesh are frequently subjected to floods and drainage congestion and consequent submersion of vast areas of land causing considerable damage to crops, disruption of important Road and Railways Communications and other public utilities in the five coastal districts of Ongole, Guntur, Krishna, West Godavari and East Godavari. The value of average annual flood loss in the region is estimated at about Rs. 10 crores. In order to avert this recurring loss a project report for Rs. 10.66 crores (1st phase) was prepared by Government based on the Recommendations of the Mitra Committee appointed by the Government of India, and submitted to the Government of India for sanction. The Government of India and Planning Commission have given technical

clearance to the project, at an estimated cost of Rs. 13.39 crores as indicated below :

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	[Rs. in lakhs Estimated cost
1.	Improvements to Upputeru for discharging capacity of 15,000 cusecs	426.00
2.	Flood detention reservoir across Thammileru River	270.00
3.	Improvements to drains in Krishna and Godavari Delta system	617.00
4.	Extension of existing Romperu cut near Vetapalem to join Bay of Bengal	15.00
5.	Widening of Biccavolu drain from M 12/3 to M 14/2	11.00
		1,339.00

The following schemes have also been approved by the State Government:

1.	Raising and strengthening of Budameru flood banks from Eluru canal crossing to Kolleru lake (M. 0/0 to 32/0)	25.3
2.	Excavation of Romperu straight cut near Epurupalem	71.57
		96.87

As the financial resources of the State Government were found inadequate to meet the cost of execution of Flood Control and Drainage Schemes recommended by the Mitra Committee which was estimated to be of the order of Rs. 29 crores, the State Government in consultation with the M.L.As. and M.Ps. and Chairman, Zilla Parishads of both the Delta areas, enacted "The Krishna and Godavari Delta Area Drainage Cess Act 1968", for the levy of the drainage cess ranging from Rs. 10 to 20 per acre per annum for a period of six years to meet the cost of the drainage schemes. The Drainage Cess Act was brought into effect from 20th December, 1968 by Government notification.

The execution of the drainage schemes was taken up in March, 1969 by the formation of one Special Drainage Circle at Eluru. The heavy cyclones and unprecedented damages of May, 1969 highlighted the urgent need for expeditious completion of the drainage schemes and for this purpose the Government of India sanctioned a loan assistance of Rs. 3.00 crores for expeditious completion of the drainage scheme for the year 1969-70. The schemes were taken up in full swing and the entire loan assistance was spent in full by March, 1970.

Consequent on the repeated cyclones and flood damages of May, 1969 and October/November, 1969 the collection of the drainage cess was postponed by the Government. In order to meet the cost of the drainage schemes the State Government allotted a grant of Rs. 5.00 crores initially for 1970-71 and subsequently allotted additional grant of Rs. 75.00 lakhs bringing the total grant to Rs. 575.00 lakhs for the year 1970-71 which was fully utilised.

### **Engineering Research Laboratories**

The primary functions of this organisation are :

1. To test the behaviour, accuracy and soundness of the designs of engineering structures worked out or constructed by the Public Works and other Departments and suggest modifications, wherever necessary, based on experimental studies.
2. Scientific testing of Engineering Materials including water to determine their suitability for Engineering Structures and other relevant utilisation.
3. Hydrological studies of the basins of the various projects to determine run off, yields and flood intensities for the rational design of the projects of various magnitude and structure.
4. To determine, by experimental investigations and scientific testing of the materials, the causes that have led to the failure of structures like causeways, bridges and buildings and regulators, weirs and masonry and earthen dams etc. to enable them to be reconstructed without risk of future failures, taking all site conditions and ruling factors into consideration.
5. Basic and Fundamental Research Works sponsored by the Central Board of Irrigation and Power.

The head of the office is the Director who is assisted by a Deputy Director.

The following six different laboratories each under a Research Officer functioned during the year.

1. Hydraulic Laboratory I Maths and C & T Section.
2. Hydraulic Laboratory II.
3. Engineering Materials Laboratory.
4. Soil Mechanics Laboratory I.
5. Soil Mechanics Laboratory II.
6. Physics and Chemistry Laboratory.

### **Budget and Expenditure**

The budget provision for the year under report as finally modified for the non-Plan, State Plan, Basic and Fundamental Research was (1) Rs. 1.8 lakhs, (2) Rs. 6,35,700 (3) Rs. 55,000 respectively against which the expenditure incurred was Rs. 1,61,538, Rs. 6,01,880 and Rs. 59,490.

### Equipment

A provision of Rs. 1,32,000 was made during the year for purchase of equipment and the actual expenditure booked was Rs. 94,038.

### Research Works

*Applied Research.*—The investigation on routine and specific major problems referred to the six Research Laboratories of the Department by various departments of the State, Central and private firms have been attended to during the year. The number of problems received in different laboratories and number completed during the year under report is given below :

Number of problems brought forward from 1969-70	107
Number of problems referred during 1970-71	587
Number of problems completed during the year 1970-71	569
Number of problems carried over to next year 1971-72	125

### Electricity Department

The following works are under the control of the Government :

1. Operation, maintenance and other related matters of (i) Machkund, (ii) T. B. Dam, (iii) Hampi Hydro-Power Stations and Construction of Upper Sileru Hydro-Electric Scheme.
2. Investigation of new schemes.
3. Planning.
4. Balimela Dam Project.

The energy from the above Hydro Stations is being sold to the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board.

### Power Position

The installed capacity in the State at the end of the year under report after allowing for requirements is 605.40 MW. No additional generating capacity could be added during the year. The peak-load on the State Power Grid rose to 562.1 M.W., during the year as against 525.2 M.W. during the previous year *i.e.*, 1969-70.

The power sector was allotted an amount of Rs. 3,302.00 lakhs originally for both Government and Board works for the period under report. The revised Plan provision is Rs. 2,920.00 lakhs and the provisional expenditure is Rs. 3,256.42 lakhs (excluding Srisailem Project).

### Generating Stations

*Machkund Hydro Station.*—This is the 16th year of operation for this station. The installed capacity of this station is 114.75 M.W., consisting 3 × 21.25 M.W., and × 317 M.W., sets. The Machkund Hydro-Electric Scheme is a joint venture of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa Governments sharing the power in the ratio of 70 : 30.

The total generation during the year is 809.70 MW. Andhra Pradesh utilised 514.28 M. W. The peak-load of Andhra feeder was 118 M. W.

*Tungabhadra and Hampi Power Stations.*—These stations are jointly owned by Andhra Pradesh and Mysore Governments sharing the power in the ratio 80 : 20. The installed capacities of Dam and Hampi Power House are  $4 \times 9$  M. W. each.

The total generation of both the power houses during the year is 318.67 M. W. Andhra Pradesh utilised 383.39 M. W. (including import from Sharavathi Power House in Mysore). The peak-load on Andhra Pradesh site is 146 M.W.

### **New Schemes under Execution**

*Upper Sileru Hydro-Electric Scheme.*—During the year under report the crest gates on Guntawada weir were installed. A proposal was sent to the Planning Commission for the erection of 3rd unit at Upper Sileru at a cost of 414 lakhs and the clearance was awaited at the end of the year under report.

*Balimela Hydro-Electric Scheme.*—The Andhra Pradesh Power House at Balimela envisages power generation utilising about 2,100 cusecs of water let out from Balimela reservoir as a share of Andhra Pradesh Government.  $2 \times 30$  M.W., units are proposed to be installed in this power house. The cost of the Balimela Dam is shared equally by Orissa and Andhra Pradesh Governments. However, the share of Andhra Pradesh Government is limited to Rs. 12 crores as per inter-State agreement. Preparation of preliminary project report work was attended during the year under report.

### **Investigation of new Schemes**

The details of investigation work on various schemes are given below:

*Nagarjunasagar Pumped Storage Schemes.*—This scheme envisages generation of power of 100 M. W., in Stage-I with the power house located at the foot of the Nagarjunasagar Dam by utilising the average net head of 86 M (282 ft.) available between the F. R. L. of Nagarjunasagar Dam and minimum tail-water level. The Nagarjunasagar Power Station is proposed to be operated as a pumped storage scheme generating peak power with an installation of 2 Nos. of 50 M. W. reversible pump turbine units to ensure a constant contribution of power unaffected by water availability. To conserve water and pump back the water to the reservoir during off-peak hours, a tail-pond will be formed by constructing a low weir across river Krishna below Nagarjunasagar Dam.

The Project report of this scheme was already submitted to the Planning Commission for clearance. The estimated cost of this scheme is Rs. 939 lakhs.

*Pochampad Hydro-Electric Scheme.*—36 M. W. of Hydro power from the South Canal of Pochampad Project now under execution is contemplated under this scheme. The maximum power generation is 36 M.W during October and reduces to 1.57 M.W., in the month of April. This project with 4 units of 9 M.W., each is estimated to cost Rs. 421 lakhs.

*Tungabhadra High Level Canal Hydro-Electric Scheme.*—This scheme envisages generation of seasonal power of 22 M. W., at 100 per cent load factor, utilising about 48.8 cu. m., (1,626 cusecs) discharge of Tungabhadra High Level Canal, while being let out into the Pennar Valley at the end of Uravakonda cutting to be picked up lower down at Mid-Pennar Regulator for irrigation. The optimum head of (188 ft.) 57.34 m., available between the F. S. L., of canal and F. R. L., of Mid-Pennar reservoir is proposed to be utilised to generate seasonal power during irrigation season (between July and December). The total cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 324 lakhs. The project report has been finalised.

*Upper Krishna Hydro-Electric Scheme.*—The fall of (118 ft.) 36 m., available on the river Krishna on the up-stream side of Srisaïlam is proposed to be utilised and a run-of-river plant is proposed at Rekulapalli-Rekulakunta. The generation under this scheme is seasonal about 75 M. W., in 4 months and 25 M.W., in 3 months. The cost of the project is estimated as 16.52 crores. The project report is in advanced stage of completion.

*Kuntala Hydro-Electric Scheme.*—The river Kaddam which joins Godavari, is already harnessed 4 miles up-stream of the confluence for irrigation of 65,000 acres under Kaddam Project. There is a fall of 45.8 m. (150 ft.) in the river bed known as "Samannagudem fall" 26 miles above Kaddam Project.

It is proposed to generate hydro-power by constructing a storage reservoir 3 1/2 miles above the fall and utilise the fall of 132 m. (433 ft.) available in Kaddam river between the storage proposed at Jagir Kuntala village and below the Somannagudem fall. The total cost of this project is Rs. 411.7 lakhs out of which the cost debitable to power scheme is Rs. 355 lakhs.

*K. C. Canal Hydro-Electric Scheme.*—This scheme, envisages generation of Hydel-power to the extent of about 44 M.W., in K. C. Canal system. In the K. C. Canal, there are two main drops of about 59 M. (190 ft.) and 61 m. (200 ft.) in between the reaches M. 74/5 and M. 93/4 and M. 93/4 and M. 146/0. Detailed investigations are in progress.

*Nagarjunasagar Left Canal Hydro-Electric Scheme.*—Generation of seasonal power is envisaged under this scheme. The designed discharge for power generation is about 27 cu. m. (9,000 cusecs) and the net head of 26 m. (85 ft.) available between the F. R. L. of Nagarjunasagar Dam and the F. S. L. of canal is proposed to be utilised for power generation.

*Nagarjunasagar Right Canal Hydro-Electric Scheme.*—The scheme envisages the generation of seasonal power from the power house proposed to be located at Right Canal head regulator of Nagarjunasagar Dam. The maximum discharge expected is 204 cu. m. (6,793 cusecs) and the net head of about 30.5 M. (100 ft.) available between the F. R. L. of Nagarjunasagar Dam and F. S. L. of canal is proposed to be utilised for generation of power.

*Pulichintala Hydro-Electric Scheme.*—The sites proposed for this scheme are one at 2,790 m. (9,170 ft.) upstream of Vaderipalli village and another at 3,110 m. (10,200 ft.) upstream of Wadenapalli village. The



detailed investigation and surveys at the proposed two sites have been completed. The sub-surface exploration at both the sites have been taken up and was in progress at the end of the year under report.

*Inchampalli Hydro-Electric Scheme.*—This scheme envisages the construction of reservoir on the river Godavari at Inchampalli about 13 k. ms., downstream of confluence of Indravati.

Fresh surveys for the left flank saddle were completed. The reservoir water spread surveys have been attended to by Survey of India. The draft project report of the scheme has also been completed.

*Singareddi Hydro-Electric Scheme.*—This scheme is under investigation. The surveys and drilling work at Parnasala site have been completed. The hydrological and meteorological observations at Parnasala site were being observed since 10th July, 1968. Daily water levels in Godavari river were recorded. Investigation is also going on at two other sites namely Dummagudem site and Kasimnagaram site.

*Pranahita Hydro-Electric Scheme.*—This scheme is under investigation. The project envisages a power generation of 200 M. W., seasonal and 47 M. W., firm at 100 per cent L. F., for F. R. L. +480.00. Detailed surveys are completed at this site.

### Organisation

During the year, the Chief Engineer, Electricity (Projects) was in charge of the construction of Government works of Electricity Department on the electrical side and the Chief Engineer (Civil) was in charge of the construction of civil works of all the projects. The Chief Engineer, Electricity (Operation) was in charge of all the operating stations.

*The Electrical Inspectorate.*—There are at present two Divisions with headquarters at Hyderabad and Kurnool and seven sub-divisions at Hyderabad, Nizamabad, Warangal, Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Nellore and Kurnool.

*Functions.*—The following are the Acts and Rules under the provisions of which the Inspectorate is functioning :

- (i) Indian Electricity Act, 1910.
- (ii) Indian Electricity Rules, 1956.
- (iii) Andhra Pradesh Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1955.
- (iv) Andhra Pradesh Cinemas (Regulation) Rules, 1970.
- (v) Acquisition of Electrical Undertakings (Acquisition Act), 1954.
- (vi) Electricity Duty Act, 1939.

The following are some of the important functions carried out under the provisions of the above-mentioned Acts and Rules :

- (i) Investigation of electrical accidents.
- (ii) According statutory approval for high voltage installations.

- (iii) Surprise inspections under Rule 5 of Indian Electricity Rules, 1956.
- (iv) Annual Inspection of Cinematographs.
- (v) Periodical Inspections under Rule 46 of High Voltage Installations.

### Agency for Generation and Supply of Power in the State

The main agency for generation of electric power in the State is the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board.

*Licensee.*—There is only one licensee namely, Co-operative Electric Supply Society Limited, Siricilla.

*Sanction Holders.*—There are also two sanction holders, namely, the Singareni Collieries, Kothagudem and the Sirpur Paper Mills, Kagaznagar Generating Power for their industry and incidentally supplying power to a few consumers.

*Self-Generating Stations.*—There are 56 industrial undertakings having their own generating sets which are used either as a standby or to supplement their needs.

*Cinema Operators Examination Committee.*—Government have constituted a Committee under the Cinema Operators (Registration, Apprenticeship and Examinations) Rules, 1969.

The Committee consists of:

1. Chief Electrical Inspector to Government	Ex-Officio Chairman
2. Electrical Inspector, Andhra Pradesh, West Hyderabad	Member, Ex-Officio Secretary
3. Deputy Director of Films	Member Ex-Officio
4. Electrical Inspector, Andhra Pradesh, East Kurnool	Member Ex-Officio
5. Sound Engineer	Member Non-Official

### Cinema Operators Examination

Cinema Operators Examination was conducted twice during the year under review and the results are as follows:

	Admitted	Passed	Percentage
First Session August, 1970	292	155	53.8
Second Session December, 1970	353	185	52.4

*Number of Cinema Operator Licences.*—The following number of cinema operators licences have been issued, renewed and granted in duplicates.

1. Fresh Licences	149
2. Renewal of licences	603
3. Issue of duplicate licences	7

Number of Cinematograph Installations in the State :

1. As on 1st April 1970	1,045
2. Added during the year	145
3. Closed during the year	15
4. Total as on 31st March, 1971	1,175

### Revenue and Expenditure

#### *Revenue:*

(i) Under Indian Electricity Act and Rules and Cinematograph Act and Rules	2,92,444.20
(ii) Under Electricity Duty Act	87,960.06
Total :	<u>3,80,404.26</u>

*Expenditure.*—The total expenditure for the year under review is Rs. 6,90,276.00.

### General Duty Act

The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Electricity Duty Act, 1939 was extended to Telangana area of the Andhra Pradesh State from the 5th August, 1968.

### Acquisition of Electrical Undertakings

Final compensation proposals in respect of Masulipatnam Municipal Electrical Undertaking, Bodhan Electrical Undertaking, Bobbili, Chittoor, Anakapalli, Eluru, Wanaparthy, Jadcherla and Mahaboobnagar Electrical undertakings were under correspondence with Government and Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board and also with respective electrical undertakings either for acceptance or on certain disputes.

### The Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board

The Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board which was formed on 1st April, 1959 with the object of promoting the co-ordinated development of generation, supply and distribution of Electricity within the State in the most efficient and economical manner possible continued to function during the year under report with the following members:

1. Sri A. Krishnaswamy, I.A.S.	Chairman
2. Sri B. C. Gangopadhyay, I.A.S. Secretary to Government, Public Works Department	Ex-Officio Member

- |    |   |                          |
|----|---|--------------------------|
| 3. | Sri N. Ramesan, I. A. S,<br>Special Secretary to Government,<br>Finance Department                  | Ex-Officio<br>Member     |
| 4. | Sri V. Suryanarayana,<br>Chief Engineer,<br>(General and Major Irrigation)                          | Ex-Officio<br>Member     |
| 5. | Sri G. Ramachandran, I. A. & A. S.,<br>Member (Accounts)  | Member                   |
| 6. | Sri Mir Ahmed Hussain Khan,<br>Chief Engineer, Electricity<br>(Operation) and Member<br>(Technical) | Ex-Officio<br>Member     |
| 7. | Sri B. Rajagopala Rao,<br>Ex-M. P., Amadalavalasa,<br>Srikakulam District                           | Member<br>(Non-Official) |
| 8. | Sri N. Chandrasekhara Reddy,<br>Kota, Nellore District  | Member<br>(Non-Official) |

The Board continued to be in charge of operation and maintenance of all generating stations except Machkund and Tungabhadra and all transmission and distribution systems in the State. Construction of all Hydro and Thermal Power Projects and Transmission and Distribution systems, except Srisaïlam Hydro Electric Project, were also under the control of the Board.

The Chief Officers of the Board are the Chairman, Member (Accounts) Secretary, Joint Secretary, Special Officer, Legal Adviser, Director of Industrial Relations, Vigilance Officer, 2 Deputy Superintendents of Police, 4 Assistant Secretaries and Assistant Engineer and one Public Relations Officer.

*Technical Organisation.*—The Chief Engineer, Electricity (Operation) continued to be in charge of all Board generating stations including Machkund Transmission lines, Distribution and load development and also continued to be part-time Chief Engineer to Tungabhadra Board attending to the Operation and Maintenance Works of the Hydel Stations of Tungabhadra and Hampi. The establishment and administration (except Board Secretariat) was attached to him.

The Chief Engineer Electricity (Projects) continued to be incharge of execution of all the Projects.

All the civil works of the Board and of the Government continued to be under the control of Chief Engineer (Civil).

The Chief Engineers were assisted by 5 Superintending Engineers and two Deputy Chief Engineers at Headquarters and 18 Superintending Engineers (Field Officers) in the districts and other staff.

*Accounts Organisation.*—The Chief Controller of Accounts continued to be the head of the Accounts Organisation assisted by two Senior

Chief Accountants, one on accounts and budget and the other on Administration and general matters. One Senior Chief Accountant designated as Pay Officer, was in charge of all payments to the officers and establishment of headquarters office, issue of pay slips and payments under centralised payments, etc.

An Internal Audit Officer assisted by Regional Assistant Internal Audit Officer with headquarters at Hyderabad is incharge of conducting independent internal Audit.

The accounts section at circle level is headed by an Accounts Officer working under the overall supervision of the concerned Superintending Engineer.

*Vigilance Organisation.*—The Vigilance Organisation was established in 1968 to combat corruption and also to look after the security of Power Stations, Sub-stations, etc., and detect unauthorised abstraction of energy, and similar malpractices. The Vigilance Cell continued to function during the year under report. Under an I. P. S. Officer assisted by two Deputy Superintendents of Police, four Inspectors of Police and other supporting staff.

*Industrial Relations.*—During the year under review industrial peace was maintained and cordial relations prevailed between the Board and the workers' unions. There were, however, a few incidents of hunger strikes and notices of strike. Steps were taken to redress the genuine grievances of the workers and settlements through conciliation machinery were reached.

In December, 1970 the Board held discussions on the implementation of the Central Wage Board Recommendations, with the Negotiating Committee consisting of representatives of all the workers' unions, recognised as well as non-recognised, operating in the Board. An amicable settlement was reached through negotiations on the revision of pay scales of various categories of workers and fixation of grades. The revised scales of wages were implemented retrospectively with effect from 1st April, 1969. This has resulted in a substantial rise in the pay scales besides conferring benefits like weightages, Dearness Allowance linked with cost of living index, House Rent Allowance and gratuity scheme (the scheme has however been given effect to from 1st April, 1970).

Steps were also taken to promote recreational and other welfare activities among the workers.

*Construction Progress.*—The construction of the following power projects recorded good progress during the year under report:

1. Kothagudem Thermal Project-III Stage (B. Station).
2. Ramagundam Thermal B. Station.
3. Balimela Project.
4. Lower Sileru Hydro Electric Project.
5. Srisaillam Hydro Electric Project.

*Investigation of New Schemes.*—Investigation of the following Hydro-Electric Schemes was carried out during the year under report and the preparation of project reports was at various stages:

- (i) Inchempalli Hydro Electric Scheme
- (ii) Singareddy Hydro Electric Scheme
- (iii) Upper Krishna Hydro Electric Scheme
- (iv) Kuntala Hydro Electric Scheme
- (v) Tungabhadra High Level Canal Hydro Electric Scheme
- (vi) K.C. Canal Hydro Electric Scheme
- (vii) A.P. Power House at Balimela
- (viii) Pochampad Hydro Electric Scheme
- (ix) Pulichintala Hydro Electric Scheme
- (x) Nagarjunasagar Left Bank Canal Hydro Electric Scheme
- (xi) Nagarjunasagar Right Bank Canal Hydro Electric Scheme
- (xii) Nagarjunagar Pumped Storage Scheme
- (xiii) Pranahita Hydro Electric Scheme
- (xiv) Lower Machkund Hydro Electric Scheme
- (xv) Singur Hydro Electric Scheme

*Power Generation and Utilisation.*—During the year under report the Thermal Stations of Kothagudem, Ramagundam and Nellore and Hydel Stations of Upper Sileru and Nizamsagar were in service. Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board continued to purchase from the Government of Andhra Pradesh the share of the latter in the generation from the inter-State Schemes. Also, to meet the increasing demands in the State, Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board continued to purchase 75 M. W. at 220 K. V. Sharavathy Power from Mysore at Hampi.

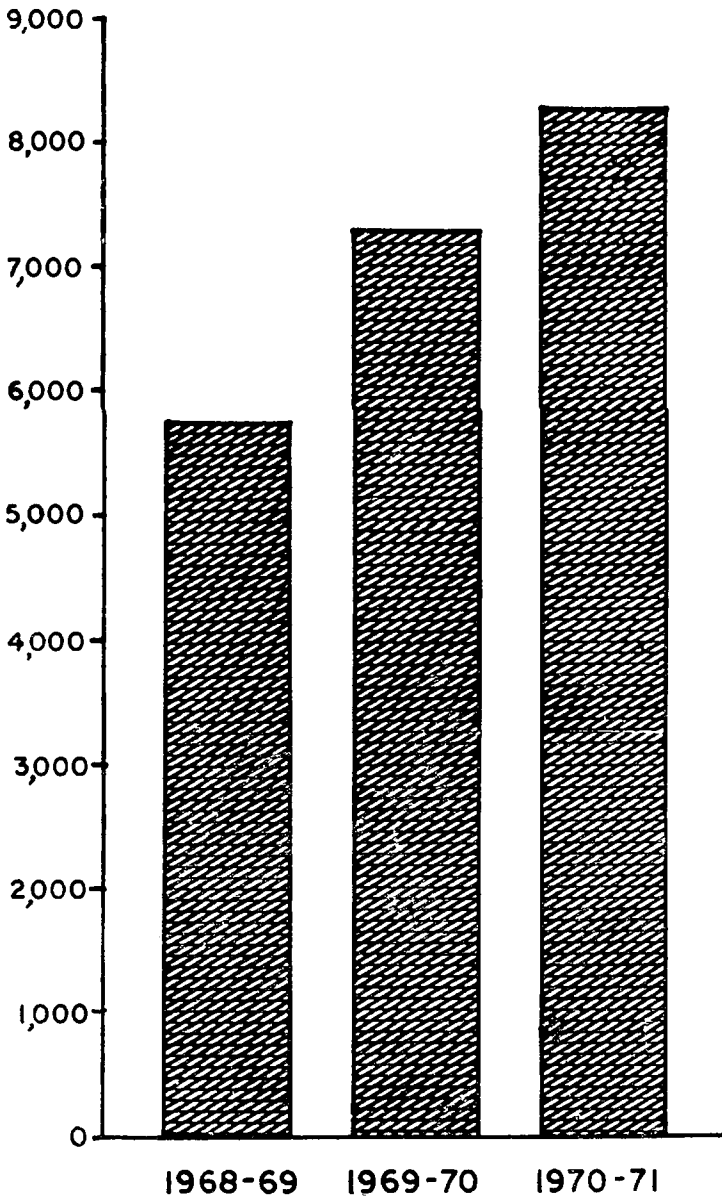
The total installed capacity of the Grid stood at 605.4 M. W. as on 31st March, 1971 as indicated below:

Hydro	267.9 M. W.
Thermal	317.5 M. W.
Gas-Turbo Sets	20.0 M. W.
Total :	<u>605.4 M. W.</u>

*Rural Electrification.*—Rural Electrification is essential for the development of industries and agriculture as well as for bringing all the benefits of modern living to the villages. The Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board continued to undertake Rural Electrification in a big way during the year in spite of inadequate funds and uneconomic returns and was helped in this endeavour by farmers, people's representatives, District Collectors and other officials. A total No. of 994 villages, 561 in Andhra area and 433 in Telangana area were electrified during the year 1970-71, bringing the total number of villages and towns electrified in the State to 8,301. 29,258 additional pumpsets, 16,084 in Andhra area and 13,174 in Telangana area, were energised bringing the total number of pumpsets in the State to 1,85,738.

# NUMBER OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS ELECTRIFIED

(AS ON 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH)



*Finances.*—During the year ending March, 1971 the total revenues increased by Rs. 6.98 crores to Rs. 39.65 crores. However the working expenses increased by Rs. 6.55 crores to Rs. 22.93 crores leaving an operating surplus of Rs. 16.72 crores. This has been utilised to provide Rs. 7.06 crores for Depreciation, Rs. 1.07 crores for General Reserve and Rs. 8.59 crores for payment of interest on borrowed capital. It has not been possible to provide interest charges for payment to the State Government to the extent of Rs. 2.94 crores. This is treated as contingent liability.

*Per Capita Consumption.*—Per capita consumption of electrical energy in the State, based on the sale of energy by Board and taking into account the annual increase in population of the State, has risen from 44.8 units during 1969-70 to 50.4 units this year. If the energy generated and consumed by self-generating industries in the State is added, the per capita consumption of electrical energy would be 55 units. The All India average is 77 units (1968-69).

## Roads and Buildings

### Organisation

The Roads and Buildings Department came into being on 1st April, 1965 and continued to function during 1970-71.

The Chief Engineer (Roads and Buildings) is assisted in the Office by one Deputy Chief Engineer, Administration, one Superintending Engineer, Design and Planning, one Deputy Chief Engineer, Buildings Designs; two Deputy Chief Engineers, Designs (Roads); one Executive Engineer, Investigation Division and one Consulting Architect on Technical side, and one Non-Technical Personal Assistant on Non-Technical side.

During the year, a new Circle for Investigation Works on National Highways and another Circle for Roads and Buildings with headquarters at Nellore bifurcating the Eluru and Cuddapah Circles were sanctioned in G. O. Ms. No. 559, Public Works, dated 2nd April, 1970 and G.O. Ms. No. 1943, Public Works, dated 20th November, 1970. In view of the huge programme of execution and investigation of National Highways to be undertaken in the IV Five-Year Plan period three more Circles and one Superintending Engineer for Central Works in Chief Engineer's Office with 10 Divisions were sanctioned in G. O. Ms. No. 40, Public Works, dated 26th March, 1971. The sanctions were, however, utilised after 1st April, 1971 during 1971-72.

