



BRIEF REPORT
ON
Various Developmental Activities, Reforms Etc.
Undertaken in Andhra Pradesh
During President's Rule



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EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

1. Constitution of the Council for Women's Education.

In view of the great importance given to the expansion of the weaker sections (which includes women also) in the Fifth Five-Year Plan and the need for advance action during 1973-74, Government have decided to form the Andhra Pradesh State Women's and Girls' Education Council. The term of the last Council was extended till 31-12-1968 and from then there has been no activity in that sphere.

The role of the Council will be to advise Government on various issues relating to the education of girls and adult women; to suggest policies, programmes, targets and priorities for the extension and improvement of their education; to suggest measures for maximum utilisation of voluntary effort; to suggest methods of arousing public opinion and an atmosphere favourable to women and girls education; to assess periodically and evaluate the work done and to recommend collection of specific data.

The Council will have the Adviser to Governor, Sri H.C. Sarin, as the Chairman, and a non-official *Vice-Chairman*, Smt. Syamala Devi. Apart from the Chairman and *Vice-Chairman* the Council will comprise of 12 members out of which 7 will be non-official representatives. A press release about the formation of the Council has been issued and the G.O. official constituting the Council will issue shortly.

2. The Establishment of Collegiate Cell in the State Council of Educational Research and Training Hyderabad.

In view of the fact that the college teachers do not have any systematic training or orientation in the techniques of teaching, it was felt necessary to create a Collegiate Cell, a Department of Collegiate Education in the S.C.E.R.T. To fulfil a long felt need it has become imperative that college teachers should be exposed to systematic training for a brief period of 2 or 3 weeks to acquaint them with the latest techniques of teaching at college level. The Education Commission recommended the induction courses for College lecturers.

As the existing B.Ed. course, which is primarily designed for the benefit of high school and elementary school teachers is found to be inadequate, it has become necessary to devise a suitable course for the guidance of newly recruited and not so experienced college teachers working in Degree and Intermediate colleges, with the following objectives :—

- (1) To induct the younger lecturers in the latest techniques of college teaching ;
- (2) To organise seminars and workshops for the benefit of senior Lecturers and Principals ; and
- (3) To provide regular information on matters concerning curriculum and methodology through the publication of bulletin to be released at regular intervals.

Until now the S.C.E.R.T. has been exclusively concerned with the in-service training of school teachers. Now, through the establishment of the Collegiate Cell it will be possible to undertake in-service courses for college lecturers. The cell is perhaps the first of its kind in the country and therefore constitutes a step in the direction of improvement of academic standards at collegiate level and in identifying a new era of teacher-training. For an undertaking like this, it is necessary to have experts in Higher Education and experienced University Professors to serve as resource personnel. It is expected that these courses will lead to a significant improvement in the academic standards of Colleges. It is also encouraging to note that the establishment of a separate collegiate cell has been suggested by the Affiliated College Teachers' Associations and endorsed by the principals at the 3 Regional conferences conducted at Kakinada, Anantapur and Hyderabad.

3. Ready to Eat Factory.

The CARE assisted Mid-day Meals Scheme was started in 1962-63 to cover rural areas and the twin cities. However the implementation of the programme as it exists at present has not been completely satisfactory in many centres for a variety of reasons. After considerable thought and study Government decided to start a Factory which will manufacture "Sev" a processed and ready to eat food which will supply the school children with the required supplementary nutrition. The Ready to Eat Factory is being started at Nacharam Industrial Area, Hyderabad on an area of 15.465 acres at an approximate cost of about 1 crore of rupees. The foundation stone for the Factory was laid on 18-4-1973 by Sri H.C. Sarin, Adviser to Governor. The Factory is expected to produce 20 tonnes of "Sev" per day which can feed about 1,55,000 primary school children in the Districts of Medak, Nalgonda, Mahabubnagar and Hyderabad including the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. The factory is being started in collaboration with CARE and UNICEF, but after completion the entire Factory and its administration will be the sole responsibility and property of the State Government.

In order to ensure efficient administration an autonomous society called the Andhra Pradesh Nutrition Council was constituted in G.O.Ms. No. 526, dated 7-6-1973 which will be registered under the Andhra Pradesh Public Societies Registration Act, 1350 Fasli. The executive body of the Council *i.e.*, the Board of Management will consist of 10 members. The Chief Secretary is the Chairman and the Education Secretary the *Vice-Chairman*.

This factory is the first of its kind in the Country.

4. Opening of New Junior Colleges.

There are at present 219 Junior Colleges in the State (160 Government Junior Colleges and 59 Private Colleges). Besides, 148 affiliated Degree Colleges also provide for intermediate course. There are still 29 taluk Headquarters in the State (16 in Andhra area and 13 in Telangana area) which do not have facilities for intermediate Education. Considering the importance of the corollisation of Educational opportunity at this level a policy decision was taken at the meeting held in the chambers of the Adviser (S) on 18-4-1973 that priority should be given to open new Junior Colleges in the remaining 29 taluks in a phased programme beginning with the first year of the Fifth Five-Year Plan *i.e.*, from 1974-75. Besides with a view to giving filling to Girls education, it was also decided to provide separate Junior Colleges for Women in the Districts of Mahaboobnagar, Medak and Adilabad, where

there are no separate Colleges (Degree or Junior) for Women at present. If all these colleges are opened, there will be at least one Junior College at each Taluk Headquarters and one separate Junior College for Girls in each district in the State.

5. Special steps taken by the Department to save the Academic Year in Schools and Colleges.

On account of the recent agitation in Andhra area most of the Educational Institutions did not function continuously or intermittently during the part of the last academic year. They were reopened during the last week of March, first week of April, 1973. With a view to seeing that the academic year was not totally lost, Government in their Memo No. 89/K2/73, dated 29-5-1973 directed that all classes other than Class X from 9-7-1973 to 14-7-1973, and to conduct SSC Public Examinations from 2-7-1973.

In the case of Intermediate Classes in Junior and Degree Colleges the Board of Intermediate Education issue instructions that Junior Intermediate Classes for 1972-73 of the Andhra Region should work up to 8-6-1973 and to ensure the coverage of syllabus of both I year and II year and to enable the students to take the Public Examination in April, 1974 with confidence, the Board requested the Principals to arrange private classes during holidays. The Senior Intermediate Examinations are scheduled to begin in the second half of July, 1973.

In Degree Colleges also a crash programme of academic instruction was taken up by increasing the instructional hours each day and by cutting short holidays. The University Examinations will be conducted in July, 1973 and the next academic year 1973-74 will start in September, 1973. In view of these special efforts of the Government it is hoped that the academic year 1972-73 which was almost about to be lost in Andhra area will be saved for all students in schools and colleges and the academic schedules normalised in 1973-74.

6. Child Health Scheme.

For a long time Government has been contemplating the necessity of systematic medical inspection of primary school children and a follow up programme. The ideal situation would have been to launch such a programme throughout the State but as this was not possible for several reasons, it was decided to start the Scheme in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad, Visakhapatnam and Tirupathi initially. Accordingly in G.O.Ms. No. 131, dated 24-2-1973 the scheme was sanctioned. Necessary staff was also sanctioned. To implement the scheme an amount of Rs. 5 lakhs was sanctioned towards purchase of medicine, equipment and vehicles and towards appointment of staff. The scheme will be in full swing during the next school year of 1973-74.

7. Extension of Teachers Provident Fund Scheme to the Teachers working in Private Affiliated Colleges in Telangana Area.

As a part of the system of retirement benefits to the teachers, the Government instituted the Provident Fund Scheme for the benefits of the teachers in non-pensionable service in Aided Institutions. The scheme was extended to the employees working in the schools in both Andhra and Telangana Regions and the members of the teaching staff of the Colleges in the Andhra

area. Government have issued orders extending the rules relating to the Provident Fund for teachers in non-pensionable service to the members of the teaching staff in Private Affiliated Colleges in the Telangana Region with effect from 1-4-1973.

8. Establishment of a Regional Research Centre of Hyderabad.

Government have issued orders sanctioning financial assistance for the establishment of a Regional Research Centre by the Indian Council of Social Science Research in the campus of Osmania University, Hyderabad.

9. Revision of the Block Grants of the Three Universities.

The question of block grants payable to the Universities is reviewed by Government once in five years. The report submitted by the One-Man Committee for refixing block grants to the three Universities for the years from 1971 to 1976, has been accepted by the Government. Consequently, the Universities will get additional grants from 1971 as follows:

(i) Osmania University	.. Rs. 86.22 lakhs.
(ii) Andhra University	.. Rs. 59.64 lakhs.
(iii) Sri Venkateswara University	.. Rs. 30.57 lakhs.

The above decision of the Government will give sufficient financial relief to the Universities.

10. Expansion of Educational Facilities for Non-Mulkies in Twin Cities.

Due to domiciliary restrictions on admissions to educational institutions in the Telangana region candidates from the Andhra area could not secure adequate admissions in the educational institutions in the Capital City. The Government have decided to provide additional facilities for persons of Non-Mulki origin as follows in the twin cities without any domiciliary restrictions in keeping with item 4 of the Prime Minister's Five Point Formula:

- (1) Addition of 50 seats in the existing Medical Colleges ;
- (2) Addition of 60 seats in the Engineering Colleges ;
- (3) Establishment of 3 Junior Colleges ;
- (4) Establishment of one Degree College ; and
- (5) Expansion of facilities for Teacher Education.

EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Social Welfare Department

In view of the growing importance of the schemes intended for welfare of the weaker sections the Government have created a new Department of Social Welfare in the Secretariat styled as the "Employment and Social Welfare Department" with effect from 1-4-1973. This new department has started functioning and is in charge of the departments of Social Welfare, Tribal Welfare, Women Welfare, Employment and Archaeology.

2. The Social Welfare Department is implementing the programmes for the uplift of Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes. The economic uplift programmes include educational concessions by way of scholarships, reservations in educational institutions and services, providing hostels, housing, social security measures etc. All the welfare measures introduced by the popular Government are being continued.

3. *Hostels.*—The rate of food charges in the hostels has been increased from Rs. 23 and 25 to Rs. 28 and 30 respectively with effect from 1-4-1973. The Government have decided to further increase the rates to an uniform figure of Rs. 40 with effect from 1-4-1974.

4. As the management of the subsidised hostels was not found to be satisfactory and as there were several complaints against their working, Government in their order dated 4-5-1973 have abolished the present scheme of aiding hostels run by private managements through subsidy and have decided to open Government Hostels wherever necessary from the academic year 1973-74. 766 new hostels are being opened for 43,400 boarders during the year 1973-74 at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.60 crores. Brisk arrangements are being made to open the hostels by Government. In opening of these hostels, Government will create employment for nearly 2,929 persons in various categories like Wardens, Cooks, Peons, etc. belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes.

5. *Acquisition of house-sites for Harijans and Backward Classes.*—Acquisition of house-sites for Harijans and Backward Classes had been considerably slowed down on account of the situation arising out of the enactment of the Ceiling Law. In view of the representations received in this regard, Government have decided to go ahead with acquisition of lands where the owners are not surplus holders.

6. *Provision of Wheel barrows for scavengers in Municipalities.*—An amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been sanctioned to all the Municipalities in the State for providing wheel barrows to do away with the practices of carrying night soil on heads by the scavengers.

Tribal Welfare Department

The main activities of the Tribal Welfare Department are the development of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Communications, Education, Co-operatives, Industries, Health and Medical Services in respect of Scheduled Tribes. The other activities of the Department include the acquisition of

land for the construction of houses for the tribals and special schemes like housing, drinking water wells, supply of plough bullocks. All these activities are being continued.

2. *Ashram Schools*.—164 Primary Schools have been merged into 54 Ashram Schools. The cost to run these schools is Rs. 11.66 lakhs.

3. *Sanction of six posts of Tribal Welfare Officers*.—Six District Tribal Welfare Officers posts were sanctioned one each for Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, Khammam, Adilabad and Warangal Districts and the postings are being made. This was considered necessary to co-ordinate all the tribal welfare work at the district level and to push through the programmes of the Department.

Women's Welfare Department

The Department of Women's Welfare is in charge of the work to bring about an integrated development and emancipation of women from the rigidity of social customs and practices and to make them economically independent and socially equal citizens. The activities of this Department are focussed on the education, preventive, protective and rehabilitative aspects of Women and Child Welfare through institutional and non-institutional services. The amount provided during 1972-73 both under Plan and Non-Plan is Rs. 56.58 lakhs. All the schemes are being continued.

Jawahar Bal Bhavan, Hyderabad

The work of constructing an Auditorium, at a cost of Rs. 2.45 lakhs out of the Nehru Memorial Fund, has been taken up. It will have a capacity to accommodate 600 children. It will be used for screening children's films, staging cultural programmes and for educational exhibition.

Youth Services Department

This Department was created by Government in October 1972 and has started functioning since January 1973. Important schemes which have been sanctioned for 1973-74 are as follows :—

1. Aid to youth clubs.
2. Establishment of Youth Development Corps.
3. Construction of Youth Club buildings on 25% subsidy (one in each region).
4. Construction of District Youth Centres-cum-Hostels.
5. Construction of International Youth Centre.

Archaeology & Museums Department

The activities of the Department include Research Work, Excavations, Explorations, Publication etc. The various activities of the Department have necessitated the expansion of different branches; and the Government have sanctioned necessary expenditure from Plan and Non-Plan Budgets.

Qutub Shahi Monuments :

The scheme of developing Qutub Shahi Monuments (Telengana) has been taken up for execution from January 1973 by incurring an expenditure of Rs. 1.08 lakhs. Steps have been taken to develop this as a tourist centre to attract more and more inland and foreign visitors.

Excavation Work :

The following sites have been taken up for excavation from January 1973 and closed by March 1973, for this field season.

- Golconda excavations..
- Peddabanker excavations.
- Gollathagudi excavations.
- Chandavaram excavations.

Innumerable finds like pottery, terracotta, beads, sculptures, coins, etc., have been discovered.

Besides the above, a priceless hoard of Imperial Chola Bronzes belonging to 11th and 12th century A.D. was discovered in Motupalli village of Prakasam District. The hoard consisting of 13 pieces of bronzes which includes a huge figure of Nataraja as "Natanasundara" about 1.3 metres in height, with a diameter of 1.5 metres wrought in Chola idiom. Considering the invaluable treasure found in this village, Government ordered salvage operations near Kasuladibba and Kodandarama Swamy temple which have been completed.

Publications :

From January to March 1973, publications on the following have been issued :-

1. Lepakshi Kala Mandapam.
2. Kakatiya Sculptures.
3. History of Vizayanagara and Krishnadevaraya.

Museums

(1) *Acquisition of Museum objects :*

A number of museum objects have been purchased and added to the galleries at a cost of Rs. 26,000.

(2) *Publications :*

The Publication entitled "Indus People Begin to Speak" (Andhra Historical Research Society Journal, Volume 32, Part-I), has been issued during the period.

(3) *Taking over of the "Andhra Sahitya Parishad" by the Department :*

On 2nd June, 1973 the Department took over the "Andhra Sahitya Parishad", Kakinada, in order to develop it as Manuscript Library and Museum.

Employment & Training Department

There are 21 Employment Exchanges and 21 Employment Market Information Units one in each District, 3 University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux one each at Osmania University, Hyderabad; Andhra University, Waltair and Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupathi, 15 Vocational Guidance Units and 15 Employment Information and Assistance Bureaux are functioning in the State. Apart from these, one professional and Executive Office at Hyderabad and one Special Employment Exchange for the Physically Handicapped persons at Hyderabad are functioning.

The Primary function of the Employment Exchanges is to register the names of work seekers and arrange for their placement against demands notified by employers. During the period *i.e.* from 19-1-1973 onwards 64,278 candidates registered their names in the various Employment Exchanges and 4,540 placements were done and 4,02,678 still remain in the Live Register. 133 Scheduled Castes and 22 Scheduled Tribes candidates were placed and 29,348 Scheduled Castes candidates and 1,810 Scheduled Tribes candidates remain on Live Register, 3,378 service applicants are on Live Register.

Jobs under Half-a-Million Job Scheme

The State Government have taken advantage of the scheme of the Government of India to provide jobs to the educated un-employed persons under the Half-a-Million Job Scheme. An outlay of Rs. 2.64 crores has been approved for various schemes for departments other than Industries. All the schemes have been drawn up and since cleared by the Planning Commission. Simultaneously action is being taken to put them on ground. Some of the schemes have already started functioning.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

1. Agriculture Department

The following note highlights the more important and special activities of the Department during this period apart from normal activities in the fields of agricultural production schemes for various crops; soil conservation and Ayacut development.

The Department has intensified its efforts during the above period in implementation of production programmes. It was decided to make a selective effort in specific favourable areas in respect of major crops in the State like rice and Jowar, so that concentrated attention and preferential supply of inputs to such sectors would have the maximum impact on production. Advantage was taken of the favourable experience of the Department in mounting major production programme in the previous drought year at short notice, to build into the programme of 1973-74 the necessary ingredients for success. In regard to rice, the Department decided upon a major policy change to go in for production increase in the non-delta areas of the State. This is a departure from previous practice wherein the delta area was given maximum attention. Taking into account the fact that there are severe constraints in increasing Kharif production in the delta due to most of the existing high yielding varieties not fitting in with local conditions of drainage and late rains, the other areas in the State where there is comparatively more assured irrigation and better agro-climatic conditions have been selected. These are in the districts of Srikakulam, East Godavari, Guntur, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Chittoor, Nizamabad, Nalgonda, Warangal, Khammam, Karimnagar and Ananthapur.

In these districts, high yielding varieties of rice which have to be propagated have been decided upon with reference to local preferences, duration requirements and receptivity of the farmers. The number of varieties has been fixed taking into account the fact that too many varieties should not be propagated as, in such a case, the logistics of seed movement etc., will become difficult. A detailed Action Programme has been drawn up with full supporting technical data, calendar of action for various functionaries, and points of overlapping of functions where departmental co-ordination with other Departments will have to be ensured. Based on these, the districts have prepared their own plans and points for intra-district concentrated attention have been identified.

As seed is the most important aspect of the programme, massive effort has been put in for the procurement and movement of seed to various parts of the State. The main procurement of seed by the Department is generally in the coastal area of Andhra region. This was however badly dislocated due to the agitation which continued till the end of March, 1973. However, as soon as normalcy returned, the Department procured the seed in a big way in spite of various practical difficulties, including the fact that only a Vote on Account budget was released to the Department. More than 6,200 tonnes of Paddy seed alone have been procured, which is a record for the Department. All the seed was moved well ahead of time to various distribution points in the districts.

In addition to this, a programme of movement of fertilisers to various districts, including drawing up of allocations between imported pool ferti-

lisers and indigenously manufactured fertilisers, have been worked up to the last detail, and communicated to all concerned.

In anticipation of the release of short term loans by the Government of India to the State Government, amounts have also been released to the districts well in advance of the season. Thus an amount of Rs. 2.25 crores has been released to various districts in May, as against the normal practice of the Department when it would be done only in July-August after the season commences.

Apart from giving a technical base to the departmental programmes, Government have been moved to make far reaching changes in certain aspects of agricultural administration during this period, towards making more effective the departmental contribution to production. The following measures in particular deserve mention.

- (1) Seed has been moved to various interior villages and sub-centres where they will be available to farmers near at hand.
- (2) Relaxations in fit cases have been given to farmers who grow high yielding varieties even if they are defaulters of loans during previous season, as long as the non-repayment is due to factors beyond the farmers control.
- (3) Seed is allotted to Agricultural Extension Officers and village Development Officers on credit up to Rs. 2,000 and 1,000 respectively so that seed distribution by them is facilitated. Specific credit and fertiliser allotments are also to be made functionary-wise to facilitate extension effort with farmers.
- (4) Powers to sanction loans up to Rs. 175 per case have been delegated to the Agricultural Extension Officers, and thus the authority to grant loans is decentralised.
- (5) 50% of the Village Development Officers in each block have been placed at the disposal of the Agriculture Department purely for agricultural production work during May, June and July, which are the critical months for Kharif production and advance action.
- (6) In order to conserve stocks of fertilisers, orders have been issued to conserve existing stocks of fertilisers upto 85% of the stocks for the high yielding varieties programme for preferential supply to high yielding varieties farmers when the season commences.
- (7) The Co-operative Department has made arrangements to give loans to high yielding variety farmers even in the case of overdue co-operative societies, as long as the high yielding variety farmer himself is a non-defaulter.
- (8) In regard to distribution of fertilisers to farmers, a policy decision has been taken, in accordance with the suggestion of the Government of India, that medium levels of fertilisation should only be attempted for maximum results rather than high levels of individual fertilisation, as was the practice hitherto. Thus 50 N each on two acres is likely to yield more result than 100 N on one acre only.

It may be confidently stated that, while the Agriculture Department has been implementing production programmes in the past, this is the first time when production programmes are mounted with the present amount of prior planning and full support (and relaxations wherever necessary) from the Government.

In order to associate the local officers with the framing of production programmes, a meeting was held at State Level even during the agitation in the Andhra area (by making special efforts to obtain the presence of the officers) in March, 1973 and a beginning was made. This has been followed up by regional meetings of Collectors in May in which the Advisor and the Chief Secretary participated. At the district level, various meetings and visits at taluk and samithis level have been organised by officers of various categories and there is full impact of the production programmes at the field level.

The Department has produced literature like posters, pamphlets, fertiliser requirement calculation cards, seed albums, high yielding varieties almanac etc., for distribution to field workers and farmers. This has attracted favourable notice at Government of India level also. In order to ensure economy in expenditure in Government, and maximum participation by other agencies, fertiliser firms have been persuaded to put out pamphlets jointly with the Department about their product, emphasising mainly general practices towards cultivation of high yielding varieties. This is an unique effort of the Department in Andhra Pradesh. In addition massive publicity over All India Radio has been arranged in the morning and evening programmes. The morning programme in particular, containing field hints to farmers, has attracted favourable attention at higher levels.

In regard to Jowar, special arrangements have been made by the Department for procurement of seed from seed manufacturers well ahead of the season. Though there are some setbacks in supply, the advance action by the Department has yielded good dividends in meeting at least immediate requirements of the farmers for seeds, instead of a scramble seed.

Another important aspect of the Departmental work during the year is the Mini-kit programme, and the Management Mini-kit programme undertaken by the Department. In the regular mini-kit programme, seeds of promising pre-release varieties of rice, Jowar etc., are supplied to the selected farmers in small quantities. This has the merit that the farmer can try out under his own conditions the performance of such seed in small, comparatively risk free extents; the Extension Officer can independently assess the performance of these varieties and gain acquaintance with them. Local Seed distribution is facilitated and better information to the Researcher is available about field performance of the variety before release. In some varieties like I. E. T. 1991 of paddy, 302 and 604 Jowar, the present coverage in the State in a few lakh acres of the paddy variety, and a few thousands acres of the Jowar variety, even before the varieties have been released, is entirely due to the mini-kit programme.

The Management Mini-kit programme is an unique programme started in the State so that the varietal change by the farmer in favour of high yielding varieties leads the farmer to the next stage of improving his skills in production. Thus various types of combinations of fertilisers and management are given in this programme and the farmer can assess his own performance.

Another important feature of the above programme is that except for the seeds, nothing else is given free and thus, from the point of view of cost

effectiveness as demonstrations, the mini-kit programme is of great importance.

Another important item of work of the Department which is unique to Andhra Pradesh is raising and supply of community nurseries of paddy seedlings to farmers in selected areas. Many farmers cultivating in canal-fed areas raise paddy nurseries only after the canal opens. Thus valuable time and water are wasted and late planting leads to pest incidence. This is obviated by raising the nursery under separate nearby source of irrigation like wells and supplied to farmers. The farmer will take the seedling at the cost of seed. It is expected that after some time this will act as fillip to commercial nurseries coming up in the major paddy areas of the State leading to timely planting and increased production.

An important item of departmental work is in respect of the Dryland Project sponsored by the Government of India in Hyderabad and Ananthapur districts. A special feature in implementation of the schemes during the year is that all the farmers, particularly in Hyderabad District, have taken to 100% implementation of the Farm Plans devised for them by the Project. Inputs have been moved well in advance to the Project areas. A plan of action has been prepared based on experience in 1972-73, which provides for "mid-course correction" in case of seasonal aberrations, by taking to new cultural practices (Eg. rationing kharif Jowar even under rainfed conditions, and harvesting the ratoon as main crop, in the event of rains materialising late) and alternate crops like sunflower in case of failure of rains in the middle of the season. 100% of the area will be under hybrid Aruna castor in Hyderabad district Dryland Project.

Thus it will be seen, that from the period from 19-1-1973 special attention has been paid to the important sector of Agricultural development both in irrigated and rainfed areas and, subject only to a favourable monsoon and reasonable availability of inputs, it is likely that a spurt in agricultural production will be witnessed in Andhra Pradesh in the present year.

2. Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University :

The total admissions strength in respect of undergraduate and post-graduate courses in the 3 faculties of Agriculture, Veterinary Science and Home Science of the University was as follows :

Post-Graduate Courses :

1. M. Sc. (Ag.)	...	100
2. M. Sc. (Vety. Sc.)	..	50
3. M. Sc. (Home Sc.)	..	6

Under-Graduate Courses :

1. B. Sc. (Ag.)	..	400
2. B. V. Sc.	..	120
3. B. Sc. (Home Sc.)		80

The Semester Pattern of education has been introduced in the place of the Trimester System in under-graduate courses in the faculties of Agriculture, Veterinary Science and Home Science and also in Post-Graduate courses.

in the faculties of Agriculture and Veterinary Science from the beginning of Academic year 1972-73, keeping broadly the salient features of the Internal Assessment System. The proposal to introduce the Semester Pattern of Education in M.Sc. (Home Science) course is also under the consideration of the University.

RESEARCH

AGRICULTURE :

Agricultural Research is in progress at 39 Research Stations and 156 schemes under the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University. Major thrust has been in the direction of evolving high yielding strains of various crops suitable for the different agro-climatic conditions of the State. In recent years breeding varieties for better nutritional quality is gaining momentum and keeping this in view, research on maize, rice and jowar is being reoriented to select varieties possessing good grain type with high protein and lysine besides yield. The spectacular results achieved in developing high yielding varieties on rice and hybrids in maize, jowar and bajra were mainly due to the utilisation of exotic germplasm. However the use of exotic varieties poses certain problems as they are highly susceptible to pests and diseases. The disciplines of Entomology and Pathology have been strengthened to solve these problems. The high yield potential of the new varieties and hybrids cannot be fully realised unless a package of improved agronomic practices is made available to the cultivators. The discipline of Agronomy has been expanded and research and agronomic aspects of various crops is intensified.

Plant Pathology.—The University is engaged in the study of the pathogenic specialisation of rice blast fungus. Eleven races new to Andhra Pradesh and three new to India were recorded using the Eight International Differentials.

Intensive work has been taken up to evolve red resistant varieties of sugarcane. Co. 62,101, which is resistant to this disease, is undergoing final screening and pre-release multiplication.

A technique of hot water treatment has been perfected for controlling the grassy shoot disease of sugarcane.

Soil fertility evaluation studies are also being conducted to assess the actual requirement of the different crops for various nutrients and to arrive at the most optimum doses of major and micro nutrients.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY :

The major research activity in Animal Sciences at Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University continued to be in Animal Breeding and Nutrition.

Animal Breeding.—Cross breeding experiments by Artificially inseminating local zebu cattle with Jersey exotic breed has been taken up at Vizag since 1955 to study the percentage of exotic blood level that will give optimum results and to improve milking potentialities in progeny. Different levels of exotic percentage groups have been studied. The lactation yield is 3 times more than Zebus and dry period is reduced by 5 months. Inter-so-breding is under study at present.

Similar experiments have been conducted at Palamaner and Rajenendranagar using Kerry, Jersey and Holstein semen.

EXTENSION

The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University is involved in the following extension activities which are both complementary and supplementary to the efforts of the State Department of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry. These activities are of an educational nature including the important component of training of extension functionaries of the state Departments and also of farmers to some extent.

I. AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION CENTRE :

The centre continued to serve as a clearing house of Agricultural Information with regard to the problems and queries of the farmers through well-illustrated printed literature including news letters, press release and news as well as through radio service, exhibitions and the like. The special broadcast in Telugu to the rural families based on the expert advice of the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University scientists on matters of topical interest in Agriculture was continued to be relayed daily by all the All India Radio Stations in the State for five minutes *i.e.*, between 6-55 P.M. to 7-00 P.M. The centre also continued to publish monthly news letter of Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University both in English and Telugu.