### Work-load of the Department

The Department is executing all original works pertaining to all Roads and Bridges incharge of State Government as also on National Highways and other Centrally sponsored schemes, besides maintaining them. The construction and maintenance of all State Government buildings are also being attended to by this department. Besides these, the Water Supply System for the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad is also under the charge of this department.

Besides the normal-development activities of the department, this department has been entrusted with execution of Road Works for the



Development of Scheduled Areas under the Special Plan for Tribal Development.

The total work-load of the department on Roads Wing in terms of expenditure is Rs. 12,48,87,548 during 1970-71.

### Road Works

The Roads and Buildings Department is incharge of all Government roads in Andhra and Telangana regions. There are 14,315 miles of roads incharge of the Government in the State as on 31st March, 1971. Of these 9,330 miles are in Andhra region and 4,983 miles are in Telangana region.

Out of the total length of 14,315 miles of roads in the State, 301 miles are having cement concrete surface, 10,102 miles black-topped surface, 3,211 miles are metalled roads and 701 miles are unmetalled roads (gravel or earthen).

The total expenditure on maintenance of 14,313 miles of roads is Rs. 6,83,93,582 the average cost per mile being Rs. 4,779.

### National Highways

Government of India have approved the 4th Five-Year Plan for National Highways pertaining to this State costing Rs. 37.00 crores.

During the period under report, the following major bridge works on National Highways were in progress:

- |                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| Nellore District       | 1. Bridge across Pamula Kalva.  |
| Visakhapatnam District | 2. Bridge across Mehadrigedda.  |
| Srikakulam District    | 3. Bridge across Nagavali.  |
| West Godavari District | 4. Bridge across Venkaiah Canal.                                      |
| Medak District         | 5. Bridge across Haldi River.   |
| Hyderabad District     | 6. Widening the Musi Bridge at M.76/1-2 of Hyderabad-Vijayawada Road. |

### State Roads

The provision for 'State Roads' in the Annual Plan for 1970-71 is Rs. 165.00 lakhs including provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs for Special Development Schemes for Telangana region. The regionwise financial targets and achievements are as follows:

		<u>[Rs. in Lakhs]</u>
Region	Targets	Expenditure
Coastal Andhra	88.08	104.41
Telangana	62.38	64.92
Rayalaseema	14.53	8.38
Total :	<u>165.00</u>	<u>177.71</u>

The following are some of the Major works which are in progress during 1970-71:—

Sl. No.	Name of work	[Rs. in lakhs
		Estimate Amount
1.	Forming a road from Kotipalli R. S. to Alamuru	22.20
2.	Forming and metalling road from Kanchikacherla to Vatsavai (via) Kudali	18.00
3.	Constructing a bridge across river Sabari on Maredumilli Chintur Road	47.00
4.	Improvements to Maredumilli Chintur Road	22.20

*State Roads of Inter-State or Economic Importance.*—This is a scheme sponsored by Government of India. In the year 1957-58, the Government of India have approved a programme of 16 road works under this scheme and provided a grant-in-aid of Rs. 150.00 lakhs. All the works are completed except 3 works. From 1st April, 1969 onwards, the Government of India have modified their policy of providing grant-in-aid, to the States as financial assistance instead of grant-in-aid. This revised policy was accepted by this State Government and a loan of Rs. 38.39 lakhs was obtained from the Government of India during 1970-71 for the 3 incomplete schemes.

During the 4th Plan period, the Government of India have approved 3 new works to be financed under 100 per cent loan assistance. The works are as follows:—

	[Rs. in lakhs
1. Yadagiri - Raichur Road	20.00
2. Aswaraopet-Bhadrachalam Road	25.00
3. Kothagudem-Lankapalli Road	25.00
Total:	70.00

These works are yet to be put on ground.

*Development of Roads in Nagarjunasagar Ayacut Area.*—The five road works under the scheme of improvements and construction of Feeder Roads and Market Complexes in Nagarjunasagar Project Ayacut area, sponsored by Government of India during 1969-70 continued to be executed during 1970-71. The following are the works in progress:

Sl. No.	Name of the work	Estimated	Expenditure
		cost.	in 1970-71
		Rs. in lakhs	Rs.
<i>Guntur District :</i>			
1.	Improvements to Vinukonda to Pedavalagallu	6.98	1,34,237
2.	Improvements to Vinukonda to Karempudi	4.82	1,11,792
3.	Improvements to Santhamagalur to Nekarikallu	6.84	2,54,184

*Nalgonda District:*

4. Tripuravaram to Anjanapalli road M. 0/0 to 4/6 and Anjanapalli to Adavidevulapalli road from M. 4/6 to 15/1	18.67	577
5. Medlacheruvu to Kodad Road via Kandibanda and Togarai M. 0/0 to 14/0	8.00	12,980
	45.31	5,13,770

*Departmental Execution of Works.*—The value of works executed in each circle during the year under report is as follows:—

	Rs.
1. Kakinada (R. & B.) Circle	19,69,994
2. Cuddapah (R. & B.) Circle	10,41,215
3. Nellore (R. & B.) Circle	15,09,560
4. Headquarters (R. & B.) Circle, Hyderabad	11,46,095

**Buildings**

*Accomplishments.*—During the year under report the department continued to execute works on all Major Buildings in addition to the normal maintenance of the buildings under the administrative control of the Department.

During the year under review the main hospital building of the (100) bedded Headquarters Hospital Building at 'Mahaboobnagar including Nurses Hostel, Hospital Superintendent's Quarters, R. M.O's quarters have been completed in all respects and the hospital buildings was inaugurated on 10th February, 1971. The works such as construction of overhead tank and servants' quarters were in progress.

The construction of Regional Family Planning Centre Building at Hyderabad has been completed in all respects and handed over to the Medical Department on 31st March, 1971, six months ahead of scheduled date.

Arts and Science Colleges at 'Nizamabad' and 'Adilabad' have been completed and handed over to the Education Department.

Construction of Guest House at 'Vijayawada' has been completed. Construction of I. B. at Vijayawada has also been completed.

*Important Works that are under progress—*

1. The Government (Food and Agriculture Department) in Memo. No. 3887-AH. II/70-3, dated 9th December, 1970 have accorded administrative sanction for Rs. 8.95 lakhs for construction of buildings for the establishment of large scale sheep breeding farm at Mamidipally. The scheme provides for construction of Residential and Non-Residential Buildings, *i. e.*, quarters for Officers and staff and office buildings, primary school, sheds

and water supply scheme, etc. The works have been taken up in January 1971 and an amount of Rs. 3,55,576.85 spent by the end of March, 1971.

2. Construction of (30) bedded Hospital at Punganur, Chittoor district, (14) bedded Hospital at Pathapatnam and (30) bedded Hospital at Satyavedu are in progress.
3. Construction of (600) bedded Hospital at Kakinada; Two floors of Operation Theatre Block are nearing completion.
4. Construction of Circuit House at Tirupathi sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.66 lakhs in G. O. Ms. No. 30, Revenue, dated 8th January, 1971 is in progress.
5. Construction of Circuit House at Warangal sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.65 lakhs in G. O. Ms. No. 222, Revenue, dated 20th February, 1971 is in progress.
6. Construction of a Travellers' Bungalow at Nandyal sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 99,000 in G. O. Ms. No. 1693, Public Works, dated 7th October, 1970 is in progress.
7. Construction of Travellers' Bungalow at Poddutur sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 50,000 in G. O. Ms. No. 1460, Public Works, dated 31st August, 1970 is in progress.

*Expenditure.*—On buildings works (including Hyderabad Water Works) the expenditure during the year was approximately Rs. 422.77 lakhs as against the allotted grant of Rs. 439.15 lakhs.

#### **Consulting Architect**

The Consulting Architect with his staff functioned directly under the control of the Chief Engineer along with the Buildings Branch.

The number of estimates received during the period under review were 529 out of which 7 estimates were given administrative sanction and 14 estimates were given technical sanction. Out of 455 estimates sent to Government for according administrative sanction 367 estimates were received back duly sanctioned. The Consulting Architect has evolved 449 drawings relating to the buildings works during the year.

The water works in the twin cities have been incharge of the Superintending Engineer, Water Works Circle.

The maintenance of water-supply in the twin cities was being attended to by the Hyderabad Water Works Division No. I and No. II. The construction works on Manjira Water Supply Scheme were being executed by the Construction Division No. III, Manjira Water Supply Scheme. The Investigation and Survey Work for remodelling the water supply system was being attended to by the Hyderabad Water Works Investigation Division.

Besides the maintenance of water-supply, the scheme of laying pumping main and constructing service reservoir on Jahanuma Hills for Aliabad High Level Zone sanctioned in G. O. Ms. No. 1637, Public Works, dated 6th November 1968 for Rs. 20.00 lakhs was taken up.

The following works have been completed and the scheme is put into commission.

1. Laying 24" dia. H. P. in-let main from clear water chamber of M. R. G. Filters to the Sump and Pump for Jahanuma Reservoir.
2. Constructing Sump and Pump Room at M. R. G. Filters.
3. Laying 21" dia. C. I. Pumping main from Sump and Pump Room near Maralum R. G. Filters to High Level Service Reservoir on Jahanuma Hills.
4. Construction Service Reservoir for Aliabad High Level Zone at 'Jahanuma Hills'.
5. Laying 24" C.I. Out-let Main Room High Level Service Reservoir on Jahanuma Hills to Aliabad Reservoir Junction.
6. Laying approach road to Jahanuma Reservoir.
7. Improving Water Supply in Aliabad High Level Zone.
8. Extension of 10" C. I. Main from D. M. R. L. to the existing main 5".

#### Designs Wing

The Designs Wing attended to the preparation of original estimates for major works and designs for bridges at various stages, besides attending to the technical references relating to bridge construction, designs and estimates prior to execution. The following are the details of the work turned out during the year under report: -

	Designs I	Designs II	Total
1. Estimates for major bridges prepared	11	10	21
2. Estimates for major bridges sanctioned	11	4	15
3. Estimates for minor bridge works prepared	1	33	34
4. Estimates for minor bridge works sanctioned	1	20	21
5. Scrutiny of tender designs	6	3	9
6. Preliminary proposals for bridge works finalised	8	..	8
7. Supply of Designs received from Railways and P.W.D. for bridges affecting roads under Roads and Buildings	3	..	3
8. Scrutiny of Technical references for works under execution and also prior to execution	4	260	264

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Apart from the above, the Designs Wing finalised the 4th Five-Year Plan proposals for State Roads, completing the deficiency particulars for 20 districts and details for Master Plan for Telangana.

The Additional Designs Wing prepared estimates for development of Ayacut Roads under Pochampad Project and for transportation of heavy machinery pertaining to Atomic Energy Commission from Walchandnagar to Madras. Annual Plan proposals for the year 1971-72 for National Highways has also been finalised.

#### Investigation of Roads and Bridges and C. D. Works and Preparation of Estimates

During the year under report, the Investigation Circle at Vijayawada, attended to the investigation schemes in Andhra area. The Special Investigation Division at Parvathipuram and the Special Investigation Division at Elwinpeta attended to the investigation of the works under Special Tribal Development Programme. The Investigation Circle at Vijayawada, obtained field particulars and prepared estimates for works on National Highways and State Roads to a value of Rs. 18.40 crores during the year 1970-71.

In Telangana area, the Investigation Programme was attended to by the Survey Division in R. & B. Rural Circle and the Survey Division at Warangal in Warangal Circle. Estimates to a value of Rs. 449.42 lakhs were prepared by the Survey Division in Rural Circle, Hyderabad and Estimates to a value of Rs. 208.85 lakhs were prepared by the Survey Division at Warangal during the year. Besides these, two Special Divisions one at Warangal and another at Khammam were formed for attending to the investigation and execution of the works under Special Tribal Development Plan in Telangana area.

#### Floods and Natural Calamities

There were heavy rains during the months of August and September, 1970 both in the twin cities and the districts. Many roads have been breached.

The following are the details of cost of damages in each District:—

		[ Rs. in lakhs
Sl. No.	Name of District	Cost of Damages
<i>August Floods</i>		
1.	Kurnool	27.35
2.	Nizamabad	34.87
3.	Adilabad	1.27
4.	Karimnagar	3.00
5.	Nalgonda	3.38
6.	Khammam	13.89
<b>Total :</b>		<b>83.76</b>

*September 1970 Floods :*

1. Twin Cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad	14.00
2. Medak	5.08

In G. O. Ms. No. 210, Revenue (Planning) Department, dated 17th February, 1971, Government have sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 5.00 lakhs for carrying out repairs to the State Roads in the twin-cities affected by the Floods of September, 1970. Against the grant of Rs. 5.00 lakhs sanctioned to the twin-cities an expenditure of Rs. 4.88 lakhs was incurred to end of 31st March, 1971.

In G. O. Ms. No. 1151, Revenue (Plg.) Department, dated 30th September, 1970, Government in the Revenue Department sanctioned an amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs for repairs of public works in the districts of Nizamabad, Adlabad and Kurnool in respect of August, 1970 floods and placed the amount at the disposal of the Collectors. Subsequently in G. O. Ms. No. 251, Revenue (Plg.) Department, dated 27th February, 1971, Government sanctioned further grants to the districts of Nizamabad, Adilabal and Kurnool districts and also grants to Medak, Khammam, West Godavari and East Godavari districts for repairs to roads, etc.

**Tools and Plant**

The Transport and Machinery Division at Vijayawada continued to attend to the needs of Tools and Plant of the Department.

The main functions of this division is to purchase heavy tools and Plant and spare parts and distributing the same among other Divisions of Roads and Buildings Department including electrical materials. Major repairs to sick plants are taken up in the workshop.

During the year under report, the following bulk purchases were made:—

		[ Rs. in lakhs
1. Asphlt Mixers	11 Nos.	2.00
2. Ston Crushers	6 Nos.	2.50
3. Dode Wans	9 Nos.	2.00
Total :		6.50

24 numbers of Tr BBoilers are manufactured in the T.& M. Workshop and distributed among divisions. Bridge bearings required for bridge works were also manufactured.

**Institute of Engineer**

The Officers of these departments who are members of the Institute of Engineers attended the Conference of Institute of Engineers.

**Laying of Foundation Stone for Steel Plant**

The Prime Minister of India Shrimathi Indira Gandhi laid the Foundation-Stone for the Steel Plant at Visakhapatnam on 30th January, 1971 for which the Pylon and other connected works were executed by this Department.

*Statement showing the classified Cost of Maintenance for the year 1970-71*

Sl. No.	Classification	Government Roads		
		Mileage	Expenditure	Cost per mile
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			Rs.	Rs.
1.	<i>Kakinada Circle:</i>			
	National Highways	353	27,99,008	
	State Highways	432	22,02,095	
	Major District Roads	1,607	68,45,851	
	Total :	2,392	1,18,46,954	4,953
2.	<i>Eluru Circle:</i>			
	National Highways	204	26,33,335	
	State Highways	594	18,59,808	
	Major District Roads	1,359	99,49,663	
	Other District Roads	49	80,380	
	Total :	2,206	1,45,23,186	6,583
3.	<i>Cuddapah Circle:</i>			
	National Highways	162	8,13,764	
	State Highways	1,278	59,82,373	
	Major District Roads	999	39,46,618	
	Other District Roads	19	70,951	
	Total :	2,458	1,08,13,706	4,403
4.	<i>Nellore Circle:</i>			
	National Highways	243	30,75,892	
	State Highways	843	49,25,650	
	Major District Roads	1,140	48,47,596	
	Other District Roads	45	1,11,645	
	Total :	2,276	1,29,60,783	5,695



5. *Investigation Circle :**Vijayawada :*

National Highways	..	30,803	..
State Highways	..	260	..
Major District Roads	..	..	..
Other District Roads	..	..	..
Total :	..	31,063	..

6. *Rural Circle, Hyderabad :*

National Highways	327	14,51,603	..
State Highways	..	..	..
Major District Roads	1,895	65,69,828	..
Other District Roads	..	..	..
Total :	2,222	80,21,431	3,610

7. *Headquarters Circle,**Hyderabad :*

National Highways	71	7,15,222	..
State Highways	..	..	..
Major District Roads	505	21,52,784	..
Other District Roads	..	..	..
Total :	576	28,68,006	4,979

8. *Warangal Circle, Warangal :*

National Highways	95	3,53,865	..
State Highways	..	..	..
Major District Roads	2,090	69,74,588	..
Other District Roads	..	..	..
Total :	2,185	73,28,453	3,354

## CHAPTER XVII

### SOCIAL WELFARE

#### Department of Social Welfare

The Department of Social Welfare continued to implement welfare programmes for the weaker sections, specially Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes and Economically Backward Classes during the year under report. The budget allotment for 1970-71 for the department was Rs. 6,19,98,700.

#### Administrative Set-up

The executive Head of the Department is the Director of Social Welfare, who is assisted by two Personal Assistants and one Deputy Director.

*At District Level.*—In every district there is one District Social Welfare Officer to implement social welfare programmes mainly educational schemes and one Additional District Social Welfare Officer for the purpose of providing house-sites to Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes and other amenities like water, wells, sanitation etc., to Scheduled Castes. With the transfer of the social welfare functions in the district to the Panchayati Raj institutions, both the District Social Welfare Officers and their staff are kept under the control of the Zilla Parishads. The Collector (as Chairman of the Zilla Parishad Standing Committees) is the administrative head of these functionaries.

In Telangana, the District Social Welfare Officers are assisted by Social Welfare Inspectors, Social Welfare Organisers and Samaj Sevaks on the executive side and by requisite ministerial staff in the office. There is an Additional District Social Welfare Officer at Asifabad in Adilabad district, who is exclusively in charge of Tribal Welfare functions. In Andhra region, the District Social Welfare Officers are assisted by the staff of the Revenue Department, who are deputed for the purpose. The Revenue Inspectors are posted as Social Welfare Inspectors to assist him in the executive functions. The District Social Welfare Officers in charge of Land Acquisition in both the regions are assisted by the Revenue Inspectors in their executive functions.

#### Schemes and Activities of the Department

The various ameliorative measures undertaken by this Department during the year under report for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes and other weaker sections of the people are narrated below :

#### Educational Facilities

The following are the main schemes implemented for providing educational facilities during the year under report:

1. Government of India Post-Matric Scholarships.
2. State Scholarships.

3. Governments Hostels.
4. Subsidised Hostels.
5. Fee Concessions.
6. Supply of Books.
7. Social Welfare Schools.
8. Mid-day Meals.

### Scholarships

Scholarships are sanctioned to Scheduled Castes, Harijan Christians, Backward Classes and Economically Backward Class students to enable them to prosecute their studies. The scholarships are of two kinds, *i.e.*, Government of India scholarships and State scholarships. Under the scheme of scholarships both residential and non-residential scholarships are given. Residential scholarships are sanctioned to those who are residing in attached college hostels or recognised school hostels. Non-residential scholarships are awarded to those students who reside with their parents. Pre-matric non-residential scholarships are being sanctioned by the District Collectors and other scholarships are sanctioned by the Director of Social Welfare.

*Government of India Post-matric Scholarships.*—Government of India scholarships are sanctioned by the Director of Social Welfare to Scheduled Castes and Lower Income Group students who are studying in post-matric courses. The value of scholarship includes maintenance charges, all the fee payable to the institutions, expenditure on study tours etc. The rate of scholarships for the hostellers ranges from Rs. 40 and Rs. 75 per month. For day scholars it is from Rs. 27 to Rs. 60 per month depending on the course of study.

*Government of India Scholarships for Scheduled Castes.*—For sanction of Government of India Scholarships to Scheduled Castes a sum of Rs. 32.80 lakhs is provided under normal budget by the State Government for sanction of Government of India scholarships to Scheduled Castes. The expenditure incurred over and above this amount will be borne by the Government of India in the Plan budget. During the year 1970-71, 17,248 Scheduled Caste students were sanctioned Government of India scholarships involving an expenditure of Rs. 61,36,169.

*The Government of India Lower Income Group Scholarships.*—The Government of India lower income group scholarships scheme has been discontinued from the year 1969-70. However, students who were granted scholarships in the earlier years are being sanctioned renewals for the completion of the courses to which scholarship was sanctioned in the beginning.

### State Scholarships

State scholarships are of two kinds, *i.e.*, residential and non-residential. The rate of State non-residential scholarships ranges from Rs. 9 to Rs. 32 per month in Andhra area and Rs. 30 to Rs. 60 per month in Telangana area for the pre-matric courses. For post-matric courses, the rate ranges from Rs. 45.49 to Rs. 223 per month throughout the State. Residential scholarships holders are sanctioned boarding and

lodging charges also in addition to the non-residential scholarship amount specified above. The rates of boarding and lodging charges are Rs. 20 per month for 10 months for High School students and Rs. 40 per month for 9 months for college students. In some big towns the rate is Rs. 50 per month for college students.

### State Residential Scholarships

All Scheduled Caste students who apply for State pre-matric, and residential scholarships are sanctioned State scholarships. Harijan Christians are sanctioned scholarships on merit criteria while Economically Backward Classes are considered on economic criteria.

There is separate budget provision for sanction of residential scholarships for Scheduled Castes, Harijan Christians and Economically Backward Classes.

*Scheduled Castes (R. S.).*—For the year under report a sum of Rs. 25.85 lakhs and Rs. 2.75 lakhs was provided for sanction of State residential scholarships under normal and Plan budget provisions respectively to Scheduled Caste students. 8,536 Scheduled Caste students were sanctioned these scholarships involving an expenditure of Rs. 20,91,016.

*Harijan Christians (R.S.).*—A sum of Rs. 25.64 lakhs was provided for sanction for State residential scholarships to Harijan Christians students under normal budget provision. A sum of Rs. 25,09,795 was incurred for sanction of State residential scholarships to 11,654 Harijan Christian students.

*Economically Backward Classes (R.S.).*—An amount of Rs. 71.98 lakhs was allotted for sanction of State residential scholarships to Economically Backward Classes. 39,944 Economically Backward Class students (including the listed Backward Classes students) were sanctioned scholarships with an expenditure of Rs. 79,28,735.27.

### Non-residential Scholarships

There is separate budget provision for sanction of non-residential scholarships to Scheduled Castes, Harijan Christians, Economically Backward Class students. These amounts are released to the District Collectors for sanction of scholarships as pre-matric non-residential scholarships are sanctioned by them.

*Scheduled Castes (N.R.S.).*—A sum of Rs. 24.419 lakhs was provided under normal budget and released to the districts for sanction of pre-matric non-residential scholarships to Scheduled Caste students. 43,029 Harijans were sanctioned these scholarships with an expenditure of Rs. 17,32,480.79.

*Harijan Christians (N.R.S.).*—An amount of Rs. 1.626 lakhs was provided under normal budget and released to District Collectors for sanction of pre-matric non-residential scholarships to the Harijan Christians students. 6,029 Harijan Christian students were sanctioned scholarships with an expenditure of Rs. 1,32,434.04 during the period under report.

*Economically Backward Classes (N.R.S.).*—A sum of Rs. 20.01 lakhs was provided under normal budget and released to the districts for sanction of non-residential scholarships to the Economically Backward Class students (including the listed Backward Classes). 31,626 Economically Backward Class and Backward Class students were sanctioned these scholarships with an expenditure of Rs. 12,02,922.36.

The total budget provision for all types of scholarships for 1970-71 was Rs. 2.37 crores. A total amount of Rs. 2,21,00,312.46 was spent during the year under report for sanction of different types of Government of India and State Scholarships to 1,58,587 students.

### **Hostel Facilities**

*Government Hostels.*—Government hostels are of two kinds, Scheduled Caste hostels and Backward Class hostels. Separate hostels are maintained for boys and girls. There are a few hostels for college students also.

Free boarding and lodging facilities are provided in Government hostels. A sum of Rs. 25 per boarder per month will be provided for food charges in the case of hostels situated in district headquarters and Rs. 23 per boarder per month in the case of hostels situated in other places. Girl boarders are granted Re. 1 extra per boarder per month for cosmetic charges. The rate of food charges is Rs. 40 per month per boarder for college hostels. The expenditure on staff, rent etc., of Government hostels is met by the Department itself.

There were 339 Government hostels for Scheduled Caste boys with a sanctioned strength of 17,433 boarders. 16,042 boys were actually maintained in these hostels. Similarly, there were 53 Government hostels for Scheduled Castes girls with a sanctioned strength of 2,305 boarders. 2,146 girls were actually maintained in these hostels during the year under report. A sum of Rs. 72.453 lakhs was provided both under Plan and normal budget and released to Zilla Parishads for maintenance of Government hostels for Scheduled Castes. A sum of Rs. 65,26,058.91 was spent for maintenance of these Government hostels during the year under report.

There were 33 Government hostels for Backward Class boys with a sanctioned strength of 2,000 boarders. 1,736 boys were maintained in these hostels during the year under report. A sum of Rs. 8.767 lakhs was provided in the budget and it was released to the Zilla Parishads for maintenance of these hostels. A sum of Rs. 6,52,621.54 was spent on these hostels during the year under report.

Due to heavy demand for more hostels, 91 new Government hostels were started during the year under report with a sanctioned strength of 3,517 boarders. Of these new hostels, 67 are for Scheduled Castes boys, 2 for Scheduled Caste girls and 22 for Backward Class boys.

*Subsidised Hostels.*—Subsidised hostels are of two kinds, *i.e.*, Scheduled Caste hostels and Backward Class hostels. There are separate hostels for boys and girls.

The Social Welfare Department sanction subsidies to the recognised hostels at the rate of Rs. 25 per month per boarder for 10 months, in the case of hostels situated in the district headquarters and Rs. 23 per month per boarder for the hostels situated at other places. The girl boarders are also sanctioned Re. 1 extra per month per boarder for cosmetics.

*Subsidised Hostels for Scheduled Castes.*—There were 464 subsidised hostels for Scheduled Caste boys with a sanctioned strength of 17,988 boarders. 28,056 boys were on rolls of the Scheduled Caste boys hostels during the year under report. On the basis of the average number of boarders present during the inspections, 2,946 additional boarding grants were sanctioned to the Scheduled Caste boys hostels.

Similarly during the year under report there were 322 subsidised hostels for Scheduled Caste girls with a sanctioned strength of 9,755 boarders. 20,570 girls were on rolls of the Scheduled Caste girls hostels during the year under report. On the basis of the (average) number of boarders present during the inspections 2,281 additional boarding grants were sanctioned to the Scheduled Caste girls' hostels.

For the year under report an amount of Rs. 94.841 lakhs was provided in the normal budget and released to the Zilla Parishads for sanction of boarding grants to the subsidised hostels for Scheduled Castes. During the year under report a sum of Rs. 55,02,685.85 was paid as grants to the subsidised hostels for Scheduled Castes.

*Subsidised Hostels for Backward Classes.*—There were 132 subsidised hostels for Backward Class boys with a sanctioned strength of 5,376 boarders. 7,865 boys were on rolls of the Backward Class hostels during the year under report. On the basis of the average number of boarders present during inspections 624 additional boarding grants were sanctioned to the Backward Class boys hostels.

Similarly there were 30 hostels for Backward Class girls during the year with a sanctioned strength of 754 boarders. 1,960 girls were maintained on rolls of the Backward Class girls hostels. On the basis of the girls present during inspections 357 additional boarding grants were sanctioned to Backward Class girls' hostels.

For the year under report a sum of Rs. 19.04 lakhs was provided and released to Zilla Parishads for sanction of boarding grants to subsidised hostels for Backward Classes. A sum of Rs. 11,96,055.86 was given to Backward Class boys and girls hostels as grants.

*Construction of Girls Hostel Buildings.*—For the year under report a sum of Rs. 1.70 lakhs was provided for construction of girls hostel buildings. Out of this an amount of Rs. 80,000 was sanctioned to one subsidised hostel in West Godavari and 2 subsidised hostels in East Godavari districts and a sum of Rs. 90,000 was released to Hyderabad, Medak and Chittoor District Zilla Parishads for construction of one girls hostel in each district.

#### **Other Educational Facilities**

*Fee Concessions.*—Education is free in the State for boys and girls upto X Class. No tuition fee is collected in the schools. Scheduled

Caste students and students belonging to Harijan converts are exempted from payment of special fee also in the schools. Students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Harijan Christians are eligible for full fee concessions in all colleges of the State provided their parent's annual income does not exceed Rs. 3,600 per annum. Students are also eligible for half fee concessions in the colleges irrespective of caste and religion if their parent's income is within the same limits. Scheduled Caste students are also exempted from payment of examination fee in respect of Government and University examinations.