II. DISTRICT EXTENSION EDUCATION SERVICES :

The District Extension Education services continued to operate in the entire district of Hyderabad, 4 blocks in Chittoor District and one block in Guntur District. Their activities are mainly educational in nature and are being carried out through various extension teaching methods including result and method demonstrations, home and farm visits, film shows, organisation of discussion meetings etc.

The method demonstrations included repairs to hand power operated sprayers, dusters, preparation of spray fluids, handling of poisonous chemicals, seed treatment with organic mercurial compounds, basal application and top-dressing of fertilisers, control of several pests and diseases identification and removal of "rogues" etc.

An interesting feature of the activities of the University Extension Services is to organise study tours for farmers who are desirous of seeing for themselves the developments in agriculture taking place in other districts and states.

III. NUCLEUS EXTENSION SERVICES AROUND MAJOR RESEARCH STATIONS:

Nucleus Extension Services are provided to farmers around three major research stations *viz.*, Sugarcane Research Station, Anakapalle, Cotton Research Station, Nandyal and Agricultural Research Station, Warangal. These services serve as an organic link between the farmers in the vicinity and the research workers in area to educate the farmers and translate the results of the research on the farmers' holdings for the betterment and to carry back problems of the farmers to the research workers so as to enable them to find solution to the problems.

Around these research stations adaptive trials and result demonstrations were arranged and conducted successfully with cotton, jowar, wheat, sunflower and paddy. Multiple cropping and double cropping were encouraged for better profits to the farmers. To educate the farmers, various extension

teaching methods like taking them on fields, trips, arranging group discussions, making individual contacts and distribution of free literature like hand outs and pamphlets were carried out .

IV. NATIONAL DEMONSTRATIONS :

Multiple cropping is the key note of these demonstrations. Besides other aspects of technology like balanced use of fertilisers, plant protection schedules, use of machinery and water management techniques which are essential for maximising production are also being in these demonstrations. The main objective of these demonstrations is to teach the farmers a new strategy for increasing production through adoption of intensive crop rotations utilising the new short duration high yielding varieties of crops.

V. AGRICULTURAL POLYTECHNICS :

The ICAR has proposed to start some Agricultural Polytechnics in the entire country as pilot projects and requested the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University to intimate its willingness to participate in the programme and if so, the subject on which the Agricultural Polytechnic will be started. The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University has decided to establish an Agricultural Polytechnic in Dry Land Farming. Necessary proposals were sent to the ICAR. for its approval during Fourth Plan period itself and it is expected that the proposals will be accepted and approved by the ICAR by implementation in the Vth Plan period at least.

3. Animal Husbandry Department :

While Departmental institutions and the staff in Telangana region worked normally during this period, keeping an eye on the speedy implementation of drought relief measures, the functioning of institutions in Andhra region limped back to normalcy from the fag end of March, 1973. An amount of Rs. 40.32 lakhs was spent during the period ending 31-5-1973 towards developmental activities under various categories of schemes.

Some of the salient features of the work done during this period apart from the drought relief operations are as follows :

LIVESTOCK, IMPORTED :

1. Under operation Flood programme, 14 Jersey bulls from United States of America and 15 Jersey heifers from Denmark were received through the Indian Dairy Corporation during the fag end of March, 1973 (31-3-1973) and they were stationed at Centralised Semen Collection Centre, Visakhapatnam and Government Dairy Farm, Visakhapatnam respectively.

2. 20 corriedale rams were purchased from Hissar Sheep Breeding Farm.

VACCINE PRODUCED AND VACCINATIONS DONE :

During the six months period from January to June, 1973, 167.74 lakh doses of all kinds of vaccines were produced (valued at Rs. 14.67 lakhs) at Veterinary Biological Research Institute, Hyderabad. About 154.98 lakh doses of different kinds of vaccines were supplied to the field staff. During this 6 months period about 51 lakh doses of different vaccines worth about Rs. 5.56 lakhs were supplied to other needy states like Mysore, Bihar, Rajasthan and Punjab. It is estimated that about 108 lakhs vaccinations were

conducted against various contagious diseases of live-stock and poultry during the period.

POULTRY DISTRIBUTED AND EGGS MARKETED :

10.39 lakh eggs were marketed by the departmental poultry institutions whereas 52 thousand birds were distributed by the Government Poultry Farms and 4,191 Kgs. of dressed chicken was sold (*i.e.* about 7,500 birds) by Poultry Marketing Centres to the public during this period.

The following is the work turned out by Bacon Factory, Gannavaram (from 1-1-1973 to 30-6-1973)

1. Number of Pigs slaughtered	..	..	.. 646
2. Quantity of pork and pork products sold			.. 30,937 Kgs.
3. Value of pork sold	..	..	.. Rs. 1.81 lakhs

Poultry :

1. Number of fowls dressed	..	..	.. 7,372
2. Quantity of dressed chicken sold		..	.. 73,404 Kgs.
3. Receipts	..	..	.. Rs. 0.51 lakh

*Note :—*No extension activities were carried out by the live-stock and poultry institutions during the period 1-1-1973 to 15-3-1973 when the Government employees were on strike.

The drought relief measures undertaken by the Department during the period are noteworthy. Life saving drugs worth about Rs. 3.05 lakhs were purchased and distributed to various veterinary institutions in the State. An amount of Rs. 2.98 lakhs was spent for increased production of biological products to meet the increased demands by the field staff for taking preventive and protective measures against the contagious diseases of live-stock and poultry in the endemic areas. 16,822 tonnes of forest grass (green) was transported from Mannanur (Mahabubnagar District) Khammam, Jannaram (Adilabad District) and Nallamalai (Kurnool District) forest areas, to the consuming centres in Telangana region incurring Rs. 17.51 lakhs towards its transportation charges. This forest hay was made available mainly to the Marginal and Small Farmers at a subsidised rate of Rs. 75 per tonne. An amount of Rs. 17.51 lakhs was spent towards the transportation of forest grass. The concessional facilities extended by the Railway Board for the transportation of this fodder during the fodder famine conditions was availed of and the fodder is being lifted from certain points in Nallamalai forest to the Railway Stations in Telangana region for distribution in the needy areas.

Even the amounts made available by the District Collectors for carrying out drought relief measures such as deepening and excavation of irrigation wells, constructions of bore wells etc., in live-stock farms and Semen Banks were utilised.

The cheap Cattle feed is produced at the Feed Mixing Plant, Bhongir and supplied to the needy areas and on indent.

Out of an amount of Rs. 28,000 released by the Revenue Board, an amount of Rs. 25,086 was spent towards subsidy for transportation of cheap Cattle feed.

Since the available forest hay is not adequate to meet the needs of the Cattle owners in the drought affected areas under the scheme for the procurement and supply, of paddy straw about 1,500 tonnes of paddy straw is procured and supplied to the needy cattle owners in Telangana.

4. Dairy Development Department

PLAN SCHEMES :

During the year 1972-73, Rs. 75.00 lakhs was provided for Plan Schemes besides Rs. 36.50 lakhs provided by the Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee for Special Development Schemes in the Telangana Region. The bulk of the expenditure was incurred during the last quarter of the year.

NEW SCHEMES :

During the year, three Dairies at Kurnool, Anantapur and Karimnagar were at an advanced stage of construction. Five Chilling Centres at Narsaraopet, Suryapet, Zaheerabad, Gazwel and Nizamabad were commissioned. The Milk Cooling Centres at Kothagudem and Gadwal are making rapid progress. The tempo of construction of new dairies, chilling and cooling centres increased during the 1st quarter of the year.

MILK POWDER FACTORY AT HYDERABAD :

A new Milk Powder Factory together with the strengthening of the liquid and by-products sections of the Central Dairy, Hyderabad was taken up in 1972-73. Though the work on the strengthening of liquid and bi-products sections commenced before December, 1972, bulk of the work has been attended to since January 1973. The tenders for the Milk Powder Factory were approved in March 1973, and considerable equipment was purchased to get the plant ready in good time. This work when completed would help increase the capacity from the existing 1.00 lakh litre to 2.50 lakh litres a day.

FEEDER BALANCING DAIRY IN GUNTUR DISTRICT :

The Indian Dairy Corporation approved a proposal of the State Government for constructing a Feeder Balancing Dairy in Guntur District to handle 1.5 lakh litres a day. Rs. 10.00 lakhs were provided during the year. Estimates, taking possession of the site and other preparatory work has been in progress.

MILK POWDER FACTORY AT RAYALASEEMA :

The National Dairy Development Board have also furnished a feasibility report for establishment of Milk Products Factory in Rayalaseema area and soon the Government will take a decision in this regard.

MODERN DAIRY AT VIZAG :

A Modern Dairy to handle 50,000 litres a day initially and 1.00 lakh litres in due course has been proposed for Vizag. The National Dairy De-

velopment Board has cleared the scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 63.00 lakhs. Resources for the scheme are assured and work has just begun in right earnest. The Site will be handed over shortly to the Engineering staff for putting up Dairy Buildings.

BENEFITS TO MILK PRODUCERS :

In view of unfavourable drought and scarcity conditions prevailing throughout the State, Government ordered an increase of 4 paise per litre in all fat ranges over the existing flush season till the end of March 1973. Also Government increased purchase price of milk by another 14 paise per litre over the corresponding lean season rates with effect from 1st March 1973 till the end of August 1973. The increase in purchase price has been intended to provide relief to the producers and secure maximum procurement of milk. In spite of the unfavourable conditions, the supply of milk to the consumers has been maintained throughout with the aid of milk powder secured from outside. During the period 1st January to end of June, 1973, 193.77 lakh litres were procured from producers and 228.53 lakh litres were sold to the consumers.

MILK CO-OPERATIVES :

25 New Milk Co-operative Milk Supply Societies have been registered since January 1973. Also the M.F. A. L. and the Milk producers Co-operative Dairy Development Unions for Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam have been registered and their applications for substantial grants from the National Co-operative Development Corporation have been processed. Also two Chilling Centres in Nalgonda District have been approved in principle by Government for being establishment in the Co-operative Sector.

5. Fisheries Department

The Plan out lay for the Fisheries Department during 1972-73 was Rs. 46.50 lakhs. Besides this, a provision of Rs. 0.50 lakhs for backward areas of coastal Andhra and Rs. 0.80 lakhs for development of Rayalaseema was allotted for 1972-73. The main activity of the Department on Inland side is production of fish seed for stocking in Inland waters and on marine side is construction of mechanised boats for fishing in the costal waters of Andhra Pradesh.

The important schemes envisaged under plan provision are production of 150 lakhs of fish seed, production of 17 mechanised boats, purchase of 13 hulls from Private boat builders, improvements to fish nurseries, training to fishermen in marine and inland fishing, subsidy to smaller fishermen for purchase of in puts, implementation of A. R. C. schemes sanctioned to A.F. C.C.S. Ltd., and survey of probable sites for fishing harbours.

Till 25-3-1973 most of the Gazetted and Non-gazetted Officers in Andhra region were on strike. This resulted in retardation of the progress of work as far as Andhra region is concerned. Due to drought conditions and failure of monsoon, fish breeding was adversely effected resulting in the achievement of only 32 lakhs of seed for the entire year 1972-73 as against a targeted figure of 150 lakhs. As the fish seed breeding season closes by the end of August no seed production took place during the period under report. However an amount of Rs. 0.377 lakhs could be spent on the existing nurseries.

During the year 1972-73 construction of 17 hulls in the Boat Building yard has been taken up. Due to the strike of the staff there was no progress in their construction from 1-1-1973 to 25-3-1973. The Staff resumed to duty from 26-3-1973 and resumed the work of construction of boats. An amount of Rs. 6.67 lakhs has been spent on these works. The boats are nearing completion.

The training programme in the Training Institute at Kakinada adversely effected and the period of training has been extended for a further period of 3 months. Fresh batch of trainees at the Fisheries Training Institute Kakinada has started its training during June, 1973.

An amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs was released to A. F. C. C. S. Ltd., towards share capital loan for implementing the A.R.C. scheme for operating 15 mechanised boats. It could not be implemented due to certain difficulties in finalising the formalities.

An amount of Rs. 2.52 lakhs was spent towards subsidy to smaller fishermen and provision of ameliorative measures. The entire amount of Rs. 0.50 lakhs has been released to the concerned Zilla Parishads for construction of feeder-roads.

During the year 1972-73, 51.6% of expenditure was incurred under Plan. Out of this 24.6% was incurred during the President's Rule.

Under special schemes the entire amount of Rs. 0.80 lakhs sanctioned for Rayalaseema was released to Zilla Parishads Anantapur and Kurnool for construction of Fish Seed Farms.

The Government have sanctioned for the first time an amount of Rs. 12 lakhs towards distress takkavai loans (outside the plan provision) for distribution to the fishermen effected by drought in Andhra Pradesh. The entire amount was distributed in the State.

Apart from certain continuance scheme to be implemented during 1972-73, sanctions have been received for the following schemes during the month of May 1973.

- | | Rs. |
|---|-------------|
| (1) Grant of subsidy to smaller fishermen for purchase of indigenous craft and tackle | 1.35 lakhs. |
| (2) Ameliorative measures to fishermen in Andhra Pradesh | 1.50 lakhs. |

Action is being taken to implement these schemes.

During the period under report, the report of pre-investimate survey of Fishing Harbours relating to engineering survey, soil investigation of Ramayapatnam has been received.

Under non-Plan routine schemes are being implemented.

6. Forest Department :

During the above period Departmental Collection of fodder grass from the Forest areas is an important activity undertaken by the Forest Department without any previous experience in this regard. For the first time the

department undertook this task when acute fodder scarcity was apprehended in Telangana and Rayalaseema Districts. A total quantity of 23,959.50 tonnes of grass or 7,986.50 tonnes of hay was collected at total cost of Rs. 17.005 lakhs (upto 7-6-1973) and providing employment to a tune of 3.55 lakh mandays. The hay was taken delivery at the collection centres in the forest by the officers of Animal Husbandry Department who arranged for its transport to different livestock centres for sale at a subsidised rate of Rs. 75 per tonne of hay.

Provision or Forestry Schemes and to the Forest Department under soil conservation sector is Rs. 5.7 lakhs and Rs. 8 lakhs respectively.

During the months of April and May 1973, the Department implemented the plan schemes at a cost of Rs. 3.11 lakhs and Rs. 0.79 lakh respectively. Five centrally sponsored schemes with a provision of Rs. 21.07 lakhs were implemented incurring Rs. 1.44 lakhs during the two months.

The following schemes were also implemented :

Central Sector Scheme :

(1) Co-ordinated Research	88,500	3,000
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Centrally aided Schemes :

(1) Raising Coffee Plantations to settle Cylon Repatriates	14,30,000	1,03,000
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Other Central Schemes :

(1) Drought Prone Areas Programme	24,75,000	65,600
(2) Drought Relief Works		4,58,100

7. Ground Water Department

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION, SMALL FARMERS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY, MARGINAL FARMERS AGRICULTURAL LABOUR DEVELOPMENT AGENCY, RURAL ELECTRIFICATION CORPORATION :

This Department continues to evaluate the Minor Irrigation Programmes formulated under the above schemes. The value of the Schemes cleared is about Rs. 4.30 crores. The details of the programme cleared under various schemes are as below

Nature of Scheme	PROGRAMME CLEARED.				Value of the Scheme
	T.W.	D.W.	D.O.W.	P. sets	
	(Rs. in lakhs)				
1. I. D. A.	366	2,694	1,614	2,781	240.83
2. S. F. D.A.	..	54	113	124	7.47
3. M. F. A. L. D. A.	..	708	1,249	503	67.89
4. R. E. C.	..	..	..	3,849	115.41
Total	366	3,456	2,976	7,257	431.66

THE GROUND WATER MONITORING PROGRAMME IN POCHAMPAD PROJECT AREA :

Investigations in connection with Ground Water Monitoring Programme in Pochampad were continued and during the period under review following items of work were carried out.

1. Ground water levels were taken in about 301 wells selected over an area of about 1,38,240 hectares in January and April, 1973.
2. Water table contour maps were prepared for the area covered by 209 wells for the above said two sets of readings.
3. Water samples from these 309 wells were collected during April, 1973, and the samples are being analysed for various important radicals.
4. Out of 91 wells selected over an area of about 71,680 hectares, about 56 wells were connected with M.S.L. to facilitate study of the fluctuations in water levels.

TELANGANA PERSPECTIVE PLAN :

Between January and June, 1973 field investigation were carried out in 27 taluks in the selected areas to collect informations regarding the Hydrogeological aspects. The Hydrogeological plans for the above taluks are under preparation. It is expected that the field surveys will be completed by the end of July, 1973.

MISCELLANEOUS INVESTIGATIONS :

The investigations for augmentation of water supply to Warangal Town and the Nuclear Fuel Complex area in Moulali were continued and technical data were collected and suitable recommendations were made. Rapid Hydrogeological surveys were carried out in and around the Hyderabad City to select areas promising from the point of view Groundwater Development for augment of city water supply.

For filling up 6 posts of Assistant Hydrologists and 2 posts of Technical Assistants (Geophysics) interviews were conducted by the Selection Committee on 30-5-1973 and 31-5-1973 for selecting candidates.

8. Marketing Department.

REGULATION OF MARKETS :

During the period under report 6 more markets have been notified under the Andhra Pradesh (Agricultural Produce and live-stock) markets Act.

Elections were conducted in respect of 9 Agricultural Market Committees during the period under report which brings the total number of markets functioning under elected Chairman and Vice-chairman to 66 Agricultural Market Committees.

The difficulties experienced by the Market Committees in the enforcement of the Markets Act, 1966 have been largely overcome with the decisions of the High Court upholding the validity of the various sections challenged by a cross section of the traders. The Committees have been able to enforce the provisions successfully by issuing licences and collected Market fees duly disciplining the trade under the Act.

Still a few markets are covered by the stay order of the Court and every effort is being made to get them vacated. On account of the timely approach of the Department, the Supreme Court did not grant stay orders in respect of Appeals preferred by the traders of Anakapalle and Shankerpalle Markets against the decision of the High Court of Andhra Pradesh.

In pursuance of the Agricultural Markets Rules, 1969 the Director of Marketing, Andhra Pradesh convened conferences during the months of March and April and sanctioned Budget Estimates of all Market Committees involving an aggregate income of Rs. 1.09 crores and assessed 10% contribution at Rs. 10.09 lakhs to be paid by all the Market Committees during 1973-74. Considering the financial resources of the various Market Committees and the facilities to be created in the discharge of statutory obligation the Director of Marketing has provided in the Budget Estimates of Market Committees for 1973-74 a sum of Rs. 26.53 lakhs for development of Markets in Telangana and Rs. 13.90 lakhs for Andhra Markets. These amounts partly cover savings of Market Committees and Partly from loans sanctioned from the Central Marketing Fund.

DEVELOPMENTAL WORKS OF REGULATED MARKETS.

During the year 1973-74 the various Market Committees in the State have programmed to take up constructional works from out of their own savings and from loans sanctioned by the Government from the Central Marketing Fund as detailed below :

	<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>			
(1) Coastal Andhra	22.27
(2) Rayalaseema	3.86
(3) Telangana Region	28.53
Total	54.66

Over and above the said developmental works some of the Market Committees will also be the beneficiaries under the scheme of Area Development Programmes of the main Projects in the State sanctioned by the Government of India as mentioned below :

1. NAGARJUNASAGAR PROJECT 1973-74 :

Out of Rs. 17.10 lakhs, sanctioned originally for creation of Market Complexes in the command area, the Market Committees have yet to receive the balance of Rs. 3.45 lakhs. The Department has addressed the Government to allot an additional amount of Rs. 13.05 lakhs, besides the balance amount of Rs. 3.45 lakhs during 1973-74 for development of market complexes in the command area.

2. POCHAMPAD PROJECT 1973-74 :

For the development of Markets of Armour, Kishan Nagar, Metpalli, Ibrahimpatnam, Koratla and Jagtial, the Government of India is expected to release the balance of Rs. 18.00 lakhs out of Rs. 22.00 lakhs sanctioned for creation of market complexes in the command area of Pochampad Project.

3. TUNGABHADRA PROJECT 1973-74 :

Out of the allocated amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs a sum Rs. 8.00 lakhs have been released and the said amount will be allocated to the markets at Tadpatri, Kurnool, Adoni and Yemmiganur.

The concerned Market Committees and Assistant Directors of Marketing have been requested to take up immediate action for acquisition of sites wherever not available and to prepare estimates of works to be taken up for completion during the year 1973-74.

World Bank Loan.—The Scheme drawn up by this Department for development of 174 of 296 Markets regulated in Andhra Pradesh with the loan assistance from the World Bank has been approved by the Governor and Advisers on 2-6-1973. The Scheme which contemplates to borrow a sum of Rs. 35 crores envisages acquisition of sites for Market yards, construction of buildings, shops, godowns, roads, provisions of various amenities. The special feature of the scheme is that the wholesale traders in the markets proposed for developmental works are proposed to be financed to an order of Rs. 20 crores through the Market Committees for construction of shop-cum-godowns to make the regulated markets fulfilled and compact units. Steps are being taken to get the project Report printed for being sent to the Government of India.

9. Agro-Industries Corporation:

1. TRADING ACTIVITIES :

(a) *Tractors.*—During the period, covered by President's Rule, 44 Nos. of tractors worth Rs. 15.42 lakhs were sold and a gross profit of Rs. 1.54 lakhs was earned. Except 10 Nos. of Byelaurus tractors allotted for distribution among the unemployed engineering graduates under the Self-Employment Scheme, no allotment was made by Government of India during 1972-73. Hence more tractors could not be sold during this period.

(b) *Iron and Steel.*—Due to agitation in the State, the Corporation did not get the supply of Iron and Steel to the extent indented, and therefore the sales during this period, amounted only to Rs. 1.35 lakhs resulting in a gross profit of Rs. 0.22 lakhs.

(c) *Spare parts, tyres and tubes.*—The sale of spare parts, tyres and tubes was of the order of Rs. 1.72 lakhs yielding a gross profit of Rs. 0.26 lakhs.

2. LAND DEVELOPMENT :

During the period from January to June 1973, land development work for 48,043 hours was undertaken against a target of 69,921 hours. Deep ploughing work for 3,874 hours was tackled against a target of 10,060 hours. Spraying for 1,712 hours was tackled against a target of 6,100 hours. Other agricultural operations were carried out for 1,544 hours against a target of 2,900 hours. It was the agitation in the State that largely effected this work apart from the usual lack of continuous demand.

3. DRILLING ACTIVITIES :

During the period, about 550 bores were sunk covering 20,680 metres against a target of 41,930 metres ; and 1213 wells were revitalised covering 14,482 metres against a target of 28,335 metres.

The progress in general has been high, during January to June, 1973. This mainly due to the fact that a good number of bore wells for drinking water were sunk during this period. In fact, a larger number of bores could have been sunk, but for the disturbed condition in the State. The bores sunk were largely of 4" and 6" size and few of 8" size. The bores sunk for revitalisation were of 4" and 1 1/2" size.

4. AGRO SERVICE CENTRE :

During the period from January to June, 1973, 4 Agro Service Centres were established with the assistance of the Corporation.

5. AGRO SERVICE TRAINING CELL :

During the period 36 candidates were trained. 19 candidates are now undergoing training. Out of the total of 94 candidates trained by the end of April, 1973, 93 candidates submitted project reports of which 84 were forwarded, with our special appraisal report, to Banks for sanction of loans.

It has been decided to train 70 candidates in the Corporation during 1973-74. So far 48 candidates have been selected for this purpose and 25 candidates called for training from 1-6-1973.

<i>Value of business done during the year.</i>	<i>Total for</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>From</i>
	1972-73	1-7-1972 to 31-12-1972	1-1-1973 to 30-6-1973
		<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>	
Sales turnover (tractors, iron and steel material, tractor spares, pumpsets, accessories, pipes and Fittings Vehicles, trucks, trailers and pesticides ..	132.98	114.29	18.59
Income from hire charges for Development and Drilling purposes	130.06	58.80	76.26
Expenditure on drilling, Land development etc, hiring operations, administrative and other expenses	144.97	60.50	84.47
Depreciation on fixed assets ..	53.00	26.50	26.50
Net loss for the year 1972-73	48.66	16.50	32.16

10. State Warehousing Corporation:

The Corporation faced a decline in the business and storage at the commencement of the year 1973 due to various factors particularly the drought in the year 1972 shortage of power. But, the business showed signs of improvement in subsequent months and by the end of May the Corporation was in much happier position. It is hoped that with the expected good monsoon and improvement in the power supply, there will be improvement in the general business of the Corporation by the end of 1973. Total storage by end of May, 1973 was about 75,000 M.T. including reserved capacities of various agencies as against 40,000 M.T. in January, 1973.

The bulk of the business of the Corporation consists of storage of food grains and fertilizers. At the commencement of 1973, the Corporation was having stocks of about 13,000 M.T. and it increased to 52,000 M.T., at the end of May 1973. There has been a decline in the business from Government of India for the storage of Pool Fertilizers from April, 1973 onwards. This was however compensated by the substantial custom received from M/s Madras Fertilizers Ltd., F.C.I. and the general custom from agriculturists and traders. 3,000 M.T. of sugar on behalf of F.C.I. and 6,500 bales of cotton on behalf of F.C.I. are being stored at various warehouses of the Corporation.

The Corporation has opened a warehouse with a capacity of 2,500 M.T. at Visakhapatnam in the hired accommodation in April 1973 to accept the stocks belonging to Andhra Pradesh State Trading Corporation and Food Corporation of India.

Consequent to the policy decision of Government of India to take over the Monopoly Procurement of food grains, the State Warehousing Corporation has offered its services to the Food Corporation of India, to open 36 purchase centres where their own godowns are situated and 6 centres at which the Corporation does not have its own godowns but is hoping to establish the same in the near future.

Thus although at the commencement of the year 1973 the position was depressing, in the subsequent months, there has been an improvement.

Civil Supplies Department

The functions of the Civil Supplies Department can be broadly classified under the following categories :

1. Enforcement of Various Control Orders.
2. Procurement of foodgrains.
3. Public distribution of Essential Commodities.
4. Checking of smuggling of foodgrains.
5. Settlement of old accounts relating to Erstwhile Hyderabad State.

I. ENFORCEMENT OF VARIOUS CONTROL ORDERS :

Statement-I attached to this report gives the orders which were in force in Andhra Pradesh as on 1-4-1972.

During the financial year 1972-73 the following Control Orders were issued.

1. The Andhra Pradesh Paddy (Levy) Procurement Order, 1972.
2. The Andhra Pradesh Rice (Procurement Ex-Mill Prices), Order, 1972.
3. The Andhra Pradesh Paddy (Procurement Prices) Order, 1972.
4. The Andhra Pradesh Coarse-grains Procurement (Levy) Order, 1973.
5. The Andhra Pradesh Coarse-grains (Requisitioning of Stocks) Order, 1973.
6. The Andhra Pradesh Foodgrains (Restriction of service of Meals by catering establishments) Order, 1973.
7. Inter Zonal Wheat and Wheat Product (Movement Control) Order, 1973, (Central Order).

The above orders are implemented by the Officers to whom specific powers have been delegated. Powers of inspection have been delegated to the Officers of Revenue, Civil Supplies, Police, Commercial Taxes and Vigilance Cell Departments. The action to be taken for the contravention of different Orders is indicated in the different Orders.

Special attempts are being made to eliminate bogus cards and bogus entries in respect of twin cities. Roughly 42,000 bogus cards and 23,000 bogus entries have been eliminated. Action has been taken against 125 fair price shops in the twin cities and 39 shops have been closed.

II. PROCUREMENT OF FOODGRAINS :

Government of India fixes the procurement target for the State and the State Government in turn fixes the target for the districts. The procurement year does not coincide with the financial year as the crop year is adopted for the purposes of procurement. Crop year begins in November and ends in October next year. For the crop year 1971-72 the procurement target fixed by the Government of India is 3.5 lakh tonnes against which the

actual procurement was 2.62 lakh tonnes. The target fixed for 1972-73 crop-year is 3.5 lakh tonnes against which the procurement made till the end of March 1973 is 1.09 lakh tonnes. If the financial year 1972-73 is taken the procurement from April 1972 to March 1973 works out as 2.14 lakh tonnes. It is hoped that the procurement target for 1972-73 fixed by Government of India may be achieved and if at all there is any shortfall, the shortfall may not be very substantial.