During the year under report a sum of Rs. 0.60 lakh and Rs. 1.50 lakhs was allocated in the normal budget for Scheduled Caste and Economically Backward Class students respectively for providing compensation to the Universities due to the loss of income on account of fee concessions. The entire amount was paid to the Universities as compensation.

*Supply of Books.*—The Government have been providing nationalised text-books to the Scheduled Caste students studying in schools in Classes I to X. Scheduled Caste students studying in primary classes are also supplied with school stationery, like slate, note books etc. An amount of Rs. 5.033 lakhs was provided and released to the District Social Welfare Officers for the supply of nationalised text-books. The District Social Welfare Officers purchased books costing about Rs. 5 lakhs. During the year 91,195 students were supplied with nationalised text books worth Rs. 3,80,750.

*Social Welfare Schools.*—There are 529 Social Welfare Elementary Schools in Andhra region run exclusively for Scheduled Caste children. These schools are located in Harijan cheries to attract the Harijan children. More than 30,000 students are receiving education in these schools. During the year, a sum of Rs. 20.037 lakhs was provided for running these schools. These are under the control of the Panchayat Samithis.

*Mid-day Meals in Social Welfare Schools.*—CARE mid-day meals are served to Scheduled Caste students studying in Social Welfare schools. Under this scheme, the CARE administration provides "CARE" food free of cost and Government have to bear the transport expenses and the incidental charges. For the year under report a sum of Rs. 10.587 lakhs was provided in the normal budget for mid-day meals.

### **Industrial Schemes**

*Training-cum-Production Centres.*—For improving the technical skill, training-cum-production centres were started for the Scheduled Castes during the Second Plan period under Centrally sponsored schemes. At present there are 27 training-cum-production centres in the State with a total sanctioned strength of 540 trainees receiving training in dress-making, carpentry, basket-making, tanning and leather goods manufacturing. The training is imparted by qualified instructors. During the course of training the trainees are paid stipends ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 per month depending upon the trade they learn, and supplied with the tools of their trade, free of cost after completion of the training. During the year a sum of Rs. 5,03,000 was released to Zilla Parishads

for maintenance of these centres. A sum of Rs. 3,50,211.18 was spent on maintenance of the training-cum-production centres and 473 persons were trained in different trades during the year.

#### **Land Acquisition for House Sites**

In order to relieve congestion in Harijanwada and to provide house sites to the needy Harijans, the Government are assigning house sites wherever Government land is available. In case Government land is not available, private lands are acquired at Government cost at the rate of 5 cents per family in the case of dry lands and 3 cents in the case of wet lands per family will be provided to the needy Harijans and Backward Classes.

A cash grant of Rs. 100 per family as an incentive is paid to the needy to erect structure on the site provided. A sum of Rs. 72.75 lakhs was provided in the normal budget and was released to Zilla Parishads for land acquisition and a further sum of Rs. 16.25 lakhs under normal budget was released for incentive grants for erection of structures.

During the year 16,823 house sites were allocated to the Harijans by assigning and acquiring land to the extent of 1,673.79 acres. An expenditure of Rs. 36,96,850.70 was incurred during the year on acquisition of private lands for Harijan house sites.

During the year incentive grants for erection of structures were given to 12,744 families and an expenditure of Rs. 12,85,671.42 was incurred on this account.

#### **Drinking Water Wells**

An amount of Rs. 6 lakhs was released to Zilla Parishads during the year under report for sinking new wells and repair of old wells wherever necessary. During the year 115 new wells were sunk, 83 old wells were repaired. Work in respect of 187 new and old wells was in progress at the close of the year under report. During the year a sum of Rs. 3,49,569.74 was spent on sinking new wells and Rs. 88,578.50 was spent on repairing old wells. Thus a total sum of Rs. 4,38,148.24 was spent for providing drinking water facilities to Scheduled Castes and 283 villages were covered.

#### **Sanitary Amenities**

The Social Welfare Department is providing some sanitary amenities to the Scheduled Castes in rural areas through the agency of Panchayati Raj institutions. During the year a sum of Rs. 5,89,400 was provided in the normal budget and released to Zilla Parishads for this purpose. Out of this amount a sum of Rs. 4,26,210 was spent during the year under report and sanitary amenities were provided in 213 villages.

*Pathways and Burial Grounds.*—During the year an amount of Rs. 1.20 lakhs was provided in the normal budget and released to Zilla Parishads for providing pathways and burial grounds.

#### **Other Social Welfare Measures**

*Homes for the Aged and Disabled.*—There are two homes for the aged and disabled, one at Hyderabad and the other at Vijayawada, with a sanctioned strength of 200 and 50 inmates respectively. The inmates are



provided free food, clothing, shelter etc. An amount of Rs. 30 is spent on each inmate per month on food. During the year an amount of Rs. 2.089 lakhs was provided for maintenance of these homes.

*Orphanages.*—There are three orphanages, one each at Hyderabad, Warangal and Kakinada with a sanctioned strength of 65, 80 and 60 boarders respectively. Only orphans are admitted in these institutions. Free boarding, lodging, clothing, education etc., are provided to the boarders of the orphanages. Rs. 25 is spent per month per boarder towards food charges. During the year under report an amount of Rs. 1,36,500 was released to Zilla Parishad for maintenance of these orphanages.

*Old Age Pensions.*—Destitute persons aged 65 years and above who have no means of livelihood are granted old age pensions. This scheme is being implemented by the Collectors in the districts. An amount of Rs. 1,15,76,000 was provided for this scheme for the year under report.

*Beggar Home.*—With a view to maintain some old and disabled beggars, Government are running a Home for Beggars at Hyderabad. For the year under report a sum of Rs. 61,000 was provided for the maintenance of this Home.

*Publicity for Eradication of Untouchability.*—This Department has been conducting publicity for eradication of untouchability and for removal of social disabilities of the Harijans. Grants-in-aid are also being provided to those voluntary organisations which are undertaking propaganda work for eradication of untouchability.

The 30th of every month is being celebrated as a Harijan Day in the State in which officials and non-officials participate to conduct publicity against the practice of untouchability. The celebrations include public processions, lectures to school children, cleaning of Harijan cheries, social gathering, inter-caste dinners, dramas, cultural programmes, film-shows etc. During the year an amount of Rs. 0.267 lakhs was spent on publicity. A further amount of Rs. 1.926 lakhs was released to Panchayat Samithis for Harijan Day Celebrations.

### **Special Development Schemes**

*Special Telangana Development Schemes.*—During 1970-71, a sum of Rs. 22.50 lakhs was allotted from Special Telangana Development funds for social welfare schemes. Out of this amount a sum of Rs. 19.35 lakhs was utilised for construction of Government hostel buildings and the rest of the amount of Rs. 3.15 lakhs is set apart for other social welfare schemes.

*Special Rayalaseema Development Schemes.*—During the year a sum of Rs. 15.10 lakhs was allotted for social welfare schemes from out of Rayalaseema Development funds. Out of this an amount of Rs. 7.50 lakhs was utilised for construction of hostel buildings, Rs. 2.10 lakhs for assistance to agriculturists, Rs. 1.90 lakhs for drinking water wells, Rs. 1.85 lakhs for housing aid and the rest of the amount for other social welfare schemes.

## Women's Welfare Department

The Director of Women's Welfare is the Head of the Department. She is assisted by four Regional Assistant Directors, *viz.*, Regional Assistant Director I and Regional Assistant Director, Telangana II, Regional Assistant Director, Vijayawada and Regional Assistant Director, Kurnool. Each district has a District Women's Welfare Officer, who supervises the work of the field staff of the department, *viz.*, the Women's Welfare Organisers, Extension Officer (W. & C. W.) and Grama Sevikas.

### Preventive Institutions

*Service Homes.*—In these five Homes young widows, deserted wives and other destitute women are admitted. They learn to live as members of a single community irrespective of caste or creed. During this year the five existing Service Homes have been continued. The strength of the Service Homes at Vijayawada and Warangal was raised from 80 to 100.

The rest of the Homes retained the previous strength.

The strength in the five service homes during the year under report was as follows :

	Adults	Children
1. Hyderabad	150	60
2. Anantapur	150	60
3. Kannapuram	50	30
4. Vijayawada	100	15
5. Warangal	100	15

The Homes provide general education and training in crafts. The Service Home at Hyderabad has two units, one for manufacture of leather goods and the other for book-binding and cardboard box manufacturing. Similarly the Service Home at Anantapur has two units, one for toy making and the other for banian and socks making. Tailoring and embroidery is taught in all the five Homes.

*Vocational Training Centres.*—There are seven Vocational Training Centres for girls at Hyderabad, Warangal, Srikakulam, Eluru, Kurnool, Anantapur and Cuddapah. At these centres training is provided in Typewriting, Shorthand, Accountancy including Commercial Practice, Banking etc. For such of the girls who cannot attend classes from their homes due to destitution or other causes, residential scholarships of Rs. 30 p.m. per candidate are provided for 20 students in each of the seven centres which have a sanctioned strength of 30 each. The remaining ten are admitted as day scholars.

*District Tailoring Centres.*—Two District Tailoring Centres have been opened, one at Cuddapah for Andhra districts and the other at Hyderabad for Telangana districts, as part of economic programmes for women. Young women are given admission in the training centres which have hostels attached to them. Fifty students are admitted in each of the institutions each year.

There are three Tailoring Centres in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad to train the poorer classes of the people to stitch their own clothing.

*Children Homes.*—Poor and destitute children between the age-groups of 6 to 18 years are admitted in Children Homes where they are provided with free food, clothing, books and other educational facilities and sent to regular schools. There are 40 Children Homes with uniform sanctioned strength of 60 in each except in one of them which is at Peddapadu, Kurnool district, where the strength is 100.

*Balavihars.*—Balavihars are to provide facilities for the children for recreation and cultural activities. There are 28 such Balavihars in the State. Mid-day meals are also provided with the assistance of CARE at these Balavihars.

*Creches.*—The Department has opened 43 creches which cater to the needs of the very young children between the age-group of 0 to 5 while their mothers are at work in the fields.

#### **Women's Welfare Branch**

One of the oldest schemes of the Department is the Women's Welfare Branch. This is a multipurpose institution. Women come to these Centres for learning crafts, exchange of views on post and pre-natal care, environmental hygiene, adult literacy etc. An organiser conducts community centres for women and Balwadi classes for pre-school children. Some of the branches are also provided with the services of a Maternity Assistant, who attends to domiciliary midwifery cases. There are 78 branches in the State.

#### **Correctional Institutions**

There are four State Homes at Hyderabad, Rajahmundry, Kurnool and Mahbubnagar. The first two Homes have a sanctioned strength of 100 each and the latter two Homes of 75 each. These Homes provide shelter to women who have fallen prey to social evils and for those who are in moral danger. Facilities for general education, craft knowledge and training in select trades are provided in these Homes. Their stay in these Homes is generally limited to 3 years and subject to extension in deserving cases. Among selected trades, mention may be made of the manufacture of glass ampoules, readymade garments and the printing press.

*Extension Methods.*—The Social Welfare Programme is also carried to the masses through the extension method. The Department directs the programme for women and children in the Panchayat Samithis through a network of field staff consisting of the Grama Sevikas at village levels and the Extension Officers (W. & C.W.) at the block level. The District Women's Welfare Officers, at the district level provide technical guidance in the matter of implementing the programmes by the Samithi and village level staff.

In addition to the above-mentioned schemes, two family and child welfare projects started at Patancheru in Medak district and at Venkata-giri in Nellore district, as part of the Plan schemes were continued during



TRIBAL WELFARE—GOVERNOR WITH TRIBALS WHO PARTICIPATED IN  
CULTURAL DISPLAYS, UTNOOR, ADILABAD DISTRICT ON 28TH  
DECEMBER, 1970

the year. These projects are designed to provide integrated services to women and children by co-ordinating the activities of several departments and voluntary social welfare organisations.

*Grant-in-Aid Programme.*—The Department provides funds for running the Women's Welfare Branches situated within the periphery of Panchayat Samithi. It also provides grant-in-aid for maintenance of the two Service Homes, one at Allagadda by the local Mahila Mandals and the other at Sitanagaram by Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust. In respect of these two latter institutions the grant given is Rs. 45 and 35 p.m. respectively for each inmate for 30 inmates in each Home.

*Exhibitions.*—As usual the Department participated in the All-India Industrial Exhibition at Hyderabad from 1st January, 1971 to 10th February, 1971.

### **New Schemes**

In July 1970, Government have ordered the opening of a District Office with a Women's Welfare Branch for the newly formed district of Ongole, which started functioning during the year.

Under the Special Telangana Development Programme, Government on the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Planning of Telangana Regional Committee sanctioned opening of eight units for the manufacture of garments at one in each of the district headquarters in the Telangana region except at Hyderabad, and 15 Women Welfare Branches and 5 creches for the tribals and Lambadies in the Telangana region. These units and institutions were opened during the year under report. The provision made for these schemes was Rs. five lakhs.

Under the Rayalaseema Development Programme considering the need for providing better facilities for the healthy children of leprosy stricken persons, a regional home with provision for immunisation and health education was sanctioned to be established at Cuddapah with this amount in January, 1971. The Home was opened and was functioning during the period under report.

### **Tribal Welfare Department**

The Department is headed by a Director and looks after the interest and welfare of the various Scheduled Tribes, Denotified Tribes, and Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes living in various parts of the State. The Director is assisted by a Deputy Director and Assistant Accounts Officer.

The First Member, Board of Revenue has been appointed as Commissioner for Tribal Welfare and the Director of Tribal Welfare has been declared as ex-officio Joint Secretary, Board of Revenue, for Tribal Welfare. At present there is no field staff at the district level for directly implementing the various schemes of the Department.

The Tribal Welfare work in the districts is being attended to by the Collectors, through the District Social Welfare Officers of Social Welfare Department and Heads of Departments of the districts

concerned. There are 3 Reclamation Officers in the districts of Chittoor, Nellore and Kurnool and one District Social Welfare Officer at Asifabad who are under the control of Director of Tribal Welfare and are exclusively attending to the work of Tribal Welfare Department under the overall supervision of the concerned District Collectors. For carrying out the schemes in Srikakulam and Khammam districts, two Special Deputy Collectors with headquarters at Parvathipuram in Srikakulam district and Khammam in Khammam district were appointed.

The Tribal Welfare Programmes undertaken by the Department of Tribal Welfare are as follows :

### Education

For spreading education among tribals schemes like opening of Primary and Upper Primary Schools, establishment of Ashram Schools, where free education with boarding and lodging are provided, opening of hostels and supplying books, slates and clothing to all children of Scheduled Tribes, Denotified Tribes including the Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes have been implemented.

An amount of Rs. 75,718 was spent on the supply of books, slates and clothing to Scheduled Tribes Children under which 5,749 were benefited during the period. Similarly, 6,295 children of Denotified Tribes including Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes were benefited under the same scheme at a cost of Rs. 70,901.

The following amounts were spent in awarding Residential Scholarships during the year to Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribes.

Scheduled Tribes		Denotified Tribes	
Amount spent	No. of children benefited	Amount spent	No. of children benefited
Rs.		Rs.	
1,76,012.82	796	66,254.40	331

An amount of Rs. 3,73,194.46 was spent in awarding non-residential scholarships to 12,262 Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribes students.

The following amounts were spent in awarding post-matric scholarships to Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribes students during the year under report :

Scheduled Tribes		Denotified Tribes	
Amount spent	No. of children benefited	Amount spent	No. of Children benefited
Rs.		Rs.	
1,84,493	469	1,57,555	481

10,176 students of Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribes studying in Classes ranging from I to X were supplied freely with nationalised text-books during the period under report.

Free boarding and lodging facilities were provided to 4,619 Scheduled Tribes students in 106 Government hostels for boys. Besides this 7 girls' hostels with a strength of 82 girl boarders were run.

Private management running subsidised hostels for Scheduled Tribe and Denotified Tribe students were paid boarding grants at the rate of Rs. 250 per boarder per annum.

164 Primary Schools with a total strength of 22,795 students were maintained at a cost of Rs. 2,76,136. Besides this 112 Ashram Schools also were functioning. An amount of Rs. 1,25,000 was spent on the construction of buildings for girls' hostels.

### Agriculture

The following Agriculture Farms and Units were continued during the year under report. Besides, distribution of high yielding variety of seeds etc. was undertaken.

(i) Maintenance of Demonstration Units	12 Units
(ii) Improvement of Agricultural facilities in Seethampeta, Gummalaxmipuram and Araku Valley.	5 Farms
(iii) Horticultural Development Farms at Sirigundlapadu	1 Farm

An amount of Rs. 5,10,343 and Rs. 1,30,385 has been spent for supply of plough bullocks to Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribes respectively during the year in addition to free supply of fertilizers and agricultural implements.

### Land Colonisation

In order to rehabilitate Scheduled Tribes in Warangal district, a colonisation project was started at Rajgapur during the year. This scheme was continued during the year under report, with a provision of Rs. 1.60 lakhs.

### Animal Husbandry

The 36 veterinary dispensaries maintained by the Department were continued along with one livestock farm in Chintapalli Block in Visakhapatnam district.

### Co-operation

The Girijan Co-operative Corporation Limited, Visakhapatnam continued to function during the year under report. The Corporation caters to the needs of the Scheduled Tribes through 20 affiliated Agency Produce Co-operative Marketing Societies in the State. The main object of the corporation is to procure the minor forest produce from them and to supply them with their daily requirements of life, viz., rice, salt, kerosene cloths and other necessities at cheaper rates. For this purpose the corporation is running 220 Daily Requirements Depots and contemplating to open some more depots.

The financial assistance provided to the Corporation towards productive finance is given below :

	<u>[Rs. in lakhs</u>
(i) Revolving Fund sanctioned by Government	25.00
(ii) Cash credit for short-term finance provided by Reserve Bank of India through Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank under State Government guarantee	25.00
(iii) Cash Credit for medium-term loans provided by Reserve Bank of India through Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank under the State Government guarantee	5.00

*Revolving Fund.*—This fund is for the grant of short-term loans (repayable by the end of financial year 1979-80) to the Girijans in Scheduled areas and in the tribal pockets outside the Scheduled areas in the State.

*Cash Credit for Short-Term Finance.*—This finance is utilised towards short-term credit advances for seasonal agricultural operations to the tribals through the Girijan Co-operative Corporation, Visakhapatnam. It is a pilot programme to be implemented in Srikakulam, Khammam and Warangal districts.

*Cash Credit for Medium-Term Loans.*—This assistance is provided towards guarantee for medium-term agricultural needs.

### **Industries**

Training-cum-production centres were maintained in tribal areas to impart craft training to tribal youths in Carpentry, Black-smithy, Sericulture, Mat-weaving etc.

### **Rural Water Supply**

The problem of providing drinking water facilities was engaging the attention of the Government and is being tackled in a systematic manner. Villages have been grouped into 4 categories. Category 1 contains a list of villages which have no wells at all, Category 2 contains a list of villages where separate wells have to be provided for Harijans, cheries and tribal hamlets, Category 3 a list of villages which have inadequate water-supply and Category 4 showing villages where protected water-supply is proposed to be made. According to a survey conducted in the tribal development blocks, 1,030 drinking water wells were constructed and 744 wells were renovated. 2,119 habitations are yet to be provided with drinking water facilities.

Under this scheme an amount of Rs. 6.070 lakhs was spent during the year under report.

### **Medical and Health**

During the year under report 21 hospitals, 19 dispensaries, 13 Mobile Units and 10 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres were maintained.



*The Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.*— (a) Ante-natal, (b) Post-natal Care and (c) conducted deliveries. Child Care and also regular follow-up work is done by paying home visits and children are looked after from birth to the age of 5.

*Special Nutrition Programme.*—During the year under report, Government of India allotted an amount of Rs. 9.45 lakhs for implementation of the Special Nutrition Programme for tribal children of 0-3 years of age to cover 16,300 children. The programme was initiated in the State in the month of August, 1970. 619 feeding centres were maintained in 107 Panchayat Samithis under the Programme and 40,913 tribal children were benefited. A special Nutrition Officer was appointed to supervise these centres.

### **Housing**

*Land Acquisition for House Sites.*—Land is acquired and distributed to the tribals free of cost so as to enable them to construct houses. This scheme is mostly confined to the non-scheduled areas. To enable the tribals to put up structures on the sites provided to them an amount of Rs. 100 is also being provided along with the free house-sites.

An amount of Rs. 3,70,063 was spent in providing house-sites for the Scheduled Tribes under which 277 families on an acquired extent of land measuring 3,089 acres were benefited.

An amount of Rs. 2,51,690.35 was spent in providing house-sites to Denotified Tribes benefiting 769 families on acquired land measuring 6,293 acres.

*Construction of Houses.*—An amount of Rs. 4,50,200 was spent towards construction of houses to Yerukulas, Yanadies and Sugalies benefiting 820 families. Similarly an amount of Rs. 2,60,000 was spent on the construction of houses to Denotified Tribes.

### **Tribal Development Blocks**

An amount of Rs. 27.00 lakhs was released to 24 Tribal Development Blocks of the State with instructions to utilise the grants in the ratio of 6:4 on the schemes under Agriculture, including Animal Husbandry, Minor Irrigation and Soil Conservation and for Education respectively.

*Community Radio Sets.*—During the year under report an amount of Rs. 39,500 was provided for the maintenance and purchase of Community Radio Sets under non-Plan budget. From the above provision, an amount of Rs. 14,785.52 was released to the various districts towards maintenance of Community Radio Sets. The balance amount of Rs. 25,714.48 was distributed to the districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Ongole, Guntur, Nellore, Khammam, Warangal, Mahboobnagar and Adilabad for the purchase of new radio sets.

*Publicity.*—Audio-visual publicity was given to various developmental schemes implemented during the year under report.

*Protective Legislation.*—The Andhra Pradesh Scheduled areas Money-lenders Regulations, 1966 was amended in 1970 by the Andhra

Pradesh Scheduled Tribes Debt Relief Regulation, 1970 making provision for—

- (a) the prohibition of private money-lending without licence in Scheduled Areas; and
- (b) scaling down of debts and a moratorium of 2 years on the recoveries.

The Regulation was brought into force from the 1st September, 1970 in the Scheduled areas. There was an unhealthy practice of floating the loans in the Scheduled areas with exorbitant rates. Under the provisions of this Regulation 2,067 cases were disposed of by the Collectors, so far. The extent of benefit accrued to the tribals by way of scaled down debts was Rs. 2,83,294.

*Tribal Advisory Council.*—In G.O. Ms. No. 303, Revenue (T.W.-II) Department, dated 17th March, 1971 the Tribes Advisory Council was constituted in the State. Government have directed that all Plan proposals be placed before the Tribes Advisory Council for their approval. Accordingly, the Plan schemes are being placed before the Tribes Advisory Council and the progress of work is being reviewed in the light of the suggestions made by the tribal representatives in the Council.

#### **Research and Training Institute**

The Research and Training Institute which is headed by a Principal has two wings *viz.*, Research Wing and Training Wing. The Research wing conducts various surveys and studies on every aspect of life of various tribes spread over the State. During the year under report 25 Research Projects were taken up for study. Five Research fellowships were awarded to Post-Graduates in Sociology, Anthropology, Social Work and Economic Discipline for undertaking short-term research projects on Tribal Culture. Out of 25 Research Projects, undertaken, 13 studies have been published and the remaining studies are being finalised.

*Training.*—During the period under report new training courses in orientation were introduced for the benefit of the Standing Committee members of the Tribal Panchayat Samithis in addition to conducting the Peripatetic Training Programme for tribal leaders. 60 members were trained under each of the programmes during the year under report. A training course for Probationary I.A.S., Officers was also conducted during the year.

A Pre-Examination Training Centre was started for imparting training to Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, Denotified Tribes, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic candidates appearing for competitive examinations conducted by Union Public Service Commission, Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission and other recruiting authorities. Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified Tribes Candidates were also trained in typewriting and shorthand.

Seminars, extension lectures and educational tours under various types of training programmes were also conducted.

#### **Department of Employment and Training**

This part of the report pertains exclusively to the Industrial Training Institutes under the Craftsmen Training Scheme sponsored



SRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY, CHIEF MINISTER ADDRESSING THE CONFERENCE OF THE SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT OF ALL STATES AND TRIBAL RESEARCH INSTITUTES AT THE JUBILEE HALL, HYDERABAD ON THE 20TH JUNE, 1970

by the Government of India and District Level Training Centres under the Government Schemes.

### Administration

In the day-to-day administration of the Craftsmen Training Scheme and District Level Training Centres in the State, the Director of Employment and Training is assisted by the following officers at the headquarters.

1. Joint Director of Training.
2. Deputy Director of Training.
3. Two Inspectors of Training.
4. Assistant Director (Training).
5. One Assistant Apprenticeship Adviser.
6. One Accounts Officer.

### Salient Features

*Craftsmen Training Scheme.*—In order to suit the present trends of the industry and to provide training for self-employment, certain unpopular and outmoded existing trades were replaced under diversification programmes by more popular and self-employment oriented trade.

*District Level Training Centres (D.L.T.Cs.)*—During the year under report Stenography in English was introduced in the District Level Training Centres at Eluru and Kurnool with a seating capacity of 20 trainees each since there was heavy demand from the educated youth. These programmes were taken up under Non-Plan.

The scheme of awarding merit scholarships to the trainees at Rs. 15 per month per trainee to 4% of the total strength on rolls introduced during 1969-70 under Plan schemes was continued during the year under report.

*Apprenticeship Training Schemes.*—The Apprentices Act, 1961 has been implemented in the State during the period under report both in Public and Private Sectors. 54 trades have been designated under the Apprentices Act, 1961.

*Implementation by Industries.*—There are altogether 405 establishments both in Public and Private Sectors which have got training facilities and required to engage 2,952 apprentices. Out of them, 138 establishments are wholly or partially implementing the Act in this State engaging 1,308 apprentices. Thus there are 267 establishments which are not at all implementing the Act whose allotment of apprentices stood at 1,644. This department is making earnest efforts with the employers to co-operate in the successful implementation of the Act.

*Registration of Contracts of Apprentices.*—Under the provisions of the Act, 4,778 contracts of apprentices have been registered thereby making them eligible to sit for the All-India Trade Test for apprentices.

*All-India Trade Test.*—During the period under report, 3,751 trainees came out successful from all the Industrial Training Institutes both in Engineering and Non-Engineering Trades in the All-India Trade Test held in July, 1970.

### **Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board**

The Andhra Pradesh State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board Organisation comprised 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 Region except Srikakulam and one District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board at Hyderabad for Hyderabad district including the twin-cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad continued to function during the year under report.

The Minister for Labour, Relief and Rehabilitation is the President of the State Board. The Director of Employment and Training is the Chief Controlling Officer and Head of the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board Organisation. There are whole-time paid Secretaries for the Andhra Pradesh State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board and District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore and Chittoor. The Collectors are the Chairmen of their respective District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards except Hyderabad district, for which the Special Secretary to the Government, Home Department is the President. The District Employment Officers are the Ex-Officio Secretaries of Districts Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards, West Godavari, Kurnool, Cuddapah and Anantapur and for the Telangana Region the Employment Officers concerned are the ex-Officio Secretaries of D.S.S. and A. Boards.

The Officers of the Andhra Pradesh State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board and the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board Hyderabad are housed in one building.

### **Expenditure**

The cost of public services on the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards Organisation in the State for the year 1970-71 was Rs. 1,80,7.66. The expenditure on D.S.S. and A. Boards in the State was Rs. 1,32,310 while the expenditure on State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board was Rs. 48,456. The expenditure on D.S.S. and A. Boards is being shared by the Centre and the State Governments on 50:50 basis, while the entire expenditure on the State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board is being met by the State Government only.

### **Flag Day Collections**

The Flag Day was observed on the 7th December, 1970 as usual with the co-operation of local military and Civil Officials. The Collections campaign on the day was successful. A sum of Rs. 35,536.61 was collected upto 31st March, 1971 throughout the State for the Flag Day 1970. During the year under report, a sum of Rs. 27,578.69 being the State's share for

the Flag Day' 1969 collections was received from the Secretary Indian Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board, Government of India, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi. This amount has been merged with the Special Fund for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen.