The procurement of rice is done by way of mill levy. The percentage of mill levy varies from district to district and for the financial year 1972-73 (1-4-1972 to 31-3-1973), different percentage were adopted for different districts. Thus for example, for the period 1-4-1972 to 31-10-1972, the percentage varied from 25 to 75 per cent, the maximum percentage of 75% being restricted only to West Godavari and Krishna Districts. For the period 1-11-1972 to 7-2-1973, the percentage of mill levy varied from 50 to 75 per cent *i.e.*, the minimum was raised while the maximum of 75% was retained in respect of Krishna and West Godavari districts. From 8-2-1973 till 31-3-1973, the percentage of procurement varied from 59 to 75%, the maximum percentage of 75% being made applicable to West Godavari, Krishna, East Godavari, Guntur, Nellore and Prakasam Districts. The percentage of procurement was fixed taking into account the drought conditions in different parts of the State and the quantities of paddy anticipated to be produced in these districts.

Owing to large scale drought in different parts of the State producers, levy was not introduced during the crop year 1971-72. In the first crop of 1972-73 this was introduced but was scrapped subsequently due to drought conditions.

In order to make available jowar to members of the public the State Government issued the Coarsegrain Procurement Order on 2-2-1973. Under this Order, every dealer purchasing stocks of jowar has to deliver 25% of the stocks to Government at the rate of Rs. 58 per quintal. Food Corporation of India has also been authorised to buy stocks in the open market at a maximum rate of Rs. 80 per quintal. Till the end of March 1973, the stocks procured under levy as well as open market purchases was 3,436 tonnes. Procurement as on 15-6-73 stood at 14,721 tonnes.

IMPORT OF RICE :

As the stock position of rice was not too comfortable, Government of India was approached in August 1972 for release of rice from the Central Pool. During the financial year 1972-73, total quantity of 26,880 tonnes of rice was imported. There were exports during the financial year 1972-73 to the extent of 83,040 tonnes.

III. PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES :

Due to large scale drought conditions in a major part of State coarse rice was being supplied at a subsidised rate of Re. 1 per K.G. to the weaker sections of the population since August 1971. This was however withdrawn from 1-12-1972 and rice is being supplied at the uniform issue price fixed by the Food Corporation of India. The distribution of foodgrains is being

done through 10,188 fair price shops functioning all over the State. The following quantities of rice, wheat, maize, bajra and sugar were released during the financial year 1972-73.

<i>Month</i>	<i>Rice</i>	<i>Wheat</i>	<i>Maize</i> (in tonnes)	<i>Bajra</i>	<i>Sugar</i>
April 1972	.. 14,810	7,765	..	..	12,075
May 1972	.. 17,185	7,203	..	..	12,075
June 1972	.. 23,747	7,123	..	..	12,075
July 1972	.. 20,100	7,838	..	..	12,075
August 1972	.. 26,200	6,742	..	..	11,361
September 1972	.. 39,330	14,775	1,705	890	11,360
October 1972	.. 35,400	8,862	4,571	456	12,999
November 1972	.. 27,753	7,960	10,245	71	11,011
December 1972	.. 17,340	7,960	10,408	178	11,673
January 1973	.. 12,000	4,375	7,350	110	11,673
February 1973	.. 7,730	5,025	2,000	..	11,673
March 1973	.. 8,262	6,375	1,438	..	11,673

Wheat products have also been distributed to the domestic consumers as well as bulk consumers. The quantity of wheat allotted to the Roller Flour Mills from April 1972 to March 1973 is as follows :

<i>Month</i>						<i>Quantity</i> (in tonnes)
April 1972	..	..	..	..	..	11,145
May 1972	..	..	..	..	..	11,407
June 1972	..	..	..	..	..	11,796
July 1972	..	..	..	..	..	12,162
August 1972	..	..	..	..	..	15,258
September 1972	..	..	..	..	..	16,135
October 1972	..	..	..	..	..	16,140
November 1972	..	..	..	..	..	7,022
December 1972	..	..	..	..	..	1,800
January 1973	..	..	..	..	..	3,470
February 1973	..	..	..	..	..	3,565
March 1973	..	..	..	..	..	6,070

Government of India allots every month kerosene quota to the State Government. This is allotted from different oil Companies. The stocks

allotted by Government of India during the period under review are the following :

<i>Month</i>					<i>Figures in tonnes</i>
April 1972	..	..	..	..	27,048
May 1972	..	..	..	..	27,048
June 1972	..	..	..	..	22,563
July 1972	..	..	..	..	22,563
August 1972	..	..	..	..	22,563
September 1972	..	..	..	..	22,563
October 1972	..	..	..	..	22,563
November 1972	..	..	..	..	22,563
December 1972	..	..	..	..	24,739
January 1973	..	..	..	..	24,191
February 1973	..	..	..	..	24,191
March 1973	..	..	..	..	15,367

IV. CHECKING OF SMUGGLING :

The Andhra Pradesh Rice and Paddy (Restriction on movement) Order, 1970 divides the State into different blocks. Movement of rice or paddy from one block to another block is regulated by issue of permits. The formation of the blocks have been occasionally changed taking into account the production in different areas and the need to augment procurement in certain areas. As on 31-3-1973, the following were constituted as blocks:

1. West Godavari and Krishna.
2. East Godavari.
3. Guntur.
4. Nellore and Prakasam.
5. Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam.
6. Nalgonda and Khammam.
7. Cuddapah, Kurnool, Ananthapur, Chittoor.
8. Rest of the districts.

According to the Southern States (Regulation of Exports of Rice) Order, 1964 and the Rice (Southern Zone Movement Control) order, 1957, there is a ban on the movement of paddy and rice outside the State. Simultaneously, movement of coarsegrains outside the State is regulated by the Coarsegrains Export Control order, 1971. Smuggling of foodgrains from one block to another area outside the State is controlled by the checkpost staff. There are 51 Inter-District Checkposts and 72 Inter-state checkposts in Andhra Pradesh.

The Vigilance Cell, which is constituted by the personnel drafted from the Police Department primarily looks after these different movement restriction Orders assisted by the checkpoint staff. The Vigilance Cell looks after also the implementation of the different Control Orders. During the financial year 1972-73, the Vigilance Cell seized a quantity of 79,000 quintals of foodgrains worth of Rs. 79,11,100. Prosecutions have been launched in 140 cases and convictions have been obtained in 66 of these cases.

V. SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS :

In the Erstwhile Hyderabad State, the State Government had entrusted certain trade transaction to the private millers. There are some claims and counter claims between the millers and the State Government. The Civil Supplies Department is looking after the residuary work of this branch. There are nearly 363 cases of this type.

STATEMENT—I

Orders in force as on 1-4-1972.

1. The Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (Central Act).
2. Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958 (Central Act).
3. The Andhra Pradesh Foodgrains Dealers Licensing Order, 1964.
4. The Rice (Southern Zone) Movement Control Order, 1957 (Central Order).
5. The Southern States (Regulation of Export of Rice) Order, 1964 (Central Order).
6. The Andhra Pradesh Rice and Paddy (Restriction on Movement) Order, 1970.
7. The Andhra Pradesh Paddy and Rice (Requisition of Stocks) Order, 1964.
8. The Andhra Pradesh Rice Procurement (Levy and Restriction on Sale) Order, 1967.
9. The Andhra Pradesh Rice (Procurement Ex-Mill Prices) Order, 1970.
10. The Andhra Pradesh Paddy (Procurement Prices) Order, 1970.
11. The Andhra Pradesh Boiled and Parboiled (Restriction on Manufacture) Order 1971.
12. The Roller Flour Mills Wheat Products (Ex-Mill) Price Control Order, 1971 (Central Order).
13. The Andhra Pradesh Coarse grains (Export Control) Order, 1971.
14. The Wheat Roller Flour Mills Licensing and Control Order, 1957 (Central Order).
15. The Sugar (Control) Order, 1966 (Central Order).
16. The Andhra Pradesh Sugar Dealers Licensing Order, 1963.

17. The Kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Order, 1966 (Central Order).
18. The Andhra Pradesh Exhibition of Price Lists of Goods Order, 1966.
19. The Andhra Pradesh Guest Control Order, 1972.

PART II.

Working of the Civil Supplies Department from 19-1-1973.

In part I of this report, the broad categories into which the working of the Civil Supplies Department could be divided has been indicated.

I. CONTROL ORDERS :

During the period 19-1-1973 till date, the following Orders have been issued.

- (1) The Andhra Pradesh Coarsegrains Procurement (Levy) Order, 1973.
- (2) The Andhra Pradesh Rice and Paddy (Restriction on Movement) Order, 1973.
- (3) The Andhra Pradesh Coarsegrains (Requisitioning of Stocks) Order, 1973.
- (4) The Andhra Pradesh (Restriction on Service of meals by catering establishments) Order, 1973.
- (5) The Andhra Pradesh Wheat (Trade Control) Order, 1973.
- (6) The Andhra Pradesh Huller Rice Mills (Regulation of working hours) Order, 1973.
- (7) The Andhra Pradesh Tyres and Tubes Dealers' Licensing Order, 1973 (under issue).
- (8) The Andhra Pradesh Prevention of Hoarding of Foodgrains Order, 1973.

In the following cases Government of India's concurrence is awaited :

- (i) The Andhra Pradesh Hydrogenated Vegetable Oils Dealers' Licensing Order, 1973.
- (ii) The Andhra Pradesh Fodder Movement Control Order, 1973.
- (iii) The Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Commodities Regulation of Distribution by Card system Order, 1973.
- (iv) The Andhra Pradesh Parched, Puffed and Beaten Rice (Restriction on Manufacture) Order, 1973.

II. PROCUREMENT OF FOODGRAINS :

During the period 19-1-1973 till 15-6-1973, a total quantity of 1,92,155 tonnes of rice and 14,700 tonnes of jowar has been procured. This is against the procurement of 1,30,194 tonnes of rice and nil tonnes of jowar

during the corresponding period of last year. The procurement of rice would have been much more but for the recent agitation in Andhra Pradesh. During the period of agitation, the procurement in the delta districts which forms a rice bowl of the State suffered considerably.

Though producers' levy was not implemented in the first crop, this was introduced during the second crop as per G. O. Ms. No. 354/CS-I/dated 28-4-1973. The levy is restricted to only 13 districts wherein drought conditions were less serious and the paddy crop was somewhat satisfactory. The producers' levy has been implemented to have substantial quantities of rice available with the State Government for releasing in the deficit districts wherefrom the demand for foodgrains at controlled prices is increasing.

The procurement of jowar was started from the month of February, 1973. As on 15-6-1973, as indicated earlier, the procurement is 14,700 tonnes.

The total stocks of rice held by the State Government in the different godowns as on 2-6-1973 is 2,07,663 tonnes. This includes super-fine, fine, coarse raw and boiled varieties of rice. As there would not be great demand for boiled rice in Andhra Pradesh and as the procurement of rice in the Country had not been satisfactory, the State Government agreed to contribute 34,000 tonnes of rice to the Central Pool. As against this, till date, approximately 22,000 tonnes of rice have been moved to other States. Recently (11-6-1973), the Government of India asked for another 20,000 tonnes of rice (15,000 tonnes boiled and 5,000 tonnes raw). The State Government have agreed to release that quantity. The movement of this quantity has not yet commenced.

The State Government has distributed the following quantities of foodgrains from January, 1973 till June, 1973.

	<i>Rice</i>	<i>Wheat</i>	<i>Jowar</i>	<i>Maize</i>	<i>Sugar</i>	
January 1973	.. 12,000	4,375	..	7,350	11,673	Tonnes
February 1973	.. 7,730	5,025	..	2,000	11,673	„
March 1973	.. 8,262	6,375	..	1,438	11,673	„
April 1973	.. 10,430	5,145	..	21	11,673	„
May 1973	.. 18,800	13,250	1,116	182	12,923	„
June 1973	.. 24,000	21,250	1,700	..	12,923	„

This is apart from the wheat products which have been issued to the different districts. The quantity of wheat allotted to the flour mills is as follows :

	<i>Quantity allotted (in tonnes)</i>
(1) January, 1973	.. 3,470
(2) February, 1973	.. 3,565
(3) March, 1973	.. 6,070
(4) April, 1973	.. 11,005
(5) May, 1973	.. 10,800
(6) June, 1973	.. 10,350

The entire quantity of wheat products produced out of this allotment has been distributed among the bulk consumers and the domestic consumers in Andhra Pradesh. Wheat Products have not been allowed to be moved outside the State.

IV. CHECKING OF SMUGGLING OF FOODGRAINS :

During the period from January 1973 till 15-6-1973 Vigilance Cell seized 44,584 quintals of foodgrains and other property valued at Rs. 51.32 lakhs. 632 cases have been detected involving nearly 1,000 persons. 202 lorries and 642 other conveyances have been intercepted. The concerned law breakers have been arrested.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

LAW AND ORDER:

During the first week of October, 1972, the Supreme Court delivered its judgment regarding the validity of the Mulki Rules. Consequent on this, agitation was started both in Andhra and Telangana regions, in the Andhra region for abolition of the Mulki Rules and in the Telangana region for their implementation in *to-to*. By the end of December, 1972 the agitation took a violent turn involving interruptions to rail and road traffic, large scale arson and loot. The administrative machinery especially in the Andhra area except for executive magistracy and the police almost came to a standstill due to the strike by N. G. Os. and others. The agitation against Mulki Rules turned into demand for a separate Andhra State. On the political side there was a split in the Cabinet. Eight of the twelve Andhra Ministers resigned. To maintain law and order police had to resort to firing on 25 occasions. In those police firings 35 persons were killed and 122 were injured. One policeman was killed, 99 policemen/Army men were injured. At this juncture, the Cabinet headed by Sri P.V. Narasimha Rao resigned. Against this background the President's Rule was imposed in the State with effect from 18-1-1973. Two Advisers were appointed to assist the Governor in the administration of the State.

There was intensification of the agitation especially in the Andhra area necessitating the Police to open fire on 38 occasions between 19-1-1973 to 19-3-1973 in the Andhra region and on 2 occasions in the Telangana region. There were no casualties in the two firings in the Telangana region. The districts in which the Police had to open fire were Guntur (7), West Godavari (4), Krishna (10), East Godavari (10), Vizag North (3), Nellore (1), Anantapur (1) and Cuddapah (2) in the Andhra area and at Khammam (1) and Nizamabad (1) in the Telangana area. Curfew had also to be imposed on occasions in Vijayawada, Guntur, Kakinada, Rajahmundry, Nellore, Visakhapatnam and Cuddapah. In these Police firings which occurred after the imposition of President's Rule, 27 persons were killed and 34 persons were injured besides 141 persons were injured due to lathi charges, while 145 Police/Army personnel were injured in these incidents.

The Railways which were the main target of attack during the agitation continued to be so even after the imposition of the President's Rule. Since the imposition of the President's Rule, 37 railway stations and cabins were burnt; 67 cases of removal of fish plates and sleepers came to notice, 35 bridges were either burnt or blown up partially and there were four cases of derailment of trains. Of these, the derailment that took place between Bommasamudram and Ramapuram Railway Stations on 5-2-1973 was a serious affair.

The new administration dealt with law and order situation first giving it the highest priority. A joint control room was opened in the office of the Inspector-General of Police at Hyderabad. The deployment of the various forces in the State, arrests made under M.I.S. Act were displayed in the control room through maps and charts. The Chief Secretary, reviewed the daily situation in the control room with the Inspector-General of Police, Deputy Secretary (Political), Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D. and Senior Army Officers and held discussions concerning measures to improve the law and order situation. Adviser (S) had also daily meetings with Chief Secretary, I.G.P., D.I.G., C.I.D. and C.I.O. to keep abreast of

the situation which were also attended by Adviser (R). Adviser (S) also undertook extensive tours in Krishna, Guntur, Cuddapah, Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts to make an on-the-spot study of the situation. He held discussions with local officers and officers of the districts at a central place and issued instructions for dealing with the situation effectively. Anti social elements were arrested under various preventive sections of law. The Collectors were constantly kept in touch with and necessary instructions issued. The provisions of the M.I.S. Act were invoked in suitable cases by the District Magistrates. To relax the tension and as the situation improved a review of the cases of detenus under M.I.S. Act was made on a daily basis and releases ordered. Keeping in view the improving situation army units were first gradually withdrawn. Troops stationed at Chittoor, Kurnool, Anantapur, Guntur and Nellore districts were withdrawn by 1-3-1973 and those stationed at Srikakulam, Rajahmundry, Eluru, Vijayawada, Khammam, Warangal and Nizamabad on 27-3-1973. The C.R.P., B.S.F. and other Armed Constables drawn from other States were also gradually withdrawn and returned as follows :

2 Coys	.. on 20-2-1973.
1 Coy	.. on 21-2-1973.
2 Coys	.. on 22-2-1973.
5 Coys	.. on 9-3-1973.
2 Coys	.. on 29/30-3-1973.
5 Coys	.. on 8-4-1973.
6 Coys	.. on 12-4-1973
6 Coys	.. on 19-4-1973.
4 Coys and 1 Platoon	.. on 20-4-1973.
6 Coys	.. on 26-4-1973.
5 Coys	.. on 9, 10 and 11-5-1973.
2 Coys	.. on 29-5-1973.

46 Coys 1 Platoon

The next aspect dealt with by the Government was to bring back normalcy by trying to get the strike by the N. G. Os. and students called off. The Governor appealed to the employees to return to work and announced some concessions. The Advisers held discussions with leaders of Civil Surgeons, Gazetted Officers, the N. G. Os., employees of other Government Organisations and leaders of students and teachers. As a result of these discussions, the Gazetted Officers were the first to rejoin duty. They resumed duty on 9-3-1973, while the Civil Assistant Surgeons joined duty on 14-3-1973. The non-Gazetted employees rejoined duty on 26-3-1973. The students and teachers called off their strike on 9-4-1973. With a view to ensure that the students should not lose the academic year, arrangements were made to hold special classes for the S.S.C., Intermediate and Degree classes in the Andhra area to make good the time lost during the agitation. It is proposed to hold these examinations in July, 1973. To enable the students to attend the classes with an easy mind, criminal cases not involving violence, loot or arson booked against them during the agitation were ordered to be withdrawn. Except for a few cases of demonstrations by students and Andhra Sena groups at some places, by the middle of March, 1973 the law and order situation in the State had been completely brought under control.

STRIKE OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES:

On 21-11-1972 and certain other days during November and December, 1972, a large number of N.G.Os. and gazetted officers observed a token strike and proceeded on an indefinite strike from 7-12-1972 and called it off on 25-3-1973. The President's Rule was enforced on 18-1-1973. It was during the Presidential Rule that gazetted, non-gazetted and class IV employees and others were persuaded to call off their strike and join duty in March, 1973, the normal working of the Government machinery was thus restored. Consequent on the strike having been called off, Government issued orders directing that—

- (1) the period of unauthorised absence of gazetted officers be treated as *dies non* and such period would, however, be counted for purpose of increments and pension ;
- (2) the period of unauthorised absence during the strike of non-gazetted officers be treated as leave on full pay or half pay or extraordinary leave, as the case may be ;
- (3) gazetted officers be allowed advance of salary for 2 months, recoverable in 12 monthly instalments, subject to such advance salary not exceeding the amount of salary they would have earned for the period of unauthorised absence and Andhra N.G.Os. be allowed 2½ months salary and Telangana N.G.Os. 15 days salary, corresponding respectively to the periods of unauthorised absence from duty of these employees. Recovery of this advance was ordered to be effected in the case of Andhra employees in 15 monthly instalments and in the case of Telangana employees in 3 monthly instalments;
- (4) prosecutions launched against N.G.Os. be withdrawn except where the offences were serious, involving violence to life or property, arson etc., and investigation on cases under investigation of employees not involving offences of violence either to life or property, arson, loot etc., should not be proceeded with, and disciplinary action initiated against employees for their participation in the strike be dropped; and
- (5) temporary employees who absented themselves from duty without leave or permission on any day during the strike period and who were discharged from service under the terms governing their appointments be reinstated in service, unless the posts were discontinued on the basis of requirements.

Departmental Promotion Committees

Based on the recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Committee constituted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh in 1964-65, the Government have decided to constitute Departmental Promotion Committees with a view to securing the maximum degree of objectivity in the appraisal of merit and ability of Government employees for selection to various gazetted and non-gazetted posts, promotions to which are outside the purview of the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission.

2. Accordingly, orders were issued regarding constitution of Departmental Promotion Committees for promotion to the various categories of non-gazetted posts in the Andhra Pradesh Secretariat Service, the Andhra Pradesh Ministerial Service and the various sub-ordinate services, promotion

to which is outside the purview of the Commission. The composition of the Committees is as indicated below :

<i>Name of the post</i>	<i>Composition of the Committee.</i>
(1)	(2)
1. Assistants in the Departments of the Secretariat.	(i) Joint or Deputy Secretary in-charge of the Establishment of the Department concerned. (ii) Deputy Secretary (Services), General Administration Department. (iii) A Joint or Deputy Secretary of another Department nominated by the Secretary of the Department concerned.
2. Ministerial and other non-gazetted posts in the non-Secretariat Departments/Offices.	(a) <i>Directorates :</i> (i) Nominee of the Head of the Department from the Directorate ; (ii) Nominee of the Head of the Department from another Directorate ; (iii) An Officer to be nominated by the Secretary to Government of the concerned Administrative Department. (b) <i>Subordinate Offices :</i> (i) Head of the Office. (ii) A local officer of appropriate status of another department to be nominated by the Head of the Department. (iii) Nominee of the Collector.

3. It is proposed to constitute similar Departmental Promotion Committees in respect of gazetted posts too, promotion to which is outside the purview of the Public Service Commission. While the Committee in respect of the senior gazetted posts like Joint Directors, etc., will consist of five members, the Committee with regard to the junior gazetted posts such as Assistant Directors will comprise three members. The composition of the five member and three member Committees will generally be as follows :

<i>5 Member Committee</i>	<i>3 Member Committee</i>
1. Secretary to Government of the Department concerned.	1. Secretary to Government of the Department concerned.
2. A member of the Public Service Commission.	2. A member of the Public Service Commission.
3. Head of the Department concerned.	3. Head of the Department concerned.

*5 Member Committee**3 Member Committee*

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <p>4. Secretary to Government of a Department other than the Department concerned.</p> <p>5. Head of the Department other than the concerned Head of the Department.</p> | } | <p>To be nominated by the Chief Secretary to Government.</p> |
|--|---|--|

4. Orders in this regard are expected to issue shortly.

5. The tenure of the members nominated to serve on the Departmental Promotion Committees both for Gazetted and Non-Gazetted posts will be for a period of one year and there will be a change of members from year to year.

INTEGRATION OF SERVICES AFFECTED BY THE REORGANISATION OF STATES
(ANDHRA PRADESH)

*Progress of action taken on Recommendations of Central Advisory Committee
State Advisory Committee Team of Joint Secretaries to the Government
of India and High Powered Committee*

In March, 1969, Government invited review representations from the service personnel affected by the Reorganisation of States. All the representations received from the Gazetted as well as non-gazetted employees were examined and decided in consultation with the Central/State Advisory Committee. There were a number of representations which related to matters with which the Central Government were not directly concerned. In all such cases, the Government of India directed that the State Government may examine and decide. With a view to assist the State Government to decide such cases, the Government of India nominated on 18-11-1969 two Joint Secretaries from the Government of India. This team has been making its recommendation on such representations as are referred to it.

In addition to the above mentioned Committees, a High Powered Committee consisting of a retired Chief Justice of High Court of Allahabad and two serving officers were appointed on 3-2-1970 to examine cases of non-compliance of Government Orders with the following terms of reference:

(a) non-compliance with any direction of the Government of India regarding the equation of posts and integration of Services ; and

(2) non-observance of any special provisions in the matter of recruitment, promotion, pay, etc., intended for safeguarding the service conditions of the Telangana employees.

This Committee held its sittings from 30-3-1970 to 30-6-1972 ; and made its recommendations in all the representations submitted to it.

On the eve of imposition of President's rule on 18-1-1973, the following cases were pending implementation :—

Central Advisory Committee—10 out of 114.

State Advisory Committee—48 out of 482.

Team of Joint Secretaries—74 out of 513.

High Powered Committee—916 out of 2,035.

Since then in 15 cases relating to Team of Joint Secretaries benefits have actually reached the parties concerned and 5 cases were ultimately rejected by Government. In regard to the H.P.C. cases, out of 916 cases pending implementation, 115 cases were finally disposed of till 1-7-1973 leaving a balance of 801. It is expected that about 401 cases would be disposed of soon. In another batch of 145 cases a decision in principle has been taken and orders will be issued shortly.

The progress has not been to the extent expected due to prolonged N.G.O's strike of more than three months which ended only on the 25th March, 1973. The pace of disposal of the cases has also been slow due to the fact that the affected persons have to be given a show cause notice. In 29 cases Writ Petitions were filed, and these are still pending in the High Court.

INTEGRATION OF SERVICES :

As on 18-1-1973 the common gradation list had to be issued in respect of 852 Gazetted and 1,432 non-gazetted officers, out of a total of 3,739 gazetted and 17,700 non-gazetted officers. Out of these 852 gazetted officers, the final gradation list, in respect of 117 gazetted officers of the Education Department had been issued on 9-2-1973. This leaves a balance of 735 gazetted officers and 1,432 non-gazetted officers in whose cases final common gradation lists are yet to be issued. Revised provisional gradation lists of the 735 gazetted officers have been issued on 21-5-1973 and 25-5-1973 in respect of Engineers in the Electricity Department and Public Works Department respectively. Final lists can be published in respect of these gazetted services only after disposal of representations by the Government of India. Similarly provisional gradation lists have been published on 6-4-1972 in respect of 36 non-gazetted officers of Industries Department, and revised provisional gradation lists of the remaining 1,396 non-gazetted officers of the Education Department are under issue. Final lists can be published only after disposal of any representation, that may be received.

Elections Branch

After the General Elections held to the Andhra Pradesh State Legislative Assembly in March, 1972, five vacancies had arisen in the State Legislative Assembly upto the proclamation of the President's Rule (18-1-1973) consequent on the death or resignation of the Members concerned. The concerned Assembly Constituencies are Jaggaiahpet, Luxettipet, Chittoor, Vuyyur and Srikalahasti.

During the period of the President's Rule in the period from 19-1-1973 to 30-6-1973, two more vacancies have arisen to the State Legislative Assembly *i.e.*, from Gooty and Rajampet Assembly Constituencies. The total number of Assembly Constituencies where bye-elections will have to be held is seven. They are Jaggaiahpet, Luxettipet, Chittoor, Vuyyur, Srikalahasti Gooty and Rajampet. The Election Commission of India was informed of the vacancies and on its direction, the revision of the electoral rolls had to be taken up. But while the revision of the electoral roll could be completed in the case of Luxettipet Assembly Constituency, the revision of

electoral roll in the case of Jaggaiahpet Assembly Constituency could be completed only partly. In the other five constituencies, the revision of rolls could not even be taken up, in view of the disturbed conditions and the prolonged N.G.G.O's. strike during December, 1972 to March, 1973. In view of the improvement in the situation now, necessary action was taken to draw up a programme for the revision of the electoral rolls in these constituencies. The concerned Collectors have been addressed and as soon as their reports are received, action will be taken for further processing the programme in consultation with the Election Commission of India.

It is, however, considered that no bye-election need be conducted until after the resumption of the popular ministry and that only preparatory steps like the revision of electoral rolls, might be undertaken at present.

In connection with the Delimitation of the Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies, the Election Commission of India called for certain data, like the census figures, taluk maps, district maps, etc. and action has been taken to collect the data and to prepare the maps etc. The census data relating to the population for each district have been tabulated and the booklets for most of the districts have been printed. The preparation of maps was taken up in consultation with the Survey and Census Departments and it is expected that the work would be completed before the Delimitation Commission commences its work of delimiting the Constituencies in this State.

Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission

According to Article 320 of the Constitution of India, the following are the functions of the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission :—

- (1) Conduct of examinations—direct recruitment.
- (2) To make selections for recruitment by transfer.
- (3) To tender advice in regard to statutory rules relating to services.
- (4) To tender advice on disciplinary cases against Government Servants.
- (5) To tender advice on reimbursement of legal expenses.
- (6) To tender advice on wound and extraordinary pension cases.

2. In addition to the above, the Commission is entrusted with the following items of work :—

- (1) Conduct of Departmental Tests for several Departments ;
- (2) Conduct of examinations for admission to Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehra Dun ;
- (3) Conduct of half-yearly examinations of I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officers and conduct of proficiency test in Telugu for Officers of All India Services which carried a cash award of Rs. 1,000 ;
- (4) Watching of temporary appointments exceeding three months and according concurrence for their continuance ; and
- (5) Consultation in cases of appointment on contract extending over five years under the proviso to Regulation 15 (e) of the Commission's Regulations.