#### **Special Fund for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen**

Government ordered for merger of the Andhra Pradesh Post-War Services Reconstruction Fund, Andhra Pradesh State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board Fund, District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board Fund and Special Fund for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen into one single fund known as "Special Fund". Accordingly all funds have been merged into one fund, which is administered by a State Managing Committee of which the Governor of Andhra Pradesh is the Chairman and the Secretary to Government of Andhra Pradesh, Home Department is one of the two Vice-Chairmen and Secretary, Andhra Pradesh State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board is its Secretary. The corpus of the fund is in the form for Securities in State Development Loans, National Savings Certificates and Fixed Deposits in State Bank of Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank, Andhra Bank, Central Bank and Syndicate Bank. The interest derived on the investments is used for the various objects of the fund as indicated below :

- (1) to grant stipends to ex-servicemen for technical managerial, vocational or agricultural training at recognised training institutions;
- (2) to sanction grants or loans to co-operative societies or other associations of ex-servicemen for schemes and projects, of re-settlement e.g., horticulture, animal husbandry, industry, transport etc.
- (3) to sanction scholarships/grants to dependents of ex-servicemen for higher studies in India beyond high school or higher secondary stage in technical/vocational/agricultural education;
- (4) to sanction expenditure on special measure of collective nature for the maintenance of old and destitute ex-servicemen and/or widows of ex-servicemen ;
- (5) to grant loans to individual ex-servicemen for starting industries or business undertakings;
- (6) to do all other things to promote measures for the benefit of ex-servicemen and their dependents.

During the period under report a sum of Rs. 751.50 was paid to three individuals as free grants. A sum of Rs. 2,20,398.69 was granted to 30 individuals as loan for resettlement and rehabilitation. Besides, a sum of Rs. 32,675.85 was remitted to destitute ex-servicemen and widows for their maintenance. A sum of Rs. 66,681.31 was paid towards grant of educational concessions/stipends during the year under report.

**Activities of this Organisation**

The activities of this organisation for the period under review included:

- (a) settlement of service/disability/family pension cases,
- (b) arranging medical treatment to ex-sevrice T.B./Leper patients,
- (c) rendering financial assistance to ex-servicemen and their dependents of deceased personnel for maintenance education, re-settlement and rehabilitation, co-operative schemes etc.,
- (d) arranging for training in suitable trades to ex-servicemen for re-settlement,
- (e) obtaining assistance for medical after-care at home to ex-service T.B./Leper patients from the Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi,
- (f) augmenting and pooling of Flag Day collections in the State,
- (g) attending to all welfare matters of ex-servicemen and families of serving and deceased personnel.

## CHAPTER XVIII

### TRANSPORT

#### State Road Transport Corporation

During the year 1969-70 the Corporation faced a number of disturbances and difficulties due to political agitation in Telangana and Cyclone havoc in the coastal districts of Andhra area. During the year 1970-71 under review, conditions in the State returned to normalcy and the Corporation could serve the public peacefully. The Corporation also repaired and renovated many of the vehicles which were damaged or burnt during the period of disturbances.

#### Management

There was no change in the basic set-up of the Corporation Board which continued to function with ten including two representatives of the Central Government (Railways).

The Corporation consisted of the undermentioned members as on 31st March, 1971.

1. Chairman	Vacant
2. Sri N. Ramesan, I.A.S.	Vice-Chairman
3. Sri K.V.S. Suryanarayana, I.A.S.	Member (Ex-officio)
4. Sri Ahmed Hussain, M.L.A.	Member
5. Sri Dilsukram, I.A.S.	Member (Ex-officio)
6. Sri M.V. Krishna Rao	Member (Non-official)
7. Sri R. C. Parmar	Member (Ex-officio)
8. Sri V. P. Rama Rao, I.A.S.	Member (Official)
9. Sri M. P. Sen	Member (Official)
10. Sri V. P. Somayajulu	Member (Ex-officio)

During the year 1970-71 the Corporation Board met 14 times and passed 182 resolutions in all.

The following are some of the important decisions taken by the Corporation during the year:

1. The Corporation enhanced the rates of Daily Allowance and revised the rates of House Rent Allowance of its employees with effect from the 1st October, 1970.
2. The Corporation extended the facility of encashment of leave to its employees on the lines sanctioned by the State Government to their employees.



3. The Corporation increased its share of contribution to the Road Transport Recreation Club from Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per member per year, in order to improve the activities of the club.

4. Interim Relief was granted to all the employees of the Corporation with effect from 1st May, 1970 involving an additional expenditure of Rs. 47.98 lakhs. A Pay Committee was appointed to go into the question of revision of scales of pay and allowances of the employees.

5. The Corporation accorded its approval for the grant of educational assistance from the Staff Benefit Fund at Rs. 15, Rs. 20, or Rs. 25 to one child of an employee studying in VI, VII, or VIII Classes respectively from the year 1970-71, if the employee is not in receipt of any other benefit under the new schemes of educational assistance.

6. The Corporation approved the proposal to establish a creche for the benefit of the children of its women employees working at Mushirabad, at a total cost not exceeding Rs. 10,000 per year.

7. The Corporation introduced Production Incentive Bonus Scheme in the Regional Workshops, Vijayawada from the 1st March, 1971.

*Organisation.*—During the year, there were 7 divisions, 37 administrative units and 50 operational depots to control and operate the passenger services. The depot at headquarters to look after the non-commercial vehicles continued to function. The Cell System continued to function with the Vigilance and Implementation Cells providing the much needed assistance to the management in exercising effective control and proper implementation and evaluation of the policy decision.

*Staff.*—The staff strength of the Corporation at the beginning of the year was 20,662 and it increased to 22,258 at the end of the year under report.

### **Labour and Welfare**

The relations between the Management and the Labour Unions in the Corporation remained cordial during the year.

The Training Schools at Hyderabad and Vijayawada continued to impart technical and non-technical training to various categories of the staff of the Corporation. The Recruitment and Training Cell continued to function and conducted examinations and training classes for various categories of the staff.

The Employees' Co-operative Credit Society continued to provide loans to the staff. A sum of Rs. 62.12 lakhs was sanctioned towards loans to 5,240 staff of the Corporation during the year.

The Road Transport Recreation Club continued to provide facilities for training and practice in various games and also encouraged cultural programmes conducted by the staff.

The employees and their families continued to receive free medical aid from the Corporation during the year.

**Routes and Route Kilometres.**—The total number of routes and route kilometres as on the last day of the year under report were 394 and 13,447.9 respectively.

**Fleet.**—The bus fleet of the Corporation was 2,409 at the beginning of the year and increased to 2,464 at the end of the year. 308 new buses were put on road and 216 old buses were withdrawn during the year.

In the Central and Regional Workshops 1,441 engines and 683 buses were completely overhauled during the year.

**Nationalization.**—No new areas were taken up for nationalization, but 27 new routes were opened during the year.

**Basic Fare.**—There was no change in the basic fares charged by the Corporation during the year under report.

### **Operation of Services**

**City Services.**—In the city services the number of buses operated was 345 as against 337 in the previous year. The total number of passengers carried increased from 815.61 lakhs to 1,044.65 lakhs during the year. The traffic earnings also correspondingly increased from Rs. 177.15 lakhs to Rs. 234.40 lakhs during the year.

**District Services.**—In the district services the average number of buses operated was 1,705 as against 1,639 during the previous year. The total number of passengers carried increased from 1,855.29 lakhs to 2,168.27 lakhs during the year. The traffic earnings also correspondingly increased from Rs. 1,729.73 lakhs to Rs. 2,138.60 lakhs during the year under report.

**Inter-State Services.**—The Inter-State Services continued to be operated into Mysore, Maharashtra and Tamilnadu States. During the year plans were also made to increase such services and extend them to the neighbouring State of Orissa also.

### **Amenities and Facilities to Passengers**

#### **Bus Stations and Passenger Shelters :**

The bus station yard at Eluru was levelled and black-topped at a cost of Rs. 37,000. The construction of Passengers Waiting Hall at an estimated cost of Rs. 41,500 was in progress during the year under report.

#### **Improvement of Bus Station at Guntur and Mangalagiri :**

At Guntur, cement concrete was done to the platform of the Bus Station. At Mangalagiri, the site was raised, metalled and black-topped. A compound wall was also provided with a shelter at a cost of Rs. 20,332. The yard of the Bus Station at the depot was black-topped at a cost of Rs. 16,770.

#### **Construction of Bus Station at Hanumkonda and Nizamabad :**

Sanction was accorded for the construction of Bus Stations at Hanumkonda and Nizamabad with double-storey building with

ground-floor for movement of vehicles to pick-up passengers and first-floor for canteen, rest halls, rest-rooms and shops at each of the places during the year under report.

***Cloak Room Retiring Room and Canteen Establishments, etc.***

Cloak room facilities were continued to be provided in some of the important bus-stations with the object of enabling the travelling public to deposit their luggage for safe custody. Steps were also taken up by the Corporation to provide all the basic amenities such as waiting-hall, retiring-room, sanitary arrangement etc., in all bus stations constructed and maintained by the corporation.

**Revenue and Expenditure**

The provisional total of Revenue Receipts (including sale of tyre-retreading units and printing press) worked out to Rs. 2,469.54 lakhs as against Rs. 2,041.34 lakhs in the previous year. The provisional total of Revenue Expenditure (including cost of tyre retreading unit and printing press) amounted to Rs. 2,424.22 lakhs as against Rs. 2,077 lakhs in the previous year.

The net provisional profit after providing for depreciation, interest on capital with arrears from 1964 and other provisions worked out to Rs. 45.32 lakhs as against the net deficit of Rs. 35.72 lakhs in the previous year.

**Capital.**—The capital requirements of the Corporation continued to be provided by the State and Central Governments in the ratio of 3:1. As on the last day of the year, the total capital outlay of the Corporation amounted to Rs. 2,085.97 lakhs as against Rs. 1,690.49 lakhs at the end of the previous year.

The break-up of the capital outlay is as follows :

	[Rs. in lakhs]
1. State Government	818.18
2. Central Government (Railways)	247.89
3. Internal Funds	974.90
4. Borrowings	45.00
<b>Total :</b>	<b><u>2,085.97</u></b>

**Conclusion**

In spite of damages to the buses in the previous year and paucity of funds to replace the fleet to the extent required, the Corporation made every effort to ply to the maximum extent its fleet to meet the increased traffic demand during the year under report.

**State Transport Authority**

**Organization**

The Transport Commissioner is the Head of the Department and is Chairman of the State Transport Authority. The State Transport Authority has one Secretary, who is assisted by four Assistant Secretaries

For administrative convenience, the State is divided into 16 regions, each region comprising of one revenue district in the Andhra area and two districts in the Telangana area excepting the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and Hyderabad district, which constitute a separate region. There is one Regional Transport Officer in charge of each region. The region comprising of the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and Hyderabad district is under the control of an officer of the cadre of Transport Commissioner and Secretary Regional Transport Authority, Hyderabad. He is having two Assistant Secretaries in the grade of Regional Transport Officers. There are four Deputy Transport Commissioners with headquarters at Kakinada, Guntur, Kurnool and Hyderabad.

There is one Regional Motor Vehicle Inspector attached to each Deputy Transport Commissioner. There is one Joint Regional Transport Officer in each of the districts of Krishna, Guntur and Visakhapatnam in addition to the Regional Transport Officer. There are 4 Regional Motor Vehicles Inspectors, 48 Motor Vehicles Inspectors and 51 Assistant Motor Vehicles Inspectors.

#### **Flying Squad**

There are four flying squads in the State with headquarters at Hyderabad, Guntur, Visakhapatnam and Kurnool.

#### **Powers and Function of the various Officers**

The Transport Commissioner is the Appellate Authority against the orders passed by the Regional Transport Authorities under section 60 of the Motor Vehicles Act. He is also the Controller for the enforcement of : (1) Motor Cars (Distribution and Sales) Control Order, 1959, (2) Scooters (Distribution and Sale) Control Order, 1960.

Immediately after the Transport Commissioner, the Secretary, State Transport Authority is the Chief Executive Officer of the State Transport Authority and he exercises administrative control over all subordinate officers in the office in addition to his duties as the Secretary, State Transport Authority.

The Assistant Secretaries assist the Secretary and Transport Commissioner in the administration of the department.

The Regional Transport Officers are the Secretaries of their respective Regional Transport authorities. For prompt and quick disposal of routine matters, certain powers like renewal of permits, grant of private and public carrier permits and temporary permits etc., are delegated to the Secretaries (Regional Transport Officers) by the respective Regional Transport Authorities under the Motor Vehicles Act and the Taxation Act.

The main functions of the Deputy Transport Commissioners are to inspect the Regional Transport Offices in their jurisdiction, to arrest leakage of revenue and to have general supervision. They are also empowered to check motor vehicles for infringements of the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act and Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation Act and the rules framed thereunder. The Deputy Transport Commissioners are appellate authorities under section 64 of the Motor Vehicles Act against the orders passed by the Secretaries of Regional

Transport Authorities. They are also the appellate authorities under the Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1963 and the rules made thereunder.

The duty of the four Flying Squads is to make surprise check on motor vehicles for contravention of the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation Act and the rules framed thereunder, arrest leakage of revenue to the State and to enforce provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act and Motor Vehicles Taxation Act more effectively.

#### **Departmental Tribunals**

*The State Transport Authority.*—It is constituted with the Transport Commissioner as the Chairman, and Chief Engineer (Roads & Buildings) and a Non-official Member as its members.

*The Appellate Authority.*—It consists of the Transport Commissioner as Chairman and the other members of the State Transport Authority as members.

*Appeals and Petitions.*—The State Transport Authority and the Appellate Authority meet as frequently as is necessary. The number of meetings held by the State Transport Authority, Transport Commissioner and the Appellate Authority during the year under report were 19, 31 and 21 respectively. The number of appeals and revision petitions received for disposal by the State Transport Authority, Transport Commissioner and Appellate Authority, during the year including those pending as on 1st April, 1970 were 573, 319 and 896 respectively. The number of revision petitions and appeals pending for disposal by the State Transport Authority, Appellate Authority and Transport Commissioner as on 1st April, 1971 were 375, 470 and 18 respectively.

*Regional Transport Authorities.*—For the purpose of regulating road transport industry and for control of traffic, a separate Regional Transport Authority is constituted for each district in the State. A Regional Transport Authority is constituted with the Collector of the district as Chairman and other (official) and non-official members. The quorum prescribed for the Regional Transport Authority, Hyderabad is five, and three for all other Regional Transport Authorities.

The Regional Transport Authorities have been given full discretion in the opening of new routes and introduction of additional buses on the existing routes with a view to provide adequate and efficient transport facilities to the travelling public.

There has been no competition between road and rail transport in the State and the railway authorities were kept informed whenever new routes were opened, additional buses were put on the existing routes and variation to the existing routes were proposed and their views were considered.

#### **Inter-State Services**

Inter-State permits were granted on the basis of reciprocal agreements. This State had entered into agreements with all the neighbouring States and also with Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Punjab. The distribution of permits on Inter-State routes is based on the principle of parity.

Variations to the existing stage carriage permits are agreed to, by mutual correspondence and agreements with the State concerned.

In order to meet the needs of tourists of the Southern States, an agreement has been entered into with the States of Tamilnadu, Mysore and Kerala for operation of 20 tourist taxies of each State to ply in all the four States.

*Single Point Tax.*—The principle of single point tax is observed in respect of the taxation on motor vehicles as well as tax on passengers and goods, in respect of vehicles plying between Andhra Pradesh and the States of Tamilnadu and Mysore. With regard to Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh States, the single point tax system is observed in so far as tax on motor vehicles only is concerned. This State is collecting surcharge content of Motor Vehicles Tax from the vehicles of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh States as those States are also collecting tax on passengers and goods.

*Restrictions regarding Plying of Lorries on Inter-State Routes.*—The policy for the operation of goods vehicles is formulated with a view to provide free flow of traffic on State-routes as well as Intra-State routes in order to keep pace with increasing demand for provision of additional transport facilities due to the economic development in the country. This has been necessary as the Railway which is the only other important mode of transport is not able to cope up with the demand. Efforts have always been made for the increase of quotas fixed in the agreements where there is demand for such increase.

*Multi-State Operation of Vehicles.*—In order to have free flow of Inter-State traffic, a special reciprocal agreement was entered into between the States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamilnadu, Maharashtra and Mysore for operation of 200 public carriers of each of the five States throughout the five States on National and State Highways with composite permits in the home State without the need for obtaining counter-signature in the other four States. The vehicles operating under this agreement can operate on all National and State Highways with a deviation upto 100 kilometres with a view to reach the recognised market place or established consignee or consignor. The vehicles operating on the basis of the above agreement have to pay an annual tax of Rs. 500 to each of the reciprocating States in addition to the taxes levied by the home State.

[Statement

## STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES OF DIFFERENT CATEGORIES ON ROAD AS ON 31ST MARCH, 1971

	Carri- ages	Public carri- ages	Private carri- ages	Contract carri- ages	Motor cycles	Motor cars	Other vehi- cles
1. Adilabad ..	80	137	41	16	180	216	90
2. Anantapur ..	238	465	..	..	90	286	32
3. Chittoor ..	510	687	..	88	364	267	38
4. Cuddapah ..	285	464	79	34	194	265	67
5. East Godavari ..	649	1,124	446	193	4,319	1,642	2,821
6. Guntur ..	703	1,168	..	231	1,409	983	82
7. Hyderabad ..	450	2,883	548	2,095	22,241	14,612	2
8. Karimnagar ..	154	171	45	58	386	266	117
9. Khammam ..	127	129	51	13	290	253	23
10. Krishna ..	359	2,214	578	454	2,046	1,725	451
11. Kurnool ..	307	477	79	88	238	302	..
12. Mahbubnagar ..	254	74	66	6	173	250	63
13. Medak ..	122	72	14	5	86	64	114
14. Nalgonda ..	266	192	126	65	313	207	357
15. Nellore ..	258	204	52	41	405	796	27
16. Nizamabad ..	135	524	80	105	750	598	152
17. Ongole ..	214	249	3	25	312	210	11
18. Srikakulam ..	208	278	..	24	292	364	23
19. Visakha patnam ..	293	618	211	209	3,103	2,245	122
20. Warangal ..	132	215	47	63	709	425	416
21. West Godavari ..	244	698	322	174	1,570	1,272	1,409
Total :	5,998	13,043	2,788	3,987	39,479	27,248	6,425

## CHAPTER XIX

### MISCELLANEOUS GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

#### Forests

##### Organisation and Territorial Divisions

During the year 1970-71 there were no changes in the jurisdiction of territorial divisions, ranges, etc., excepting the following :

An area of 164.63 sq. kms. in Vijayawada Range in Eluru Division consisting of Nagayalanka section with beats has been transferred to Repalle Range of Guntur Division. Similarly, one forest section with 9 beats along with staff comprising an area of 195.62 sq. kms. was transferred from Chittoor East Range of Chittoor, East Division to Chittoor, West Range of Chittoor, West Division in the interest of administrative convenience and better management.

There was no change in special divisions except that a Flying Squad Party hitherto functioning under a Range Officer in Kurnool Circle was constituted into a Flying Squad Division with effect from 20th July, 1970 headed by an Assistant Conservator of Forests.

*Working Plan Divisions.*—During 1970-71 eight working plan parties functioned at various Forest Divisions for the preparation of Working Plans.

*Forest Settlement Officers.*—The five Forest Settlement Officers with headquarters at Hyderabad, Srikakulam, Kakinada, Chittoor and Khammam continued to perform their duties to finalise the work connected with the Settlement of Forest Blocks notified under section 4 of the Andhra Pradesh Forest Act, 1967 in the entire State.

*Territorial Charges.*—The administrative set up of the State Forest Department was as follows on 31st March, 1971:

Circles	7
Divisions	39
Ranges	183
Sections	637
Beats	2,520

##### Forest Areas

The total forest area in the State was 64,956.66 square kilometres at the end of 1970-71. The break-up of the forest area according to the legal position is as follows :

	Square kilometres
(i) Reserved Forests	44,756.85
(ii) Reserved Lands	19,050.39
(iii) Un-notified Areas	1,149.42
Total :	<hr/> 64,956.66 <hr/>



The total length of boundaries of forest blocks as on 31st March, 1971 was 61,734.18 kilometres.

*Details of Area Disreserved.*—An area of 265.51 sq. kms. was disreserved during the year under report for rehabilitation of displaced families under Pochampad Project and Nagarjunasagar Project and assignment of land to landless poor and political sufferers.

*Management of Forest.*—Almost all the forest areas in the State excepting some small patches which have been taken over by Forest Department recently have been brought under sanctioned working Plans and are being managed on scientific lines. Presently the work of revision of working plans of eight divisions is in progress.

### **Outturn of Timber and Other Forest Produce**

#### *Timber and Fuel :*

During the year 1970-71, 1,414 timber and fuel coupes, comprising an area of 1,17,931.56 hectares were sold for an amount of Rs. 4,10,34,829. Apart from this 254 timber and thinning coupes comprising an area of 5,689.74 hectares were worked departmentally. The timber, charcoal and fuel obtained from the forests during the year under report is as follows :

Name of Produce	Quantity
(i) Timber	2,20,822.77 cubic metres
(ii) Firewood	4,10,815.45 tonnes
(iii) Charcoal	26,491.88 tonnes

#### *Other Minor Forest Produce :*

The quantity of important minor forest produce obtained from forests during the year under report is as follows:

(i) Bamboo	1,79,707.57 tonnes
(ii) Beedi Leaves	48,730.12 tonnes

### **Forest Settlement and Survey**

The work connected with surveys, demarcations, submission of section 15 notifications, in respect of all the un-notified Forest Blocks and economic beroons was in full swing.

### **Supply of P. T. Poles**

During the period under review the District Forest Officers, Nirmal, Adilabad and Mancherial supplied 340, 90 and 116 P. T. Poles respectively, to the Post and Telegraphs Department.

### **Supply of Sealing Wax**

272 kgs. of sealing wax was supplied to the Director of Stationery Department by the Divisional Forest Officer, Adilabad at Rs. 4.25 per kg.

### **Supply of Agricultural Implements, Thatching Grass, Fodder Grass, Domestic Fuel, etc.**

Under the terms of leases, the contractors of forest coupes are required to supply agricultural implements and fuel to the local villagers from their coupes, at the rates approved by the District Collectors as specified in the sale notices. But the above provision has become a dead letter as the villagers do not bother themselves to purchase the required implements from the contractors at the fixed rates. The reasons appear to be the inconvenience in approaching the village level workers and the contractors and possibility of meeting their requirements from unreserved land.

Thatched and fodder grass is allowed to be removed in headloads from the forests free of cost *vide* G. O. Ms. No. 1541, dated 21st August, 1969. The green manure leaf is sold at nominal cost of 25 paise per cart-load in Guntur Circle.

The scheme for removal of dead and dry fuel as a measure of fire protection in Mahadevpur Range of Karimnagar East Division was continued during 1970-71 as per G. O. Ms. No. 1781, Food and Agriculture, dated 17th December 1970. 468 permits at Rs. 2 per permit were issued and an amount of Rs. 936 has been collected.

The local buroods (maidars) are supplied with their requirements of bamboos from the bamboo coupes at a seigniorage rate of Rs. 12.50 per 100 bamboos as per G. O. Ms. No. 41, Food and Agriculture Department, dated 8th January, 1970.

### **Concessions to the Tribal Population**

The Forest Department has been extending several concessions to Scheduled Tribes for their economic development. The concession allowed to the hill tribes for free utilization of timber and fuel for domestic purposes continued. During the year under report the Government has sanctioned Rs. 1.32 lakhs under Tribal Welfare Scheme. This amount was spent on formation of roads in Srikakulam Division by engaging only tribals for the work.

A centrally sponsored scheme for taking up soil conservation measures in river valley projects is being implemented in Machkund Basin. This has helped to provide employment to tribals, improve the fertility status of their lands by bunding, terracing and other accepted practices of scientific farming.

The scheme for raising coffee plantations in the agency areas of East Godavari and Visakhapatnam districts is being executed from 1961 onwards and 11,950 acres of forest land was covered with coffee plantations. One of the aims of this scheme is to wean the tribals from podu cultivation and the tribals are getting gainful employment throughout the year in that area.

To improve the lot of tribals in interior areas and to have sufficient labour force near work spots five forest villages were constituted in Adilabad Circle with an area of 951.65 hectares. It has now been decided that all these villages should be converted into revenue villages so as to extend to them facilities such as taccavi loans, etc. Action with regard

to transferring these villages to Revenue Department is under the consideration of Government.

The tribal population in Nagarkurnool Division of Hyderabad Circle continued to enjoy the concessions of free removal of Parka Mohava and thatching grass from the reserve forest as per G. O. Ms. No. 97, Food and Agriculture Department, dated 19th January, 1967. The privileges and concessions allowed to hill tribes in Bhadrachalam agency areas of Khammam district and Polavaram Agency of West Godavari district such as free removal of timber and fuel from unreserved forest for domestic purposes, free grazing to their cattle and free removal of minor forest produce for sale to either Scheduled Tribe Corporation Societies or Girijan Corporation were continued.

The Adi Andhra and Mutharacha communities settled down in Udayagiri Durgam Reserved Forest of Nellore North Division, are allowed free removal of Minor Forest Produce for their domestic use.

The welfare of Chenchu and Sugalies which are the main tribes residing in the forests of Nandyal, Giddalore, Atmakur and Kurnool Divisions, is being looked after by the Forest Department. 22 Chenchu schools are being run by the Forest Department, for educating the Chenchu children. The Chenchu children studying at Bairlutu and Donal Higher Elementary Schools are provided with boarding facilities and in other 20 schools mid-day meals are provided to the children. Free supply of books, clothes etc., is also provided in order to attract them towards the education.

The cattle of Chenchus are allowed free grazing in the forest, besides providing lands to them inside the Reserve Forest for cultivation.

#### **Forest Industries**

There are two Paper Mills in Andhra Pradesh State one at Kagaznagar in Adilabad district and another at Rajahmundry in East Godavari district. The bamboos required for both these mills are supplied by the State Forest Department at fixed rates of royalty. The Sirpur Paper Mills were given a 30 years lease of bamboo in Adilabad district which expired in March, 1971, and fresh agreement is under consideration. Apart from Adilabad Circle 17 coupes have been leased out to the Sirpur Paper Mills in Khammam and Paloncha Division of Kothagudem Circle.

As far as Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills is concerned, it depends for its main raw materials on the forests of Visakhapatnam Circle and other Circles namely, Guntur, Kurnool and Kothagudem Circles.

In order to encourage Katha Industry, Sundra trees of over 55 centimetres in girth at breast height in the entire Adilabad Forest Circle were leased out for a period of 20 years from 1968-69. The royalty payable by the lessee is Rs. 6 per tree. During the year under review 14,385 trees were extracted in Nirmal Division and a royalty of Rs. 82,800 was collected. In Warangal Circle 3,000 Sundra trees were utilised from Karimnagar East Division for the manufacture of Katha and an amount of Rs. 58,000 was collected towards royalty of Sundra trees at Rs. 6 per tree.

In Chittoor district there are 4 Sandal Wood Oil Factories, 3 at Kuppam and one at Mulakacheruvu, where Sandal Oil is extracted from the wood. These factories, however, obtain their requirement of wood from Mysore and Madras States.

### Fire Protection

During the year under report 233 fire incidents were reported in the State and a total area of 13,117.45 hectares was reported to have been burnt.

Intensive publicity measures were undertaken this year, to see that damages by fires are minimised. Forest Fire Protection posters and pamphlets (in English and local languages) were distributed in the villages adjoining forest areas, through Conservator of Forests and District Forest Officers. Fire Protection Week was also celebrated throughout the State to focus public attention on the evils of the forest fires.

### Free Grants

During the year under report 1,225 persons were granted timber bamboos and thatched grass free of cost for construction of huts destroyed due to natural calamities such as floods and fires.

### Grazing

Goat grazing is strictly prohibited in Reserved Forest. But some special blocks have been opened in Padra of Nagar-Kurnool Division and Nidgal of Nalgonda Division where goat grazing is allowed as per Government Memo. No. 2621 For-II/67, dated 3rd October, 1968. An amount of Rs. 17,221.00 was collected during the year 1970-71 by allowing goat grazing in these blocks.

### Forest Offences

At the beginning of the year, there were altogether 89,894 offence cases pending final disposal as detailed below:

Prosecuted	8,544
Compounded	78,555
U.D.O.Rs.	2,795

The break-up of offence cases booked during the year (1970-71) is as follows :

Prosecuted	1,618
Compounded	32,574
U.D.O. Rs.	2,831

The cases disposed of during the year are as follows :

Convicted	1,985
Acquitted	1,232
Compounded	49,819
U.D.O. Rs.	2,932

A total compounding fee of Rs. 27,95,297.05 was collected during the year while a total compounding fee of Rs. 30,70,981.31 was pending collection at the close of the year.