3. The Commission consists of one Chairman and three Members. To assist the Commission in its functioning, there are 6 Gazetted Officers viz., one Secretary, one Deputy Secretary and four Assistant Secretaries. The total strength of ministerial staff is 131 and the strength of Class IV employees is 51.

4. The ban on direct recruitments continued during the period under report. The Commission, therefore, could not conduct any examinations except a few which are mentioned below :—

(1) Recruitment to posts of District Munsifs.—The Commission conducted interviews for 258 candidates in May, 1973, and communicated the selected list of 130 candidates to Government on 2-6-1973.

(2) The Commission held a written examination of S.S.L.C. standard in the shape of General Educational Test on 9th and 10th June, 1973.

(3) The Commission interviewed 1 candidate on 28-4-1973 for the post of Inspector of Oriental Schools, Vijayawada, and found him not fit.

(4) The Commission interviewed 1 candidate on 3-4-1973 for the post of Head of Section (Dress Making and Costume Design) in the Polytechnic for Women, Guntur and found him not fit.

RECRUITMENT BY TRANSFER :

The Commission has finalised the selection in respect of the following posts for recruitment by transfer and communicated its recommendations to Government on the dates mentioned against each :—

(1) Deputy Superintendent of Police, Category-II	.. 12-4-1973
(2) Deputy Superintendent of Police, Category-II (Selection from Category-III)	.. 21-4-1973
(3) Deputy Secretary (Education), Zilla Parishads	.. 26-4-1973
(4) Assistant Controller of Weights and Measures	.. 12-6-1973
(5) Assistant Director of Medical and Health Services (Stores)	.. 14-6-1973

The 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 the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings to enquire into allegations of misconduct on the part of the Government servants.

2. The Tribunal consisted of three Members, designated as Chairman, II Member and III Member during the period from 19-1-1973 to 30-6-1973 ; hence three independent courts functioned during the said period.

3. 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 considers necessary to refer to the Tribunal, are referred to the Tribunal for enquiry. The prosecution in all the enquiries is conducted by the Director of Prosecutions or Additional Directors of Prosecutions. All the charged officers invariably conduct their defence through Counsels.

4. Both the Chairman and the Members of the Tribunal held sittings in connection with the enquiries at Hyderabad and at some other places of the State and conducted them in camera.

5. As on 19-1-1973, enquiries against 188 officers were pending disposal before the Tribunal. During the period under consideration enquiries against 38 officers have been referred to it, out of which 2 related to Telangana Region, 35 to Andhra Region, and the rest *i.e.*, one to the headquarters.

6. Thus during the period of President's Rule, the Tribunal had on its file 226 cases for disposal, out of which 34 cases were disposed of, 23 relating to non-gazetted officers and the rest *i.e.*, 11 to gazetted officers. As on 30-6-1973, 192 cases were pending disposal before the Tribunal. Of these, 6 cases have been stayed by the High Court.

7. The non-gazetted officers of the Andhra Pradesh area and also some gazetted officers, were on strike during the period from 7-12-1972 to 25-3-1973. The Telangana non-gazetted officers were also on strike from 16-2-1973 to 28-2-1973. Due to these strikes, the records that were summoned by the Tribunal from various offices could not be received in time and due to the disturbances in the Andhra area, the witnesses also did not turn up. The lawyers also boycotted the courts. Hence the enquiries could not be proceeded with as posted, which resulted in reduced disposal and slow progress.

Department of Information, Public Relations and Tourism

WORKING DURING THE PRESIDENTIAL RULE :

With the introduction of the Presidential rule the various publicity media of the State Government had to be re-oriented to not only help in the restoration of normalcy but also to creating confidence among the people. The Governor's appeal soon after taking over the administration of the State was published in the form of a leaflet in English, Telugu, Urdu and Hindi and distributed throughout the State in the shortest time possible. Similarly, the President's appeal to the people of Andhra Pradesh in his Republic Day eve broadcast to help restore normal conditions, was brought out as a leaflet and distributed widely.

The medium of Radio was utilised not only for communicating various measures of the Government but also to infuse confidence in the people and appeal to them to give up violence and assist in restoration of normalcy. The issue of Press Releases was stepped up and the District Public Relations Officers were asked to send news letters on the drought relief work and various developmental activities. Steps to bring about normalcy in the State and return of N. G. Os. to their desks and teachers and students to schools and colleges, were well communicated to the people through mass media. The set-back received as a result of agitation to the exhibition of films on development work by means of 16 mm Projectors in the city and in the districts, is gradually being made up.

The State Government which is a member of the Inter Media Co-ordination Committee, has been utilising the various mass media of Government of India working in the State for publicity, besides its own wings up to the Block level.

For the first time, regular weekly Press conferences are being held at the highest level at which authentic information is furnished to the Press regularly on matters connected with Law and Order and also various measures taken by the Government in solving problems facing the State and also development schemes being undertaken. Depending on the situation the Press conferences were first held twice a week in the chambers of Sri H. C. Sarin, Adviser which were later converted into weekly conferences as the situation improved. Besides, special Press conferences were held at short notice to brief pressmen on urgent issues. The Press conferences have become popular with the Press as they get ready-made information on various subjects promptly, including any clarifications they desire. These steps together with a sympathetic and understanding approach to the Press and its problems have evoked friendly response and co-operation from the fourth estate as a whole. This cordiality between the Government and the Press has been very helpful.

Press parties have been taken by the Department to districts to enable them to have first-hand information and cover important events.

The State Film Awards and Subsidy Committee for 1970 and 71 which could not meet in view of the situation so long has met and completed its work in regard to judging films for payment of subsidy. The work in connection with the awards is being taken up. The Telugu Film delegation which visited U.S.A. was honoured by the department on the eve of its departure on May 9, 1973. Not only prominent feature films in Telugu but also some documentaries on the State were shown at various places in the States.

TOURISM :

Tourism which had received a set back in the State as a result of the agitation, picked up, as normalcy returned under the Presidential rule. The number of tourists who were obliged to skip the State have once again begin to include Andhra Pradesh in their itinerary. The number of tourists to the State capital also was affected in view of the fact that the movement to Andhra area was barred or restricted because of violent agitation and snapping of communications including by air.

With the return of normal, peaceful conditions and a new sense of confidence, tourism is once again receiving a fillip both in the form of inflow of tourists as well as in the progress, in provision of facilities to the tourists, construction, repair and refurnishing works.

Hyderabad which can boast of a magnificent terminal building did not have a tourist counter. The construction of the counter has been speeded up and completed. Necessary staff has also been sanctioned and the Counter is to be commissioned shortly.

As a result of the representations of the State Government, the Government of India have sanctioned the construction of Tourist Guest House at Warangal (Rs. 8.45 lakhs), an important centre for monument tourism, Manthralayam in Kurnool district, an Inter-State Tourist spot (Rs. 5.27 lakhs). The work on these projects is being taken up.

The construction of the Youth Hostel estimated to cost Rs. 3.12 lakhs near the Sailor's Club at Hussainsagar lake, has been completed. It will be inaugurated as soon as furnishings are completed and the necessary staff are appointed by the Government of India. This scheme is a part of establishing a chain of Youth Hostels undertaken by the Tourism Department, Government of India.

As part of the beautification at Hussainsagar, the State Government has approached the Centre for sanction of Boat Houses. The Hussainsagar Beautification Board, constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, P.W.D. is accelerating its work.

Consequent on the initiative taken by the State Tourism Department, Government of India agreed to sanction Rs. 6 lakhs for the construction of Safari Park in the Nehru Zoological Park. The work has been completed and the Safari park is to be declared open shortly.

The proposal made by the State Government for the location of a camping site at Mir Alam tank at Hyderabad—Bangalore road, is pending sanction with the Government of India. The State's request for sanction of a tourist guest house at Ongole has been deferred by Government of India for want of provision.

The three Mini Buses run for local sight-seeing as a part of promotion of tourism by the State Tourism Department—Lepakshi at Visakhapatnam, Yasodhara at Warangal and Bhagmati at Vijayawada, are on the road again. The two buses run in the Andhra area had to be suspended during the agitation. The traffic has picked up again. The India Tourism Development Corporation continued to maintain their transport and Travel unit, which organises city sight-seeing daily and trips to Nagarjunasagar weekly. The response in May and June has been good.

The construction of the Tourist Guest House at Araku estimated to cost Rs. 1.60 lakhs which had slowed down during the agitation is being speeded up. The work on the scheme which was taken up as a Plan scheme is in good progress.

The three Regional Tourist Information Bureau at Tirupathi, Visakhapatnam and Warangal and also the State Bureau at Hyderabad are providing information and guidance to the tourists. It is these centres that attended to various enquiries by phone or letters and give assistance in making programmes for tourists. The number of foreign tourists visiting the State Bureau was 468 in the first half of the year as against 303 in the previous six months, registering an increase of over 50%, while the respective figures for domestic tourists were 1,222 and 952 (30% increase). The increase of tourists visiting Regional Bureau was also considerable. These figures are only indicative of the spurt in tourism.

The monthly news letter on tourism that is issued by the department is becoming popular. It is sent to all State and Central tourist offices, travel agents, hotels and other organisations deal with tourism. The news letter not only covers significant tourism news but also contains information about any important tourist spot.

The number of tourists visiting Nagarjunasagar which had slumped, has once again increased—from 700 to 1,100 daily on an average. Apart from international tourists who reach Nagarjunasagar mostly from Hyderabad side, a large number of domestic tourists visit this tourist centre from Andhra area in view of its location.

The Tourism Department, Government of India has been moved to expedite the proposal for a 5-Star Hotel to be set up by the I.T.D.C. on a 10 acre site at Hussainsagar, Hyderabad, earmarked by the State Government.

COMMUNITY LISTENING PROGRAMME :

14,025 out of 15,926 Panchayats are covered by Community Radio sets. However, the number of sets is more *i.e.*, 17,731. It includes 1,075 sets in Harijanwadas, 640 in tribal villages, 76 in fisheries' colonies, 47 in labour welfare centres and various hamlets.

Consequent on the strike of Government employees, the maintenance work of the Community Radio sets in certain parts of the State came to a standstill from December, 1972 to March, 1973. Soon after calling off of the strike, a quick assessment of pending work was done by the Department and vigorous steps have been taken to clear the backlog.

The remaining sets are being attended to as quickly as possible. Steps are being taken to expedite the supplies from the factories by the Department by removing certain bottlenecks like transport.

A draft scheme for the installation and maintenance of 3,000 T.V. Community sets during the Fifth Five Year Plan has been sent to the Government of India.

**HEALTH AND MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION
DEPARTMENT**

Medical and Health Department

MEDICAL PROGRAMMES :

During the President's Rule from 19th January 1973 to the end of June 1973, the following schemes were sanctioned :—

1. Construction of District T.B. Control Centres at Srikakulam and Khammam.
2. Creation of E.N.T. and Audiology Department in Gandhi Hospital, Secunderabad.
3. Upgrading the post-graduate Departments of Bio-Chemistry and Micro-biology Departments in Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam.
4. Sanction of Psychiatric Clinic at District Headquarters Hospital Eluru.
5. Construction of Maternity Ward at Government Hospital, Ghatkeswar, Hyderabad District.
6. Increase of 140 seats in Osmania and Gandhi Medical Colleges, Hyderabad.
7. Additional staff to Cardiology Unit in O.M.C./O.G.H., Hyderabad.
8. Intensive Coronary Care Unit at A.M.C./K.G.H., Visakhapatnam.
9. Stipends for Internees has been increased from 150 to 200 per month.
10. Post-Graduate students have been sanctioned a stipend of Rs. 250 per month.
11. The rates of diet charges, and drugs, linen equipment have been increased in all categories of Hospitals including Primary Health Centres as follows :—

	<i>Existing rate Rs.</i>	<i>Revised rate Rs.</i>
1. Expenditure on Diet in all hospitals ..	1.50 per head per day.	2.50 per head per day.
2. Expenditure on Drugs, linen, and equip- ment :		
(a) Teaching hospitals ..	.. 2,000 per bed per year.	3,500 per bed per year.
(b) District Headquarters Hospitals ..	.. 1,100 per bed per year.	2,000 per bed per year.
(c) Taluk Hospitals ..	.. 1,000 per bed per year.	1,750 per bed per year.
(d) Primary Health Centres ..	.. 7,000 per year.	12,000 per year

PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAMMES :

The previous programmes of Public Health Schemes continued and the following new schemes are implemented :—

1. Construction of Institute of Preventive Medicine building at Nacharam, Hyderabad City at an Estimated cost of Rs. 6.491 lakhs.
2. One Regional Workshop (Transport) at Cuddapah was established.

Utilising the assistance offered by Government of India under "Half a million jobs for the educated un-employed", schemes costing Rs. 44.52 lakhs have been approved for implementation. The schemes provide self-employment for 350 Medical Graduates, 100 Dental Graduates, 250 Graduates in Indian Medicine, 400 Auxiliary Nurse Midwives and training for 30 Science Graduates in Laboratory Technician Course and 500 Matriculates in Multi-purpose Basic Health Workers' Course.

FAMILY PLANNING :

During the period January to March, 1973, Family Planning work was intensified in the nine Telangana Districts. The good results obtained can be seen from the following statement which shows the performance in Telangana Districts from January to March, 1973 and achievement in corresponding period of previous year.

	<i>Performance in 1972</i>	<i>Performance in 1973</i>
January	4,989	4,634
February	8,845	20,907
March	6,397	34,829
Total	20,231	60,370

The achievement of these results is due to organisation of Mass Vasectomy camps on Zonal basis for the first time in the State wherein adjacent contiguous areas of neighbouring districts are constituted into zones and Mass Vasectomy camps organised. By a combination of various efforts a record performance of 3,20,000 sterilizations were done in 1972-73 exceeding the previous best performance of 2,75,000 in the year 1971-72.

II. (a) During the period of January to March, 1973, construction of 80 main centres and 300 sub-centres under Family Planning Programme were sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 141.78 lakhs. Initially an amount of Rs. 14.38 lakhs was released to start the work.

(b) Besides an amount of Rs. 52.50 lakhs was released to complete construction of main and sub-centres sanctioned in 1971-72,

(c) An amount of Rs. 1.05 lakhs was sanctioned and released to provide electrification to 6 P.H.Cs. located in disadvantaged areas.

(d) The Regional Family Planning Training Centre Buildings at Visakhapatnam, Kurnool and Guntur each costing Rs. 8.00 lakhs were completed and the buildings at Visakhapatnam and Kurnool are inaugurated and occupied.

III. An innovative experimental project was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 24,000 in March, 1973 to study the impact of intensive nutritional services on Family Planning acceptance in urban slum areas in Kurnool.

A second innovative experimental project was sanctioned to study the effectiveness of participative style of management in a P.H.C. in Warangal District.

Municipal Administration Department.

The developmental activities and reforms undertaken by this Department are as follows :

STATE PLAN SCHEMES :

An amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been provided in the budget for 1973-74 for this Department for sanctioning loans to Municipalities under Slum Clearance Scheme during this current year 1973-74.

LOW INCOME GROUP HOUSING SCHEME (L.I.C.) :

Under this scheme, loans from L.I.C. funds are granted to the municipalities for taking up construction of houses and for allotment to the Municipal Employees and others. An amount of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan for 1972-73.

Twelve Municipalities will construct 46 houses under this scheme.

An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided in the budget during the year 1973-74.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT SCHEME :

An amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been provided in the budget under the above scheme for the year 1972-73. It has been decided to utilise the said provision for sanctioning loans to municipalities for construction of houses to the sweepers and scavengers working in municipalities. 22 municipalities will construct 576 houses for the Sweepers and Scavengers working in Municipalities.

An Amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been provided in the budget for 1973-74 for sanctioning loans under urban development scheme, for taking up remunerative schemes.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES :

During the year 1972-73, an amount of Rs. 2,81,950 was sanctioned to 59 municipalities as grant-in-aid for the supply of 2,212 wheel borrows for the use by the sweepers and scavengers working in municipalities.

During the year 1973-74 an amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been proposed to be provided in the budget for sanctioning subsidies to the municipalities for taking up construction of houses to the sweepers and scavengers working in municipalities.

Town Planning Department

1. REGIONAL PLANNING CELL, VISAKHAPATNAM :

Government have sanctioned the Master Plan for Visakhapatnam town and its vicinity area.

The Regional Planning Cell is preparing, Regional Plan for the area of 20 miles around Visakhapatnam for control of development for the steel plant area and the adjacent surrounding areas.

Three Master Plans have been prepared and approved by Government and 10 Master Plans are in progress.

Special Scheme prepared by the Department during the period under report.

The department has prepared a Township over an area of about 100 acres in Bharat Heavy Electricals premises, at Ramachandrapuram, for the rehabilitation of villages affected under Agricultural Research Institute.

Public Health Engineering Department

During the period 18th January, 1973 to the end of June, 1973, measures were taken up to provide bore wells in twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and Warangal town to tide over the serious scarcity of drinking water supply. The drinking water supply position in all the Municipalities is being reviewed constantly and necessary measures are being taken as warranted from time to time. As regards water supply position in twin cities, a special committee has been constituted to review the working of bore wells. The position of water supply through bore wells and existing sources is being reviewed every week.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF HYDERABAD :

The integration of the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad is a land mark in the annals of the history of this Corporation and with that the cherished desire of its enlightened citizens could be fulfilled.

For the purpose of Administration and also to facilitate the rate-payers, the Civic Administration of the City of Greater Hyderabad has not only decentralised the Administration into two divisions, viz., Hyderabad and Secunderabad Divisions with six Circle Offices in Hyderabad Division, but also important rules and bye-laws were framed under the provisions of the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Act, 1955 (Hyderabad Act II of 1956) and sent to Government and they are under consideration of Government. During the President's Rule, the following Rules and Bye-laws were forwarded by the Corporation to the Government for sanction and they are under consideration.

(i) Bye-Laws :

- (1) Bye-laws for regulation of eating-houses or hotels, 1973.
- (2) Bye-laws regulating the languages or the notices and proceedings of the General Body of the Corporation, 1973.
- (3) Bye-laws regulating the trade in rags and bones.

- (4) Building Bye-laws.
- (5) Draft Bye-laws for licensing of hand-carts.
- (6) Bye-laws regulating the storing of inflammable materials and the lighting of fires in any specified portion of the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.
- (7) Bye-laws for controlling the butchers.
- (8) Bye-laws for the regulation and control of Municipal Community Halls.
- (9) Bye-laws regulating the holding of fairs and exhibitions.
- (10) Bye-laws for regulation of the establishment ; maintenance supervision and use of public and private cart-stands.
- (11) Bye-laws relating to issue of Licenses for the control and supervision of all premises used for any of the purposes mentioned in Section 521 of the Hyderabad Municipal Corporations Act, 1955.
- (12) Bye-laws for the control of barber shops and hair-dressing saloons within the Municipal limits of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.
- (13) Bye-laws regulating the issue of stock certificate.

(ii) *Rules :*

Rule governing the method of recruitment and conditions of Service to the post of Press-Manager-cum-Cameraman belonging to the Municipal Corporation Service.

The following Bye-laws have been sanctioned by the Government so far:

- (1) Building Bye-laws.
- (2) Bye-laws relating to the appointment of the members of the Standing Committee.
- (3) Bye-laws relating to the Regulation and Control of Municipal Community Halls.
- (4) Bye-laws for the inspection of milch cattle and for regulating the construction of Cattle Sheds and Dairies and prescribing precautionary measures to be taken for protecting milch cattle and milk against contamination.
- (5) Bye-laws for regulating the admission and management of Rest Houses belonging to the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad.
- (6) Bye-laws relating to the control of Barber shops and hair dressing saloons within the Municipal limits of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.
- (7) Bye-laws relating to the regulation of the languages of the Notices and Proceedings of the General Body of the Corporation.
- (8) Bye-laws relating to the Regulation of Trade in rags and bones.
- (9) Bye-laws relating to the Regulation of Eating Houses and Hotels, 1973.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION :

Amongst all the revenue sources of the Corporation the property tax continue to be the major source of revenue and it is a happy augury that during the course of President's Rule in Andhra Pradesh, the staff connected with the Taxation Branch has accelerated their efforts in collecting the Property tax and till the end of March, 1973 there was a record collection to a tune of Rs. 2,10,00,000.00.

The following developmental activities took place in the Corporation :—

1. *Development of Imliban.*—Imliban is a tiny Island in the Moosi River situated just in front of the World famous Salar Jung Museum at Darulshifa, Hyderabad. During the last several years, schemes were formulated to develop this Island but due to the paucity of funds, it could not be materialised. Now, the Government of Andhra Pradesh have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs for the construction of bridge-cum-causeway.

2. To augment the financial resources of the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad under the remunerative enterprises, a scheme was undertaken for the construction of shops near the Office premises of Circle No. V of the Corporation.

3. The project for the construction of Market at Chikkadapally at an estimated cost of Rs. 5 lakhs has been undertaken.

4. The Sultan Bazar area is an important business place resulting heavy vehicular traffic in the peak business hours. To remove the traffic congestion, it is inevitable that the existing roads at Andhra Bank may be widened. Sanction to a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs was accorded for widening the road at Andhra Bank.

5. Flexible overlay of roads has been laid from Narayanguda Cross Road to Musheerabad Cross road at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.01 lakhs. In addition to the above, the drainage works were also undertaken at the cost of Rs. 19.27 lakhs.

6. Mechanisation of the Municipal Transport was one of the greatest achievement of the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad in view of the fact that previously the refuse use to be removed from various parts of the city by means of refuse carts, but in 1964-65 a firm foundation of mechanisation of the transport system was laid. In furtherence of this, desired objective, 10 tempos at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.42 lakhs were purchased during the President's Rule.

During the period under report, the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad started the following works or works already undertaken are in various stages of their execution :

1. SLUM CLEARANCE SCHEME :

The Slum Clearance Scheme is centrally aided scheme envisaging the provision of pucca tenements and open developed plots to the slum dwellers in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad with an intention to clear slum areas.

During the period under reference, the following schemes already undertaken are in progress :—

Sl. No.	Location of the Scheme	Estimated cost in lakhs Rs.	Expenditure incurred Rs.	Physical target	
				Prop.	Achieved.
1.	Yadgar Hussain Kunta Part II	6.21	..	72	..
2.	Yadgar Hussain Kunta Part I	11.59	1.96	144	24
3.	Jiaguda Part II	33.45	19.65	432	324
4.	Afzal Sagar Nala	10.05	..	108	..
5.	Khairatabad Part III	11.98	..	144	..
6.	Kala Dera	6.72	00.90	96	..

2. IMPROVEMENT TO HYDERABAD DRINAGE SCHEME :

An efficient system of drainage is one of the necessities of the city of Greater Hyderabad. The Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad has formulated schemes for the improvement to Hyderabad Drainage works. The following drainage works already undertaken are in execution from 19-1-1973 to 30-6-1973.

LIST OF THE WORKS TAKEN UP IN DRAINAGE DIVISION M.C.H. FROM 19-1-1973 TO 30-6-1973

Sl. No.	Subject	Amount of Expenditure Estimate	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		Rs.	Rs.
1.	Laying S.B.S. at H. No. 17-2-100 Chawni-nadeali Baig	9,000	8,762.30
2.	Laying S.B.S. at Shakker Gunj	22,000	21,420.40
3.	Laying S.B.S. at Shakkar Gunj	15,000	14,568.00
4.	Laying S.B.S. at H. No. 20-5-358 to: 361 Shakkar Gunj	16,000	15,478.00
5.	Laying S.B.S. of 59/3/7 at Kumar Basti, Amberpet	46,350	45,000.00

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
6.	Laying S.B.S. at H. No. 20-3-779 at Hussaini Alam	8,500	8,224.40
7.	Extension of sewer line old Malakpet ..	12,500	12,130.00
8.	Laying sub-branch sewer H. No. 20-7-44/3 at Khazipura	19,500	12,095.57
9.	Laying sub-branch sewer at Asiz Bagh	9,800	9,475.00
10.	Construction of S.W. Drain at Edi Bazar	12,650	12,300.00
11.	Construction by the side of D.M.R.L. at Chandrayangutta	10,300	9,417.58
12.	Construction of 4 seated latrine with septic tank at Bantoni Bai, Golconda ..	12,000	11,682.00
13.	Construction of 4 seated latrine with septic tank Lalith Bagh at Kandikalgate ..	16,000	375.00

PROVISION FOR BORE-WELLS :

During the period from 19-1-1973 to 15-6-1973, 432 bore-wells were provided at an estimated cost of Rs. 21,60,000 which considerably relieved the water scarcity in the Twin Cities and enabled the people to tide over the draught conditions.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Police Department

I. LAW AND ORDER :

With the imposition of the President's Rule in the State from 18-1-1973, the Law and Order situation soon began to improve. We had requisitioned forces from outside the State. In all, we had to bring 26 Battalions of C.R.P. and other forces. From March 1973 onwards, we started withdrawing the Forces, as the situation improved, and complete normalcy was restored ; therefore 16 Battalions out of 26 brought from other States were returned to their headquarters.

II. IMPROVEMENT IN ADMINISTRATION :

(a) For effective Law and Order control in the two important districts of Krishna and Guntur, two ex-cadre posts of Additional Superintendents of Police were created. Similarly, an ex-cadre post of a Special Officer of the rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Police was sanctioned for East and West Godavari Districts and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Home Guards and Welfare at Hyderabad was asked to look after the Law and Order situation in the important districts of Nellore and Ongole, thereby reducing the workload on the Range Deputy Inspector-Generals of Police.

(b) *Shifting of Headquarters from Vizianagaram to Srikakulam*

Though Commitments were made before the Legislature of the State that the Police Headquarters of the Vizag North Police District would be shifted from Vizianagaram in Vizag District to Srikakulam, in the budget speeches of 1971-72 and 1972-73, it could not be achieved for various reasons. However, in April, 1973 the Government took a very firm decision to shift the headquarters latest by 1-7-1973. Pursuant to this decision, the headquarters has been shifted on 1-7-1973. The nomenclature of the two districts Vizag North and Vizag South is changed as Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam Districts. The Government have decided to fix the boundaries of Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam Police Districts as co-terminus with the revenue boundaries and they have decided to create two more police stations, one each at Andhra and Pedamanupuram with some additional staff and a rural police circle at Vizianagaram with additional staff to cover some of the villages left over after reorganisation of the old Vizag North District. The Vizianagaram Sub-Division and Circle with its six police stations and one out-post will stand transferred to Visakhapatnam District and Cheepurupalli circle with its four police stations, which is now under Vizianagaram Sub-Division, will stand transferred to Srikakulam District under Srikakulam Sub-Division.

(c) *Transfer of Osmania University Campus Area to the City Police*

The Osmania University Campus Area is at present under the jurisdiction of Hyderabad District Police. As the University is very close to the City and is practically a part of the City and as it has, with so many institutions of Colleges and Hostels, grown into a vast educational complex, the

Government, have decided to transfer the Osmania University Campus Area and the surrounding villages and colonies to the City Police jurisdiction from 12-7-1973. For giving effect to the above decision, the Government have also sanctioned a new circle and upgraded the present police station of Osmania University into a 'B' Class police station. The existing staff of the Osmania University Police Station has also been transferred to the City Police and additional staff has also been sanctioned for traffic duties in that area.

III. MODERNISATION OF POLICE FORCE :

With a view to placing the administration of the Police Department on a better footing of efficiency, special attention was devoted to the modernisation and strengthening of the Police Force in the State.

The Government sanctioned in February, 1973 an amount of Rs. 15.17 lakhs on certain proposals in the scheme of modernisation of the Police Force. Out of this amount, the Scientific Section of the C.I.D., was to spend Rs. 5.38 lakhs for modernisation, the Finger Print Bureau of C.I.D., Rs. 1 lakh and the Computer Centre Rs. 1.70 lakhs and for vehicles Rs. 4.5 lakhs. All these amounts have been utilised except Rs. 3.5 lakhs meant for importing certain equipment for the Scientific Section. Besides the above, the Transport Organisation has been strengthened by providing extra body building equipment and servicing equipment. The Computer Centre was also air-conditioned. For modernisation of the Police Force, the Government of India have given financial assistance. For the year 1973-74, we have requested the Government of India to give assistance to the extent of Rs. 81.85 lakhs, for purchase of vehicles wireless equipment, scientific equipment etc. The Government of India have since allocated an amount of Rs. 53 lakhs, which includes an unutilised balance of previous years to the tune of Rs. 9.81 lakhs. Out of the net amount of Rs. 43.19 lakhs so allocated, the Government of India have released 50% of the amount, viz., Rs. 21.50 lakhs (Rs. 16.125 lakhs as financial assistance and Rs. 5.375 lakhs as grant-in-aid). They have promised to release the balance of 50% after the utilisation certificate is furnished.