During the year under report 377 cases involving lorries and 3,169 cases of goat grazing were booked. A major portion of the aboved offence cases were detected and booked by the Flying Squad parties and Red Sanders Anti-Smuggling Squad.

### Roads

During the year, 4 roads with a length of 13.42 kilometres were formed at a cost of Rs. 77,972.82. At the close of 1970-71, there were 597 roads under the control of Forest Department covering a length of 5,257.66 kilometres.

### Buildings

During the year under report following buildings were constructed:

1. Ranger's Quarters	1
2. Seed Stores	2
3. Garage	1
4. Staff Quarters	5
5. Implements shed	1
6. Store Room	1
7. Labour Shed	1

### Plantations

The details of plantations, indicating the extents of areas of various important species raised during the year under report and the extents of areas of plantations of various species existing at the close of the year under report are furnished below :

Sl. No.	Name of species	Area planted during 1970-71 in hectares	Total existing plantation area at the close of the year in hectares
1.	Teak	2,597.55	27,081.87
2.	Eucalyptus	448.10	9,478.22
3.	Cashew	215.00	14,333.95
4.	Casuarina	691.21	11,999.78
5.	Red-Sanders	25.00	854.17
6.	Sandalwood	324.00	1,417.98
7.	Bamboo	1,639.15	8,708.56
8.	Soft wood	2.00	481.25
9.	Sissoo	16.09	194.70
10.	Coffee	4.86	478.32
11.	Pineapple	..	26.14
12.	Other miscellaneous species and mixed plantations	878.77	28,933.19
Total :		<u>6,841.73</u>	<u>1,03,986.63</u>

### Schemes Implemented under Development Plans

*Establishment of Zoo.*—This is a spill-over scheme formulated in the Third Five-Year Plan and continued during Fourth Five-Year Plan, intended to establish a modern zoo at Hyderabad as a centre of recreation and attraction to the visitors. This is a State-wide scheme. An amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been provided in the annual plan. Subsequently the Government have sanctioned Rs. 2.50 lakhs more for the scheme in G.O. Ms. No. 1953, Food and Agriculture (For.-III) Department, dated 21st September 1970. An amount of Rs. 5.50 lakhs has been spent upto the end of March, 1971, on works carried out by the Public Works Department and the Forest Department and animals purchased.

*Teak Plantations.*—The scheme is intended to raise Teak plantations in order to maintain the balance between demand and supply for Teak and also to increase the potential value of forests. An amount of Rs. 20.71 lakhs has been provided in the annual plan to raise plantations over an area of 6,874 acres. An amount of Rs. 20.59 lakhs has been spent upto the end of March, 1971 and plantations were raised over an area of 6,654 acres.

*Casuarina Plantations.*—The scheme is intended to raise Casuarina plantations to meet the increasing demand for fuel and poles. An amount of Rs. 4.91 lakhs has been provided in the annual plan over an area of 1,808 acres. An amount of Rs. 4.93 lakhs has been spent upto the end of March, 1971, and plantations were raised over an area of 1,755 acres.

*Forest Education.*—Under Plan, yearly 30 candidates are being trained in the Forest School at Yellandu. An amount of Rs. 1.30 lakhs has been provided in the annual Plan and an amount of Rs. 1.30 lakhs has been spent upto the end of March, 1971.

*Forest Research.*—Under this scheme experiments and research are conducted on the techniques of planting various forest species, their growth rates and also the behaviour of exotic species. An amount of Rs. 31,000 has been provided in the annual Plan for 1970-71. An amount of Rs. 31,000 has been spent upto the end of March, 1971.

*Red Sanders.*—This is a scheme intended to raise 25 acres of Red Sanders plantations in order to augment the natural growth with the artificial regeneration with a view to step up production of Red Sanders which is a monopoly of Andhra Pradesh and is having export demand. An amount of Rs. 0.20 lakh has been provided in the annual Plan for 1970-71, and the entire amount was spent and the target achieved.

*Forest Consolidation.*—This scheme is intended to carry out the works of survey and demarcation of taken over barren areas and zamindari forests, their notification under various sections of Forest Act, etc. An amount of Rs. 0.78 lakh has been provided in the annual Plan and an amount of Rs. 0.84 lakh has been spent upto the end of March, 1971.

*Buresera Plantations.*—An amount of Rs. 0.20 lakh has been provided in the annual Plan for 1970-71 to raise plantations over an area of 50 acres. An amount of Rs. 0.20 lakh has been spent upto the end of March, 1971 achieving the physical target.

*Game Sanctuaries.*—The Government have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 66,000 for the development of Pakhal Game Sanctuary of Warangal district during 1970-71 and an amount of Rs. 40,000 has been spent upto the end of March, 1971.

*Quick Growing Species.*—This scheme is intended to raise plantations of Quick Growing Species to supply raw material for the paper and pulp industries. An amount of Rs. 11.73 lakhs has been provided in the annual Plan to raise plantations over an area of 5,025 acres. An amount of Rs. 12.16 lakhs has been spent upto the end of March, 1971 and plantations were raised over an area of 6,216 acres.

#### **Soil Conservation Schemes**

*Raising of Coffee Plantations.*—This scheme is intended to provide employment to economically backward tribals in the agency areas by growing Arabica Coffee which is a good foreign exchange earner. An amount of Rs. 8.70 lakhs has been provided in the annual Plan to raise plantations over an area of 12 acres and to maintain the old plantations of 1183½ acres. An amount of Rs. 8.63 lakhs has been spent upto the end of March, 1971 and the physical target achieved.

#### **Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

*Soil Conservation Works in River Valley Project, Machkund Basin.*—This scheme is intended to carry out Soil Conservation works in catchment area of Machkund basin. Out of the provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs in the annual Plan for 1970-71, an amount of Rs. 12.98 lakhs has been spent upto the end of March, 1971.

*Forest Resources Survey.*—An amount of Rs. 1.20 lakhs was provided in the annual Plan for 1970-71, for undertaking the Survey of Forest Resources. The forest resources available in the Krishna basin falling in Mahbubnagar district of Telangana have been surveyed and data processing report has been received. An amount of Rs. 1.20 lakhs has been spent upto the end of March, 1971.

*Cashew Package Programme.*—The scheme envisages spraying cashew plantations with pesticides, twice during a season, once immediately after the inflorescence and second time before the fruits set-for plant protection. In 1970-71, an area of 800 hectares in Guntur, Eluru, Nellore South and Nellore North Divisions was treated under this scheme.

*Drought Relief Work and Rural Works Programme.*—As part of the larger efforts to change the landscape of the chronically drought affected areas in the country, a massive hundred crore on four years programme has been taken up in fifty-four districts all over the country.

The districts of Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Mahbubnagar were selected to implement the works under Rural Works Programme. The Government of India have approved to implement the Rural Works Programme at a cost of Rs. 2,49,64,000 in the four districts of Rayalaseema and at a cost of Rs. 35.00 lakhs in Mahbubnagar district.

As a part of Rural Works Programme under afforestation to be implemented by the State Forest Department Rs. 19.48 lakhs were allotted during 1970-71.

Out of the above amount, an amount of Rs. 15.95 lakhs has been spent creating employment potential of 5,84,033 man-days in all the 5 districts referred to.

### Wild Life

(i) *Shooting Blocks*.—During the year 1970-71, 14 shooting blocks for Bison Shooting only were opened and licences were issued to 10 individuals.

(ii) *Wild Life Sanctuaries*.—The Wild Life Sanctuaries in the State are as follows :

1. Khawal Wild Life Sanctuary—Adilabad district.
2. Pocharam Wild Life Sanctuary—Medak district.
3. Pakhal Wild Life Sanctuary—Warangal district.
4. Eturnagaram Wild Life Sanctuary—Warangal district.
5. Pelicanery, Kolleru Lake—Eluru Division, West Godavari district.

*Nehru Zoological Park*.—The Nehru Zoological Park is under the direct control of Forest Department and covers an area of 121 hectares. From the modest beginning made in 1963, the Park has become now a premier picnic spot of twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and is the largest Zoo in the country.

During the year 7,01,562 persons visited the Zoo and an amount of Rs. 2,09,221 was realised as revenue.

*Vanamahotsava*.—The 21st Vanamahotsava was celebrated in the first week of July, 1970. On this occasion speeches were broadcast through All-India Radio, Hyderabad by the Minister for Forests, the Chief Conservator of Forests and the Additional Chief Conservator of Forests.

*Publicity*.—During the year, pamphlets, posters, appeals and folders were issued by the Department in English and other local languages on the eve of Vanamahotsava and Wild Life Week. 104 film-shows were conducted in schools, colleges, meetings and exhibitions in twin cities and at Divisional Headquarters.

*Exhibitions*.—A Forest Department Stall was put up in All-India Industrial Exhibition, Hyderabad as usual. Film-shows were also arranged at the stall.

*Wild Life Week*.—Wild Life Week was celebrated during the year at the Nehru Zoological Park. The Hon'ble Chief Minister Sri K. Brahmananda Reddi and Smt. Raghavamma Brahmananda Reddi graced the function. In connection with the Wild Life Week, film-shows on Wild Life have been conducted in schools, colleges, districts and villages also.

### Revenue and Expenditure

The total revenue of Forest Department during the year 1970-71 was Rs. 6,62,92,754 and the total expenditure incurred during



the year under Plan and Non-Plan items was Rs. 3,48,67,948 out of which Rs. 2,68,30,470 was incurred under the Non-Plan and Rs. 80,37,478 was incurred under Plan schemes. The net surplus revenue of the Forest Department during the year 1970-71 is Rs. 3,14,24,806.

### Elections

During the year under report the following expenditure was incurred on various items pertaining to the revision of electoral rolls, the conduct of elections and bye-elections:

1. A. Preparation and Printing of Electoral Rolls	..
(i) Assembly and Parliamentary Constituencies	45,80,312.00
2. (ii) Council Constituencies	13,421.00
3. B. Conduct of Elections :	
(i) House of the People	98,05,570.00
4. (iii) House of the People and State Legislative Assembly (when held simultaneously)	3,65,192.00
5. (iv) Legislative Council	18,116.00
6. C. Conduct of Bye-elections :	
(i) House of the People	6,450.00
7. (ii) Legislative Assembly	1,03,220.00
8. (iii) Legislative Council	1,581.00
9. Biennial Election to the Council of State	500.45

Items (1) and (4) are shareable by the State Government and Government of India on 50 : 50 basis. The entire expenditure on items (3), (6) and (9) above will be borne by the Government of India. Items (2), (5), (7) and (8) are exclusively borne by the State Government.

*Receipts.*—The total receipts for the period under report were to the tune of Rs. 1,11,589.29. The receipts are shareable by the State Government and the Government of India on 50 : 50 basis.

### Government Gardens

During the year 1964, the Government was pleased to take a major policy decision to centralise the gardens attached to various Government Offices, Hospitals, Educational Institutions, Water Works Department etc. Under the Centralisation Schemes, one hundred and five gardens were brought under the unitary, administrative and technical control of the Government Gardens Department, bringing the total number of gardens to one hundred and forty. By the end of March, 1970 twelve more gardens were added.

*Object.*—The original object of the Department was to lay out and maintain gardens on behalf of the Government and to provide only recreational facilities to the public. These amenities continued to be provided and the scope and status of the Department has been enlarged and enhanced. Making the city beautiful has been the additional object of the Department for the past eight years besides providing new features

like the Horticultural Library, open to the public, technical advice and practical help in laying out gardens.

*Plant Classification.*—During the year under report, identification, classification and standardisation of the nomenclature of the various species on scientific basis has been continued. A large number of students from various schools and colleges from all over India, as well as abroad and foreign tourists visited the garden to study the botanical species. Plant material is often supplied to the Botany Departments for laboratory studies and examination.

*Horticultural Library.*—The library has become popular especially with the Members of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly and Council and their friends when the Sessions are on. A small museum has been started and additional specimens have been made. Samples of manures, fertilisers, seeds, pest control chemicals and horticultural charts are kept.

*Nursery.*—This Department maintains a first class nursery where thousands of seasonal and perennial seedlings, rooted plants, shrubs and creepers and flowering shrubs and creepers and flowering and non-flowering shady avenue trees are propagated and sold to the public. The entire requirement of plants for the various gardens under the control of this department is met from the nursery. The revenue from the sale of plants has increased. New varieties and species have been introduced and multiplied for sale to the public.

*Technical Advice.*—The Director and his Assistants fully helped the public and industrial entrepreneurs who approached them for technical advice and practical help in designing and layout of gardens. The active co-operation of this department with the public and industrial concerns has resulted in the increase of gardens in all parts of the twin cities. Garden plan and designs were also prepared for district authorities.

*Garden Competition and Floral Decorations.*—This Department took keen interest in garden competition held by the All-India Industrial Exhibition, Hyderabad during the year under report. Flowers were sent to the State of Maharashtra for the International Flower Shows held at Bombay.

*Film Shootings.*—With the proper maintenance of gardens with lawns, shrubberies, rosaries and designs, film shootings in the Government gardens are on the increase. The rate for film shooting in Government gardens and other gardens under the control of the Government Gardens Department was reduced from Rs. 300 to Rs. 100 per day and film companies are taking advantage of this opportunity in full.

### **Printing Department**

During the year 1970-71 the Government Printing Department consisting of the Presses shown below and the Publication Bureau functioned under the Director :

1. Government Central Press.
2. Telugu Press.
3. High Court Press,

4. Secretariat Press.
5. Inspector-General of Police Press.
6. Government Press, Kurnool.
7. Publication Bureau.

The sanctioned strength of workers of the Government Central Press and other presses etc., was 3,222 during the year under review. The total expenditure of the Department during the year was Rs. 99,78,873.20, excluding the overtime and the private printing charges. Government Central Press, Hyderabad and Government Press, Kurnool kept functioning in two shifts.

Government Central Press undertook the printing of Andhra Pradesh Weekly Gazette, Extraordinary Gazette, Budget 1970-71, Civil Lists, State Administration Report, Election Work, Andhra Pradesh Journal in four languages and all other important publications besides other general jobs, booklets, pamphlets, folders, posters etc., of various Government departments.

The total number of jobs undertaken in the year was 3,078.

*Out-turn.*—The out-turn of the Government Press in terms of Units is as follows :

	Royal 8-Vo. size pages
I. Composing	1,71 552
II. Printing	667 27
III. Binding :	[impression in lakhs]
a. Loose Copies	7,96,18,000
b. Wire Stitched and Wrapper Bound	50,50,000
c. Sewn and Bound	3,44,000
d. Embossing	15,93,000
e. Numbering	6,13,35,000
f. Covers	28,80,000
g. Ruling	5,61,13,000
h. Full-bound	20,400
i. Half-bound	1,86,600
j. Quarter-bound	1,02,200

During the year under review the number of currents received in Government Central Press were 62,531 and letters despatched were 35,469.

A sum of Rs. 52,643.91 paise was realised towards subscription and sale of Gazette during the year.

*Private Printing.*—The value of work done at Private Presses by this Department, the Heads of Departments and the Collectors worked out to Rs. 67,192.27 excluding the Elections Work and the printing of High Court Records.

*Overtime.*—The expenditure on overtime during the year under report was Rs. 8, 37,636.21 paise only.

### Welfare Activities

*Library.*—A library containing books on general subjects and literature has been maintained for the use of workers. Books of different languages, *i.e.*, English, Telugu, Urdu, and Hindi have been purchased and are being issued to workers.

*Canteen.*—A canteen on “No-Profit No-Loss” basis has been established since December, 1965 and it is run by a Managing Committee constituted in pursuance of the Factories Act and Rules under the supervision of Labour Welfare Officer.

*Recreation Activities.*—Games material like Badminton, Volleyball and Tenni-Quoit have been purchased and these are being used by the workers who are interested in games. Musical instruments like harmonium, tabla, dholak and loud-speaker have also been procured for use on festive occasions and national functions.

*Mutual Benefit Fund.*—During the period under review a sum of Rs. 1,22,773.45 was paid by way of benefits.

*Medical Aid.*—A dispensary under the supervision of a part-time Medical Officer is attached to the Press for rendering medical assistance to the workers and their dependents. During the period under review the Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 12,900 for the purchase of medicines, medical equipment and multivitamin tablets. The employees working in sections where they come in contact with lead fumes are given multivitamin tablet and extra milk daily.

*Supply of Bun and Milk.*—The employees working in shifts are supplied each with one bun and 1/8 litre of milk daily on all working days. The expenditure in this regard was Rs. 84,641.68 during 1970-71.

*Co-operative Society.*—There is a Co-operative Credit Society run by the workers through an elected body. It gives financial help to its members in the shape of loans. The society has 1,655 members on its roll. During the period under review a sum of Rs. 2,61,256.86 was given to 418 worker members as loans from the society.

*Home Guards Training.*—76 workers have received Home Guards Training and their services are utilised by the Government as and when required.

*Workmen's Compensation.*—During the period under review no worker met with accident, and no expenditure was incurred.

### Secretariat Press

The Secretariat Press consists of the following Sections :

- |                          |                        |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Confidential Section | } Productive Sections. |
| (b) General Section      |                        |

(a) *Confidential Section*.—This section undertakes the printing of Confidential and Secret matter. These works are received mostly from the following Departments:

1. Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission.
2. Technical Education Department.
3. Police Department.
4. Legislative Department.
5. General Administration Department.
6. Educational Institutions.

*Special work :*

1. Finance Minister's Speech and other important Speeches of the Ministers.
2. Special security works during the visits of the President and Vice-President of India and the Prime Minister.

(b) *General Section*.—This section undertakes the Printing of non-confidential works of Government and cheque books.

The following important works have been executed in the section during the period under report:

1. Ballot paper printing for Assembly Bye-Elections and Parliament Elections.
2. District Office Manual.
3. Tenth Quinquennial Livestock Census, 1966 of Andhra Pradesh.
4. Hand-book of Statistics Abstract, 1969, and Quarterly Bulletin of Bureau of Economics.
5. Draft Annual Plan.
6. Andhra Pradesh Journal for the Budget.
7. Season and Crop Report.
8. Audit Report and Finance Accounts.

*Out-turn*.—The out-turn of the Confidential and General Sections of the Secretariat Press is as follows:

1. No. of Impressions during the period—184.76 lakhs.
2. No. of Indents received—3,306.
3. No. of Indents completed—2,994.

#### **Telugu Press**

The Telugu Press mainly undertakes the printing of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Proceedings. The Periodicals like "GRAMAVANI" Magazine and A.I.R. SCHOOL BROADCASTS" are also printed in this Press.

The important works printed at the Press during the year under review are as follows :

- (a) Telugu Budget Memorandum.
- (b) Starred Questions of Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly and Council.
- (c) Booklets and leaflets on—
  - (i) Instructions to Enumerators for filling the individual slips (Census Department).
  - (ii) Printing of question lists with Telugu and English version side by side in diglot form—sample book.
  - (iii) Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council Biennial Elections—M.L.C. List.
  - (iv) Ms.L.A.' List.
  - (v) Joint Select Committee on Andhra Pradesh Tenancy (Amendment) Bill 1970 (Andhra Area)—Memorandum from the Public.
  - (vi) Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Tenancy (Amendment) Bill 1970—Oral evidence and written representations.
  - (vii) Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Tenancy (Amendment) Bill 1970—Oral evidence and written representations, Vijayawada sitting.
  - (viii) General Elections 1971—forms.
  - (ix) Gandhi Centenary Celebrations—booklets.
  - (x) General Elections 1971—Instructions to the Polling Agents—booklets.
  - (xi) General Elections 1971—Circular No. 2, Duties of Returning Officers.
  - (xii) General Elections, 1971—printing and publication of pamphlets and posters under section 127A of the Representation of the People Act 1959—Press Report (Leaflet).
  - (xiii) General Elections, 1971—Chief Election Commissioner's Appeal—(Telugu) and English.
  - (xiv) Instructions to Electors—leaflet.
  - (xv) Ad-hoc publication—booklet on Land Reforms in Andhra Pradesh.
  - (xvi) Mid-term Elections to Lok Sabha Electoral Officers.
- (d) Ballot Papers for House of the People Elections.

### High Court Press

The High Court Press deals with the printing of Daily Cause List, Ready List and other works of High Court of Andhra Pradesh. The Branch Press at Rajahmundry Jail was functioning satisfactorily during the year under review.

### I. G. P. Press

The Press exclusively prints standardised forms of the Police Department and also other miscellaneous forms and reports of the Police Department.

### **Government Press, Kurnool**

Standardised and non-standardised forms for the entire State are printed in this Press. It however undertakes the printing of District Gazettes in three languages. Lately, the Printing of High Court Judgments and Indian Law Report has been undertaken.

### **Publication Bureau**

Publication Bureau is the centralised agency for the distribution and sale of State Government Publications as well as Government of India Publications, such as Indian Law Reports, Archaeological Publications, Trade Bulletin, State Administration Report, Civil List, Calendars, Assembly Proceedings, Council Proceedings, Debates and Gazettes, etc. The Publication Bureau also supplied the standardised forms and registers on receipt of indents to all the Government Departments, Commercial, Quasi-Commercial and Government of India Undertakings etc. Arrangements have been made for sale of Government publications at the Lal Bahadur Stadium showroom and also in the Publication Bureau. Agents have also been appointed to sell the Government Publications in the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and in the districts.

The following statistics are furnished:

1. Currents received	9,483
2. Despatches	6,739
3. Indents received	3,487
4. Total turnover upto 31st March, 1971 works out to Rs. 10,81,769.31.	

### **New Press Building**

The main Press Building is nearing completion and machinery etc., from the old Press Building is likely to be shifted shortly.

### **Pro-forma Accounts**

The Cost Accounting System was introduced in Government Central Press, Hyderabad with effect from 1st April, 1964 and the Pro-forma Accounts for the year 1967-68 have been submitted to the Accountant General for verification. The accounts for the year 1968-69 are under finalisation.

Necessary steps have been taken to enforce the task and to introduce Cost Account System in the Branch Presses with effect from 1969.

The Pro-forma Accounts for Government Press, Kurnool for the year 1968-69 have been sent to the Accountant General for verification and acceptance.

### **Directorate of Printing, Stationery and Stores Purchase (Stores Purchase Wing)**

The year under review is the fifth year of working of the Stores Purchase Wing of Printing, Stationery and Stores Purchase Department after the bifurcation of the composite Stores Purchase and Industrial Market-

ing Department. The scope and functions of the Stores Purchase Wing are as follows :

1. Purchase of the requirements of Printing Department.
2. Purchase of the requirements of Stationery Department.
3. To enter into Rate Contracts for items commonly required by all Departments of Government, such as wooden furniture, steel furniture, cycles, tracing cloth, etc.
4. To act as a Co-ordinating Agency between the Director-General, Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi, and the different Departments of State Government, for all items on the Rate Contract of Director General, Supplies and Disposals.

The Stores Purchase Wing was entrusted with the purchase of a large variety of miscellaneous items for the Press Workshop from February, 1968. These had remained outside the range of stores enumerated in G. O. Ms. No. 994, Industries, dated the 29th July, 1958, and were being handled directly by the Printing Department till then as an annual feature. The change was effected to enable the Printing Department to concentrate better on its service functions.

The year under review has registered a total purchase of stores worth Rs. 24,56,418.64.

The total value of purchases made during the financial year 1970-71 through Small Scale Industrial Units was Rs. 31,669.07.

*Rate Contracts.*—During the period under review, the Department had entered into the following Rate Contracts to facilitate Indenting Officers to draw their requirements directly against these Rate Contracts as direct Demanding Officers.

1. Wooden Furniture.
2. Steel Furniture.
3. Cycles.
4. Tracing Cloth.
5. Wooden Planks (required for the Stationery Department for packing purposes).

*Indents.*—The total number of indents received during the period under review was 114. The total number of tender enquiries issued during the year under report was 45. These were published in the Andhra Pradesh Trade Bulletins, Indian Trade Journal and various Newspapers.

*Purchases.*—The total value of stores ordered during the year was Rs. 24,56,418.64 out of which Rs. 2,31,165.28 represented purchases against the Director General, Supplies and Disposals, Rate Contracts and Rs. 31,669.67 paise represented purchases from the Small Scale Industrial Units.



*Registration.*—The total number of forms registered during the year under report was 6 thus bringing the total number of forms registered till the end of 31st March, 1971 to 832.

The total number of registration forms issued during the year was 28 and this fetched an income of Rs. 288.40. Out of these, 14 Registration Forms were issued at concessional rates to Small Scale Industrial units.

*Accounts.*—The following are the details of receipts from the sale of tender forms etc.

Serial No.	Particulars	Cost	Amount of sales-tax
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		Rs.	Rs.
1.	Sales Proceeds of Tender Forms	1,681.05	50.76
2.	Fee towards the sale of Registration Forms at full rates	210.00	6.30
3.	Fee towards the sale of Registration Forms at concessional rates to Small Scale Industrial Units	70.00	2.10
4.	Total Permanent Security Deposit amount released	13,000.00	..
5.	Total Permanent Security Deposit amount still to be released	80,000.00	..
6.	Number of firms which deposited Permanent Security Deposit during the year and the amount deposited (one No.)	1,000.00	..

{Statement

STATEMENT SHOWING ORDERS BY THE STORES PURCHASE WING OF THE  
PRINTING, STATIONERY AND STORES PURCHASE DEPARTMENT DURING  
FINANCIAL YEAR 1970-71

Serial No.	Name and category	Value of orders placed in Rs.	Value of orders placed against Director-General Supplies and Disposal, Rate of Contract in Rs.	Total value in Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3) Rs.	(4) Rs.	(5) Rs.
1.	Stationery Articles	16,56,978.96	..	16,56,978.96
2.	Printing Materials	5,68,274.40	..	5,68,274.40
3.	Tyres, Tubes and Flaps	..	3,880.25	3,880.25
4.	Ceiling Fans	..	4,502.92	4,502.92
5.	Refrigerator	..	2,312.00	2,312.00
6.	Cycle Tyres and Tubes	..	3,291.00	3,291.00
7.	Air-coolers	..	7,232.00	7,232.00
8.	Table Fans	..	2,165.00	2,165.00
9.	Fire Extinguishers	..	5,808.18	5,808.18
10.	Jeeps	..	18,440.93	18,440.93
11.	Water Coolers	..	9,660.00	9,660.00
12.	Electrical Bulbs and flourescent tubelight	..	6,981.00	6,981.00
13.	Truck	..	41,499.00	41,499.00
14.	Audio-Visual Equipments	..	3,990.00	3,990.00
15.	Bajaj Temp Vicking	..	22,450.00	22,450.00
16.	Jeep Trailers	..	11,437.00	11,437.00
17.	Air-Conditioners	..	65,066.00	65,066.00
18.	Delivery Van	..	22,450.00	22,450.00
Total :		22,25,253.36	2,31,165.28	24,56,418.64

#### Town Planning Department

The Town Planning Department mainly functions under the Town Planning Act, 1920 and relevant Chapters of Andhra Pradesh Municipalities Act, 1965 having the Director of Town Planning as the Head of

the Department and other staff Gazetted and non-Gazetted to assist him.

The preparation of Detailed Town Planning Scheme was undertaken and initiated in 37 municipalities. In respect of municipalities constituted recently, efforts are being made to take up Detailed Town Planning Scheme for areas which are in the process of rapid development. There are 179 Detailed Town Planning Schemes under various stages of preparation in 37 municipalities.

### **Layouts**

During the year 1970-71 this department has prepared and approved 35 interim layouts in Town Planning Scheme areas, and 84 layouts in non-scheme areas under Andhra Pradesh Municipalities Act and furnished them to various Municipalities, Town Planning Trusts and other agencies.

### **Designs**

During the year under report this department has prepared and approved 123 designs for various items such as shops, auditoriums, markets, schools, museums, stadiums, municipal offices, Panchayat Samithi offices, traffic islands, reading rooms, town halls, meeting halls, council halls, Low-Income Group Housing Quarters, Bus-stands etc. During the year under report proposals for demarcation of industrial and residential areas have been received from five municipalities and were under scrutiny of the department.

### **Approval of Installations**

During the year under report this department received 837 applications for installation and running of mills for purposes like coffee-grinding, flour and saw mills, rice hullers, oil mills, sugarcane crushers etc., out of which 480 cases have been approved and 316 cases have been returned and 41 cases were pending with the department.