In April 1973, the State Government presented a memorandum to the Sixth Finance Commission, when it visited the State, having in view the need for improving the police force both qualitatively and quantitatively. The State Government had asked for an amount of Rs. 482 lakhs for 1974-75, which expenditure was to go up to Rs. 534 lakhs by 1978-79, taking into account the normal growth of the Department. The fresh expenditure proposed to be incurred on the Police Department is (1) for increasing the police strength to achieve a police population ratio of one police-man for 1,000 population at a cost of Rs. 336 lakhs of recurring expenditure, (2) to increase the mobility of the police force by acquiring more vehicles costing about Rs. 358 lakhs at the current rates, (3) to establish wireless communications with all police stations in the State costing Rs. 45 lakhs per annum; and (4) the remaining expenditure is for establishing control rooms, strengthening mobile squads and traffic police, establishing a full-fledged Forensic Science Laboratory and mobile laboratories. This expenditure is in addition to the State Government's commitment of Rs. 50 lakhs annually for modernising the Police Force. The Commission has been impressed on the need to undertake this commitment while sanctioning the grants to the State Government.

To properly control the modernisation of the police force as well as to introduce cost effectiveness studies, an ex-cadre post of Assistant Inspector-General of Police was created for planning and co-ordination work.

IV. POLICE HOUSING SCHEME :

The Andhra Pradesh State Police Housing Co-operation was established to implement the scheme of police housing for construction of residential quarters for the non-gazetted police personnel. The State Government have so far invested in the Corporation a sum of Rs. 82.5 lakhs as share capital and also decided to divert Rs. 15 lakhs annually for housing. Every year, the Government of India have been giving financial assistance to the State Government under the scheme and the total loan given till 1972-73 was Rs. 3.86 crores and a special loan of Rs. 75 lakhs particularly for Srikakulam. The Government of India have been requested to sanction a loan assistance to the tune of Rs. 1.43 crores during 1973-74. They have sanctioned only Rs. 35 lakhs for 1973-74 and released 50% in the first instance and promised to release the balance after the utilisation certificate has been furnished.

During 1972-73, 246 quarters were constructed at Hyderabad, Warangal and Ongole. The construction work of 966 quarters has been taken up by the Police Housing Corporation, out of which as many as 559 quarters are meant to be constructed at Srikakulam in two phases comprising 341 in the first phase and 254 in the second phase. Inasmuch as the State Government was firm on its commitment to shift the head-quarters of the Vizag North Police District from Vizianagaram to Srikakulam, 108 quarters in three circles out of the total of 341 in the first phase at Srikakulam have been got completed and handed over to the police department on 30-5-1973. The remaining 233 quarters are expected to be handed over on 15-8-1973. The construction of the quarters at other areas is in progress and they are expected to be completed by the end of December, 1973.

The Corporation has proposed to construct 930 quarters at an estimated cost of Rs. 100 lakhs during 1973-74 at various places in the State. Apart from the initial investment of Rs. 82.5 lakhs, the State Government could not divert Rs. 15 lakhs annually towards housing due to the limited financial resources available. The L.I.C. also has not made any allocation last year. After discussion with the Government of India officials, it was decided to approach the 'HUDCO' (Housing and Urban Development Corporation) for a loan assistance through the Government of India. Our Corporation has prepared a scheme of housing covering three places, viz., Mamnoor (Warangal), Kulsumpura (Hyderabad) and Managalagiri (Guntur) for construction of 631 quarters at an estimated cost of Rs. 80 lakhs. The State Government have forwarded the scheme to the Government of India for onward transmission to the 'HUDCO'. As requested by the 'HUDCO', the concurrence of the State Government to stand guarantee for the loan assistance from that Corporation to our Police Housing Corporation has also been conveyed. Intimation from the 'HUDCO' is awaited. Our Corporation has also been requested to prepare similar schemes covering other places also to seek financial assistance from the "HUDCO".

The L.I.C. has been approached for sanctioning a loan to our Housing Corporation and they have since informed that the request of the State Government will be given sympathetic consideration.

V. GENERAL :

In appreciation of the police performance during the recent agitation, the State Government have sanctioned, in addition to the normal grants, a grant of Rs. 50,000 each to the Andhra Pradesh Police Family Welfare Fund and the Andhra Pradesh Police Widows Fund in April 1973.

Transport Department

In the Telangana area, there has been one Regional Transport Office for two districts, while each district in Andhra area has one Regional Transport Office. The Regional Transport Offices at Warangal, Nalgonda, Karimnagar and Nizamabad are looking after the work in the districts of Khammam, Mahboobnagar and Medak and Adilabad respectively. The general public, transport operators, etc., in the latter districts have been experiencing difficulties in obtaining permits, licences, tax tokens, etc. With a view to mitigate their hardships and also to ensure effective enforcement of the provisions of the relevant Acts and Rules pertaining to Motor Vehicles, separate Regional Transport Offices have recently been established at Khammam, Mahboobnagar, Medak and Adilabad.

In May, 1973, the Government have sanctioned one post of a State Representative in the cadre of R.T.O. to appear on behalf of the Regional Transport Authorities and State Transport Authority and to defend their orders before the State Transport Appellate Tribunal in the appeals and revisions filed before it.

To try cases of violations of the Acts and Rules relating to Motor Vehicles, on the spot, two Mobile Courts for the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad have been constituted. This has resulted in speedier disposal of cases and better and effective enforcement of the provisions.

Due to scarcity of tyres for commercial vehicles, consequent on frequent lock-outs in the tyre manufacturing factories and imposition of power cuts, the goods transport has been affected considerably. To evolve ways and measures for fair and equitable distribution of tyres to the lorry owners, a meeting of all the tyre dealers, representatives of tyre manufacturers and representatives of the bus and truck operators' Associations, was convened on 30th May, 1973. It has been decided at the meeting to constitute a Syndicate in each district consisting of the representatives of both the Tyre Dealers' Associations and the Bus and lorry Operators' Associations. The Regional Transport Officer of the region is also associated with it, to ensure the discharge of functions properly by the Syndicate in the matter of fair distribution of tyres. The Syndicate would register the needs of the lorry and bus owners and arrange to supply the tyres on priority basis.

With a view to securing equitable distribution and availability at fair prices of tyres and tubes of cycles, cycle-rickshaws, buses, jeeps, vans, trucks and auto-vehicles of any category, tractors and tractor-trailers, the Government (in the Food and Agriculture Department) have, with the prior concurrence of the Government of India, issued the Andhra Pradesh Tyres and Tubes Dealers' Licensing Order, 1973, under Section 3 (2) of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. This has come into effect from 1-7-1973.

During the agitation for separation and strike by the N.G.Os., in the Andhra region, the tax due to the Government under the Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation Act could not be collected by the Government in time, nor were the Motor Operators in a position to remit the tax and obtain the tax tokens. Pursuant to representations, the State Government permitted the vehicle owners to pay tax in 2 equal instalments by extending the time also and allowed them to operate the vehicles exhibiting the Bank Draft instead of the tax tokens on the vehicles. This concession enabled the transport operators to ply the vehicles throughout the State without any interruption and at the same time ensured collection of the revenues of the State. This concession was extended for two quarters ending 31-3-1973 and 30-6-1973.

The surcharge at the rate of 10% on taxes in respect of motor cars, motor cycles and scooters, which was levied in January, 1972 for raising additional resources for relief of Bangla Desh refugees was discontinued with effect from 1st April 1973, following the policy of the Central Government.

Owing to the disturbances created by the agitation from November, 1972 to February, 1973, the Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation suffered a loss of earnings to the extent of Rs. 240 lakhs and the damages to its buses is estimated to be Rs. 20 lakhs.

With the introduction of the President's Rule and restoration of normalcy, the Road Transport Corporation restored the services operated by it in Andhra area by April 1973. Intensive efforts were made to run these services efficiently and most economically to make up the losses suffered by it during the disturbances. In May, 1973, the Corporation introduced 156 new services and operated an additional 30 lakhs kilometres. They have also introduced new buses on Inter-State and Intra-State routes. The above measures helped the R.T.C. to recoupe some of the losses they had incurred during the thick of the agitation.

The R.T.C. had so far been concentrating on passenger transport by stage carriages. With a view to encourage tourism and make full use of the business opportunity available, the R.T.C. is now proposing to run charter services to important cities and tourists places like Bombay, Goa, Pondicherry, Trivandrum, Kanyakumari, Aurangabad, Puri, Delhi and Agra from Hyderabad.

The performance of the Corporation during the month of May and June 1973 has recorded an increase in its earnings by Rs. 96.70 lakhs (Rs. 65.70 lakhs in May and Rs. 31.00 lakhs in June).

The State Transport Undertaking has published about 133 schemes by now nationalising the districts of Rayalaseema and Nellore. The schemes have been challenged in the High Court which observed that the delegation made was not proper. A Writ Appeal has been filed and the delegation has now been made keeping in view the observations of the High Court and the objections have been posted for hearing in respect of the above schemes, along with another batch of 85 schemes published by the State Transport Undertaking.

Labour Department

In pursuance of the recommendation at the Second Meeting of the National Promotion Board, the State Government have, in February 1973, constituted the State Arbitration Promotion Board for the promotion of voluntary arbitration for settlement of Industrial Disputes.

Government have provided a sum of Rs. 8,100 (Budget for 4 months) for legal assistance to the poor workmen employed in the industrial establishments.

It is proposed to bring up an amendment to the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, as a State amendment with a view to extending its application to all shops and establishments in the Andhra Pradesh State irrespective of the number of employees employed therein.

The Government have brought out the much needed amendment to Rule 32 of the Andhra Pradesh Motor Transport Workers' Rules with effect from 21-5-1973, providing for grant of either compensatory holiday or wages at twice the ordinary rates if the workers are required to work on three holidays notified under the aforesaid Rule.

The Government have taken steps to reduce the number of categories of posts which are similar in duties and responsibilities in the Labour Department by clubbing them or encadering them to the existing cadres.

Prisons Department

In the State, there are four Central Jails, one State Jail for Women, Seven District Jails, 158 Sub-Jails and one Borstal School. Besides, there are two Open Air Jails, one at Anantapur and the other at Moula-Ali and there are also Remand Homes and Certified Schools.

The Government are now contemplating to effect improvements in the Jails, particularly at the Central Jail, Visakhapatnam, keeping predominantly the security aspect in view.

Government are also actively considering the question of modernising the existing industries in which prisoners are imparted training for rehabilitating them by introducing small power driven machines in the existing industries and also to introduce new industries.

With a view to improve the correctional administration in the State, a State-level Advisory Board has been formed. The Board, which met for the first time on 26-5-1973, under the Chairmanship of the Adviser(s), made several recommendations important of which are :

- (i) Inclusion of Prison development in the Fifth Five-Year Plan ;
- (ii) Taking over the Sub-Jail administration by the Jail Department ;
- (iii) Modernising Jail Industries ;
- (iv) Starting of Remand Homes and Juvenile Courts in some districts ;
- (v) Provision of well planned buildings to Certified Schools and Homes ; and
- (iv) Starting of Juvenile Bureaux in some towns.

Fire Service Department

Vacancies in the posts of Station Officers and Firemen in the Fire Services Department that arose after 1966 could not be filled up due to some reason or other, with the result that some of the Fire Stations could not be well-managed. Having in view the effective functioning of the Department, the Government accorded permission in May, 1973 for the filling of these vacancies in the categories of Station Officers and Firemen in Andhra area by direct recruitment, which are lying unfilled since 1966. The recruitment is going on now.

Having in view the increase in the number of fire accidents and the need to conduct rescue operations at short notice and in an effective manner, the State Government have proposed to initiate steps to strengthen the department during the coming years by way of opening of more Fire Stations, providing additional ambulances and additional appliances, replacement of old vehicles, etc.

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

The distribution of the work in the Directorate of Industries has been reorganised and the work was reallocated on a functional basis by creating separate desks to be manned by either a group of officers or a single officer according to the nature and requirements of subjects falling under each desk.

An amount of Rs. 55,00,000 was provided in the Plan budget under I.D.As. in the year 1973-74. The region-wise allocation of the provision is furnished below :

				Rs.
Coastal Andhra	..	..	..	22.00 lakhs
Rayalaseema	..	..	..	12.00 lakhs
Telangana	..	..	..	21.00 lakhs.

Out of the amounts made available during the last financial year (1972-73) an amount of Rs. 65,43,108 was deposited in the Courts towards land and enhanced compensation during the period from 19-1-1973 to 15-6-1973.

During the period 6 plots measuring in all about 90-50 acres were allotted to various industries in Uppal, Nacharam and Kothagudem Industrial Development Areas and an amount of Rs. 96,780 towards sale of land has been realised.

INCENTIVES :

During the period from 19-1-1973 to 15-6-1973, 30 firms were sanctioned Rs. 6,06,695.37 towards the refund of sales tax and Electricity subsidy. During this period 16 firms have been issued the Eligibility Certificates for claiming incentives.

POWER SUBSIDY FOR UNITS HAVING 20 H.P. AND BELOW :

During the year 1973-74 an amount of Rs. 1.80 lakhs has been provided in the Plan budget towards sanction of power subsidy.

INDUSTRIAL ESTATE :

Out of Rs. 5.04 lakhs provided for Andhra Area, expenditure of Rs. 2.86 lakhs and Rs. 3.86 lakhs against Rs. 3.70 lakhs provided in Telangana area was incurred.

Out of this, a sum of Rs. 4.77 lakhs was incurred during the period from 19-1-1973 to 15-6-1973 and the short fall of expenditure is due to disturbed conditions in this State. During the above period clearance for Hire Purchase of factory sheds has been given in case of 3 units.

HANDICRAFT:

All the schemes which were functioning during the year 1972-73 are being continued. The new buildings for Lepakshi Handicrafts emporia at Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam have been completed. The Fifth Five-

Year Plan for Handicrafts and Coir has been formulated at a cost of Rs. 102 lakhs. Several handicrafts with export potential are receiving a new fillip.

LEATHER DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION :

The proposal for the setting up of the Corporation for the development of Leather Industry has received consideration of the Government during the period under report and the Corporation will be set up shortly.

INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVES :

In addition to the activities already under taken during 1972-73 involving sanction of working capital and share capital loans to the societies, providing managerial assistance, subsidising the interest towards loans sanctioned by the Banks to the Societies a scheme for the formation of Technicians Co-operative Societies has been taken up to solve unemployment among the skilled technicians. 2 Co-operative Societies in the twin cities and one each at Ongole and Kurnool were organised under the scheme. The societies in the twin cities were sanctioned a working capital loan of Rs. 1.00 lakh each, apart from Government share capital participation of Rs. 1.00 lakh in each society. The societies at Kurnool and Ongole a working capital loan of Rs. 50,000 each was sanctioned in addition to Government share capital participation of Rs. 50,000 in each society.

An amounts of Rs. 1,82,000 are provided in the budget estimate for 1973-74 towards assistance to Industrial Co-operatives. Due to disturbed conditions in the State during the first quarter of the financial year 1973-74 much appreciable progress could not be achieved and no expenditure was therefore incurred in this sector.

SELF EMPLOYMENT SCHEMES :

During the period of President's Rule which has commenced from 19-1-1973, the work of providing employment to the educated unemployed received special attention. The work in the Districts got a set back due to agitation in the months of December to March 1973. But soon after the calling off of strike by the N.G.Os. the work in the Districts also was taken up with constant and vigorous drive. During this short period from 19-1-1973 to 15-6-1973, a considerable number of cases were registered and in good number of cases margin money loans were sanctioned. During this period margin money loans were sanctioned in respect of 196 cases in the Twin cities and 122 cases in the districts.

The Special drive has been launched in the Districts by a programme of arranging regional conferences. So far two Regional Conferences were held one at Vizag on 1-6-1973 and other at Tirupathi on 9-6-1973. These conferences were attended by the District Collectors in the respective regions, officers of the financing institutions and that these conferences were presided over by Sri H. C. Sarin, I.C.S., Adviser to Governor. Similar drive is being made in all the districts by deputing teams of departmental officers to the districts with a view to explain and advise the educated unemployed in the districts to take up employment under this special programme. As the result of drive so far made a large number of educated unemployed were identified and registered and the letters of sanctions by the Banks were delivered by Sri H.C. Sarin, to 147 entrepreneurs in Srikakulam district, 116 in Visakhapatnam district and 276 in Chittoor district.

ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES :

During the year 1973-74 an amount of Rs. 3.30 lakhs has been provided in the budget for the balance of work to be attended on the Electronic Complex. A scheme for setting up of testing and development centre for Electronic Industries to assist the medium and Small Scale units with the financial assistance from the Government of India, Department of Electronics has been submitted to Government of India through the Government of Andhra Pradesh at a capital cost of Rs. 35.00 lakhs. The scheme envisages the provision of the entire non-recurring to be born by the Government of India while the State Government would meet an amount of Rs. 6.00 lakhs on account of recurring expenditure. Under this programme it is proposed to provide all necessary and development facilities to the Electronic Industrialists on the complex.

During the period under report there are about 9 Electronic and electrical units registered as S.S.I. with a capital investment of Rs. 12.61 lakhs and with an employment potential to about 266 persons.

CEMENT :

In quarter II/73 Cement requirements for construction of private residential houses and repairs to old houses would remain under 'Free sale' quota, while all other consumers should obtain allotments from the State Director of Industries or Regional Cement Officer, Madras who in turn would issue authorisations on cement producers. Due to this change in categorisation all consumers (except requirements of residential houses and repairs to old houses) viz., the Hotels, Lodges, Cinema Theatres, Cultural Organisations, Social Service Organisations, Commercial undertakings, Temples, Churches, Mosques, Educational Institutions, Hospitals, Charitable Trusts etc., whose requirements were being met in quarter II/73 from free sale quota have been tagged on to 'Non-rate contract' in quarter II/73. Therefore in quarter II/73 all these consumers also approached the State Director of Industries for allotments and their requirements and the requirements of C. W. P.C. projects to be met from out of the consolidated State allocation of 1,46,300 M. Ts.

Besides the consolidated State allocation of 1,46,300 for meeting the requirements of the above two categories of consumers, a quantity of 68,700 M. Ts has been earmarked for the entire State under 'free sale' quota in quarter II/73 to meet the requirements of residential quarters and repairs to old houses. The stockists were free to sell this quota to the needy public earlier. But since there were complaints that the traders were indulging Blackmarket taking advantage of the scarcity of the commodity, the State Government in order to control the price of cement and to make it available to genuine consumers, have made the Andhra Pradesh Cement Distribution (Licensing and Regulation) Order, 1973, dated 28-5-1973.

In accordance with this Control Order the Collector or any other Officer authorised by him has to issue licences to all the existing cement stockists who have not come to adverse notice, cement business without such licence should not be carried on. The Collector or Tahsildar of the Taluk is the permit issuing authority and they have to issue permit to the consumers on the nearest licensed stockists.

Handlooms:—All the Handloom Development Schemes being implemented are calculated to reduce unemployment and improve the marketability of handloom cloth besides ameliorating the economic conditions of the handloom weavers. The period from 19-1-1973 to 31-5-1973 under review falls under the financial years 1972-73 and 1973-74.

It may however be mentioned that bulk of the schemes programmed for implementation during 1972-73 were actually sanctioned during the period from 19-1-1973 to 31-3-1973. Thus the benefits resulting from the implementation of the schemes have accrued to the societies only during the period from 19-1-1973 to 31-3-1973 and thereafter. The massive drought relief programme with an outlay of Rs. 160 lakhs sanctioned by Government around September, 1972 continued beyond 19-1-1973 and in some areas is still continuing.

YARN CONTROL SCHEME :

Due to drought conditions in the country and the resultant power cut imposed particularly in States like Tamilnadu where about 60% of cotton yarn production potential is located, there is acute shortage of cotton yarn because of fall in production. Consequent to the wide gaps between demand and supply of cotton yarn and acute shortage of yarn in the country, Government of India introduced statutory control over yarn prices and its distribution with effect from March, 1973.

With the introduction of Statutory control over the prices and distribution of yarn the Government of Andhra Pradesh took the following measures:

- (i) Appointment of Nominees for lifting of yarn allotted to the State by the Textile Commissioner and the distribution to handloom weavers in the State.
- (ii) An elaborate survey of the Handlooms in the State and *ad hoc* arrangements for distribution of yarn in the meanwhile.
- (iii) Opening of more depots for the sale of yarn.

Since controls were introduced with effect from 13-3-1973 and allotment for the month of March, 1973 was made, there was no time to make necessary arrangements and to streamline the system. Therefore, to ensure that the weavers would not suffer, *ad hoc* arrangements were made for distribution of yarn.

Departmental Officers were asked to take a census of handlooms and to note the count of yarn the weavers normally use and to issue permits on the basis of data collected. Pending this, arrangements were made for the *ad hoc* distribution of yarn to weavers.

It is expected that the enumeration would be completed by 30-6-1973 and thereafter, issue of individual ration cards would start. Already the forms for the ration card had been finalised and Communicated to the District Collectors with instructions to get the cards locally printed. The supply of yarn to weavers would be family-wise or individual-wise in accordance with ration card to be issued. This procedure is expected to commence from July onwards.

As regards agencies for lifting and distributing yarn, the following four agencies would be continued :

- (1) Andhra Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society Ltd., Vijayawada.
- (2) Hyderabad Handloom Weavers Central Co-operative Association Ltd., Hyderabad.
- (3) Andhra Pradesh State Federation of Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd., Hyderabad.
- (4) Andhra Pradesh State Trading Corporation, Hyderabad.

In consonance with the policy of the Government to encourage public sector or co-operative sector undertakings, private firms or individuals have not been entrusted with lifting or distribution of yarn under the Statutory Control Scheme.

The First three agencies are co-operative institutions and the fourth one is a State Government undertaking. The first three agencies were already distributing yarn even before controls were introduced. They have a network of sales depots except the Hyderabad Handloom Weavers Central Co-operative Association which has only two depots, one at Hyderabad and another at Warangal, for the sale of yarn. The Andhra Pradesh State Trading Corporation is arranging distribution of yarn either through its depots or the depots of Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation. It is also a State Government undertaking. All these agencies are opening new depots also wherever necessary.

As regards supply of yarn at reasonable rates it may be mentioned that yarn prices are fixed with reference to Notification issued by the Textile Commissioner. Over and above the Ex-Mill rate the nominees are allowed 2% to cover the over-head, interest charges etc., plus the transport charges. The rate fixed is considered reasonable. As is understood, it is low compared to other States.

Mention should also be made of the powerlooms expansion programme. Due to paucity of funds and due to the restriction that powerlooms expansion programme should be confined to co-operative sector only, the progress is not good.

This State also is not self-sufficient in yarn production. To meet its own demand there should be more spinning Mills for the State. The Government of India were requested to allot eight additional Spinning Mills for this State.

The Commerce and Export Promotion Department continued to adhere itself during the recent months covered by the President's Rule to attend to the normal promotional activities connected with the export trade in Andhra Pradesh State. Such activities are concerned with collection and dissemination of export intelligence to the trade and industry of Andhra Pradesh, taking up problems faced by the exporters in the State with the concerned authorities with a view to finding remedial measures and rendering such assistance as the exporters require in recommending their cases to the Reserve Bank of India for release of foreign exchange for business tours ; Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board for concessions in power supply and the South Central Railway for allotment of wagons for timely movement of export cargo and so on.

INFORMATION CELL :

The Cardex format which was finalised and got printed was filled with requisite information in respect of 30 selected commodities and this was scrutinised by a team of senior officers nominated for the purpose.

DIRECTORY OF EXPORTERS :

The work relating to the compilation of "Directory of Exporters" in Andhra Pradesh had suffered some what due to the disturbed conditions prevailing in the State for about four months. The work is progressing steadily in recent months, owing to the fact that both the District Officers and the trading community have been furnishing the information required by this Department for the purpose.

ESTIMATION OF EXPORTS FROM ANDHRA PRADESH :

For estimating the exports from Andhra Pradesh for the year 1972-73, the Department has issued circular letters to all exporters for submission of the annual returns prescribed for the purpose. The response from the trade is satisfactory. Soon after the returns are received in full, the estimate of State's export performance during 1972-73 will be arrived at.

LEGISLATURE DEPARTMENT

During the President's Rule in Andhra Pradesh, the Legislature Secretariat has been engaged in undertaking the following special items of work :—

A. LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY :

The Digest of Andhra Pradesh Acts passed during 1972 giving details as to when a particular Bill was introduced in the Assembly or Council as the case may be and when it was passed in both Houses of Legislature has been prepared and sent to the Government Press for printing. The "Hand Book for Members" containing full information to the Members in the performance of their functions rendered into Telugu has also been prepared and was sent to the Press for printing. Further, the Privileges Digest of this Assembly is under compilation which will soon be sent to the Press. Also, the particulars are being obtained for preparing "Who is Who" of 288 Members of the Fifth Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly. The work is in progress.

It was decided that the 1573 Notices of Questions (Starred and Un-Starred) pending at various stages on the date of Proclamation be revived after revocation of the President's Rule. This is being progressed with the Departments of Government.

A close watch is being kept on the implementation reports being received from various Departments in respect of the Assurances pending with them and the progress is being registered. A full implementation report has to be placed before the Assurances Committee as soon as the Legislative Assembly is revived.

B. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL :

A "Hand Book" for the information of Members of Legislative Council on the lines prepared for M. L.As. has been compiled and is under print. A "Booklet" entitled "Who is Who" in respect of M.L.Cs. giving brief life-sketches has been prepared and is under print. A complete list of decisions of the Chair with summary from 1958 to 1972 in respect of the Legislative Council is under compilation.

C. ANDHRA PRADESH REGIONAL COMMITTEE :

The old files of the Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee, since its inception in 1958, could not be weeded out and put in the records Section all these years in view of the fact that the Records Section itself has been formed only recently and also that the minimum staff working in the five Sections of the Regional Committee could not attend to this work because of their pre-occupation with the various Committee meetings (which were being held very frequently) and the work connected thereto. The Sections are able to take advantage of the present period of President's Rule when there are no meetings of the Committee and could conveniently complete this long pending work.

Library.—The Legislature Library has been completely reorganised. The large ground-floor hall of the library has been bifurcated into two Sections, one for Daily Newspapers and the other for Magazines and Reference books. The commonly required volumes, such as, the Andhra Pradesh Assembly, and Council Debates, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Debates, the All India Reporters and the Debates of the House of Lords and House of Commons etc. have been now stocked in the ground-floor. The general books have been shifted to the first floor of the library building. Copies of all debates mentioned above have been sent for binding. Similarly, extra copies of Assembly and Council debates, Andhra Pradesh Gazette from 1957 to June 1973 are being sent for binding. One Section of the ground-floor has been converted into a lounge for Members and all reference books are stocked here so as to enable them the convenience of going through them at one place.

General.—The proceedings of the Legislature, including the Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee are being brought up to date with indices for ready use by Members. The records of this Secretariat have not been weeded out since its inception. A Record Branch was established with necessary staff to attend to the work. The work was taken on top priority basis. Unnecessary records were destroyed and other records to be retained have been properly organised in record time.

PANCHAYATI RAJ DEPARTMENT

ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP :

There is no change in the administrative set-up of the three tier system of the Panchayati Raj.

NATIONAL AWARD FOR BEST PANCHAYAT :

It is gratifying to note that National Level Committee constituted by the Government of India has adjudged Gudlavalleru Gram Panchayat in Krishna District as first Best Gram Panchayat at National level for awarding of cash prize of Rs. 5,000 and a merit certificate. The Advisor (R) to the Governor of Andhra Pradesh distributed the prize on 22-6-1973 at a special function held at Gudlavalleru.

BORE WELLS UNDER ACCELERATED RURAL WATER SUPPLY :

During 1973-74, it is expected to provide funds to the tune of Rs. 125.00 lakhs from "Accelerated Rural Water Supply", and Rs. 100.00 lakhs from "Drought" funds apart from the normal budget provision of Rs. 125.85 lakhs to tackle the drinking water problem. It is proposed that 4,480 bore wells could be drilled during the year with 23 Rigs of UNICEF and 22 rigs of State Government. From January, 1973 to March, 1973, 660 bore wells were drilled spending an amount of Rs. 42.74 lakhs.