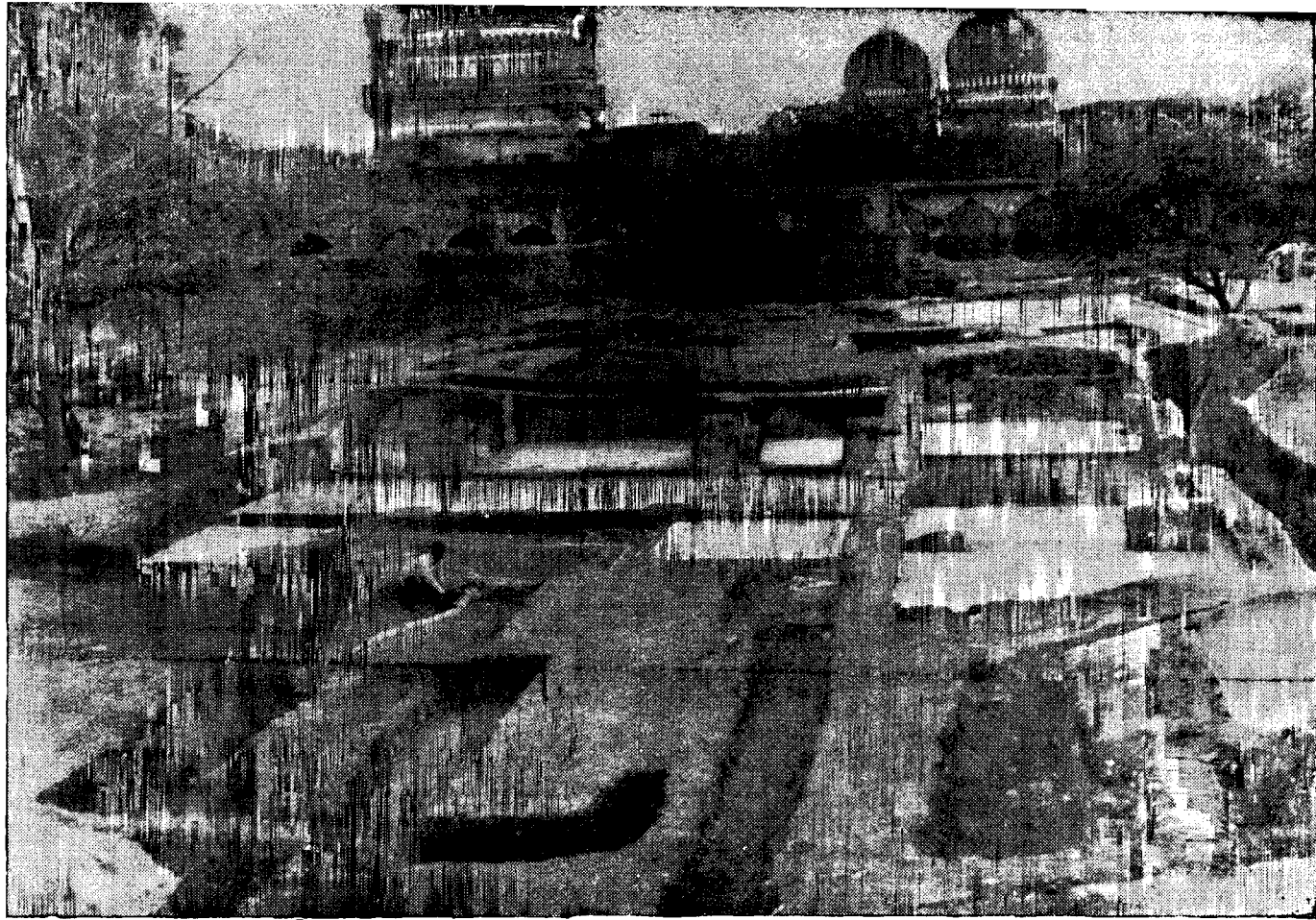
*Exemption under Building Rules.*—During the year under report this department received 1,233 proposals for the grant of exemption from building rules, out of which 307 cases have been granted exemption, 772 cases have been refused and 154 cases were pending for want of required particulars at the end of the year under review.

### **Urban Development—Execution of Town Planning Schemes**

During the year 1970-71 Government have provided an amount of Rs. 63,000 and sanctioned it to the municipalities as loans for developments and improvement works in the municipalities like laying of roads, parks, drains, culverts, play-grounds.

### **Village Housing Project Schemes**

Village Housing Project Scheme was a centrally sponsored and aided scheme upto 1968 and from 1969-70 onwards the scheme became a State Plan Scheme included in the Fourth Five-Year Plan. The scheme envisages the construction and remodelling of houses in selected villages by loan assistance on aided self-help basis in accordance with a phased programme.



“HIDDEN TREASURE UNEARTHED”—A THRONE PALACE EXCAVATED AT GOLCONDA BELONGING TO EARLY QUTUB SHAHI KINGS—CIRCA 16TH CENTURY A. D.

The Master Plans of the selected villages are drawn by the State Rural Housing Cell so as to enable the villages to be remodelled sector by sector, the whole process to be completed in 8 to 10 years conforming to the principles laid down by the Government of India.

### Master Plan Units

During the Third Plan period, the Government of India have given financial assistance to the State Government for taking up certain towns and the cities for preparation of Master Plans and Regional Plans to secure an orderly development in view of the rapidly increasing population. The aim of the Master Plans is to regulate the future pattern of development in an organised way aggregating residential, industrial, commercial and shopping areas and providing parks, play-grounds, medical, health and educational facilities etc., on sound principles.

During the year under report the Government have finally sanctioned the Master Plan for Visakhapatnam in G.O. Ms. No. 703, M.A., dated 29th August, 1970. Master Plans for Hyderabad and Warangal were under consideration of Government.

### Expenditure

The expenditure on establishment pertaining to the Town Planning Departments was as follows.

	Rs.
1. Regular Establishment	3,66,000
2. Rural Housing Cell	1,61,500
3. Preparation of Master Plans	5,38,160

### Archaeology and Museums

#### Excavations

*Peddabankur Excavation.*—Peddabankur is presently a small village situated 0.4 kilometres east to the road leading from Karimnagar to Peddapalli. The historical site is adjacent to the above road and related to the Satavahana period spanning from 200 B.C. to 200 A.D.

A hoard of silver punch marked coins numbering 169 kept in black-ware miniature pot and several copper coins belonging to Satavahana period were found during the excavations.

*Excavation at Golconda.*—Excavation contiguous to Summer House unearthed at Qutub Shahi Tombs, Golconda was found necessary in 1970-71 and was conducted from November, 1970 to the end of March, 1971 at a total expenditure of Rs. 20,000.

A palace comprising nearly thirty-two rooms, a mosque of early Qutub Shahi period decorated with mosaic tiles inscribed with texts from the Holy Quran in Kuffi script, a throne palace, a brewery and complexes, other palaces and residential quarters were brought to light by the excavations.

#### Exploration

Minor explorations have been conducted at Gazulabanda in Nalgonda district at a cost of Rs. 1,300 and Gollathagudi in Mahbubnagar district at a cost of Rs. 1,500 during the year under report.

*Exploration at Gazulabanda.*—Gazulabanda or Gazula Bodu is situated on the bank of a big tank on the outskirts of Eitoor, a small village lying at a distance of 4.8 kilometres from Panigiri, a bus stop on Hanumakonda—Suryapet Main Road, in the Suryapet taluk of Nalgonda district.

The present excavation revealed the existence of Stupa Vihara Complex and Chaitya of which the former indicated two phases of structural activity.

*Exploration at Gollathagudi.*—Gollathagudi is about 100 kilometres from Hyderabad in the Jedcherla taluk in Mahbubnagar district. During the year under report, a huge mound was excavated which brought to light a Jaina temple at a depth of nearly 3.5 metres. This temple consisted of a shrine prefaced by an Ardhamandapa and Mukhamandapa. Besides these, there are four small shrines at the cardinal points of the temple making the entire plan based on Panchayatana principle. The main temple was dedicated to Vardhamana Mahavira.

The above temple is analogous to Bhethargaon temple in Kanpur district of Uttar Pradesh built by the Imperial Guptas, a like of which appears to have not been noticed in Southern India. This site appears to be an important Jaina Basadi and the department intends to conduct excavation on a large-scale in the coming years.

### Survey and Exploration

The work of survey and exploration of monuments has been entrusted as one of the main duties to the two Regional Assistant Directors, whose offices are functioning with headquarters at Guntur and Warangal.

During the year under report the following sites have been surveyed and explored.

(a) *Domneru (West Godavari district).*—There is a mound 6.5 metres high locally known as Lanja Dibba or Pati Dibba on the south-eastern end of the village. A complete Stupa intact with all its cultural wealth is expected to be salvaged by the spade of the Archaeologist from this mound.

(b) *Kangundi (Chittoor district).*—There is a predominant hill fort at the centre of a gneiss of granitic outcrop. The fort was one of the strongholds of the Palegars of the Vijayanagara dynasty.

(c) *Thondamandu (Chittoor district)*—In the revenue limits of Eguvaveedhi of Thondaman Kota there is an ancient and ruined fort with outer and inner enclosure walls. On the western side of this ancient fort, there is a temple dedicated to Perumallaswamy. There are a number of loose sculptures which have to be shifted to a safer place after conducting trial excavation in the ancient fort.

(d) *Takkellapadu (Krishna district).*—Situated very close to Jaggayapeta, the place appears to have been a centre of Buddhist Art. Recently, a panel of "Maha Stupa Worship" was shifted to Victoria Jubilee Museum from the place.

(e) *Adoni (Kurnool district).*—On the eastern side of the town of Adoni, there is a Rajput temple called Bhavagi Matt. Here, over the

entire roof and portion of walls, panels of nicely painted figures, narrating stories from Ramayana, Bhagavata and Mahabharata were noticed. These panels were photographed and are under detailed study.

(f) *Jayati (Visakhapatnam district)*.—The name of the village appears to be a corrupt form of Jayantipura which was one of the principal centres of the Kadamba Chieftains of the Eastern Ganga dynasty. Both the temples are very interesting from architectural point of view.

In order to salvage the antiquarian remains in the submersible area of Srisailem Project a detailed survey was started.

Three temples in one complex belonging to the Chalukyan period noticed at Pratapakota were recommended for transplantation in view of their rich architectural and sculptural value.

### Epigraphy

*Survey*.—The taluks of Koilkuntla, Allagadda, Banganapalli and Alur of Kurnool district and Sirsilla, Metpalli and Karimnagar taluks of Karimnagar district have been surveyed during this year. All the Brahmi inscriptions of the Nagarjunakonda Museum have been copied. A total number of 350 inscriptions are copied during the period under review. The Chityala inscription of the Kayastha Chief Gangaya Sahini is an important record as it reveals the new fact that his kingdom extended from Panugal near Nalgonda to Vallur in Cuddapah district. Two copper plate grants of the Vijayanagara kings have been noticed for the first time. One of these two refers to the great Vedic Commentator Sayana as one of the donees. The second grant belongs to the king Achyutadevaraya who is said to have granted the village Polepalli as Agrahara to Brahmins. The department has acquired another copper plate grant of the Chalukyan chief named Kusumaditya of the 11th Century A.D. being the second copper plate grant of these chiefs so far discovered. This record throws much light on the little known history of this family of Mudugonda chiefs. Their relation with the Kakatiyas also is known for the first time by this record.

About 400 inscriptions of the previous year's collection have been deciphered and a report regarding their contents is under preparation. The district volume of all the inscriptions copied in the Cuddapah district is also under preparation.

*Epigraphy Publications*.—The Department brought out the following publications during the year under report :

1. Report on Epigraphy, 1966.
2. Select Andhra Temples.
3. Studies in Medieval Deccan History.
4. Copper Plate Inscriptions in the State Museum, Hyderabad—Volume II.

### Museums

During the year under report all the museums under the control of this department have played a significant role. The department has participated in the 'Museums Week' from 8th to 14th January, 1971, at the call of the Museums Association of India.

*Collection of Exhibits.*—During the year under report a total number of 4,815 exhibits (including coins) have been acquired for the State Museum through treasure-troves and purchases. Three fragmentary inscrip-tional slabs pertaining to the Kakatiya period, a Bhairava image of later Chalukyan style besides three architectural pieces were added to the State Museum, Hyderabad during the year.

*Preservation of Exhibits.*—As usual preservatives have been purchased for proper preservation of the exhibits on scientific lines and supplied to all the museums.

*Regional and Site Museums.*—The Contemporary Art Pavilion which is in close proximity to the State Museum, Public Gardens was inaugu-rated by the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh on 24th March, 1971. This Pavilion is attracting many visitors.

*Gandhi Centenary Museum at Karimnagar.*—The construction of the building for the Gandhi Centenary Museum at Karimnagar was comple-ted during the year 1969-70 and the display work has been taken up dur-ing the period under report by providing jute matting to the flooring, electrical fittings, show-cases, pedestals etc.

### **Numismatics**

During the year under report this department has acquired 4,674 coins for the cabinet of the State Museum out of which 90 coins are of gold, 25 base gold, 934 silver, 2,278 copper, 1,263 potin, 83 lead and one brass. These coins represent Satavahana, British India, Nepali, Qutub Shahi, Badami, Vijayanagar, Mughal, French, etc., dynasties.

### **Protection of Monuments**

During the year under report the following monuments have been declared as protected under Andhra Pradesh Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1960 (Andhra Pradesh Act VII of 1960).

1. The temples of Sri Veerabhadraswamy, Sri Anjaneyaswamy, Sri Bhimeswaraswamy, Sri Kesavaswamy, Sri Parvati Ammavaru, Chebrole village of Tenali taluk, Guntur district.
2. Sri Bhimeswaraswamy Temple, Gunupudi village, Bhima varam, taluk, West Godavari district.
3. Nuzvid Fort Gates on Northern and Southern sides of Nuz-vid town, Nuzvid taluk of Krishna district
4. Buddhist Site of Jagannadhapuram village, Darsi taluk, Ongole district.
5. Siva Temples of Chandavaram village, Darsi taluk, Ongole district.

### **Conservation of Monuments**

During the year under report the following monuments were con-served under 'Conservation' grant of the Department.

- (i) Special Repairs to Qutub Shahi Mosque at Khairatabad, Hyderabad.



- (ii) Special Repairs to Nawab's Tower and Syed Ahmed's Tomb at Cuddapah.
- (iii) Construction of compound wall at Someswaraswamy Temple, Kulpak.
- (iv) Special Repairs to Sri Veerabhadraswamy Temple, at Phirangipuram, Guntur district.
- (v) Special Repairs to Erugulamma Temple at Nellore.
- (vi) Special Repairs to Brahma Temples at Chebrole, Guntur district.
- (vii) Special Repairs to Narasimhaswamy Temple, Vinukonda.
- (viii) Removal of Rank Vegetation at the Kakatiya Temple, Naganur.
- (ix) (a) Providing R.C. C. Jalleys in Qutub Shahi Tombs to the open arches.
- (b) Construction of water tanks to provide potable water to the visitors to Qutub Shahi Tombs.

### **Library Books**

During the year 1970-71, 280 books have been added to the Departmental Library by way of purchase, complimentary copies and on exchange basis.

### **Administrative Reforms Wing**

The Administrative Reforms Wing in the General Administration Department is continuing to function with the skeleton staff of 3 Sections and one Assistant Secretary to Government. Some of the more important items of work done by this wing during 1970-71 are briefly given below :

### **Training in Secretariat Office Procedure**

Forty-five employees of the Departments of the Secretariat were provided with Refresher/Elementary Training in the Secretariat Office Procedure.

### **Ganesan Weber Addressing Machine**

An addressing machine (Ganesan Weber Addressing Machine) has been purchased and installed in the General Administration Department for the use of all the Departments of the Secretariat. This machine helps to save considerable manual labour and time involved in typing, writing or pasting hundreds of addresses while sending circular communications.

### **Tappal Deliveries**

In order to facilitate prompt attention to communications addressed to the Secretariat Departments, arrangements were made with the Secretariat Post Office for delivery of tappal thrice a day with effect from 12th October, 1970 at 10.00. a.m., 12.30 p.m., and 3.30 p.m.

### **Incentive Awards**

A committee consisting of the First Member, Board of Revenue, Additional Chief Secretary to Government and the Revenue Secretary is entrusted with the scrutiny of proposals received for the grant of incentive awards for suggestions of extremely useful nature and for

outstandingly good work turned out and initiative, zeal etc., shown. On the recommendations of the above committee, cash awards to the tune of Rs. 15,337.05 were ordered to be given during 1970-71 in the shape of National Savings Certificates to 40 employees, advance increments to 6 employees and letters of appreciation to 5 employees.

#### **Government House Department**

The Government House Department and the Andhra Pradesh Government Guest House at New Delhi continued to be under the control of the Chief Secretary to Government during the period under review.

The two guest-houses at Hyderabad—the Lake View Guest House and the Greenlands Guest House—continued to be under the supervision of the Government House Department which provides for suitable boarding, lodging and transport for the foreign dignitaries, officials etc., accommodated in the guest-houses. The Government House Department also continued to be in charge of provision of cars for Ministers, furnishing the residences of Ministers, etc. It also attended to catering at Government functions. The Andhra Pradesh Government Guest House, New Delhi is run primarily for the convenience of Ministers and Officers of Andhra Pradesh Government visiting Delhi on Government work. Accommodation, if available, is also provided for Ministers and Officers of other State Governments and private individuals.

*Jubilee Hall.*—The Jubilee Hall situated in the Public Gardens, Hyderabad is used for holding conferences, meetings, seminars and functions like banquets, at homes etc., of the Government Departments. In special cases it is hired to private organisations also.

#### **Information, Public Relations and Tourism Department**

The Department of Information, Public Relations and Tourism, the public relations agency of the Government, endeavoured to publicise and disseminate the policies and programmes of the Government among the people through all available media of mass communication during the year under report.

*Press Relations.*—During 1970-71 as many as 22,477 clippings from English, Telugu and Urdu newspapers and periodicals were furnished to the Government. A daily summary of press reactions providing a gist of the editorials, letters to the editor and feature articles of interest to the State is being compiled and circulated for official use.

During the year under review, the Department issued 4,580 press releases, press notes, etc., to secure wider publicity in the press for policies and decisions of the State Government. A new feature entitled “Decade of Progress” spotlighting the many-sided progress of the samithis under the Panchayati Raj was introduced in 1970-71 and 25 such features were released to the press during the year.

A Teleprinter line has been installed in the Directorate in February, 1971 linking the Department with the key newspaper publishing centre of Vijayawada to promote quicker and greater flow of news from the capital city through the Directorate. A Telex Service has also been

opened in the Directorate in February, 1971 to improve further communications facilities. The Department subscribes to the PTI., UNI, Hindustan Samachar, INFA, Associated News Service, the Deccan News Service and the Bharat News Service. As many as 15 conducted press tours were organised by the Department during the year.

*Information Centres.*—Information Centres at New Delhi, Hyderabad and Vijayawada continued to function satisfactorily during 1970-71. The Hyderabad Information Centre subscribes to 102 newspapers and periodicals in English, Telugu, Urdu and Hindi. The Centre has a library with 13,043 books and membership of 290. The sales section of the Centre handles the sale of the priced publications of the Department, and the Government of India. During the year, the sale of these publications amounted to Rs. 4,499. 79.

The District Public Relations Officers maintain Information Centres in all district headquarters towns (except Hyderabad district) which are equipped with reference library and reading room. At the block level 321 Information Centres are functioning.

The Andhra Pradesh Information Centre at New Delhi maintains active liaison with the press corps in the capital, in addition to providing factual information on Andhra Pradesh to the M.Ps., Ministers and members of the public as and when necessary. The Centre also regularly issues press releases apart from arranging film-shows, exhibitions and cultural programmes, on appropriate occasions.

*The Visual Medium.*—In a country where the percentage of literacy is not high, the visual and audio-visual media continue to occupy a commanding position in any publicity campaign. Therefore, the importance of exhibitions and film-shows, against this background, needs no over-emphasis. During 1970-71, the District Public Relations Officers organised at the district level as many as 964 exhibitions and 2,382 film-shows which attracted 18,73,000 persons. In the twin cities, the Department arranged 380 film-shows which attracted 14,64,090 persons. At the State level, the Department participated in the 31st All-India Industrial Exhibition held at Hyderabad from January 1st to February 10th 1971.

*Liaison with A. I. R.*—All-India Radio practically covers the whole of the country and as such is the biggest medium of mass communication. Taking advantage of this factor, the Department regularly organises “Meet the Press” programmes and the rural hour dialogues over A. I. R., centring on the development activities of the State Government. On the initiative of the State Government, A. I. R., has started a new programme “Today in Legislature”.

*Radio Rural Forums.*—Aiming at educating the farmer on improved agricultural practices, high yielding varieties and the like, the Radio Rural Forums, introduced in 1959, are functioning satisfactorily in 1,220 centres in the State. A Telugu quarterly “Gramavani” is being published by the Department for distribution among the Forums.

*Special Publicity.*—During 1970-71 as many as 31 publications on animal husbandry were brought out by the Animal Husbandry Special Publicity Section. A quarterly Telugu bulletin “Kamadhenu” is also

being published for the use of Extension Officers. Forty-two Radio talks were also arranged during the year, apart from 22 film-shows and 18 public meetings. Two All-India Milk Yield Competitions and seven Cattle Shows and Calf Rallies were conducted during the year.

Dissemination of useful information to the farmers on improved farm practices, high yielding varieties and the like plays a decisive role in boosting food production and in this respect, "Padipantalu" the farm magazine published by the Department continued to be very popular among the agricultural community.

*Advertisements.*—The issuance of classified and display advertisements to the press on behalf of the State Government is centralised in the Department. During 1970-71 the number of classified advertisements received from various Departments and routed through this Directorate stood at 1,507 of which 8,615 insertions were made in various newspapers and periodicals. In addition, 880 display advertisements were also released to the press.

*Films.*—The Government have constituted, in June, 1970 the Andhra Pradesh Children's Film Committee under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Information and Public Relations, to encourage the production and procurement of children's films. A children's film festival was conducted on the Children's Day, i.e., 14th November, 1970.

In order to advise the Government on problems relating to film industry at the State level, the Government constituted in October, 1970 the Andhra Pradesh Film Development Council with the Chief Minister as Chairman and Minister (I. & P. R.) as Vice-Chairman.

An area of 10 acres has been allotted in August, 1970 to M/s. Nava-shakthi Studios at the Brahmananda Chitrapuri for the construction of studios.

Provision of water-supply, electricity and roads has been undertaken by the Government in order to provide basic amenities to the Chitrapuri. The first phase of the water-supply scheme has been completed and commissioned by the Deputy Chief Minister on 20th April, 1970. The construction of an overhead tank is nearing completion. For power supply to the area, the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board has completed the construction of a 33 kv., sub-station at the Chitrapuri.

*Community Listening Wing.*—The Community Listening Wing of the Department is in charge of installation and maintenance of community radio sets, maintenance of audio-visual equipment and installation of public address equipment at the meetings addressed by Very Important Persons. The Department is maintaining 17,646 Community Radio-sets installed in the villages, schools and other institutions.

*Audio-visual Equipment.*—The Department continued to maintain audio-visual equipment of the District Public Relations Officers, Block Assistant Public Relations Officers, local bodies, schools and other institutions.

*Cultural Activities.*—During 1970-71, an amount of Rs. 2 lakhs was sanctioned for the construction of Gandhi Bhavans and Gandhi Museums

in the State. This amount was placed at the disposal of the President of the Andhra Mahila Sabha and the Chairman of the Sub-Committee for Women and Children, Gandhi Centenary Celebrations in Andhra Pradesh.

*Broadcasting Facilities.*—The question of increasing the transmission power of Visakhapatnam and Cuddapah Radio Stations and their conversion into full-fledged Radio Stations has been taken up with the Government of India. The Government of India have decided to set up a full-fledged station at Visakhapatnam with a high power transmitter (100 kw). With regard to Cuddapah Radio Station, the Government of India have informed that due to paucity of resources, it is not possible to upgrade the Station.

*Andhra Pradesh Journal.*—The “Andhra Pradesh” Journal continued to be published in four languages, namely, Telugu, English, Urdu and Hindi during 1970-71. The developmental activities in the State are published in the Journal.

*Publications.*—During 1970-71 the following publications have been brought out by the Department:

*General Publications:*

1. State Development Loan 1982--(English, Telugu and Urdu) Poster.
2. Telangana: An Economic Problem—(English, Telugu and Urdu)—Booklet.
3. New Deal for Telangana—(English) Booklet.
4. Separation Suicidal for Stability—(English, Telugu and Urdu) Booklet.
5. Land Reforms in Andhra Pradesh—(Telugu) Booklet.
6. Girijana Samkshemam—(Telugu) Booklet.
7. Venukabadina Vargala Samkshemam—(Telugu) Booklet.
8. NGOs' Strike : Government Stand Explained--(English, Telugu, Urdu and Hindi) Folder.
9. Ardolan Ke Karan Telanganaki Apar Kshati--(Hindi) Booklet.
10. Organisation of Community Centres in Andhra Pradesh —English and Telugu Booklet.
11. Mahatma Gandhi—(Telugu) Booklet.
12. New Deal for Telangana--(Hindi) Booklet.
13. Welfare of Weaker Sections in Andhra Pradesh—(English).

*Publications on Agriculture:*

1. Cultivation of Wheat—(Telugu) Folder.
2. Nagarjunasagar Project—(English) Brochure.
3. Paddy Blast in Nizamabad District—(Telugu) Folder.

4. Gallfly and Its Control—(Telugu) Folder.
5. Plant Protection Measures and Precautions—(Telugu) Folder.
6. Cultivation of Groundnut in Andhra Pradesh—(Telugu) Folder.
7. Rat Control and Remedial Measures in Andhra Pradesh—(Telugu).
8. Cultivation of Turmeric in Andhra Pradesh—(Telugu).
9. Project Development and Demonstration Farm, Amaravati—(English and Telugu).
10. Pochampad Project—(Telugu) Brochure.
11. Pochampad Project—(Telugu) Folder.
12. Vegetable Cultivation—(Telugu) Brochure.
13. Bountiful Yields with Balanced Feed—(Telugu) Booklet.

*Publications of Animal Husbandry:*

1. Poultry Farming—(Telugu) 2 Booklets.
2. Cattle Management—(Telugu) 13 Booklets.
3. Sheep Farming—(Telugu) Folder.
4. Fodder Development—(Telugu) Folder.
5. Dairy Farming—(English) Folder.
6. Animal Diseases—(Series) 6 Posters.
7. Animal Feeding—2 Charts.

*Publications of Tourism:*

1. Brochure on Hyderabad.
2. Brochure on Lepakshi.
3. Brochure on Amaravathi.
4. Profile of Warangal District.
5. Tourism Schemes in Andhra Pradesh.
6. Picture Postcards.
7. Profiles of Andhra Pradesh.
8. Hyderabad (One more publication).
9. Lepakshi—Folder (printed at Bombay).

**Promotion of Tourism**

Tourism has become a sophisticated science in the modern world. During the year under report the Andhra Pradesh Government have taken several measures for the promotion of tourism and an attempt has been made to create tourism consciousness both among the people and various authorities.

The following are some of the important tourism schemes sanctioned from the annual Plan budget of Rs. 6,00,000 during the year 1970-71.

	Rs.
1. Construction of drive-in counter at Nagarjunasagar	22,900
2. Construction of pavilion at ferry point at Nagarjunasagar	20,000
3. Construction of changing rooms at Lawson's Bay, Visakhapatnam	49,000
4. Development of Manginapudi Beach	50,000
5. Construction of steps at Borra Caves	14,442
6. Construction of picnic sheds at Osmansagar	98,900
7. Running of "Lepakshi" sight-seeing coach at Visakhapatnam	25,580
8. Printing of literature on Nagarjunasagar and Visakhapatnam	49,000

The progress of the schemes is as follows :

*Development of Nagarjunasagar.*—For the development of Nagarjunasagar as tourist centre, it is proposed to entrust the management of accommodation and catering at both Nagarjunasagar and Nagarjunakonda to the India Tourism Development Corporation, which has both necessary resources and expertise. The construction of a 40-bedded guest-house and swimming pool at Nagarjunasagar is under consideration of the Tourist Department, Government of India.

The State Government has also moved the Civil Aviation Department to have an air service to Nagarjunasagar. Minister for Tourism and the Union Minister for Civil Aviation and Tourism agreed that Indian Airlines should include a service to Nagarjunasagar and Tirupati in their summer schedule for 1972. The Government of India was requested to supply 3 hydrofoils, two launches and two vehicles for Nagarjunasagar for the use of tourists.

The Government have sanctioned the construction of drive-in counter to serve as an information centre and pavilion at ferry point to serve as shelter from sun and rain at the right bank at Nagarjunasagar. The work was in progress at the end of the year under report.