L.I.C. LOAN ASSISTANCE FOR PROTECTED WATER SUPPLY :

The Loan assistance promised by the L.I.C. for Protected Water Supply Schemes is expected shortly.

MINOR IRRIGATION PROGRAMME :

During 1973-74 an amount of Rs. 40 lakhs has been provided under M.I. maintenance programme and Rs.8.50 lakhs under Restoration Schemes.

COMMUNICATIONS :

During 1973-74 an amount of Rs. 376.98 lakhs has been provided for the various schemes under communications.

CRASH SCHEME FOR RURAL EMPLOYMENT :

During the year 1973-74 the Central Government have allotted Rs. 314.00 lakhs for implementation of this scheme.

JAYANTHI VILLAGES :

During the period from 19-1-1973 to 30-4-1973, 192 Jayanthi villages were selected in 178 Blocks in the remaining 11 Districts. According to the reports received from the 11 Districts out of 21 Districts, an expenditure of Rs. 40.96 lakhs was incurred in Jayanthi villages. The expenditure incurred in 10 Districts has not yet been received. Comparatively there is considerable progress during the period 19-1-1973 to 30-4-1973.

PLANNING AND CO-OPERATION (CO-OP.-I) DEPARTMENT

(A) Note on the Co-operative movement during President's Rule:

The Co-operative Movement which was until a few years ago meant to provide Agricultural Credit to the farming community has now spread to all sectors of the Nations economy.

2. During the period of the President's Rule in the State, the Government provided financial assistance as detailed below to the Co-operative Central Banks and the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank Ltd., to help them improve their operational efficiency :

- (i) a long term loan of Rs. 17 lakhs to weak Co-operative Central Banks;
- (ii) a subsidy of Rs. 8.50 lakhs to weak Co-operative Central Banks for writing off bad debts of societies at the primary level; and
- (iii) a subsidy of Rs. 14 lakhs to the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank Ltd., for strengthening the Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund.

3. It was brought to the notice of Government that as a result of continuous adverse seasonal conditions prevailing in the State, the farmers were unable to pay interest on the short term loans obtained by them from the Co-operatives, and that in view of this it had become difficult to convert short term loans into medium term loans. In order to remedy this situation the Government sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 16 lakhs and placed the amount at the disposal of the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank Ltd., for providing loans to small farmer loanees of Primary Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies in areas affected by drought conditions, so that the said loanees might be enabled to pay interest to facilitate conversion of short term loans into medium term loans.

4. Under the Central Sector Scheme for accelerated development of Consumers Co-operatives having growth and employment potential as a measure to help stabilisation of prices and for providing employment to educated persons, the State Government obtained the sanction of the Government of India for a loan of Rs. 1,87,500 and a subsidy of Rs. 22,500 for giving financial assistance to the Nizamabad Co-operative Central Consumers Stores Ltd., Nizamabad for the setting up of a departmental store at Nizamabad during 1972-73. The State Government have, in addition, sent the Government of India proposals for financial assistance to an extent of Rs. 31.80 lakhs for providing financial assistance to the following 8 Consumers Co-operative Stores in the State under the Central Sector Scheme referred to above and the Government of India's sanction is awaited :

	<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>
(1) Visakhapatnam Co-operative Central Stores	12.00 (Additional share capital).

		<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>
(2) Kalpavalli Co-operative Central Stores Ltd., Guntur	.. ..	5.00 Additional share capital.
(3) Co-operative Stores Ltd., (Super Bazar), Warangal	.. ..	4.20 (Rs. 3.00 lakhs as additional share capital and Rs. 1.00 lakh for furniture and fixtures and Rs. 0.20 lakh for Managerial subsidy).
(4) Kalpalatha Co-operative Stores Ltd., Kurnool	.. ..	1.00 Additional share capital.
(5) Adoni Co-operative Central Stores	..	2.10
(6) Anantapur Co-operative Central Stores..		4.10
(7) Vijayawada Co-operative Central Stores (Super Bazar), Vijayawada	..	2.10
(8) Nagarjunasagar Consumers Co-operative Stores, Vijayapuri, Nalgonda Dist.		1.30
		31.80

5. The Co-operative movement in the State was given a new dimension during the recent months in that substantial financial assistance was provided to Co-operatives formed for rehabilitating the economy of the weaker sections of the society. A total sum of Rs. 26 lakhs was provided as financial assistance to such societies from out of the plan funds. In addition, another sum of about Rs. 32 lakhs was provided as financial assistance under special employment scheme of the Government of India to Co-operatives of Auto Rickshaw Drivers, Transport operators, Cycle Rickshaw Drivers, Technocrats and Toddy Tappers. The details of the Co-operatives and the financial assistance provided are given in the annexure. These schemes in addition to rehabilitating the economy of the poorer sections will help find gainful employment and this is particularly so in the case of the Toddy Tappers in respect of whom a total sum of Rs. 2.55 lakhs was sanctioned to the Andhra Pradesh State Palm-gur Co-operative Federation Ltd.

6. The State Government have also obtained the approval of the Government of India for implementing two schemes in the Co-operative Sector under the "Half a million jobs programme". One relates to the employment of paid Secretaries by Primary Agricultural Credit Societies and the total expenditure on the provision of financial assistance to the societies for the purpose is estimated at Rs. 36 lakhs. The other scheme relates to the training of technical personnel for the co-operative lift irrigation societies at an outlay of Rs. 2.51 lakhs.

ANNEXURE

AMOUNTS SANCTIONED DURING THE YEAR 1972-73 FOR WEAKER SECTIONS' SCHEME ETC.

S.No.	Name of the scheme	AMOUNT SANCTIONED BY GOVERNMENT		Total	Amount to be generated through the Nationalised Bank.
		From Plan	From additional allotments (from savings under Plan provision Special Employment scheme funds)		
(Rs. in lakhs)					
1.	Auto Rickshaw Drivers Co-operatives	2.50	4.70	7.20	61.20
2.	Taxi Drivers Co-operatives	1.51	2.00	3.51	29.84
3.	Transport Co-operatives	Nil.	8.11	8.11	63.94
4.	Cycle Rickshaw Pullers Co-operatives	1.00	14.20	15.20	3.00
5.	Printing Co-operatives	0.50	Nil.	0.50	1.50
6.	Women's Co-operatives	2.00	Nil.	2.00	6.00
7.	E.P.O.C. Societies	6.00	Nil.	6.00	51.00
8.	Techno Co-operatives	Nil.	1.20	1.20	5.00
9.	Barbers and Washermen Societies	Nil.	4.00	4.00	Nil.
10.	Labour Co-operatives	1.965	..	1.965	Nil.
11.	Toddy Tappers	..	2.55	2.55	8.00
12.	Co-operative Farming	..	4.48	4.48	Nil.
13.	Girijan Corporation	..	2.00	2.00	10.00
Total		19.955	38.76	58.715	229.48

1. Total amount sanctioned by Government Rs. 58.715 lakhs
 2. Total amount proposed to be generated from Nationalised Banks .. Rs. 229.48 lakhs

Rs. 287.763 lakhs

**(B) Note on "Housing" During President's Rule
commencing from 19th January, 1973 :**

During the President's Rule, the following Executive Agencies continued to implement the various Housing Schemes specified against each :

I. Andhra Pradesh Housing Board ..	M.I.G.H. Scheme, L.I.G.-H. Scheme, Land Acquisition and Development Scheme.
II. Town Planning Trust, Visakhapatnam ..	M. I. G. H. Scheme, Land Acquisition and Development Scheme.
III. The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Housing Societies Federation Ltd., Hyderabad	M. I. G. H. Scheme, L.I.G. H. Scheme (Co-operative Sector).
IV. The Special Officer, Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad ..	Slum Clearance Scheme, Slum Improvement scheme.
V. The Commissioner of Labour ...	Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme.
VI. The Chief Engineer (Roads and Buildings) Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad ..	Rental Housing Scheme for Government Servants.
VII. Director of Municipal Administration, Hyderabad.	L. I. G. H. Scheme, Slum Clearance Scheme, Land Acquisition and Development Scheme.

Some of the salient features of the activities of the above executive Agencies implementing the Schemes during the President's Rule are specified below:

I. ANDHRA PRADESH HOUSING BOARD :

Out of the L.I.C. Funds of Rs. 130 lakhs received from the Government of India, during 1972-73, the Government have allocated and released an amount of Rs. 75.23 lakhs to the Andhra Pradesh Housing Board. Against this the expenditure incurred by 30-6-1973 and the number of houses constructed are as shown below:—

1. Total cost of works completed during the period	Rs.	84.00
2. Total Number of houses completed during the period	..	lakhs 468
3. Total cost of Works sanctioned and let out during the period and under mark out	.. .. . Rs.	110.00
4. Total Number of houses sanctioned under item (3) and under mark out	.. .. . ..	lakhs 700

A scheme called "the Mukarramjahi Road Development Scheme" at an estimated cost of Rs. 110.23 lakhs was sent to the Housing and Urban Development Corporation, Government of India for sanction of loan assistance. The Government have accorded administrative sanction for the scheme and the HUDCO have released an amount of Rs. 11 lakhs as first instalment during the period out of the total loan of Rs. 80 lakhs sanctioned by them towards the scheme. The scheme envisages the construction of 72 M.I.G.H. and 128 L.I.G.H. flats of 4 storied buildings and 252 shops in double-storied buildings. After drawing the first instalment of loan of Rs. 11 lakhs, the Housing Board has completed all the formalities for taking up the work in question.

II. TOWN PLANNING TRUST, VISAKHAPATNAM :

An amount of Rs. 5 lakhs under M.I.G.H. Scheme and Rs. 5 lakhs under Land Acquisition and Development Scheme were allocated and released to the Town Planning Trust, Visakhapatnam during the period and the entire amount has been drawn and utilised.

A scheme called the "Rednam Gardens Layout Scheme" in Visakhapatnam envisaging the construction of 372 residential units for Economically Weaker Sections, 44 L.I.G. units and 40 shopping units was sanctioned by the HUDCO at a total cost of Rs. 53.09 lakhs out of which a sum of Rs. 42 lakhs was sanctioned as loan and the Government have also executed the guarantee deed in respect of the loan. The Scheme is being taken up by the Town Planning Trust, Visakhapatnam.

III. ANDHRA PRADESH CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES FEDERATION LIMITED, HYDERABAD :

The activities of the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Housing Societies Federation have gained further momentum during the period and many housing societies through out the State were benefitted through the loaning operations of the Federation. The total amount of loans sanctioned, disbursed and the number of houses proposed to be constructed by the Societies, are as detailed below :—

<i>Total amount of loan sanctioned.</i>	<i>Amount disbursed.</i>	<i>Number of houses proposed to be constructed.</i>
Rs. 63.65 lakhs	Rs. 45.43 lakhs.	376 L.I.G.H. 114 M.I.G.H.

An amount of Rs. 5.153 lakhs has been received towards share capital of the Federation from the Primary Societies during the period thus enhancing the total paid up share capital to Rs. 57.369 lakhs.

An amount of Rs. 40 lakhs has been drawn out of the second loan of Rs. 1 crore sanctioned by the L.I.C. of India during the period. The Federation has successfully negotiated with the L.I.C. for a third loan of Rs. 1.50 crores which has since been sanctioned by the L.I.C.

IV. SLUM CLEARANCE AND SLUM IMPROVEMENT SCHEMES:

(i) *Slum Clearance Scheme*.—This scheme is being implemented by the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad and District Municipalities. The Scheme envisages the clearance of slums in the cities and to provide better and hygienic housing facilities to slum dwellers.

Under the Slum clearance scheme, the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad has taken up the following Schemes in Hyderabad :

- (i) Kala Dera Scheme ;
- (ii) Khairtabad Scheme ;
- (iii) Yadgar Hussain Kunta Parts I and II ; and
- (iv) I. D. Hospital (New Bhoiguda scheme).

The amount sanctioned for the above schemes, the expenditure incurred till 30-6-1973 and the number of houses proposed to be constructed are as shown below :

Name of the Scheme	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. lakhs)	Expenditure incurred up to 30-6-1973	Number of houses proposed to be constructed.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Kala Dera slum Clearance scheme	3.24	2.08	96
2. Khairtabad Part III scheme	6.07	work in Progress	144
3. Yadgar Hussain Kunta, (Part -I)	4.93	3.39	144
4. Yadgar Hussain Kunta, (Part-II)	6.21	0.12	72
5. I. D. Hospital (New Bhoiguda scheme)	16.70	3.30	360 (work completed. Provision of amenities in progress)

(ii) *Slum Improvement Scheme*.—The Government of India have formulated a new scheme in the Central Sector of the IV Five Year-Plan for providing 100% grant assistance for carrying out environmental improvement in slums in some selected cities including Hyderabad Urban Agglomeration. The Special Officer, Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad had submitted proposals to the Government of India against the allocation of Rs. 1.50 crores made to the City of Hyderabad and Secunderabad for their approval.

The Government of India during the year 1972-73 sanctioned projects costing Rs. 82.91 lakhs leased funds totalling Rs. 20.73 lakhs towards first instalment.

The expenditure incurred by the end of May, 1973 on the above scheme is Rs. 14.99 lakhs and all the works are in rapid progress.

The Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad have also requested the Government of India on 20-3-1973 to sanction a further sum of Rs. 29,89,400 towards implementing the Slum Improvement Scheme in Circle Nos. 1, II, III, IV, and V and their sanction is awaited.

The Government of India have also been requested by the Municipal Corporation on 20-3-1973 to sanction a sum of Rs. 12.95 lakhs towards payment of compensation for the lands acquired under the scheme at Jaiguda, Parhat Nagar, Pheel Khana, Kala Dera, Begumpet and Mutyala Bagh and their sanction is awaited.

V. SUBSIDISED INDUSTRIAL HOUSING SCHEME :

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme is mainly intended for providing residential accommodation at a Cheaper rate to the low paid industrial workers. Government policy is to encourage employers and workers Co-operative House Building Societies to construct houses for the benefit of the workers by providing necessary financial assistance by way of loan and subsidy. Government will also under take the construction of quarters for the benefit of Industrial Workers under the State Agency.

During 1972-73 Government provided Rs. 3.00 lakhs for the implementation of Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme. Necessary financial assistance has been extended to M/s. Kesoram Cement, Basafnagar, Karimnagar District and M/s. Panyam Cements, Bugganpalli, Kurnool. These two managements have constructed 50 and 18 quarters respectively for providing accommodation to their workers. Besides, Government are also providing financial assistance to M/s. Sarvaraya Sugars, Chelluru for construction of 28 quarters and these quarters are in progress and will be completed during the financial year 1973-74.

Under workers Co-operative Agency, financial assistance has been given to Bharat Sevak Samaj Industrial workers Co-operative House Building society for the construction of 40 quarters. These quarters will be completed during the financial year 1973-74.

Government have sanctioned two projects under State Agency for the construction of 100 S.R.Ts. at Sirpur Kagaznagar and 50 quarter at Guntur for providing necessary accommodation to the Industrial Workers. 20 quarters have already been constructed out of 100 quarters sanctioned at Sirpur Kagaznagar. The construction of 50 buarters taken up at Guntur will be completed shortly.

An amount of Rs. 2.37 lakhs has been fully utilised out of the amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs provided for the implementation of the schemes under "Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme". The Balance amount could not be utilised due to the disturbed conditions that prevailed in Andhra Region.

VI. RENTAL HOUSING SCHEME :

Under this scheme the construction of 116 houses of A, B, & C types was sanctioned. Out of which 45 houses were completed during the period and the rest are in progress. The question at sanctioning a further amount of Rs. 15 lakhs. towards the scheme from L.I.C. funds for the construction at 58 houses is under consideration and the amount will be released shortly.

VII. L.I.G.H. SCHEME :

The Director of Municipal Administration is implementing this scheme. During 1972-73 a sum of Rs. 8 lakhs has been allotted for the purpose. This amount has been fully utilised by the Director of Municipal Administration by sanctioning loans to 12 Municipalities for construction of 46 L.I.G. houses.

(C) Review of Progress of Expenditure of Annual Plan 1972-73.

PLAN OUTLAY :

The Government of India originally approved a Plan of Rs. 105.00 crores and indicated a Central assistance of Rs. 46.56 crores. Accordingly a Plan with an outlay of Rs. 105.05 crores was prepared and included in the Vote on Account Budget for 1972-73. However on a reassessment of the resources position it was found that some reduction in this outlay would be necessary. Taking into account the spill-over commitments and the minimum requirements of certain vital sectors the minimum outlay for the Plan in 1972-73 was worked out to be Rs. 96.34 crores and provided for the final budget. However on a further re-assessment of State resources it was found that it would not be possible to implement even the reduced Plan of Rs. 96.34 crores. The Government of India also advised that the outlay on certain sectors be reduced taking into account the spill-over commitments, progress of expenditure etc. The State Government examined the position in the light of the suggestions of the Government of India and taking into account the availability of funds under the E. A. P. P. and under the Drought Relief Programme for works of a development nature decided that the outlay on the Plan for 1972-73 be reduced to Rs. 85.62 crores. But subsequently the Planning Commission indicated that the resources available for 1972-73 were only Rs. 80.79 crores comprising central assistance of Rs. 50.33 crores and State resources of Rs. 30.46 crores and on this basis approved a Plan of Rs. 80.79 crores. The Plan for 1972-73 was thus finally revised to Rs. 80.79 crores.

The provisional expenditure on the 1972-73 Plan is Rs. 73.63 crores forming 91.1% of the revised provision, compared to 100.1% in 1971-72. The expenditure is however likely to go up when some more reports for the period ending March, 1973 which are awaited from certain Departments are received. The difficult ways and means position of the State Government and the prolonged N.G.Os. strike have contributed to some extent to the financial performance not being better.

A statement showing the major head of development-wise provision and expenditure together with the percentages is enclosed.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROGRESS OF EXPENDITURE IN ANDHRA
PRADESH TILL THE PERIOD ENDING MARCH, 1973.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Development	Revised Annual Plan provision 1972-73	Expenditure incurred during 1972-73	% of expenditure to the provision.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Agriculture and Allied Programmes	825.33	602.50	73.0
2.	Co-operation and Community Development	296.85	230.40	77.6
3.	Irrigation	1,575.00	1,611.82	102.3
	Nagarjunasagar Project	669.00	669.00	100.0
	Major and Medium Irrigation	906.00	942.82	104.1
4.	Power	3,390.72	3,068.60	90.5
5.	Industry and Mining	262.46	343.05*	130.7
6.	Transport and Communications	356.45	347.97	97.6
7.	Social Services	1,359.80	1,154.02	84.9
8.	Miscellaneous	12.39	4.35	35.1
	Grand Total	8,079.00	7,362.71	91.1

*The excess amount against the provision was met from the deposit amounts collected towards sale of land to entrepreneurs and also by reappropriation of funds from small scale Industries sector.

PLANNING AND CO-OPERATION (PLG-IV) DEPARTMENT

(D) Annual Plan 1973-74

The State Government presented a Draft Plan of Rs. 105.00 crores for 1973-74. However since the resources available were assessed at Rs. 87.59 crores comprising Rs. 32.38 crores of State resources and Rs. 55.21 crores of Central assistance, assuming additional resources mobilisation of about Rs. 4.00 crores, the Planning Commission approved an outlay of Rs. 91.50 crores for the Annual Plan for 1973-74. But subsequently since the position regarding raising of additional resources was not clear it was decided to restrict the outlay on Plan to the available resources only *i. e.*, Rs. 87.59 crores and this Plan was included in the Budget.

2. In view of the heavy spill-over commitments on Irrigation and Power Schemes, these sectors have, this year as in previous years, got the highest allocation of Rs. 52.55 crores representing 60% of the Plan outlay for 1973-74. The scheme-wise details of allocation under these sectors is given in Annexure-I. Next to Irrigation and Power, the allocation for Social Services is Rs. 16.23 crores (18.5%) followed by Rs. 9.55 crores for Agricultural programmes (10.9%), Rs. 3.43 crores for Transport and Communications (3.9%), Rs. 3.24 crores for Co-operation and Community Development (3.7%), Rs. 2.44 crores for Industry and Mining (2.8%) and Rs. 0.14 crore (0.2%) for Miscellaneous Schemes.

3. Despite 60% of the Plan outlay being allocated for Irrigation and Power Sectors, adequate funds could not still be provided to meet the requirements of several Irrigation and Power Projects due to the overall constraint of resources. Thus in the case of a number of projects immediate additional benefits can accrue if additional outlays can be allocated. For instance for the Nagarjunasagar Project, if an additional amount of Rs. 5.69 crores is allotted in the current year, additional irrigation potential can be created for 93,318 acres by June, 1974. Similarly for T.B. P.H.L.C. Stage-II, an additional potential for 30,000 acres can be created by June, 1974 by providing additional funds of Rs. 1.60 crores in the current year. In the case of Vottigadda, Kanupur Canal and Swarna Projects also additional potential of 12,000 acres can be created by June, 1974 with the allotment of additional funds of about Rs. 70 lakhs.

4. Under Power additional allotment of Rs. 8.00 crores in the current year for Lower Sileru Hydro-Electric Project will enable accelerated commissioning of the first unit by June, 1974. For Srisailem Project an additional allocation of Rs. 164 lakhs is required in the current year for commissioning the first unit of the project by June, 1977 as against June, 1979 as earlier envisaged. In respect of Nagarjunasagar Project and Lower Sileru Hydro-Electric Scheme, proposals for allotment of additional funds have already been submitted to Government of India.

(E) Special Telangana Development Schemes

Consequent on the determination of the unutilised Telangana surpluses by the Bhargava Committee, the State Government had decided to make available an amount of Rs. 45.00 crores for the accelerated development of Telangana Region from 1st April, 1968 to the end of Fourth Plan. However the available amount during Fourth Plan period was Rs. 43.72 crores

in view of a minus saving of Rs. 1.28 crores in Telangana in 1968-69. To enable the State Government to complete this programme during the Fourth Plan period, the Central Government are giving suitable loan assistance to the State Government.

2. Keeping in view the guidelines indicated by the Telangana Development Committee, one of the high powered committees appointed by the State Government in pursuance of the eight point programme of the Prime Minister, a programme for utilisation of Rs. 43.72 crores of special assistance to Telangana was drawn up by the State Government and sent to the Planning Commission. It was also placed before the Sub-Committee on Development and Finances of the Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee and approved by them.

3. Every year the proposals received from various departments in regard to the utilisation of funds provided from special assistance, are being processed in the Planning Department and placed before the Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee for their consideration, and finally funds are being allotted for the schemes approved and recommended by the Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee. The expenditure on various schemes taken up under this programme till the end of March, 1972 was Rs. 29.12 crores, the breakup of which year-wise is as follows :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Expenditure (Rs. in crores)</i>
1969-70	8.88
1970-71	9.24
1971-72	11.00
Total	29.12

4. This expenditure includes funds released to Panchayati Raj institutions which have a period of one year for utilising the amount from the date of adjustment to their amounts. The expenditure on the major sectors during the three years (1969-72) is as follows :

	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>
Rural Electrification	1,036.00
Irrigation	613.22
Communications	449.04
Water Supply	255.47
Education	154.27
Tribal Welfare	90.00
Harijan Welfare	80.47
Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Housing Society Federation	45.00
Co-operation	35.00
Milk Supply Schemes	69.43
Industries	41.60
Agriculture	25.33

1972-73 PROGRAMME :

5. An amount of Rs. 601.12 lakhs was provided for Special Telangana Development Schemes during the year 1972-73. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 200.00 lakhs was also provided for Pochampad Project. Including this amount, the outlay for the year 1972-73 under Special Telangana Development Schemes was Rs. 801.12 lakhs. The expenditure incurred till the end of March, 1973 taking into account the release of grants/loans made and adjusted to the accounts of the various institutions was Rs. 794.15 lakhs.

The allotment made under each head of development and the expenditure incurred is given in the statement enclosed.

OTHER SCHEMES :

6. Apart from the above, during the year 1972-73, Rs. 5.00 lakhs were sanctioned for the Wool Apex Weavers Co-operative Society and Rs. 3.00 lakhs to Osmania University for conducting Post-Graduate Courses for teacher candidates in physical sciences. The Osmania University will reimburse the amount out of the interest accruing from the foundation grant.

PROGRAMME FOR 1973-74 :

7. In the Vote on Account Budget an amount of Rs. 5.30 crores was provided for 1973-74 for Special Telangana Development Schemes. For the final budget however, an amount of Rs. 6.73 crores, is proposed including the savings of last year. The enclosed statement (Col.-6) gives details of the allotment of funds scheme-wise. These allocations take into account the overall plan approved by the Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee and the actual spill-over expenditure in 1972-73.

STATEMENT

SPECIAL TELANGANA DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Scheme	1972-73			1973-74
		Original provision	Revised outlay	Expenditure	Provision
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
I.	Rural Electrification	300.00	300.00	300.00	102.85
II.	Irrigation	283.15	270.23	270.23	197.13
	(i) Pochampad Project	200.00	200.00	200.00	100.00
	(ii) Minor Irrigation—P.W.D.	83.15	70.23	70.23	97.13
III.	Protected water supply schemes	97.50	79.83	73.71	94.11
	(i) Town Committees	90.00	72.33	66.21	85.63
	(ii) Municipalities	7.50	7.50	7.50	6.14
	(iii) Rural Water Supply Schemes .. .. .	..	..	..	2.34

(Rs. in lakhs)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
IV.	Welfare schemes	65.00	28.66	28.66	92.18
	(i) Tribal Welfare	25.00	8.66	8.66	41.34
	(ii) Harijan Welfare	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
	(iii) Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Housing Federation	20.00	..	..	30.84
V.	Animal Husbandry and Milk Supply	50.90	47.21	47.16	35.73
	(i) Milk schemes	36.50	35.63	35.58	25.00
	(ii) Intensive Cattle Development Scheme	9.00	7.91	7.91	9.00
	(iii) Cattle Feed Mixing Plant	5.40	3.67	3.67	1.73
VI.	Communications	40.45	39.46	39.46	48.56
	(i) Roads—Panchayati Raj	39.46	39.46	39.46	48.56
	(ii) Roads—P.W.D.	0.99	..	..	..
VII.	Medical	33.27	11.93	11.93	63.04
	(i) Buildings	19.77	11.93	11.93	23.04
	(ii) Increase in Medical seats (Purchase of equipment)	13.50	..	..	40.00
VIII.	Co-operation and Industries	26.20	5.00	5.00	21.20
	(i) Nataraj Spinning and Weaving Mills, Adilabad	11.20	..	..	11.20
	(ii) Wool Apex Weavers Co-operative Society, Hyderabad	5.00	5.00	5.00	..
	(iii) Co-operative Starch Factory	5.00	..	..	5.00
	(iv) Co-operative Wool Spinning Mills	5.00	..	..	5.00
IX.	Agriculture and Allied Programmes	18.89	15.80	15.00	15.00
	(i) Soil Conservation	15.00	11.91	11.91	15.00
	(ii) Fisheries	3.89	3.89	3.09	..
X.	Education	5.60	3.00	3.00	3.20
	(i) Post-Graduate Course for teacher candidates.	3.00	3.00	3.00	..
	(ii) For construction of College Buildings	0.60	..	..	0.60
	(iii) Grants to Colleges	2.00	..	..	2.60
	Total	920.96	801.12	794.15	673.00

(F) Note on special development schemes in Rayalaseema

A sum of Rs. 4 crores is being allotted annually from the year 1970-71 for Special Development Schemes in Rayalaseema besides the usual allocation under normal Plan. The details of allocation for different sectors, areas and important schemes are recommended by the Planning and Development Board for Rayalaseema and have been accepted by Government. The Executive Committee has been reviewing the progress of schemes in detail from time to time. The sector-wise allocations as approved by the Government on the recommendation of the Executive Committee of the Planning and Development Board for the years 1970-71 ; 1971-72 ; 1972-73 are appended to the note.

While allocating funds under special Development Schemes at the rate of Rs. 4 crores each year, top priority is being given to "Rural Electrification" to which half of the amount has been allotted so far. Next to Electricity, Protected Water Supply Schemes are being given preference as there is scarcity of drinking water in Rayalaseema area. As dry farming is suitable in Rayalaseema districts, agriculture schemes also have been given preference.

During the 3 years *i.e.*, 1970-71 ; 1971-72 ; and 1972-73 an amount of Rs. 652.93 lakhs was earmarked for electrification of 593 villages. By the end of February 1973 an expenditure of Rs. 403.54 lakhs was incurred and 477 villages have been electrified by 1-4-1973. In order to complete the list of 593 villages, the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board requires still an amount of Rs. 75.72 lakhs during 1973-74 and the question of allocating this amount is under consideration.