*Construction of Picnic Sheds at Osmansagar.*—There are two rest-houses of the Tourism Department at Osmansagar. The Government have sanctioned the construction of picnic sheds and the work is in progress and is expected to be completed soon.

*Changing Rooms at Lawson's Bay, Visakhapatnam.*—The beach at Visakhapatnam attracts a good number of tourists. The Government have sanctioned the construction of changing rooms for the facility of tourists. The work was in progress, and was expected to be completed during the year under report.

*Construction of Steps in Borra Caves.*—Near Borra railway station situated between Srungavarapukota and Araku, there exist beautiful caves which attract many tourists. The Government have sanctioned the construction of steps with railings to facilitate tourists to reach the caves.

*Development of Manginapudi Beach.*—Manginapudi which is 7 miles from Machilipatnam has a fine sandy beach. With a view to developing this beach, the Government have sanctioned a scheme for laying of beach road, construction of passenger shed and electrification at the beach.

*Tourist Information Bureaus.*—In addition to the State Tourist Information Bureau at Hyderabad, three Regional Tourist Information Bureaus are functioning in the State at Visakhapatnam, Tirupati and Warangal.

The Department has acquired suitable accommodation in the air terminal building at Visakhapatnam in collaboration with handicrafts section of the Industries Department on rental basis for opening a tourist information counter and handicrafts show-window.

*Improvement of Tourist Rest Houses in the State.*—With a view to improving the tourist rest-houses in the State, furniture, cots, mattresses, linen, crockery etc., have been supplied to the following rest-houses during 1970-71:

1. Project House, Nagarjunasagar.
2. Tourist Rest House, Tirupati.
3. Tourist Rest House, Horsley Hills.
4. Tourist Rest House, Mahanandi.
5. Tourist Rest House, Ahobilam.
6. Tourist Rest House, Srisailam.
7. Tourist Rest House, Simhachalam.

Refrigerators have been supplied to the following rest-houses :

1. Nagarjunasagar.
2. Srisailam.
3. Osmansagar.
4. Tirupati.
5. Horsley Hills.

Air-conditioners were ordered for the following rest-houses and tourist bureaus :

1. State Tourist Information Bureau, Hyderabad.
2. Rest-house at Osmansagar.
3. Rest-house at Srisailam.
4. Rest-house at Tirupati.
5. Rest-house at Horsley Hills.
6. Regional Tourist Information Bureau, Visakhapatnam.



Sanction was accorded for the construction of overhead tanks for the rest-house at Lepakshi and circuit house at Horsley Hills, for the development of gardens of the rest-houses at Lepakshi, Tirupati and Horsley Hills, for electrical fittings at Tirupathi Rest-House and for the repairs of air-conditioners and refrigerators at Nagarjunasagar Rest-Houses.

*Tourist Literature.*— The Government have sanctioned the printing of multi-coloured picture postcards and brochures of Andhra Pradesh, Lepakshi, Nagarjunasagar and Visakhapatnam.

Multi-coloured picture postcards covering important tourist spots, besides folders on Lepakshi and Araku were got printed.

Folders on Andhra Pradesh, Tirupati, Horsley Hills, Handicrafts of Andhra Pradesh, Hotel Guide as also on Nagarjunasagar and Visakhapatnam are under print.

In addition to the above, the following brochures were printed during 1970-71 :

1. A Brochure on Hyderabad.
2. A Brochure on Lepakshi.
3. A Brochure on Amaravathi.
4. Profile of Warangal District.
5. Tourism Scheme in Andhra Pradesh.

*Floodlighting of Charminar.*— The Government of India have undertaken the floodlighting of the Charminar at Hyderabad. The estimated cost of the project is approximately Rs. 1,23,000. The project is proposed to be completed in two phases :

1. The floodlighting of the exterior of the monument, and
2. Light fittings within the monument.

The Government of India have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 59,152.80 for execution of the first phase of the project. The State Government will meet the maintenance cost. The work was expected to be commenced shortly.

*Foreign Visitors.*— Writers, photographers, travel agents, Air India personnel from Continental Europe and UN experts on tourism and travel trade of foreign countries have visited Hyderabad, Nagarjunasagar and Visakhapatnam, to assess the tourist potentialities in the State, publicising the same and divert tourists to Andhra Pradesh.

#### **Accommodation**

This branch of the Department deals with allotment of private buildings for residential accommodation to State and Central Government Officers and offices, under the Andhra Pradesh Buildings (Lease, Rent and Eviction) Control Act, 1960. Joint Secretary (Accommodation) to Government, General Administration Department is the authorised Officer under the Andhra Pradesh Buildings (Lease, Rent and Eviction) Control Act, 1960 to requisition and allot private buildings in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad,

The following are the statistics of private buildings allotted by the authorised Officer during the year under report:

- |  |    |
|--|----|
| (i) Total number of buildings allotted to Government Offices                       | 59 |
| (ii) Total number of buildings allotted for the residences of Government employees | 58 |

Nearly 2,846 applications for allotment of private buildings for residential purpose and about 58 requisitions for allotment of office accommodation were on the waiting list at the close of the year under report.

Prosecutions were launched in 21 cases for contravention of the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Buildings (Lease, Rent and Eviction) Control Act, 1960. The number of cases which resulted in conviction and in acquittal is 18 and 1 respectively and 2 cases were withdrawn.

CHAPTER XX  
MISCELLANEOUS SPECIAL POSTS AND  
INSTITUTIONS

**Commissioner of Wakfs**

The Commissioner of Wakfs continued to conduct the survey of wakf properties during the period under report. He maintained close liaison with the Advocate-General and the Principal Government Pleader and assisted them in the preparation of counter-affidavits, in the Writ Petitions filed against the Government and affidavits in the Writ Appeals filed by the Government. All the cases were clubbed together and the Writ Appeal No. 506/68 was allowed by the Division Bench of the High Court consisting of Mr. Justice Narasimham and Mr. Justice Parthasarathi in their judgment dated 1st February, 1971 and 2nd February, 1971 which held that the Commissioner of Wakfs can make survey of wakf properties under Chapter II of the Wakf Act and that Section 8 of the Act in that Chapter will not come into play. But for the above judgment, the whole survey work done by the Commissioner of Wakfs during the last 8 years would have ceased to be of any value.

*List of Wakfs.*—The list of wakfs was modified with reference to the further information collected through other sources.

*Preparation of Plotted Sketches of Wakf Properties.*—The field staff under the Commissioner of Wakfs prepared plotted sketches of wakf properties in Mahbubnagar and Nalgonda cities during the year under report. It also took up the work of cross-checking of the plotted sketches relating to the twin cities already prepared and of correcting the areas wherever necessary and carrying out the changes in the relevant Survey Forms. The progress on this item of work was seriously impeded for want of T.A. allotment due to objections raised by the Accountant-General.

*Expenditure.*—The expenditure incurred on the scheme of Survey of Wakfs properties during the year under report was Rs. 69,970. This expenditure which has been met initially by the Government will ultimately be recovered from the Mutawallies under section 7 of the Wakf Act, 1954.

**Civil Defence and Emergency Relief Training Institute**

The Civil Defence and Emergency Relief Training Institute was established at Hyderabad in the year 1963 following the declaration of emergency in the wake of Chinese aggression. The Institute is imparting training for 30 days to officers of the State Government and also to the personnel of the public and private undertakings in Civil Defence and Emergency Relief subjects including Swimming and Life Saving Methods in batches of 30 to 40 officers each, every month. The officers trained as Instructors in their turn have to train a large number of citizens and volunteers at the district level and at the centres opened for the purpose, so that an adequate number of trained personnel may be available at short notice to man the Civil Defence and Emergency Relief Services

whenever and wherever necessary. During the year under review Civil Defence Training Centres have been opened in the districts of Guntur, Anantapur and Kurnool to train the local people with the help of the Instructors trained at the Civil Defence and Emergency Relief Training Institute, Hyderabad.

The staff of the Institute is also being deputed for conducting classes and demonstrations at the annual camps of the N.C.C., and 1,000 N.C.C. Cadets were given short term Civil Defence Training during the year under report, so that a nucleus of trained personnel is built up to meet any emergency.

During the year under review, a beginning has also been made to impart Civil Defence Training to college students in the colleges at Tenali and Kalahasti utilising the services of the Trained Lecturers working in those colleges. The Civil Defence Training Centres at Visakhapatnam and Hyderabad continued to impart Civil Defence training to citizens.

During the year under report, the Institute conducted Instructors courses and trained 240 officers. The total number of officers trained in the Institute as Instructors till the end of March, 1971 is 1,775.

#### **Jawahar Bal Bhavan**

The Jawahar Bal Bhavan at Hyderabad is the first of its kind in South India. The same activities, *viz.*, music, dance, dramatics, art, craft, library, literary, science, radio electronics, photography, physical education, swimming, boating, toys and toy making, ceramics and clay modelling etc., as in the previous year were continued. Jawahar Bal Bhavan is gaining popularity. Both institutions and parents are evincing interest in getting membership for the children in Jawahar Bal Bhavan as it provides under one roof activities of multifarious nature which are of abiding interest to children and help them to develop their creative urges. During the year an exhibition on "Glimpses of Gandhi" has been conducted. This year the strength is increased to 1,000 members besides school membership.

#### **Anti-Corruption Bureau**

The Anti-Corruption Bureau was brought into being on 2nd January, 1961 as a separate department independent of the Police Department with a view to check effectively the increasing evil of corruption in the services and to improve the moral tone of the administration and placed under the direct control of the Chief Secretary to Government.

The Anti-Corruption Bureau received during the year under report 1,771 petitions from the Government, Heads of Departments and other sources. Of these 126 were taken up for regular enquiry either under orders of the Government or the Vigilance Commissioner, and 364 for preliminary enquiry. Of these 126 regular enquiries, 63 pertain to gazetted officers and 63 to non-gazetted officers.

233 regular enquiries were pending in the Bureau on 1st April, 1970, while the number of such enquiries pending on 1st April, 1969 was 212. Out of the total number of 359 regular enquiries 233 regular enquiries pending on 1st April, 1970 and 126 regular enquiries received during the

period under report) handled during the year under report, final reports were sent in 134 regular enquiries as against 117 regular enquiries during the last financial year. 225 regular enquiries were pending at the close of the year under report.

Details of the number of regular enquiries in which final reports were sent by the Bureau during the period under report and the number in which the allegations were held substantiated are indicated below :

	Gazetted Officers	Non-Gazetted Officers	Others	Total
(i) No. of cases in which final reports were sent	61	75	..	136
(ii) No. of cases in which allegations were substantiated	51	53	..	104
(iii) No. of cases in which allegations were held not substantiated	10	10	..	20
(iv) No. of cases pending at the end of the period under report	112	113	..	225

Thus out of a total number of 136 cases in which final reports were sent after enquiry, allegations were substantiated in 104 cases which works out to nearly 85%.

Of the 104 cases mentioned in item (ii) above, in 22 cases (7 against gazetted officers and 15 against non-gazetted officers) criminal prosecution, in 57 cases (26 against gazetted officers and 31 against non-gazetted officers) enquiry by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings, in 31 cases (14 against gazetted officers and 17 against non-gazetted officers), departmental action was recommended and in 2 cases against gazetted officers investigation by the Crime Branch, C.I.D., was recommended. Further in two cases one against an I.A.S. officer and the other against an I.P.S. officer (Superintendent of Police), Government were requested to appoint Inquiry Officers to make enquiry against them.

*Preliminary Enquiries.*— Besides 93 preliminary enquiries (61 against gazetted officers and 32 against non-gazetted officers) of the previous year were pending at the beginning of the year. 271 fresh cases were taken up during the period under report as against 135 cases in the previous year. 196 cases (105 against gazetted officers and 91 against non-gazetted officers) were taken up *suo motu* during the year under report, while the remaining 75 cases were referred to this Bureau either by the Government, or heads of departments, or the Vigilance Commissioner. Out of 364 preliminary enquiries handled during the period under report, 206 pertain to gazetted officers and 158 to non-gazetted officers. 151 cases (77 against gazetted officers and 74 against non-gazetted officers) were disposed of during the period under report. Of these, in 83 cases (37 against gazetted officers and 46 against non-gazetted officers) orders of the Vigilance Commissioner to conduct regular enquiries were requested for. In 8 cases (6 against gazetted officers and 2 against non-gazetted officers), departmental authorities concerned were requested to pursue the information collected by the Bureau. In two cases against non-gazetted officers, investigation by

the Crime Branch, C.I.D., was suggested in 4 cases (1 against gazetted officer and 3 against non-gazetted officers) preliminary enquiry files were clubbed with regular enquiries taken up by the Bureau subsequently either under orders of the Vigilance Commissioner or the Government. Allegations were held not substantiated in 54 cases (33 against gazetted officers and 21 against non-gazetted officers).

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

	No. of officers punished		
	Gazetted officers	Non-gazetted Officers	Total
Dismissal	2	6	8
Removal from service	2	1	3
Discharged from service	..	1	1
Reduction in Rank	..	2	2
Reduction in Pay	1	3	4
Postponement of increments	4	11	15
Compulsory Retirements	1	1	2
Cut in Pension	4	1	5
Recovery from Pay	1	1	2
Censures and Warnings	2	2	4
Convictions in Courts	4	3	7
Total :	21	32	53

*Traps.*— During the period under report, six traps were laid against one gazetted officer (an Assistant Civil Surgeon) and 5 non-gazetted officers. Criminal Prosecution was recommended in two cases against two non-gazetted officers, and enquiry by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings in one case against a gazetted officer (an Assistant Civil Surgeon). The remaining 3 cases against the non-gazetted officers were pending investigation at the close of the year under report.

Of the above 6 trap cases, one trap case is against one gazetted officer (an Assistant Civil Surgeon) who demanded and accepted bribe for treatment.

All the above six officers including the gazetted officer against whom traps were laid, were arrested and released on bail, and are under suspension. 12 gazetted officers and 48 non-gazetted officers who were involved in regular enquiries (not traps) and against whom serious allegations were held proved, were also placed under suspension either at the instance of the Bureau or at the instance of the Vigilance Commissioner.

*Special Features.*—During the year under report, the Bureau took the initiative in 20 cases of gazetted officers and collected evidence.

Besides the above, in many cases of non-gazetted officers also the Anti-Corruption Bureau collected evidence *sou motu*.

### **Vigilance Commission**

*Powers and Functions.*—The Vigilance Commission received complaints alleging corruption, malpractices, lack of integrity, etc., on the part of Government servants or employees of public undertakings and employees of Municipalities, Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samithis.

The complaints, information and cases received in the Commission were examined by it with a view to satisfy itself that the allegations are not prima facie frivolous, vexatious or fantastic. No action was taken in such cases. Where the complaint indicated purely administrative lapses or impropriety it was entrusted to the Department concerned for a preliminary enquiry. Where, however, the complaint contained allegations of corruption, lack of integrity or malpractices, which in the opinion of the Commission required an enquiry, it was sent to the Anti-Corruption Bureau for a preliminary or regular enquiry as warranted by the circumstances of the case. The reports of the departments and the Anti-Corruption Bureau on complaints entrusted to them for enquiry were considered by the Commission and the Government was advised in regard to the further action to be taken in those cases.

The Commission also received final reports of regular enquiries and traps from the Anti-Corruption Bureau and tendered advice to the Government as to the further action to be taken after considering the material furnished in the reports together with relevant records. The Commission was also consulted by the Government in respect of enquiries conducted by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings before and after the issue of the show-cause notice to the delinquent officers.

The Commission received 4,844 currents of which 514 were complaints. The Commission received reports of 16 regular enquiries from the Anti-Corruption Bureau, 4 final reports on traps laid by the Anti-Corruption Bureau, 159 reports of preliminary enquiries from the Anti-Corruption Bureau and the Departments, 2 preliminary reports of traps from the Anti-Corruption Bureau and 52 reports of the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings. Besides, 277 cases relating to complaints of previous years, 4 final reports of traps, 17 final reports of regular enquiries, 153 regular enquiries ordered on preliminary enquiries and 4 reports of the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings were pending at the close of the year under report.

*Complaints Signed, Anonymous and Pseudonymous.*—During the year, 280 complaints were received. Including the complaints of previous years a total number of 557 complaints in all were dealt with during the year which comprised of 369 signed, 104 anonymous and 84 pseudonymous petitions against 360 gazetted, 479 non-gazetted and 65 non-officials/officials outside the purview of the Vigilance Commission. 170 complaints were lodged as there were no specific allegations of a verifiable nature. 9 complaints were sent to the concerned authorities

for disposal as they were outside the scope and jurisdiction of the Commission. The Anti-Corruption Bureau was asked to conduct 74 preliminary enquiries. 25 complaints were referred to the Government/Department/Collectors for preliminary enquiries. Regular enquiries were ordered on 6 complaints either by the Government or the Commission during the year. 9 complaints received were pending consideration of the Commission at the end of the year. Reports in respect of 72 preliminary enquiries and 37 regular enquiries were received from the Anti-Corruption Bureau. Preliminary enquiry reports in respect of 50 complaints were received from Government/Heads of Departments/Collectors. Allegations were reported to have not been substantiated in 175 cases, *i.e.*, in 39 cases by the Anti-Corruption Bureau and in 36 cases by the Departments/Collectors etc., and accordingly the Commission advised dropping of further action in these cases. In 12 cases the Government were advised to place the accused officers on their defence before the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings, 28 cases for taking departmental action, 2 cases for investigation by the Crime Branch, C.I.D., and one case for criminal prosecution. In one case enquiry abated due to the death of the accused officer. Regular enquiry by the Anti-Corruption Bureau was ordered in 33 cases.

*Traps.*—During the year the Anti-Corruption Bureau sent 8 final reports and 2 preliminary reports in respect of traps laid by it involving 2 gazetted officers and 12 non-gazetted officers. The Commission advised criminal prosecution in 4 cases against 4 officers and enquiry by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings in 2 cases against 3 officers and also departmental action against one of them.

*Trap cases charged in Courts.*—The Anti-Corruption Bureau reported that out of the cases disposed of by the Special Judge for S.P.E. and A.C.B. cases during the year, 7 cases ended in conviction, 7 cases in acquittal and in one case reinvestigation was ordered.

*Regular Enquiry Reports.*—During the year the Anti-Corruption Bureau sent final reports of regular enquiries in 36 cases against 28 gazetted officers, 61 non-gazetted officers and 1 non-official. On consideration of the reports and the relevant records, the Commission advised the Government for enquiry by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings in 17 cases against 48 officers, departmental enquiry in 12 cases against 26 officers and exoneration in 5 cases against 13 officers and one non-official.

*Preliminary Enquiry Reports.*—The Anti-Corruption Bureau sent reports of preliminary enquiries in 95 cases and the Chief Vigilance Officers/Departments in 100 cases. In these cases, 110 gazetted, 213 non-gazetted officers and 1 non-official were involved. The Anti-Corruption Bureau was asked by the Commission to conduct regular enquiries in 70 cases and by the Government on the advice of the Commission in 7 cases. After considering the preliminary enquiry reports the departments were advised to drop further action in 61 cases and to place the accused officers on their defence before the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings in 5 cases. In another 5 cases Government were advised to entrust the same to the Crime Branch, C.I.D., for investigation.

*Reports of the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings.*—During the year the Government sought advice of this Commission in 76 reports of



the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings. The Commission tendered advice accordingly in all the cases, except two cases in which connected records were awaited from the Tribunal and in 4 cases no advice was given as the officers concerned retired from service.

The Commission advised the imposition of the following penalties to the charged officers :

Dismissal/Removal	20
Retirement/Cut in Pension	6
Other penalties	10

During the year Government issued orders imposing the following penalties :—

<i>Penalty</i>	<i>Gazetted</i>	<i>Non-Gazetted</i>
Dismissal	4	11
Stoppage of Increment	5	2
Censure	1	1
Compulsory Retirement/ Cut in Pension	3	3

#### **State Archives**

*Administrative Set-up.*—The State Archives continued to function during the year under report under the Director who was assisted by five Assistant Directors of whom one was placed in charge of Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Andhra Pradesh, located in State Central Library Building, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

*Records of Erstwhile Hyderabad Government.*—During the period under report, 17,847 fly-leaves, 2,555 files of Revenue Department, 3,719 fly-leaves and 689 files of Board of Revenue and 1,000 fly-leaves and 4,241 files of Home Department were transferred to this office. Six Muntakhahas from the District Collector, Hyderabad were received. 5,725 Siyahas (Muslim marriage certificates) were also received from the different Qazis of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh for preservation.

*Records of Andhra Pradesh Government.*—During the period under report 112 sets of electoral rolls from Electoral Registration Officers and 12 monthly issues of Andhra Pradesh Gazettes from Director, Government Printing Press, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad were received. Out of 1,500 S. A. documents received in this office from Co-operative Department etc., for preservation 356 documents were accessioned 34,643 Government Orders of various departments of Secretariat were also transferred to this office for preservation.

*Arrangement.*—2,000 files of the General Administration Department of Ex-Hyderabad Government were arranged year-wise for preparation of their list. 444 bastas of Daftar-e-Diwani, Jama-o-Kharch were sorted and arranged year-wise for preserving them in carton-boxes. 5,725 Siyahas accessioned were arranged district-wise and year-wise. 176 bundles of records of Revenue Department, 489 bundles of records of Home Department and 30 bundles of records of Board of Revenue were arranged on racks.

The following series of records have been chronologically arranged :

1. Hidayat Ali Collection.
2. T. Raghunath Singh Collection.
3. Hussain Ali Collection.
4. Kazim Jung Collection
5. Mir Hussain Ali Khan Collection.
6. B. Narsing Pershad Collection.
7. Obul Reddy Collection.
8. Hussain Khan Collection.
9. Jaffer Ali Khan Collection.

25,000 records of Salar Jung Estate were sorted and arranged chronologically for listing.

*Preservation.*—The programme of repairing the old records at this office was continued. 420 carton-boxes were manufactured for the use of preservation section.

*Requisition of Records.*—During the period under report, 5,079 requisitions were received from various Government departments, heads of departments and research scholars and private parties for the supply of original or copies of files, gazettes, official reports, G. O s., Survey records and S. A. documents of Ex-Hyderabad Government and Andhra Pradesh Government. 68 requisitions were received from Courts, private parties and Government for the supply of Atiyat and Siyaha records. All the requisitions were attended to and records called for were furnished.

*Restoration.*—442 Government Orders, 2,124 Settlement Survey Records, 117 files, 2 gazettes and 33 transfer lists were received back and they were restored to this original order.

*Weeding.*—During the period under report, 12,459 files of Home Department were examined and out of these files, 405 files were marked for retention.

*Plan Schemes.*—A sum of Rs. 1.75 lakhs was sanctioned for implementing the 9 Plan Schemes during the year under report.

A sum of Rs. 11,200 was spent on the purchase of equipments (1) Rolliflex Camera, (2) Electronic Flash Gun and (3) Tape-Recorder etc., to the photographic wing, and a sum of Rs. 4,000 was spent on the purchase of raw films (positive and negative roll films), photo papers, chemicals etc.

*Research Fellowships and Research Schemes.*—During the period under report, no new Research Fellowships were awarded. The twenty-nine Research Fellows selected in the previous years continued their research under the Scheme.

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

*Research.*—Facilities were continued to be provided for Research Scholars by providing a spacious hall, a deposit room for depositing records and cubicles near the library and ready reference material and comfortable furniture for their use. 20 Research Scholars were permitted to consult the records in this office and tickets of admission were renewed in the case of four Research Scholars.

*Purchase of Manuscripts.*—The Manuscripts Purchase Committee met thrice during the period under report and purchased a number of private collections from various individuals.

*Andhra Pradesh Oriental Manuscripts Library and Research Institute, Hyderabad.*—The Government Oriental Manuscripts Library Wing of State Archives, Andhra Pradesh which was shifted to the State Central Library Buildings is in the formative stage and possesses many rare and valuable papers, manuscripts, manuscript books in different Indian languages and also a good collection of palm-leaf manuscripts in Sanskrit and Telugu and also rare printed books. Steps were taken to acquire manuscripts and rare books from private parties or institutions.

*Information Service.*—Information was furnished to the Research Scholars about the archival sources and secondary sources available in the State Archives on the topics of their research whenever such information was sought for by them.

752 frames and 7½ rolls of micro-negatives, and 39 photo-enlargements of documents were furnished to Government and Research Scholars by the Photographic Wing.

*Publication.*—“A Brief History of Andhra Pradesh” and “Guide to Records in the State Archives” are in the final stages of printing.

“The Rate Schools of Godavari” by Kum. J. Mangamma and “Finances and Fiscal Policy of Hyderabad State (1900-1956)” by Dr. B. K. Narayan, have also been sent to press for printing.

The work of compilation and editing a descriptive catalogue of documents pertaining to Shah Jahan’s Reign was in progress during the period under report.

The publications (Persian and Marathi) of State Archives were in demand throughout the year. 51 publications were sold during the period under report.

*Library.*—256 new books were added to the main collection. Out of this, 200 books were classified and catalogued. 12 journals were subscribed and 12 journals were received gratis. During the period under report, 450 books were issued to staff and research scholars for reference.

*Manuscripts of Tanjore Library.*—During the year under report steps were taken to supply a positive copy of the microfilms brought

from the Tanjore Maharaja Sarfoji's Saraswathi Mahal Library, Tanjore Madras State.

*Transfer of Telugu printed Books from Madras Records Office.*— Efforts were made to get the remaining Telugu printed books dating back to 1867 from Tamilnadu State Archives, Tamilnadu, Madras.

*Survey of Records of Samasthanams and Private Owners.*— Steps are being taken to acquire the records of Venkatagiri Samsthanam and of Sri G. V. Subba Rao of Amalapuram.

*Compilation of National Register of Records.*— The two Research Assistants, one working in Rayalaseema and Northern Circars districts and the other in Telangana and Hyderabad City, surveyed vast areas under their jurisdiction in order to collect material for the compilation of the National Register of Records. Their reports were sent to National Archives of India.

*History of Freedom Struggle in Andhra Pradesh.*— The Director State Archives continued to be the budget controlling authority in respect of Andhra Pradesh State Committee for History of Freedom Struggle in Andhra Pradesh.

The fourth volume of the History of Freedom Struggle in Andhra Pradesh was sent to press.

#### **Municipal Corporation, Hyderabad**

The total area administered by the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad is 75,874 sq. miles. The population according to Census-1971 is 17,98,910.

<i>Income and Expenditure:</i>	Rs.
Opening Balance	(—) 22,42,518.39
Income	3,82,72,713.67
Closing Balance	(—) 19,84,077.31
Expenditure	3,80,14,272.59

*Taxation.*—Against the budgeted demand of Rs. 1,30,00,000 for Hyderabad Division and Rs. 60,36,827.57 for Secunderabad Division, the actual collections made were Rs. 1,23,71,323.00 from Hyderabad and Rs. 45,27,947.04 from Secunderabad Division. This works out to a percentage of 95 per cent. There was no additional taxation during the year under report. The performance in the matter of collection of property taxes can be considered good.

*Works Undertaken.*—The amount sanctioned and the expenditure incurred for the following works during the year under report are detailed below :

	Budget Provision	Expenditure as on 31-3-1971
	Rs.	Rs.
(i) Development of old City	62,500.00	35,711.00
(ii) Development of undeveloped areas	55,000.00	53,245.00

The work relating to the construction of Swimming Pool estimated to cost Rs. 6.43 lakhs at Secunderabad has practically been completed and is expected to be commissioned during the year under report. A major portion of the work pertaining to the construction of sweepers quarters at Tukkarangate has been completed and the quarters are expected to be allotted soon.

The following Statement shows the slum clearance scheme undertaken during the year under report and the progress made.

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Estimated cost Rs. in lakhs	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Yadgar Hussain Kunta Part I	11.59	Proposed to construct 144 tenements in double-storeyed Buildings. The site selected was not suitable. Action was being taken to acquire a suitable site near by.
2.	Yadgar Hussain Kunta Part II	3.09	The work is in progress-out of 228 quarters 158 have been completed. The remaining 70 are still to be constructed.
3.	Khairatabad Part I	10.98	Construction work of 180 tenements have been completed under this scheme. The amenities were being provided at the close of the year under report.
4.	Khairatabad Part II	12.10	The Construction work for 144 quarters has been completed during the year. The work of providing amenities was in progress at the close of the year under report.
5.	Chadarghat Part I	3.267	The work for construction of 54 quarters has been completed and the quarters have been allotted to the eligible hut dwellers.
6.	Chadarghat Part II	1.46	The work of providing amenities were in progress at the close of the year under report.
7.	Bagh-e-Amberpet	32.628	The construction of 504 quarters has been completed. The works for providing amenities were in progress.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
8.	Jiaguda Part I	11.05	The construction of 144 quarters has been completed. The works for providing amenities were in progress during the year under report.
9.	Jiaguda Part II	33.43	It is a scheme for construction of 432 quarters. The site for construction is not adequate to complete the work and hence a piece of land adjacent to the existing site is proposed for acquisition and as soon as the acquisition is made the work for the remaining block would be taken up.

The following two Slum Clearance Schemes are sanctioned during the year under report :

	Eligible financial assistance	Quarters proposed to be constructed	Estimated cost Rs. in lakhs
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Afzal Sagar Nala	3,64,500	108	10.01
Domalguda Part II	6,06,450	144	11.98
Total :	9,70,950	152	21.99

The above amount can be utilised during the course of next financial year 1971-72.

*Original Work.*—The Government have released the following loans to the Municipal Corporation during the year under report for the works mentioned below :

	Amount [Rs. in lakhs]
1. G.O. Ms. No. 1250, Revenue (P) Department, dated 2-11-1970	25 for roads.
2. G.O. Ms. No. 210, Revenue (P) Department, dated 17-2-1971	20 for roads.
3. G.O. Ms. No. 210, Revenue (P) Department, dated 17-2-1971	3 for buildings.
Total :	48 lakhs

The works have been taken up and are in progress.

The recurring grant of Rs. 10,000 for 1970-71 for improvement of traffic condition has been placed directly under the Commissioner of Police, Hyderabad.

In Secunderabad Division, a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs was provided out of which Rs. 4,38,245.00 has been booked under this head.

*Roads.*—The Corporation maintained the following lengths of roads during the year under report :

	Hyderabad Division	Secunderabad Division
Cement	481.40 k.ms.	36.076 k.ms.
Asphalt	30.11 k.ms.	145.471 k.ms.
Morrum and Metal	319.80 k.ms.	142.080 k.ms.
Total :	<u>831.31 k.ms.</u>	<u>323.627 k.ms.</u>

Length of Roads :

	Hyderabad Division	Secunderabad Division
Cemented	5.08 k.ms.	7.748 k.ms.
Asphalted	1.06 k.ms.	9.390 k.ms.
Morrumped and Metalled		29.260 k.ms.

*Drainage.*—229 Mains and 2,561 Sub-branch sewers are maintained in Hyderabad Division. The lengths of Main sewer and Sub-branches are as follows :

Mains	2,854 rmt.
Sub-branches	3,07,079 rmt.

The Sub-branch sewers 82 Nos. of 8,580.64 rmt. length were laid during the year which have enabled 600 houses to obtain drainage connection.

During the year under report, the following public conveniences were constructed.

	Hyderabad Division	Secunderabad Division
1. Urinals	2 Nos.	..
2. Latrines	12 Nos.	2 Nos.
3. Bath rooms	6 Nos.	..

*Public Health and Vital Statistics.*—During the year under report, the following epidemics occurred in the city of Hyderabad.

	Attacks	Deaths
1. Gastroenteritis	3,633	83
2. Cholera	202	3
3. Smallpox	1 Suspected	..

In the city of Secunderabad, there were no epidemic cases but there were sporadic cases of the following diseases admitted for isolation and treatment.

	Admission	Cured	Died
1. Cholera	1	1	..
2. Small-pox	3	3	..
3. Chicken pox	39	39	..
4. Measles	24	24	..
5. Gastro-enteritis	8	8	..
Total :	75	75	..

39,720 Births, 10,355 Deaths and 585 Still Births were registered in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. 56,256 Primary Vaccinations and 1,06,663 Re-vaccinations were performed during the year in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

*Games and Athletics.*—The Corporation is conducting coaching camps in the following games :

- |                   |               |  |
|-------------------|---------------|--|
| 1. Volleyball     | Men and Women | at Victory Playground  |
| 2. Basket-Ball    | Men           | at Victory Playground  |
| 3. Kabaddi        | Men and Women | at Victory Playground  |
| 4. Gymnastic      | Men           | at Rahimpura Playground  |
| 5. Weight Lifting | Men           | at Rahimpura Playground  |
| 6. Cricket        | Men           | at Victory Playground<br>at Shyam Nagar Playground<br>at Ameerpet Playground |

The Corporation gave coaching to boys under 16 years of age and they are being given coaching in the above games. The following number of boys and girls have been given coaching during the year under report. (1) Cricket 100 boys, (2) Volleyball 75 boys and 40 girls, (3) Kabaddi 50 boys and 30 girls. (4) Basket-Ball 50 boys.



The following tournaments were conducted on behalf of the Corporation.

1. Additional Commissioner Junior Ball Badminton Tournament.
2. 1st Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad (Secunderabad Division) Volleyball Tournament.
3. The Additional Commissioner Ball Badminton Tournament.

Further, the following tournaments have been won by the Corporation.

1. Potti Sree Ramulu Memorial Ball Badminton Tournament, under the auspices of Rama Club of Hyderabad.
2. All-India Industrial Exhibition Ball Badminton Tournament.
3. Col. C.V.K. Naidu Memorial Ball Badminton Tournament in Non-Middlist event.

The Corporation collected a total advertisement fee of Rs. 4,82,469.17 on the advertisements displayed in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. 72 Reading Rooms, 5 Libraries and 92 Community Halls are run by Corporation in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

#### **Special Nutrition Programme**

The Government of India in the Department of Social Welfare have sponsored a scheme for Special Nutrition of Childern under the age-group 0-3 years in the under-developed urban slum areas and decided to fully reimburse all the expenditure incurred by the State Government in connection with the implementation of the scheme. The Government of India have provided a sum of Rs. 13.83 lakhs for incurring expenditure on the implementation of the scheme in urban slum areas during 1970-71.

It was decided that the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad should implement the scheme in slum area situated within the Municipal limits of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. The above scheme has been implemented in the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad from 6-11-1970 with 84 centres immediately and 16 centres to be opened later on so as to cover 40,000 childern in the age-group of 0-3 years. A sum of Rs. 9,50,000 was sanctioned to the Municipal Corporation as grant-in-aid during 1970-71 for incurring expenditure in implementing the programme. Till 31-3-1971 the number of beneficiaries covered is 38,512 and the expenditure incurred Rs. 6,19,000.

#### **Endowments Department**

The Commissioner, Endowments Department, Hyderabad is exercising control and supervision over all Hindu Religious and Charitable Institutions and Endowments in the State besides two Historical Muslim Monuments, *i.e.*, Macca Masjid and Public Gardens Mosques in the twin cities.

*Income and Expenditure.*—The annual income of the department during the period under report was Rs. 30,91,907.03 while the expenditure incurred in respect of the public services during the period had come to Rs. 26,72,846-00.

*Particulars of Institutions:*

(a) Religious Institutions	26,654
(b) Charitable Institutions	2,045
(c) Maths	152

*Institutions under the direct Control of Commissioner.*—The Administration of the following Institutions and Endowments whose annual income was more than Rs. one lakh and which were published under section 6 (a) of the Act 17 of 1966 vested with the Commissioner.

1. Sri Varaha Laxmi Narasimha Swamy Devasthanam, Simhachalam, Vizag district.
2. Sri Veera Venkata Satyanarayana Swamy Devasthanam Annavaram East Godavari district.
3. Sri Venkateswara Swamy Devasthanam, Dwaraka Tirumala West Godavari district.
4. Sri Durgamalleswara Swamy Temple, Vijayawada, Krishna district.
5. Sri Bhavanarayana Swamy Temple, Ponnur, Bapatla taluk, Guntur district.
6. Sri Mallikarjuna Swamy Temple, Srisailam, Kurnool district.
7. Sri Malleswara Swamy Temple, Peddakakani, Guntur district.
8. Sri Venkateswara Swamy Temple, T.T. Devasthanam, Tirupathi, Chittoor, district.
9. Sri Kalahasteeswara Swamy Temple, Kalahasthi, Chittoor, district.
10. Sri Raja Rajeswara Swamy Temple, Vemulavada, Karimnagar district.
11. Sri Seetharamachandra Swamy Temple, Bhadrachalam, Khammam district.
12. Sri Laxminarasimha Swamy Temple, Yadagirigutta, Nalgonda district.
13. Sri H.E.H. the Nizams Charitable Trust, Hyderabad.

*Dharmadayams.*—So far 35 Dharmadayams were brought under Sub-section 4 (b) of the Section 49 of the Act 17 of 1966.

*Endowments created by Philanthropic Public.*—A sum of Rs. 3,000 was donated as a specific Endowment to Sri Kodandarama Swamy Temple, Buchireddipalem for performing Hanuman Jayanthi Utsavam to Sri Anjaneya Swamivaru with the income derived therefrom every year by way of interest.

An amount of Rs. 27,511 was received as donation for the construction of a suite of 36 rooms choultry at Vemulawada.

An amount of Rs. 81,020 has been received during the year for construction of colleges by Srisaila Devasthanam.

With the donation given by the public to a tune of Rs. 52,398 the construction of Vedamandapam, Kalyana-Mandapam, Dwarapalaka Mandapam, and Choultry could be completed in Sri Venkateswara Swamy Temple, Upmaka, Yelamanchili taluk, Vizag district.

A gentleman of Bangalore, Mysore State donated a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs for the renovation of Sri Raghavendra Swamy, Brindavanam, Manthralayam, Kurnool district.

*Amenities to Pilgrims.*—In general accommodation, water-supply, electrification and conveyance facilities etc., were provided in all the important temples where pilgrims visit in festival and Jatra times. There has been a marked increase in pilgrim traffic.

*Sanitary Arrangements.*—In all the important temples sanitary arrangements like lavatories, sleeping arrangements, drinking water facilities and disinfectious were made available to avoid epidemics due to large congregation of public.

*Transport.*—Regular buses are being operated by the Executive Authorities of the temples at Bhadrachalam, Tirumala Tirupathi Devasthanam, Kalahasthi, Simhachalam, Annavaram, Srisailam and Ahobilam to meet the needs of pilgrims visiting the above pilgrim centres.

*Thefts.*—Fifty-four cases of thefts were brought to the notice of the department during the period under report and complaints were filed with the Police. In almost all cases the findings of police were awaited at the close of the year under report.

*Prevention of Mismagements.*—To arrest mismanagement necessary steps are being taken under the provisions of the Act 17 of 1966. Twenty-eight cases of mismanagement and misappropriation were detected by the department. Departmental action as well as penal action were under progress against the persons responsible in all the cases.

*Jewellery Verification.*—The Assistant Commissioner (Jewellery Verification and Apprisement) was continued to appraise the jewelleries of institutions.

DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE OF CONTRIBUTION AND AUDIT FEES  
FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1ST APRIL, 1970 TO 31ST MARCH, 1972

S. No.	Demand Rs.	Collection Rs.	Balance Rs.
			Arrear
			D. C. B.
1.	32,54,372.92	13,59,786.34	18,94,586.58
			Current
			D. C. B.
2.	25,12,918.80	17,32,120.69	7,80,799.11
Grand Total :	57,67,291.72	30,91,907.03	26,75,385.69

*Humanitarian Services.*—The following institutions are maintained with the aid of Sri Veera Venkata Satyanarayana Devasthanam, Annavaram:

- 1 Leprosy Home at Rajahmundry (recently handed-over to Gouthami Devakarunya Sangham).
- 2 Leprosy Home, Chandurthi.
- 3 S.L.T. Leprosy Survey and Domiciliary Treatment Work.

*Common Good Fund.*—A sum of Rs. 4,65,993.49 is the opening balance as on 1st April, 1970 and a sum of Rs. 2,75,906 was received during the year under report. The total comes to Rs. 7,41,899.49. A sum of Rs. 3,17,000 was sanctioned from Common Good Fund during the year under report to various religious institutions for renovation, etc.

*Diversion of Funds under Section 67 of the Act.*—A total sum of Rs. 2,96,168.08 was sanctioned by the Commissioner during the year under report for maintenance of poor temples and those in needy circumstances and for starting other humanitarian purposes.

The Deputy Commissioners have also sanctioned the following amount during the year under report for the above said purposes.

	Rs.
Deputy Commissioner, Endowments, Kakinada	1,39,747.10
Deputy Commissioner, Endowments, Hyderabad	10,000.00
Deputy Commissioner, Endowments, Vijayawada	52,783.00
Deputy Commissioner, Endowments, Kurnool	400.00

*Revision and Appeals.*—The Joint Commissioner was entrusted with the disposal of the appeals and revision petitions under sections 802 of the Act of 1966.

There were 114 revision petitions pending disposal. During the year under report, 106 fresh revision petitions were received totalling to 220. Out of 220 revision petitions 122 revision petitions were disposed of leaving a balance of 98 cases as on 1st April, 1971.

There were 16 appeals pending during the period under report and 6 fresh appeals were received totalling to 22. Out of 22 appeals, 9 appeals were disposed of during the year under report leaving a balance of 13 appeals as on 1st April, 1971.

*Engineering Cell.*—The work of preparation of estimates and scrutiny of check-measurement report relating to renovations, repairs and construction of religious and charitable institutions was attended to by the Departmental Engineering Cell, which was specially created for this purpose.

*Exhibition (Departmental).*—The Endowments Department participated in the All-India Industrial Exhibition held in the year 1971. The stall was erected on contract basis. The stall was run by the staff of the Department. This stall specially attracted the people in large numbers and got first prize.

*Renovation.*—Renovation and improvement works were undertaken in respect of 769 cases in the State after obtaining necessary administrative sanctions. 769 renovation works were undertaken. Out of the above renovation works some were already completed and some works are still under execution.

*Religious Advisory Council.*—Under section 106 of the Act 17 of 1966 the Religious Advisory Council was constituted by Government, with 9 members possessing special knowledge of Agama Sastra to advise the Government and Department in religious matters.

*Religious Magazine.*—The Department is successfully running a monthly religious magazine known as "Aradhana". The aims of the magazine are (1) to circulate knowledge of the several ancient holy places in this country, their holy traditions, historical importance, matters of archaeological interest connected with the shrines, (2) to spread knowledge of various Agamas and the ritual to be followed, (3) to keep the public in touch with the activities of the department.

*Libraries.*—Almost all important temples are having libraries in the State. Good books on religious side are available in the libraries for the purposes of local public.

*Hundial Collections.*—A total sum of Rs. 13,36,133.43 was received by way of hundial collections in the State during the year under report. This excludes the hundial collections of T. T. D., Tirupathi.

*General Remarks.*—Every effort is being made to properly manage the institutions. The income of the institutions is increasing year by year under the supervision of the Department and the provisions of the Act are implemented, so as to fulfill the objects for which the institutions were established.

### **Official Language**

Telugu has become the Official Language of the State of Andhra Pradesh with effect from 15th May, 1966, the day on which the Andhra Pradesh Official Language Act, 1966, came into force. But as Telugu cannot take place of English immediately for all purposes, provision has been made in section 4 of the Act for the continuous use of English until a notification is published in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette, under section 3 (1) of the Act, regarding the use of Telugu for Official purposes. Telugu has been introduced as Official Language in taluk level and below offices of 27 departments.

A committee was constituted in 1967, to review the progress made in the implementation of the orders issued in regard to the use of Telugu for official purposes, and to suggest methods for better implementation of the orders regarding the use of Telugu for official purposes. On receipt of report of the Committee various steps would be taken keeping in view the suggestions, that may be made by the Committee for the introduction of Telugu as Official Language in more and more offices.

550 typists drawn from various taluks, Panchayat Samithis and other offices were given training on the Telugu Typewriter fitted with the standard keyboard approved by the Government. Steps were also

taken to continue the training at the district headquarters under the direct supervision of the Collectors, till all the typists in various offices in the districts are trained on Telugu Typewriter, to ensure that by the time Telugu is introduced as official language, every office in the district may have qualified typists in Telugu.

Telugu Typewriters were provided to most of the taluk level offices and below taluk level offices where there are qualified Telugu Typists and where Telugu has already been introduced as Official Language.

### **The Indo-Dutch Project For Child Welfare**

The Netherlands Foundation for Child Welfare (Stichting Nederlands Kinderhulp Plan) has sponsored the establishment of an integrated Child Care project in India on the basis of an agreement arrived at between the Government of India, the State Government and the Foundation. This agreement was finalised on the 11th June, 1969 and Andhra Pradesh has been selected for locating this project which is the first of its kind in the country. The primary object of the project is to promote greater attention to the needs of children and youth in the overall development plans of the country and to develop better methods and techniques for the care of children and youth. The project aims at doing this by combining programmes of direct benefit to children with research and training in these fields so that the project area may serve as a demonstration or pilot area for other parts of the country. The project has a three-fold range covering development, research and training in one co-ordinated programme. Under the agreement governing the project the overall development of children from birth to the age of 16 is the broad objective of the Project. Its scope includes health programmes and programmes aimed at meeting the nutritional and educational requirements of children. To start with, in the first phase children in the age-group of 0—6 are being specially cared for.

In Andhra Pradesh, Chevella Block of Hyderabad district which lies at a distance of 26 miles from the capital has been selected for locating the project. It is intended that the project should be implemented over a period of at least 8 years, during which special attention would be paid to the drawing up of plans, their implementation in the field and the final evaluation of the results obtained in the fields of Child Health, Nutrition and Education.

In order to advise the project on policy and technical matters, an Advisory Board has been set up with Dr. C. D. Deshmukh as its Chairman. The Board met and took important decisions in regard to the future of the project, its planning and scope. In addition to the Advisory Board, a Project Co-ordination Committee has also been set up with all important heads of departments connected with Child Welfare either directly or indirectly as members.

The detailed planning of the programmes to be implemented is being undertaken by 4 separate working groups which have been functioning since April, 1969. These groups deal with the subjects of Health, Nutrition, Agriculture and the Planning of the integrated centre for mother and child care.

An Indian Bureau has been set up with its office at Somajiguda Hyderabad to co-ordinate the work of the working groups, to convene the meetings of the Advisory Board and Project Co-ordination Committee as well as to undertake all the administrative work connected with the Project. This Bureau would be the Co-ordinating Agency while the actual implementation of the schemes would be entrusted to the Panchayat Samithi and its existing staff.

It is important for children to have a good start in life and therefore it was felt that to begin with, the Project should train the local Dais who are responsible for conducting 95% of the deliveries in the rural areas. 41 Dais have been trained so far under the auspices of the Indo-Dutch Project for Child Welfare and necessary U.N.I.C.E.F. kits provided to scheme for conducting confinements in a more scientific and hygienic manner.

Both the Advisory Board and the Project Co-ordination Committee strongly felt that the Project should cater to the requirements of children belonging to the pre-school age-group of 0-6 years. To provide necessary health services for this group, two more Paediatric-cum-Obstetric clinics were added during the year at Maharajpet and Dhobipet in addition to the one at Shankerpalli. These two are being run fortnightly *i.e.*, every alternate Saturday while the one at Shankerpalli continued to be weekly. It is estimated that in all over 25,000 children have attended these clinics since they were started in 1970. The services rendered at these clinics is that the growth and development of each child is carefully watched and charted. The height and weight of each child is taken weekly and recorded on charts. The clinics provided for immunising each child against Smallpox, T. B. Tetanus, Diptheria, Whooping Cough and Polio. Wherever children attending the clinic are found suffering from malnutrition, protein packets to check the condition are provided.

Complete pre-natal care is being provided to pregnant women at all the 3 clinics mentioned above. Necessary drugs and medicines and equipment required for ante-natal care have been provided on a full scale as recommended by the team of doctors. Malnutrition among pregnant women is being attended to by the distribution of hard boiled eggs from the Poultry Farm run by the Project as well as by the distribution of protein packets to pregnant mothers. Besides gynace cases are also attended to by these clinics. Since the obstetric clinic was started at Shankerpalli in January, 1970 over 1,500 women have received attention at these clinics.

Apart from the regular health services run for women and children, an eye clinic was organised with the help of the Sarojini Devi Eye Hospital during 1971. At this clinic over 500 women and children received treatment for eye diseases and 40 patients were provided with spectacles.

The Indo-Dutch Project is also conducting tubectomy camps under the National Family Planning Programme. 600 women have been sterilised at these camps by the performance of tubectomy operations.

The project has opened 11 centres for mother and child care at the village level.

A Poultry Farm has been set up at Shankerpalli by the Project in collaboration with the Applied Nutrition Programme of the Panchayat Samithi to provide the nutritional requirements of these centres. The farm has a strength of 200 birds.

The Indo-Dutch Project has taken up a construction programme in the villages of Chevella Panchayat Samithi for different activities of the project. A Paediatric-cum-Obstetric wing was added to the Primary Health Centre at Shankerpalli. A Sub-Centre building was constructed at Kanakamamidi village and equipped with furniture and medical equipment.

At Tadlapalli village where there is a Medical and Public Health Unit without a building, a regular hospital building was constructed.

Since the project is a Research-cum-Development Project an arrangement was arrived at with the National Institute of Community Development to undertake the necessary research into child welfare problems on behalf of the project. The institute has accordingly conducted a detailed base-line research into the socio-economic health, nutritional and hygienic conditions as well as the child rearing practices in Chevella block during the period under report.

#### **Central Sector Projects in Andhra Pradesh**

During the First and Second Plan periods, there were no Central Sector Projects in Andhra Pradesh except the Praga Tools Limited at Hyderabad and the Hindustan Shipyard at Visakhapatnam. It was only during the Third Plan period that the Government of India decided to establish the following Central Sector Projects in Andhra Pradesh.

1. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Ramachandrapuram, Hyderabad.
2. Synthetic Drugs Project, Kukatpally, Hyderabad.
3. Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, Kutbullapur, Hyderabad.
4. Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Balanagar, Hyderabad.
5. Defence Metallurgical and other Research Laboratories, Hyderabad.

Besides the above, the following Central Sector Projects have also since been established.

1. Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels at Visakhapatnam.
2. Electronic Corporation of India, Cherlapalli, Hyderabad.
3. Modern Bakeries, (India) Limited, Uppal, Hyderabad.
4. Nuclear Fuel Complex, Hyderabad.

The total capital investment of all the Central Sector Projects in the State is of the order of Rs. 122.03 crores while the employment potential is about 23,000.



S. No.	Name of the Project	Year of Estt.	Total cost	Employment	Products
			Rs. in crores		
1.	Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, Balanagar, Hyderabad.	1965	8.00	2,184	Semi standard machines and special purpose machines and transformatics.
2.	Indian Drugs and Pharmaceutical Limited with USSR Collaboration, Kukatpalli, Hyderabad.	1959	21.34	3,111	Synthetic Drugs Sulpha group Anti--T.B. Drugs, Anti-Pyretics, Vitamins etc.
3.	Electronics Corporation of India, Cherlapally, Hyderabad.	1967	16.45	1,502	Electronics Components and Instruments.
4.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Ramachandrapuram with Czech Collaboration.	1965	38.00	4,300	Steam Turbines, Turbo-alternators, Switch Gears.
5.	Praga Tools Corporation Limited, Kavadi-guda, Hyderabad.	1948	2.50	1,400	High Speed cutting tools measuring instruments Drill chuck tools and cutter grinders.
6.	Hindustan Shipyard, Visakhapatnam.	1952	6.50	1,500	Diesel driven ships.
7.	Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Balanagar, Hyderabad.	1966	7.00	2,371	Electric equipment and components for MIG Aircraft.
8.	Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels at Visakhapatnam.	1966	11.82	2,200	Heavy equipment required for fertiliser and chemical plants.
9.	Modern Bakeries (India) Limited, Uppal, Hyderabad.	1969	0.42	94	Bread.
10. (a)	Defence Metallurgical Research Laboratory.	1966	5.00	650	Equipment for defence purpose.
(b)	Defence Research and Development Laboratory.				
(c)	Defence Electronic and Research Laboratory				
11.	Nuclear Fuel Complex, Hyderabad	1971	5.00	612	Nuclear Fuels.

The Government of India have decided to set up a Rocket Launching Station at Sriharikota (Nellore District) at a capital cost of Rs. 5 crores. The work on this project is in progress.

The Government of India have sanctioned a coal based Fertiliser Factory at Ramagundam at a capital cost of ₹73 crores. Dr. Triguna Seen, Union Minister, Petroleum and Chemicals laid the foundation-stone for the Project on the 2nd October, 1970. The work of the project is in progress. The employment potential in various categories is of the order of 1,500 persons.

The Government of India have decided to set up a Steel Plant of 2 million tonnes capacity at Visakhapatnam. The capital cost may be 600 crores. The Prime Minister of India laid the Foundation-Stone for the Project on the 20th January, 1971. The land acquisition work is in progress. The employment potential is likely to be 20,000 persons..

The Government of India have also decided to set up Second Tele-Communication Cable Factory at Hyderabad. The capital cost would be about Rs. 6 crores. The work on this project is in progress. The factory will provide employment to about 1,400 persons of all categories.

The Government of India have decided to locate a Zinc Smelter Project at Visakhapatnam at a capital cost of Rs. 21 crores. The employment potential of the project would be about 2,000 persons..

The Government of India have decided to set up a Missiles Project at Hyderabad. State Government have provided 150 acres of land free of cost. About 80 acres of additional land required for the project is under acquisition. The capital cost may be Rs. 3.00 crores. The employment potential of the project would be about 600.

### **Salar Jung Museum**

The Salar Jung Museum located at Hyderabad is an Institution of Government of India being managed by a Board known as "Salar Jung Museum Board" constituted under Salar Jung Museum Act, 1961.

*Museum's Collection—Its documentation, checking and physical verification.*—During the year under report the physical checking of all the exhibits was undertaken.

Steps were also taken to prepare registers of each category based on subjects like porcelain, ivory, silver, mineral etc., and to include in one register objects of one category existing in both stores and galleries.

*Photography documentation.*—About 5,979 exhibits were snapped and 3,058 prints were prepared and passed on to different sectional heads for being pasted against each entry in the inventory registers in English.

*Security.*—The Keeper of the Museum was made the Officer in-charge of internal security. He is assisted by Gallery Assistants, Graduate Attendants, Gallery Attendants and Attenders. All the attenders are now required to keep day-to-day count of all loose exhibits in their rooms and also to see that the locks and seals of show-cases are not tampered with. Indian miniatures of the museum were got stamped at the back with the seal containing the monogram of Salar Jung Museum Board.



MEPHISTOPHELES (FRONT) AND MARGARITA (BEHIND)—(REFLECTION IN MIRROR)  
GERMANY 19TH CENTURY  
A UNIQUE EXHIBIT IN SALAR JUNG MUSEUM

**Room Boards, Descriptive Boards and Labels.**—All the rooms boards were corrected and made free from linguistic blemishes. Prominent objects were labelled making them intelligible to the general public. Western paintings gallery and the Salar Jung's room exhibits were provided with labels in English. Descriptive Boards in English, Hindi, Urdu and Telugu were provided to this room. The Jade room was provided with descriptive boards in English, at the entrance to the left side of it. The purpose of the formation of the room containing jade and other mineral objects has been explained with a view to justify the imposition of a separate entry fee on visitors to this room.

**Presentation.**—In view of the fact that a separate entry fee is payable by visitors wishing to see the contents of the Jade and other minerals room, reorganisation of this room has been started so as to make the contents of the room intelligible to the visitors. All incoherent objects hitherto finding a place in it were got removed from this room and attempts are being made to see that every thing presented in the show-cases has a bearing on the title board assigned to the room and also to the nature of the objects displayed therein. Two functional cases presenting amulets and necklaces have been put up with a view to show the use of objects made of semi-precious stones like those of jade and other semi-precious stones by the women of this country. A show-case presenting objects of only banded agate has been re-arranged.

**New Acquisitions.**—During the year under review, on the basis of the recommendations of the art purchase committee constituted by the Salar Jung Museum Board, eight Indian miniatures were acquired by way of gifts and purchases to fill up the gap in the Indian miniatures collection. All such miniatures were initialled at the back after their purchase by one of the members of the Committee.

All the newly acquired art objects were entered in the acquisition register, paid form numbered and handed over to the officer in-charge of new acquisitions. All the exhibits without any exception, were got photographed.

In order to attend to safety measures in the new building, drawings of grills to be fitted to doors and windows were got prepared and estimates called for. To ensure safety of exhibits lodged in the building, an eight feet high compound wall was proposed to be constructed and the provision of funds for the above two purposes has been sought from the Ministry of Education and Youth Services.

In order to provide Burglar Alarm devices to those rooms, which contain most precious and valuable objects, estimates from M/s. Prakash Security Devices, Allahabad were called for and sent to the Central Public Works Departments, Hyderabad for scrutiny so that the estimates be got approved by the Education Ministry.