Out of the provision of Rs. 4.00 crores given by the Government for the Special Development for Rayalaseema, during 1970-71, the Heads of Departments had reported that there was a savings of Rs. 25.38 lakhs which was revalidated for being spent during the next year *i.e.*, 1971-72 as desired by the Rayalaseema Development Board. Similarly, out of the provision of Rs. 4.00 crores provided for 1971-72 an unspent amount of Rs. 4.01 lakhs has been revalidated for expenditure during the year 1972-73.

For 1972-73, certain Heads of Departments reported in March 1973 a total savings of Rs. 24.53 lakhs which were reallocated to the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board for electrification of villages.

For the current year 1973-74, a sum of Rs. 4 crores has been provided in the Annual Plan for utilisation in Rayalaseema districts and the question of its allocation sector-wise is under consideration.

APPENDIX

PROVISION MADE FOR SPECIAL RAYALASEEMA DEVELOPMENT
SCHEMES IN 1970-71, 1971-72 AND 1972-73.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Rural Electrification	195.00	190.00	252.53
Major and Medium Irrigation	10.50	11.00	4.30
Minor Irrigation (P.W.D.) :			
(a) Public Works Department	11.20	14.20	10.10
(b) Panchayati Raj	11.07	12.80	3.00
Ayacut Roads	16.00	23.60	12.00
Excavation of field channels	2.00	2.00	..
Agricultural Programmes	7.48	11.16	2.00
Animal Husbandry	14.78	11.01	5.63
Milk Supply Scheme	4.00	..	..
Fisheries	6.16	..	0.80
Forests	1.93	..	..
Co-operative Housing	3.75	..	..
Protected Rural Water supply	36.75	42.10	41.37
Communication (P.R.)	15.00	15.00	15.50
School Buildings	8.09	..	9.00
Medical (Improvements to hospitals)	3.75	..	0.20
Urban Development	1.50	..	..
Sericulture	2.10	2.04	0.93
Industries and Infrastructure	14.19	7.50	..
Industrial Research Surveys Projects Reports etc.	13.00	..	..
Social Welfare	15.10	33.59	21.25
Tribal Welfare	5.65	4.00	4.25
Women and Child Welfare	1.00	..	0.25
Housing Corporation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	..	20.00	..
Mineral Surveys	..	..	0.89
Share Capital contribution to Scheduled Castes Housing Federation	..	..	16.00
Total	400.00	400.00	400.00

(G) Note on drought prone areas programme in Andhra Pradesh

With a view to enable as large a section of the rural population as possible, including the Small Cultivator, the farmer in the dry areas and the agricultural labour to participate and share the benefits of development in the Agricultural Sector, the Government of India had designed special programmes of which the Rural works Programme started in 1970-71 is one. The Programme seeks to mitigate the severity of scarcity conditions in the drought prone districts by organising labour intensive and productive works like Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation, Afforestation and Roads. Subsequently with the shift in the emphasis from labour orientation to creation of potential towards mitigating the more excruciating effects of the drought, the programme has been redesignated as Drought Prone Areas Programme. The Programme was started in 1970-71 originally in the districts of Mahboobnagar, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Chittoor. In 1972 the programme was extended to Kanigiri Taluk in Ongole District and Deverkonda Taluk in Nalgonda District. This Programme is to be implemented during the Fourth Plan period viz., 1970-71 to 1973-74.

2. Following the guidelines prescribed by Government of India for the preparation of Master Plans for each of the selected districts, the State Government had prepared Master Plans with an outlay of Rs. 15.31 crores. The Government of India while approving the approach and strategy of development proposed in the Master Plan, have indicated that the implementation during the Fourth Plan period would be restricted to the outlay of Rs. 10.00 crores at the rate of Rs. 2.00 crores per each of the selected five districts. The State Level Implementation Committee with the Chief Secretary to the State Government as Chairman, constituted to co-ordinate and supervise the implementation of the programme following the indication made by Government of India, has fixed a ceiling of Rs. 1,033.68 lakhs as outlay for the programme period. This ceiling does not include the additional assistance of Rs. 32.50 lakhs for Deverkonda Taluk and Rs. 31.50 lakhs for Kanigiri Taluk, totalling Rs. 64.00 lakhs approved subsequently by Government of India.

3. The Programme was started late in 1970-71 i.e., between November, 1970 and January, 1971. In spite of that the expenditure during the first year was Rs. 186.63 lakhs. During 1971-72 the expenditure incurred on works was Rs. 351.12 lakhs. During 1972-73 the programme received a set-back due to the 108 days strike by the Government Employees and the civil disturbances during December, 1972 to March, 1973 which happened to be the peak working season. However, the expenditure this year was Rs. 250.33 lakhs.

4. The total expenditure on works up to the end of 1972-73 is Rs. 788.08 lakhs. The expenditure does not include the expenditure on staff which is expected to be not more than Rs. 30.00 lakhs for the entire plan period i.e., including 1973-74. Including the expenditure on staff the total expenditure till the end of 1972-73 is Rs. 802.44 lakhs forming 80.24% of the outlay. This leaves a balance of Rs. 197.56 lakhs for the current year out of the ceiling of Rs. 1,000.00 lakhs fixed by Government of India.

5. We have spent about 80.24% of the allocations. Normally an allocation of Rs. 10.00 crores for a four year period would mean anticipated expenditure of only Rs. 7.5 crores at the rate of Rs. 2.5 crores per annum

whereas we have spent Rs. 8.02 crores by the end of 1972-73. The expenditure in 1971-72 was Rs. 3.51 crores. In a recent review brought out by the Government of India on this programme the State ranks fourth in the matter of implementation of the programme. Had it not been for the strike and the disturbed conditions the State have would ranked first.

6. On account of the implementation of this employment orientated programme till the end of 1972-73, 163 lakh mandays of employment has been created with an expenditure of Rs. 8.02 crores, about 60% of the expenditure being on wages. In the last 3 years 2,042 Minor Irrigation Works are taken up out of which 1,683 have been completed.

7. Very recently the Government of India have indicated that due to financial stringency they will not be in a position to fulfil their earlier commitment of Rs. 2.00 crores per each of the selected districts. Indicating that they are undertaking an exercise for determining the expenditure limits for the current year they wanted that the implementation of the Soil Conservation, Afforestation and Roads Programme to be slowed down concentrating expenditure on the on-going minor irrigation schemes. The Master Plan was prepared and commitments were entered into on the basis that Rs. 2.00 crores would be available for each district. It has been estimated that in order to meet the spill-over commitment on works on hand alone, Rs. 228.00 lakhs will be required in 1973-74. Even this will mean that works in the Master Plan that have not yet been taken up will not now be taken up. This amount will be required over and above the amount that has to be reimbursed by Government of India in respect of previous years. The State Government are taking up this issue with the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India.

8. As far back as 1966 the State Government had taken up identifications of the Drought affected areas in the State on the basis of occurrence of drought, rainfall statistics, number of times land revenue remission was granted etc. On the basis of these criteria among other districts all the 7 taluks in Nalgonda District and 7 out of 9 taluks in Ongole District have been classified as chronically drought affected areas. The State Government had therefore been pressing for the inclusion of these districts in the programme. These districts also happen to be contiguous to the districts selected under Drought Prone Areas Programme. However the Government of India had, late in 1972, agreed to the inclusion of Deverkonda Taluk in Nalgonda District and Kanigiri Taluk in Ongole District in the programme and allocated Rs. 32.50 lakhs for Deverkonda and Rs. 31.50 lakhs for Kanigiri Taluks additionally. Considering the contiguity of these two districts to the Drought Prone Areas Programme Districts and the fact that these districts are chronically drought affected, the Government are reiterating that these two districts should be included in the programme now at least for the Vth Plan.

The reports for the first quarter of 1973-74 are not yet available but during the months of April and May an amount of Rs. 5.98 lakhs had been spent in the Districts of Kurnool, Mahboobnagar, Anantapur and Chittoor on the basis of incomplete reports.

(H) A Note on the Progress of implementation of centrally sponsored schemes of S.F.D.As. M.F.A.L.D.As. in Andhra Pradesh State.

The Government of India have allotted 3 projects under S.F.D.A and 2 projects under M.F.A.L.D.A. The State Government selected the Districts

of Srikakulam, Nalgonda and Cuddapah for implementation of S.F.D.A. projects and Nalgonda and Visakhapatnam for implementation of M.F.A.L. projects. Excepting S.F.D.A. Cuddapah where the area of operation in the entire district, other Agencies cater to the needs of chosen parts of the district. These Agencies began identifying eligible participants, investigating and identifying their problems and formulating suitable programmes towards the end of 1970-71. Hence it should be said that only spade work could be done in the financial year 1970-71 and in the beginning of 1971-72. In view of this preoccupation with the formulation of suitable schemes which required close co-ordination with the development departments in the district and the institutional financing agencies, the progress of implementation of the scheme has been rather slow in the year 1972-73. The Agencies have prepared master plans covering various fields of activity like production credit, investment credit, subsidiary occupation like dairying, poultry keeping, Sheep rearing, Fisheries etc., rural artisans schemes programmes of provision of infrastructure facilities for marketing, processing and storage etc. The M.F.A.L.D.A. have in addition drawn up a programme of rural works.

A statement indicating the dates of registration of the Agencies, the number of beneficiaries to be covered, the number of beneficiaries identified, the number of beneficiaries enrolled as members of Co-operatives, the outlay of the credit programmes, the estimated expenditure to be incurred by the Agencies, the funds released by the Government of India and the expenditure incurred by the Agencies as on 31-3-1973, the number of beneficiaries actually sanctioned loans scheme-wise and the actual amount of loans ensured through financial institutions, is appended.

The success of the small farmers development Agency and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agency Schemes however depends upon the strength of the financial institutions and their ability and willingness to finance the programmes of the Agencies, inasmuch as these Agencies function as catalysts only in the flow of credit from the financial institutions to the identified beneficiaries. Where the Co-operative institutions in the programme districts are weak, they were unable to meet the demands of the Agencies to the desired level. The Commercial Banks having entered to field of agriculture finance have to gear up their machinery to meet the challenge thrown by these Agencies. Some of the Problems involved are too large for the Agencies alone to tackle and hence the initial progress was slow. But it is expected that the tempo will increase now.

APPENDIX

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Particulars</i>	<i>S.F.D.A. Nalgonda</i>	<i>S.F.D.A. Cuddapah</i>	<i>S.F.D.A. Srikakulam</i>	<i>M.F.A.L.D.A. Nalgonda</i>	<i>M.F.A.L.D.A., Visakhapatnam</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Date of Registration.	20-11-1970	11-2-1971	30-12-1970	20-11-1970	1-2-1971
2.	Area covered ..	Ramannapet, Entire Nalgonda & Suryapet taluks of Nalgonda District	Entire District	Cheepurupalli, Bobboli, Parvathipuram, Srikakulam taluks of Srikakulam District	Bhongir T.K. Ramannapet taluk & parts of Nalgonda T.K. of Nalgonda District	Visakhapatnam, Anakapalli, Bheemunipatnam taluks of Visakhapatnam District.
3.	Total Credit Programme.	Rs. 681.50 lakhs.	Rs. 481.87 lakhs.	Rs. 576.93 lakhs.	Rs. 253.85 lakhs.	Rs. 275.71 lakhs.
4.	Outlay for Agency.	Rs. 110.00 lakhs.	Rs. 147.00 lakhs.	Rs. 132.93 lakhs.	Rs. 96.88 lakhs.	Rs. 99.75 lakhs.
5.	No. of beneficiaries proposed.	50,000	50,000	50,000	20,000	21,500
6.	<i>Release of funds :</i>					
	1970-71 ..	Rs. 7 lakhs	Rs. 5 lakhs.	Rs. 5 lakhs	Rs. 3 lakhs	Rs. 5 lakhs
	1971-72 ..	Rs. 14 lakhs	Rs. 17.5 ,,	Rs. 13 ,,	Rs. 8.70 ,,	Rs. 4 ,,
	1972-73 ..	Rs. 9 ,,	Rs. 10.0 ,,	Rs. 10 ,,	Rs. 14.0 ,,	Rs. 20 ,,
7.	Beneficiaries identified.	24,422	70,501 (including M.F.)	29,400	25,466	16,563
8.	Number enrolled as members of Co-operation.	13,477	9,908	5,181	12,929	3,606
9.	No. of loan applications sanctioned.	12,309	6,427	13,010	12,788	5,792
	(a) for land development.		1 (2,670 acres)	77	--	--
	(b) for plough bullocks.		2 318	204	--	--
	(c) for dug-wells		225 425	258	12	--
	(d) filter points ..		.. 6	--	--	--
	(e) for deeping wells		575 --	--	83	--
	(f) for milch cattle		16 131	627	192	787
	(g) for poultry ..		.. ..	..	3	29
	(h) for sheep rearing		3 267	..	8	18
	(i) for crop loans :		11,177 --	9,565	12,074	718

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. High yielding	..	..	..	..	..	255
2. Hybrid	..	..	..	..	..	798
3. Sugar cane	..	..	..	..	..	..
(j) for bore well	..	..	..	..	..	..
(k) for Ele. Motors	320	140	12	81	..	..
(l) for Oil engines	..	111	250	..	..	..
Demonstration plots Piggery	..	..	6	..	..	..
(m) Power sprayers	..	35	..	..	..	..
(n) hand operated sprayers	243 (Villages)	2	..	87 (Villages)	..	..
(o) for vegetable cultivation.	..	..	2,043	5	2,237	..
(p) Pine apple cultivation.	..	..	..	..	..	100
(q) for fisheries	..	..	1,226	..	..	139
(r) Connybutt wells, pumpsets.	..	176	130	175	..	..
(s) Rural artisans	..	14	..	..	..	103
(t) Agricultural implements.	..	250	1,929	..	..	..
(u) lift Irrigation	..	..	107	..	..	..
10. Loans sanctioned as on 31-3-73 (Rs. in lakhs)	S.T. 46.03 M.T. 3.49 L.T. 12.90	S.T. 52.78 M.T. 8.46 L.T. 30.49	S.T. 22.46 M.T. 7.47 L.T. 4.55	S.T. 16.85 M.T. 3.67 L.T. 3.48	S.T. 21.10 M.T. 14.64 L.T. 6.99	..
11. Loans sanctioned from 1-4-73 up-to-date (Rs. in lakhs)	S.T. 0.24 M.T. 1.46 L.T. 8.37 (Up to May, 1973)	S.T. 4.05 M.T. 0.13 L.T. .. (Up to June, 1973)	S.T. .. M.T. .. L.T. ..	S.T. 1.05 M.T. 0.47 L.T. 0.18 (Up to May, 1973)	S.T. 1.05 M.T. 4.57 L.T. 1.04 (Up to May, 1973)	..
12. Expenditure to the Agency from inception till 31-3-1973. (Rs. in lakhs)	19.12	30.87	24.47	16.09	22.89	..
13. Expenditure from 1-4-73 up-to-date (Rs. in lakhs)	0.13 (Up to May, 1973)	8.88 (Up to June, 1973)	..	0.12 (Up to May, 1973)	0.43 (Up to May, 1973)	..

(I) Special Employment Programmes of the Government of Andhra Pradesh

The Government of India allocated central assistance of Rs. 2.13 crores to the Government of Andhra Pradesh to undertake Special Employment Programmes in the year 1972-73, for the benefit of rural and urban job seekers both educated and uneducated. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have formulated Special Employment Programmes for the year 1972-73 with the approval of the Planning Commission with a Government outlay of Rs. 2.13 crores and anticipated institutional finance of Rs. 35.55 lakhs to increase employment and income opportunities for the educated and uneducated in the Rural and Urban areas with Special emphasis on provision of employment opportunities to the weaker sections. In formulating the schemes the Government have viewed the problem of employment as one requiring not only the creation of more jobs but also one of providing and improving the skills in specific occupations of both educated and uneducated employed persons and also of increasing the occupational mobility, particularly of those belonging to weaker sections.

The programme as sanctioned by the Government come under the following broad categories *viz.*,

- (1) Rural Engineering and Planning Survey Schemes ;
- (2) Integrated Rural Development Schemes ;
- (3) Economic Support Programmes ; and
- (4) Margin Money Schemes.

The details of the scheme-wise outlays are given in the Annexure.

Progress of Implementation of the Schemes during 1972-73

The Government of India while communicating their approval for implementation of the schemes had released Rs. 53.25 lakhs, being first instalment of the outlay in August, 1972 and again an amount of Rs. 85.00 lakhs on 26-3-1973 bringing the total released to Rs. 191.50 lakhs. Moreover due to the disturbed conditions and the 108 day old strike the funds available could only be released to the Collectors who had already identified the beneficiaries. The Total releases were, therefore, limited to 144.33 lakhs during 1972-73.

Thus there was a savings of Rs. 47.17 lakhs from the total amount of Rs. 191.50 lakhs released by the Government of India for the year 1972-73 for implementation of Special Employment Programmes. The Government of India have been requested to permit the State Government to revalidate the unspent balance amount of Rs. 47.17 lakhs from the last year's release and to permit the State Government to utilise the same for implementation of the Schemes during 1973-74. In addition to this, the Government of India have conveyed their approval to finance the Special Employment Programmes with the same outlay of Rs. 213 lakhs during the current

year. Keeping this in view it is proposed to implement the schemes under Special Employment Programmes during this year with the following outlays:

<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>Amount provided for the year 1973-74</i>
<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>	
1. (a) Rural Engineering and Planning Survey	61.70
(b) Investigation Division in MFAL and SFDA Projects ..	5.20
(c) Investigation Divisions in Girijan Development Agencies	5.70
(d) Scheme for setting up an agency at village level in Scheduled areas	1.00
(e) Scheme for strengthening of Agricultural Credit Services to Scheduled Tribes	1.40
2. Integrated Rural Development Programme :	
(a) Scheme for Land Colonisation and Collective farming Societies	31.72
(b) Composite Scheme for Land and Water Resources Development	124.00
3. Economic Support Programmes:	
Dairy Scheme	20.00
4. Margin Money Schemes :	
(a) Assistance to Cycle Rickshaw Pullers Co-operatives ..	3.30
(b) Loans to Auto-rickshaw Drivers Co-operatives ..	1.50
(c) Loans to other Transport Co-operatives	2.20
5. Share Capital contribution to Toddy Tappers Co-operatives	2.45
Total	260.17

ANNEXURE

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Physical Targets	Financial outlay (Rs. in lakhs)				Number to be employed		Mandays in lakhs
			Govt.	Bank	Members	Total	Fami- lies	Persons	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Rural Engineering & Planning Survey.	Collection of natural resources and social services data	.. 47.00	Nil	Nil	47.00	Nil	1,120	4.16
2.	Integrated Rural Development Schemes :								
(a)	Composite Scheme for Land & Water Resources Development.	Sinking of 2,500 wells and land development building and irrigation of 12000 acres of land,	.. 84.00	Nil	Nil	84.00	3,000	42	28.26
(b)	Land colonisation and Collective farming societies	Establishment of 18 collective farming societies and 5,400 acres of land development	.. 45.00	Nil	Nil	45.00	2,000	54	13.40
3.	Economic Support Programme :								
(a)	Dairy Scheme	Dairying for 680 families by supply of 1,360 buffaloes	24.00	Nil	Nil	24.00	680	Nil	3.50
(b)	Milk Transport	Supply of bicycles and cans	.. 1.60	Nil	Nil	1.60	Nil	400	0.92
(c)	Bone Crushing units	For employing 400 persons in milk Transport	.. 3.00	Nil	Nil	3.00	Nil	160	0.12
(d)	Supply of sprayers and dusters.	Organising of 100 persons for customs service of plant protection	1.40	Nil	Nil	1.40	Nil	100	0.12
4.	Margin Money Schemes :								
(a)	Auto-Rickshaw Drivers.	Supply of 150 Auto-rickshaws	.. 1.50	12.75	0.75	15.00	Nil	150	0.95
(b)	Other transport Co-operatives.	Supply of 25 lorries and 25 Tempos	2.20	16.50	3.30	22.00	Nil	75	0.47
(c)	Cycle-rickshaw pullers Co-operatives.	Supply of 1200 cycle-rickshaws	.. 2.10	6.30	Nil	8.40	Nil	1,200	4.20
(d)	Techno Co-operatives.	Organising one unit	1.20	Nil	Nil	1.20	Nil	16	0.05
Total			.. 213.00	35.55	4.05	252.60	*5,680	3,317	56.54

*If family reckoned as two persons total number of persons to be employed will be 14,677.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

MINOR PORTS :

This Government accepted the recommendations contained in the Gole Committee Report on 30-3-1973. A full Engineering Division was sanctioned on 14-3-1973 for investigation and for preparation of estimates in advance.

The Government of India, have since agreed to locate one of the Five Public Sector Ports based Fertiliser Plants to be set up with Japanese collaboration at Kakinada. The development of the Port had therefore assumed added importance.

The Fertiliser Plant will require import of rock-phosphate, oil and sulphur to the tune of about 1.5 million tonnes annually. To meet this requirement, in addition to the normal growth of trade from this port, it is proposed to increase the handling capacity to about 3 million tonnes per annum by 1977-78. Big carriers of the capacity of 50,000 tonnes would have to call at this port and therefore the minimum draught required would be about 40'. Capital dredging and maintenance dredging also will have to be undertaken.

A Committee under the Chairmanship of the Development Adviser (Ports), Ministry of Shipping and Transport, Government of India had the opportunity to discuss the matter with Adviser (S) on 24-4-1973 who suggested that Kakinada Port required to be developed suitably to facilitate the setting up of a Fertiliser Plant.

The above Committee under the Chairmanship of Adviser (Ports) visited selected Ports in Andhra Pradesh. Also a representative of Messrs Engineers India Limited, our consultants for Kakinada Port at our suggestion visited Kakinada Port along with the team. As a result of this visit, it has been decided to prepare a Detailed Project Report for the development of Kakinada Port to provide for 3 million tonnes cargo handling capacity by 1977-78.

Work has already commenced at Kakinada Port for excavation of bore holes, to study the soil conditions etc.

The Government of India have been addressed to make available the services of Dredger No. III which is now working at Visakhapatnam, to Kakinada Port by May 1974. This has also been intimated to the Chairman, Port Trust, Visakhapatnam.

ROADS :

The length of Roads under the control of the Chief Engineer (R&B) as on 31-3-1972 is 13,021 miles (this does not include National Highways). There has not been much addition to the length of Roads during 1972-73 as the works taken up by this Department were mostly improvements to the existing Roads. These improvements of original nature are done under different schemes viz., State Plan, Construction of Roads in Sugar Cane Areas, Railways Safety Works Programme, Infrastructure facilities to Market Roads in Nagarjunasagar Project Ayacut Area and Drought prone

Areas Programme, etc. The expenditure incurred during the period of President's Rule under several schemes is as follows :-

<i>Name of Scheme</i>	<i>Exp. from 1/73 to 5/73. Rs. in lakhs.</i>
1. State Roads Plan Schemes	139.24
2. Construction of Roads in Sugar Cane Areas ..	6.65
3. Railway Safety Works	13.56
4. Drought Prone Areas Programme	13.09
5. Infrastructure complex of Markets and Roads in N. S. P. Ayacut Area	1.62
Total ..	174.16

During President's Rule the execution of works is being speeded up. Under the State Plan one of the Major works is Road-cum-Rail Bridge across the River Godavari at Rajahmundry. The approaches are being executed by the R & B Department while the road decking is being executed by South Central Railway authorities. The total cost of approaches is Rs. 176.00 lakhs and the State's share in the Road decking is Rs. 346.15 lakhs. Thus the total amount to be borne by the State Government is Rs. 522.15 lakhs. The total expenditure incurred upto 31-3-73 is Rs. 319.80 lakhs.

Apart from the above, Major improvements in several other Roads are in progress viz., (1) Garbam-Garividi Road (2) Srikakulam-Palakonda Road (3) Anakapalli-Chittivalasa Road (4) Bobbili-lanka-Kothapeta Road (5) Ambajipeta-Gantikothapeta Road (6) Pamarru-Palakollu Road (7) Koderu-Nallajerla Road (8) Kondramutla to Bandlamottu Road (9) Guntur-Narasaraopet Road (10) Guntur Gurjala-Macherla Road (11) Narasaraopet-Nakkerkal-Karampudi Road (12) Ongole-Chinaganjam Road (13) Puthalapet-Naidupet Road (14) Cuddapah-Kodur Renigunta Road (15) Chittoor-Kurnool Road (16) Damajipalli-Nanayanpalli Road (17) Nellore-Bellary Bombay Road (18) Narasampet-Mallampalli Road (19) Peddooru-Miryalaguda Road (20) Nakrekal-Vazirabad Road (21) Sangareddy-Too pran Road etc. Further, construction of Major Bridges (1) Across River Vagavathi on Bobbili-Rajeru Road (2) Causeway across river Sarada on Gajuvaka Panchadarla Yellamanchilli Road (3) Weak bridges on Pamarru Palakole-Road (4) Bridge at M. 148/5 across Musi River on Ongole-Nandyal Road (5) Bridge across River Sabari on Maredumalli-Chintur Road (6) Causeway across Taliperu on Bhadrachalam-Chandruputla Road etc., are in progress.

Recently during President's Rule construction of a bridge across River on the road from Kodumurthi Veldurthi via Laddagiri which was sanctioned under the Plan with an estimated cost of Rs. 12.53 lakhs has been completed.

Under Drought Relief Programme, the beach road from Visakhapatnam to Bheemunipatnam (cost Rs. 31.54 lakhs) was completed and thrown open for traffic on 30-5-73. Now the Road is also being black topped.

Under the Scheme "Construction of Roads in Sugar Cane Areas" Major improvements to the Roads (1) Samalkota-Prathipadu Road, (2) Vallur-Vuyyur Road are in progress. The tenders have recently been approved for the work of cement concreting Dammenulankala-Koderu Road between Tanuku and Undrajavaram. This work will be taken up shortly.

Under the Railway safety works programme construction of over/under Bridges at Samalkota, Tadepalligudem, Chittoor and Kuppam are making good progress. The Government have approved the tenders for construction of approaches to the proposed over bridge at Adoni. The Government have also accorded very recently administrative sanction for the construction of over/under bridges at Hasanparthy, Jangaon and Kazipet. Tenders have been invited and works will be started shortly.

"DROUGHT PRONE AREAS PROGRAMME" :

Under this Scheme 37 works were in progress as on 1-1-1973. Out of them 16 works have been physically completed so far, and most of the remaining works are nearing completion. An expenditure of Rs. 13.09 lakhs has been incurred from 1-1-73 to 31-5-73 creating labour employment equivalent to 2,88,002 mandays.

INFRASTRUCTURE MARKET ROADS IN THE AYACUT AREA OF NAGARJUNASAGAR PROJECT :

Under this scheme all the 5 Spill over works of last year are being continued during this year. The expenditure during the period from 1-1-1973 to 31-5-1973 is Rs. 1.62 lakhs.

WORKS IN THE CENTRAL SECTOR :

Statement showing the work turned out, and achievements made in respect of works financed by the Union Government (namely National Highways, C.R.F. and E. & I Schemes)

Period from 18-1-1973 to 30-6-1973

(a) Number of estimates prepared and sent to the Government of India for technical approval and financial sanction.	}	33 Nos. Rs. 82.65 lakhs.		
(b) Number of estimates sanctioned by the Government of India at their cost.				
(c) Cost of tenders settled at various levels		65 Nos. Rs. 846.03 lakhs.		
(d) Cost of works completed		9 Nos. Rs. 31.33 lakhs.		
(e) Cost of National Highways works put on ground.		60 Nos. Rs. 696.83 lakhs.		
(f) Expenditure incurred on Central Works (from 1-1-1973 to 31-5-1973)	}	Maintenance Original work.		
1. N.H. Works			Rs. 36.78	Rs. 327.72 lakhs.
2. C.R.F. Works			..	Rs. 17.91 lakhs.
3. E & I Works			..	Rs. 6.90 lakhs.

POWER :

Andhra Pradesh has been facing power shortage almost since its inception in 1956 except for a short period from 1967 to 1969 when 240 MW at Kothagudem and 120 MW at Upper Sileru were added. The position became critical since March 1972 due to drought conditions in the State and the load growth outstripping the available generation necessitating introduction of power cuts on all types of consumption. Although the present installed capacity is of the order of 668 MW, the failure of monsoon and the consequent reduction in hydro generation brought down the system capacity to 400 MW as against the unrestricted demand of 700 MW, thus leaving a wide gap of 40% in generation. On the energy side, the availability was only about 8 million units as against the requirement of 12 million units resulting in an energy shortage of 30%.

To meet the power shortages in demand and energy, relief in the past was being obtained from the neighbouring States of Tamilnadu, Mysore and Kerala intermittently in addition to imposing power cuts ranging from 7½% to 40% on all categories of loads from March 1972 excepting essential services like Railways, Hospitals, Defence establishments, etc. The cuts were relaxed to some extent during June 1972 and were reimposed in August 1972. Since then they continued with varying degrees as the monsoon did not break as expected in July 1972 leading ultimately to severe cuts ranging from 10% to 40% in December 1972. This became unavoidable because the neighbouring States which were giving relief previously were themselves facing critical power position owing to the unprecedented drought conditions which prevailed in the country last year.

Added to this, the severe politically disturbed conditions for 5 months from October 1972 in the State made the position still worse as the agitation not only completely disrupted the coal and oil movements to the various generating stations but the workers and other employees of the Board were on strike for various periods which only helped to bring down the level of generation further. It was at this juncture that the President's Rule was imposed in Andhra Pradesh with effect from 19th January 1973.

The generation which was about 400 MW and 8 M.U. load at this time further deteriorated and touched the lowest level of about 200 MW and 4 M.U. on 5-2-1973 when 2 of the 4 units at Kothagudem Power Station had to be shut down due to cable damage and the 62.5 MW unit at Ramagundam 'B' Station taken out of service from 1-2-1973 owing to damage to the F.D. Fan Motor. Added to this, the Telangana employees and workers went on strike on 5-2-1973 and 6-2-1973 forcing the two major thermal stations which were bearing the brunt of generation to be shut down totally. This situation continued for about a week during which period the hydro stations in the State had to be worked to full capacity depleting the already precarious water levels in the hydro reservoirs. In addition, relief was obtained from Mysore after much persuasion to meet the situation, and the energy so imported is being returned to Mysore at convenient hours without causing much hardship to the consumers. Despite the above difficulties, strenuous efforts were made day and night to repair the damages to the units at Kothagudem and Ramagundam and the units were successfully put back into service by the middle of February 1973 in record time. Thus the generation which was 200 MW and 4 M.U. on 5-2-1973 was increased to 300 MW and 6 MU by 15-2-1973.

While the position continued to be serious, the 62.5 MW Ramagundam 'B' Station had to be again shut down on 10-3-1973, due to failure of super heater tubes. The repairs work was taken up on war footing by working

round the clock and completed in a record time of 15 days as against 2½ months taken on a previous occasion for similar repair. Since then the unit is giving constantly 40 MW and 9.5 lakh units energy a day. The reduced generation of 40 MW as against the rated capacity of 62.5 MW was due to non-availability of imported spares for the coal mills which could not be procured indigenously.

The several peculiar and highly technical repairs which normally would have necessitated the supervision of experts of manufacturers have been successfully tackled by our own engineers with the available resources.

All the mechanical and other troubles at the various thermal generating stations were in no small measures due to the over working of the machines in order to meet the power requirements of the State when the hydel generation had come down drastically due to failure of monsoons and severe drought.

The maximum demand and energy touched at fortnightly intervals and how they improved since the imposition of President's Rule are indicated in the following table :

			<i>Demand in M.W.</i>	<i>Energy in lakh Units</i>
10-1-1973	..	..	422	81.497
31-1-1973	..	..	426	70.17
5-2-1973	..	..	204	40.3
15-2-1973	..	..	309	60.8
28-2-1973	..	..	341	67.97
15-3-1973	..	..	346	73.67
31-3-1973	..	..	419.5	80.24
15-4-1973	..	..	405	82.17
30-4-1973	..	..	388.4	79.8
15-5-1973	..	..	422	82.2
31-5-1973	..	..	357	77.643
15-6-1973	..	..	421.5	83.14
30-6-1973	..	..	392.5	81.786
3-7-1973	..	..	447	85.17

In addition to attending to the emergent repairs of the plant and machinery and maintaining the level of generation as explained above, the following important works were attended to since the imposition of President's Rule.

(i) Only one out of the four units at Kothagudem Power Station was overhauled prior to 19-1-1973. Overhaul of one more unit was completed in February, 73. Due to the necessity of continuous generation at the power station, overhaul of the remaining 2 units was postponed and only urgent repairs were attended to but the units have been kept working at the optimum level.

(ii) Retubing of the H.P. heaters of all the units at Kothagudem Power Station was completed by 1-7-1973 and the output of each unit has as a result been increased from 55 MW to 60 MW.

(iii) The Ingra Boiler of the Ramagundam 'A' Station was shut down from 12-1-1973 due to failure of super heater tubes on account of accumulation of scale deposits. As the power position demanded putting this unit into service immediately, emergent repairs were undertaken and the boiler was taken into service on 26-5-1973 and it has been giving satisfactory service since.

(iv) Efforts were made to procure spares for the coal mills of the 62.5 MW Ramagundam 'B' Station indigenously. So far only one mill could be fitted with 3 indigenous rolls and their performance has been satisfactory. Orders for another 24 sets have been placed. Simultaneously, using the good offices of the Adviser to Governor, foreign exchange for 36 Nos. imported rolls was quickly procured and orders for them placed.

(v) Overhaul of one of the boilers at Nellore Thermal Station which was over due was taken up and completed in April, 73.

(vi) The Tungabhadra Hydro Stations which were closed down for want of adequate water in the reservoir on 10-5-1973 were put back in service from 11-6-1973. 2 major works costing Rs. 8 lakhs viz., repairs to the penstock gates at the Dam Power House and painting of the Low pressure Pipe Line at Hampi were taken up during this period and the work is in progress.

(vii) 33 T.M.C. of water was impounded below the Minimum Draw Down Level of the Balimela Reservoir by the Orissa authorities during the last rainy season so as to start their power station from 1-4-1973. As there was delay in commissioning the units at Balimela Power House, the Orissa authorities were persuaded to release water from the impounded storage for generation at Upper Sileru. At present Upper Sileru Power House is getting about 2,000 cusecs from Balimela reservoir and generating one million units per day. The generation at Upper Sileru from January 1973 to June 1973 was 150 MU as compared to 137 MU during the corresponding period of last year.

(viii) Negotiations are being undertaken with Maharashtra, Mysore, Kerala and Tamilnadu for power assistance. Tamilnadu is giving off-peak power of about 2 lakhs units per day during night subject to the condition that it should be returned to Tamilnadu later.

(ix) The following committees have been constituted :

(a) Committee for implementation of power cuts under Secretary, PWD to review the power cuts, and to make suitable recommendations with reference to the power position. The Committee has met 7 times so far.

(b) Standing Committee on Power Projects under Adviser (S) to watch and assess the power position and to review the progress made on power projects. The Committee has met 3 times so far. The Railways and Singareni Collieries are associated with this Committee and the supply of coal to thermal stations in the State especially to Kothagudem Thermal Station has improved after the constitution of this Committee.

Despite various difficulties faced by way of major repairs to plant and machinery and the disturbed conditions in the State for well over 4 months, the thermal stations in the State have given very good performance during

the year 1972-73 as indicated below :

Name of the Station	Instal- led capa- city. (MW)	Units generated per KW installed			Annual availability factor		
		70-71	71-72	72-73	70-71	71-72	72-73
Kothagudem	.. 240	4855	5880	6220	80%	86.6%	84.8%
Nellore	.. 30	3713	6920	7763	60%	96.0%	96.0%
Ramagundam-A	.. 37.5	4216	4437	3013	..	..	..
Ramagundam-B.	.. 62.5	..	..	2702	..	..	50.0%

Nellore Thermal Station has topped the list of the thermal stations in the country in regard to units generated per KW installed during 1972-73 and Kothagudem comes next. The above figures are not only above the national average which is about 4000 units per KW installed but compare favourably well with the figures of advanced countries like U.S.A. and Japan where the average is 4700 units and 5600 units respectively.

On the whole the efforts made by the Board and Government during 1972-73 in achieving optimum generation within the limitations of failure of the monsoon, unforeseen and the emergent repairs to plant and machinery and severely disturbed conditions in the State for 4 months can be considered creditable as can be seen from the internal generation figures given below :-

Year	Generation M. KWH
1970-71	.. 2975.1
1971-72	.. 3034.6
1972-73	.. 3055.8

In order to augment generation, it is necessary to take long term steps and ensure that the generation schemes on hand are completed early. Towards this end, the following steps have been taken :

(i) to expedite works on Lower Sileru, a sum of Rs. 2 crores was additionally allotted from drought relief funds and utilised fully during 1972-73. For 1973-74, as the budget provision of Rs. 8 crores for this project was considered inadequate. The Government of India was approached to provide an additional sum of Rs. 8 crores to step up the progress of works and to commission the first set by middle of 1974. This has been accepted as principle by the Planning Commission and we are going ahead on that basis.

(ii) works on Kothagudem III Stage have been taken up for execution at a faster rate on highest priority. The Reserve Bank and the Government of India were approached for additional financial assistance on this project by way of floating open market loan specifically for hastening the execution of works on Kothagudem Thermal Power Station III Stage. With their approval the Board floated an additional open market loan of Rs. 2 crores in February 1973 and additional funds so mobilised were utilised to

hasten the works on Kothagudem Thermal Power Station III Stage. It is expected that the first set of this project will be commissioned in the third quarter of 1973 and the second set about 6 months later. The commissioning of these two sets will add 220 MW peaking capability to the system and about 3 to 3.5 million KWH daily generation which may help to tide over the present shortage.

(iii) Srisailem Project was taken up during the III Plan. But the progress so far has been slow due to paucity of funds. It is now proposed to allot more funds to this project so that the first set of 110 MW can be commissioned by mid. 1977. A sum of Rs. 75 crores will be required for this Project during the Fifth Plan which will give a benefit of 440 MW (4 sets of 110 MW capacity each).

(iv) It is proposed to take up Vijayawada Thermal Scheme, the Kothagudem Thermal Scheme IV Stage, the Nagarjunasagar Pumped Storage Hydro-Electric Scheme and Upper Sileru Hydro-Electric Scheme extensions during the Fifth Plan so as to make available adequate generating capacity to meet the anticipated load demand of 1640 MW by 1978-79. Most of these schemes are at present under consideration with the Government of India.

II Crop Irrigation and Lift Irrigation Schemes under Nagarjunasagar Project

For the benefit of the ryots in the villages the lands which are not commandable under flow irrigation of Nagarjunasagar Left Canal due to their high level, the Government accorded sanction for 17 lift irrigation schemes. The Schemes envisage irrigation benefits to an extent of 29,210 acres (wet).

The schemes are being executed as a joint venture by the Government and the beneficiaries under the schemes formed into Co-operative Societies. The Departmental Component of the Schemes is 33% of the cost of the scheme whilst the Societies' Component is 67% of the cost of the scheme. The Departmental component of the 17 schemes is Rs. 97.21 lakhs and the Societies' Component is Rs. 305.07 lakhs.

The expenditure on the Departmental Component of the Schemes (Rs. 97.21 lakhs) is met from out of the funds provided by the Government of India under Emergency Agricultural Production Programme for special minor irrigation schemes in the State. As against this amount, the amount so far released is Rs. 67.925 lakhs and the entire amount has been spent. Further release of funds by the Government of India is awaited. A major portion of the execution of the schemes has already been completed.

Under the Nagarjunasagar Project water was supplied for second crop under the two canals for an extent of 4.65 lakhs acres (Right Canal 2.25 lakh acres + 2.40 lakh acres Left Canal).

DRAINAGE SCHEMES:

For the purpose of incurring expenditure connected with the execution of the drainage schemes taken up in the Krishna and Godavari Delta Areas, the State Government enacted a legislation called "The Andhra Pradesh (Krishna and Godavari Delta Area) Drainage Cess Act, 1968". The Act contemplates the establishment of a Drainage Board for the purpose of planning, execution and review of progress of works etc. The Board meets periodically for this purpose. The Drainage Board at its 12th meeting held

on 25-7-1972 considered the programme of works for the year 1972-73 and approved the works to be taken up for the year ending 31-3-1973 costing Rs. 450.00 lakhs and a total programme of works for the working season July 1972 to June 1973 at an estimated cost of Rs. 690.00 lakhs. This was based on the anticipated collections of drainage cess to the extent of Rs. 6.00 crores by March, 1973. However due to the disturbed conditions which then prevailed in the State there were no appreciable collections during the year 1972. The Drainage Board at its 13th Meeting held on 22-12-1972 reviewed the cess collections. As the drainage cess collections during the financial year up to 31-11-72 was only Rs. 145.46 lakhs, it was decided to slow down the works already taken on hand till the cess collections improved. The total amount spent to end of March, 1973 during the year 1972-73 was about Rs. 180.00 lakhs only.

Subsequently the 14th meeting of the Drainage Board was convened under the Chairmanship of Adviser (S) on 21-4-1973 wherein the progress of drainage cess collections and also the work programme was reviewed. In the said meeting the Collectors of the five delta districts reported that a total amount of Rs. 900.32 lakhs was collected from the inception till the date of the meeting, and promised to collect a further sum of Rs. 467.00 lakhs by the end of June 1973. Keeping in view the anticipated drainage cess collections and also taking into account an amount of Rs. 200.00 lakhs expected under drought relief, the Superintending Engineers of three Drainage Circles were asked to go ahead with the programme of works costing Rs. 200.00 lakhs by the end of June 1973.

The 15th meeting of the Drainage Board was held on 5-6-1973 under the Chairmanship of Adviser (S). The Board reviewed the progress of cess collections and also the progress of works. In the said meeting the Collectors reported that an amount of Rs. 276.00 lakhs was collected during the period from 21-4-1973 to 5-6-1973 as against the target of Rs. 467.00 lakhs fixed by the Board at its earlier meeting held on 21-4-1973, but they promised to collect a further amount of Rs. 155.00 lakhs by 15th July, 1973. As regards the works programme the Superintending Engineers indicated that as against the cost of works of Rs. 200.00 lakhs to be completed by the end of June, 1973 works to the extent of Rs. 165.00 lakhs could be completed by June, 1973 under drought relief programme. Taking into consideration the anticipated cess collections and also the amount so far collected and the funds provided under drought relief grants, the Chief Engineer (Major Irrigation and General) has proposed a programme costing Rs. 520.00 lakhs for the year 1973-74. This programme was also discussed at the last Board meeting and it was decided that the programme might be examined and approved. The value of work done from April to the end of June, 1973 is about Rs. 152.00 lakhs.

IRRIGATION:

During the President's Rule in this State considerable progress has been made in the execution of Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation Schemes by utilising funds made available from the normal plan and Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

For instance, the progress in respect of improvements to Nizamsagar Project in Nizamabad District has been accelerated by taking up measures explained below :

It is proposed to increase the capacity of the reservoir by making use of free board available between the F.T.L. and M.W.L. ($4\frac{1}{2}'$) in order to regain about 6 T.M.C. of the last storage. The draft scheme of improvements

is estimated to cost Rs. 492.00 lakhs. The improvements could not be carried out as proposed, as 3/5 of the first instalment of Advance Betterment Contribution was not paid by the beneficiaries within the time limit prescribed. After the introduction of President's Rule a review was made and the following works have been taken up on hand.

1. ADDITION OF 4½' TO THE SPILLWAY GATES:

It is proposed to raise the height of 16 gates on spillway No. 1 and 12 gates on spillway No. 2 by 4.5 ft. out of these 16 gates are scheduled to be completed this year. The work is being attended to by M/S Tungabhadra Steel Products Limited. So far, 8 gates were completely erected. Fabrication of 32 trusses required for 16 gates is completed. These are being shifted to site.

2. OBSTRUCTION REMOVAL IN FRONT OF WEIR NO. 2:

An estimate amounting to Rs. 7.84 lakhs for obstruction removal in bed has been sanctioned. This work is in progress and is likely to be completed shortly.

3. (a) REPAIRS TO SCOUR SLUICE GATES:

Complete repairs and re-erection of all the 9 scour sluice gates has been completed.

(b) EMERGENCY GATE EMBEDDED PARTS:

Complete fabrication and erection of the embedded parts up to R.L. + 1380.00 has been completed.

(c) APPROACH CHANNEL TO SCOUR SLUICES:

The excavation of approach channel for 600' length is taken up and is programmed to be completed before the arrival of inflows into the Reservoir.

A total of 60 tonnes of steel would be required for fabricating the 16 gates immediately and the remaining 12 gates to be completed by June 1974. The matter was moved with the Government of India and as a result of special efforts made, a quantity of 41.57 M. tonnes of 12 MM.Ms. plates was got allotted by the Iron & Steel Controller, on priority.

Drought Relief Programme

An amount of Rs. 8 crores was allotted during April and May 1973 for taking up various drought relief measures including the acceleration of progress in Major and Medium Irrigation Projects as mentioned below :

1. Nizamsagar Project.
2. Kaddam Reservoir Project.
3. Vamsadhara Project Stage-I.
4. Thandava Project.
5. Vottigedda Project.
6. Varaha Project.
7. Swarna Project.
8. Nallavagu Project.
9. Gajuladinne Project.

10. Bahuda Reservoir Scheme.
11. Guntur Channel Scheme.
12. Kanapur Canal Scheme.
13. Ookachettyvagu Project.

It is expected that the above amount would be spent in full. In selecting the works under Drought Relief Programme emphasis has been laid on taking up of irrigation works and other productive works, preference being given to the completion of spill over works so that the expenditure may result not only in the employment of drought effected population but also in the creation of durable assets.

Second Crop

In regard to second crop cultivation the results are as follows :-

1. KRISHNA DELTA SYSTEM:

Originally it was anticipated that there would be quantity of 40 T.M.C. of water available at Nagarjunasagar Dam to irrigate total extent of 2,00,000 acres under Krishna Delta. But due to the failure of the monsoon last year, a meagre quantity of 18 T.M.C. of water could only be realised at N.S. Dam.

In July 1972, orders were issued stipulating that N.S. Canals would be closed from 15th November to 1st December. The actual dates of closure, however, were 1-10-1972 for right canals and 24-11-72 for left canals. With a view to conserve supplies to the maximum extent and to obviate the difficulty in regard to the supply of water for second crop in Krishna Delta, the question of closure of N.S. Canals has been examined. The Government had economised on the supplies considerably for the 1st crop by 1st November, 1972 and the crops harvested by 15th November so that stoppage of water for Khariff crop by 15th November, 1973 may not pose a problem.

Thus, by adopting judicious water management, an extent of 1,40,000 acres was brought under cultivation during 2nd crop period under Krishna Delta.

2. K.C. CANAL AND T.B.P., L.L.C. AND R.D.S.

Under K.C. Canal, Tungabhadra Low Level Canal and Rajolibanda Diversion scheme an extent of 1,02,500 acres, 60,000 acres and 32,861 acres respectively was proposed to be brought under irrigation during the 2nd crop season. Crops were raised successfully even in a year of severe drought.

3. GODAVARI DELTA:

An area of 3,67,290 acres were thrown open for II crop cultivation in Godavari Delta for the Fasli 1382. Out of that an area of 56,101 was deleted due to drainage works proposed and against that an additional area of 56,077 acres was allowed. Thus the total area allowed this year was 3,67,266 acres, in addition to 'B' and 'C' schedule crops. In spite of very low inflows into the river, the second crop was harvested successfully by judicious releases of water from Balimela Project and Kinneresani Dam.

Emergency Agricultural Production Programme

In view of the drought situation prevailing in several States in the country during 1972-73 and with a view to increasing agricultural production on an emergency basis, the Government of India evolved a scheme of E.A.P.P. for taking up important irrigation schemes which would give quick results. The scheme was envisaged to be completed by the end of March, 1973. After detailed discussions with the Central Government officials from time to time various schemes totalling Rs. 986.69 lakhs were formulated under this programme. Under the above programme the following works have been taken up :-

I. ENERGISATION OF PUMP SETS :

The Government of India have approved an outlay of Rs. 700.00 lakhs for energisation of pump sets in the State. Under this scheme 20,050 pump-sets have been energised as against the target of 20,000 pumpsets. The entire amount was spent by 31-3-1973 and the programme completed as scheduled and the benefit contemplated of 30,000 acres realised.

II. T.B.P. H.L. C. STAGE-II :

For this scheme an outlay of Rs. 46.00 lakhs has been approved by the Government of India and the entire amount was spent by 31-3-1973. The work on the scheme has also been completed by 31-3-1973 as programmed. As against 4,000 acres originally estimated to be created under this scheme, a potential of 6,000 acres has been realised by 31-3-1973.

III. NAGARJUNASAGAR RIGHT CANAL :

Under Nagarjunasagar Right Canals the Government of India have approved an outlay of Rs. 16.00 lakhs and the entire amount has been released. The scheme has been completed by 31-3-1973 as programmed. The Amount has been spent in full and a potential of 8,000 acres created as programmed by 31-3-1973.

IV. NAGARJUNASAGAR LEFT CANAL :

Under this programme 17 lift irrigation schemes with a total estimated cost of Rs. 97.210 lakhs has been taken up. Upto 31-3-1973 work of a value of Rs. 53.925 lakhs has been completed on the schemes.

All the schemes are now in an advanced stage of progress. Due to the dislocation due to strike by the staff and the late closure of the canals, this work could not be completed by March as originally programmed. When the schemes are completed a potential of 30,000 acres will be created and this extra potential will give benefits by extra production of paddy to the tune of 30,000 tonnes.

V. GUNTUR CHANNEL SCHEME :

The outlay under E.A.P.P. for this work is Rs. 10.00 lakhs and the programme envisages creation of a potential of 17,000 acres by 31-3-1973. An expenditure of 2.50 lakhs was incurred on the scheme upto 31-3-1973 and a potential of 8,000 acres created. The scheme could not be completed due to the strike by Gazetted and Non-Gazetted Officers and in particular

due to the wide-spread law and order disturbances in the State. When this scheme is completed an additional potential of 9,000 acres will be created with increased food production of 9,000 tonnes.

VI. MINOR IRRIGATION :

Under this programme 25 schemes—19 new and 6 continuing—were taken up. The total approved outlay under E.A.P.P. comes to Rs. 106.73 lakhs including Rs. 90.76 lakhs under the new schemes and Rs. 15.97 lakhs under continuing schemes. Out of the approved outlay of Rs. 106.73 lakhs, work of the value of Rs. 21.25 lakhs has been completed upto 31-3-1973 leaving a balance of Rs. 85.48 lakhs.

The execution of these works has suffered very badly due to agitation and disturbed conditions in the State. In spite of this all the schemes are, now in an advanced stage of completion. When the schemes are completed, an additional potential of 34,000 acres can be created leading to additional food grain production of 34,000 tonnes and increased procurement of food grains.

Out of the agreed assistance of Rs. 986.69 lakhs, the Government of India have released so far only a sum of Rs. 840.00 lakhs. Though the schemes were expected to be completed by 31-3-1973, due to the disturbed conditions then prevailing in the State, certain schemes taken up under the above programme could not be completed. However, despite the wide-spread disturbances and strikes, it was possible to make good progress, and works to the extent of Rs. 840.00 lakhs were completed by the end of March, 1973. As the schemes were very useful the State authorities went ahead with them after informing the Government of India. The Government of India's sanction for the remaining amount is awaited.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Drought Relief

As a result of the failure of the South-West monsoon in 1972, with the State recording a deficit in rainfall of as much as 32 per cent during the period June to September, Andhra Pradesh entered upon its second successive year of widespread drought. There were some rains during the later months, but the pattern was uneven and many districts did not benefit. There was considerable disruption of Kharif cultivation. Many irrigation sources, particularly rain-fed tanks received negligible or inadequate supplies. Kharif sowings of wet crops in the State were 21 per cent below normal, while dry crops recorded a shortfall of 13 per cent in acreage. In the Rabi season also, since irrigation sources had received meagre supplies, there was a deficit in acreage of 23 per cent in respect of wet crops, while Rabi sowings of dry crops were 22 per cent below normal. The total production of foodgrains during the year 1972-1973 has registered a steep decline and is estimated at 23 per cent below normal. The wide spread drought resulted in considerable unemployment amongst agricultural labourers and marginal farmers. Since this was the second year of drought in succession, the water table in many parts of the State had gone down and wells had run dry. As a result, drinking water scarcity was felt in many rural and urban areas. There was also scarcity of fodder in several parts of the State outside the delta districts and the forest areas.

A careful assessment of the Drought situation was made in August, 1972. The Prime Minister visited the State in September, 1972 and announced generous assistance from the Centre to the State to help to tide over the situation. A ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 28 crores for Drought Relief operations up to the end of December, 1972 was approved by the Centre. A massive programme of Drought Relief operations was undertaken in all the districts of the State. In December, 1972—January, 1973 a reappraisal of the situation was undertaken which revealed that while the position was somewhat improved in some districts, there had been no improvement in others. Drought Relief operations were, therefore, continued beyond January, 1973, the measures being intensified in the areas which continued to be badly affected.

Broadly speaking, the Drought Relief Programme covered the following principal activities :

- (a) Undertaking of Drought Relief works on a massive scale to provide employment to unemployed agricultural labourers and marginal farmers ;
- (b) Sinking and deepening of drinking water wells and other measures for provision of drinking water in areas of scarcity ;
- (c) Grant of loans to small farmers for subsistence, for purchase of fodder and for deepening of irrigation wells ;
- (d) Implementation of schemes for supply of fodder to areas of scarcity at subsidised rates.

A large number of relief works were started all over the State for providing employment to agricultural labourers and marginal farmers. The

pre-dominant consideration in the selection of the works was their capacity to provide employment, but every effort was made to select as far as possible works which would constitute permanent assets. District Collectors were required to consult local non-official representatives before finalising the programme and to give preference to spill-over works. At the peak of the programme over 24,000 works were in progress providing employment to over 6 lakh persons.

A significant development which took place since March, 1973 following the receipt of a communication from the Union Planning Minister, was the reorientation of the Drought Relief programme so as to fit it into the normal development priorities of the State, thus facilitating maximum productive use of resources. As a result, since April, 1973 a larger segment of Drought Relief funds has been ear-marked for progressing major identified Plan Projects which have a capacity to provide large scale employment. Some of the Projects which have been benefited under the arrangement include, the Pochampad Project, Nagarjunasagar Project, Srisaïlam Project, the Lower Sileru Project and the Tungabhadra High Level Canal.

While the sinking and deepening of Drinking Water Wells through manual and traditional means continued to be part of the Drought Relief Programme, the experience of past years had shown that these efforts were subject to severe limitations in periods of acute Drought. The State Government had, therefore, decided to go in for a larger scale programme of sinking of bore wells. Towards this end the State Government approved the purchase of 22 rigs at a cost of Rs. 1.30 crores; these were in addition to the rigs allotments under the UNICEF Programme. These rigs arrived in instalments in the course of the year and they together with other rigs already available with the Government have been fully pressed into service to sink bore wells both in rural and urban areas. From January, 1973 onwards over 2,000 bore wells were sunk including over 700 in the Twin Cities. The rigs programme has met with considerable success and as a result a large number of rural and urban localities which would otherwise have suffered severely were provided with minimum supplies of water.

Apart from sinking of wells, District Collectors were specially authorised to dig pits in the natural beds of streams and ponds and also to undertake transportation of drinking water wherever required to tide over the summer season.

Distress taccavi loans were granted to marginal farmers for subsistence, for purchase of fodder and for deepening of irrigation wells. These loans are in addition to the normal sources of credit available to the Farmers. Over 3 lakh persons are estimated to have been benefited by this scheme since August 1972. The Government also sanctioned special schemes for the processing of forest grass into fodder and for its transportation and supply to needy farmers at subsidised rates. Over 19,000 tonnes of fodder have been supplied under this arrangement.

The total releases by the State Government for undertaking Drought Relief operations since January, 1973 up to the end of June, 1973 amounted to over Rs. 23 crores. The total expenditure incurred on Drought Relief operations in the State since April, 1972 up to the middle of June, 1973 has amounted to Rs. 49.35 crores. *These figures exclude the expenditure incurred on schemes for augmenting rabi production and on the special drought-prone areas and employment programmes.*

With the commencement of the current agricultural year (1973-74) rainfall in June, 1973 was uneven with a long dry spell during the middle of the month. The Government, therefore, sanctioned continuance of Drought Relief measures up to the end of July, 1973 and released a further amount of nearly Rs. 2 crores towards Drought Relief. There has been an improvement in the position in the first fortnight of July. The position, however, is being carefully watched so that appropriate measures are taken wherever needed.
