



GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

DRAFT
ANNUAL PLAN 1984-85

VOLUME-I
N O T E S

FINANCE & PLANNING (PLANNING WING) DEPARTMENT
HYDERABAD.
DECEMBER 1983.

ANDHRA PRADESH

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1984-85

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I N D E X

	<u>PAGES</u>
INTRODUCTION:	i - iv

VOLUME - 1 :: NOTES

I. <u>AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SERVICES</u>	
1. A.P. Agriculture University	1-6
2. Agro-Industries Development Corporation.	7-10
3. A.P.State Warehousing Corporation	11-13
4. Director of Horticulture	14-16
5. Crop Husbandry	17-47
6. Marketing	48-49
7. <u>Forests and Rural Development Department:</u>	
Integrated Rural Development Programme and Drought Prome Areas Programme	50-55
8. Cyclone Shelters	56
9. <u>Minor Irrigation:</u>	
a) Director,, Ground Water Department.	57
b) Chief Engineer (Minor Irrigation)	58
c) A.P.State Irrigation Development Corporation.	59
d) Chief Engineer (Panchayati Raj)	60
10. <u>Area Development</u>	
Command Area Development	61-65
11. <u>Animal Husbandry</u>	
a) Animal Husbandry	66-69
b) A.P.Meat & Poultry Development Corporation.	

(contd.,-)

12. <u>Dairy Development</u>	
A.P. Dairy Development Cooperative Federation Limited.	70-71
13. <u>Fisheries</u>	
a. Commissioner of Fisheries	..
b. Fisheries Development Corpn..	..
14. <u>Forests</u>	
a. Chief Conservator of Forests (including Forest Development Corporation)	..
b. Zoological Parks	
15. <u>Soil & Water Conservation</u>	
Director of Agriculture	72-73
16. Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions (Debentures - R.C.S)	74-77
17. <u>Community Development & Panchayats</u> (Panchayati Raj Department)	78-82
18. <u>Rural Works Programme</u>	83-84
National Rural Employment Programme	
II. <u>COOPERATION</u>	
Registrar of Cooperative Societies	85-124
III. (a) <u>MAJOR & MEDIUM IRRIGATION</u>	
1. Nagarjunasagar Project	125-134
2. Sriramsagar Project	135-136
3. Srisaigan Project (Right and Left Canals)	137-139
4. Other Major & Medium Irrigation Schemes.	140-156
(b) <u>POWER</u> :	
(1) A.P. State Electricity Board Works	157-165
(2) Srisaigan Hydro-Electric Project	166-170

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(contd.,)

IV.	<u>INDUSTRY AND MINERALS</u>	
1.	Large and Medium Industries	171-177
2.	Village and Small Industries	178-187
3.	Hand looms	188-203
4.	A.P. Mining Corporation	204-205
V.	<u>TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS</u>	
1.	Minor Ports	206-208
2.	Roads & Bridges	209-210
3.	Rural Roads	211-212
4.	Tourism	213-216
VI.	<u>SOCIAL & COMMUNITY SERVICES</u>	
1.	<u>General Education</u>	
a)	School Education	217
b)	University Education	218-222
c)	Youth Services	223
d)	Jawahar Bal Bhavan	
e)	A.P. Science Centre	224-225
f)	A.P. Text Book Press	
2.	<u>Art and Culture</u>	
a)	State Archives	226
b)	Public Libraries	227-229
c)	Archaeology and Museums	230-232
d)	Oriental Manuscript Library	233-235
e)	Sports	
f)	Cultural Affairs	236-240

3. <u>Technical Education</u>	
a) Director of Technical Education	241-254
b) Sanjay Automobile Academy	
4. <u>M e d i c a l</u>	
Modern Medicine	
Public Health	255-256
Minimum Needs Programme	
5. <u>Urban Water Supply & Sewerage</u>	
Chief Engineer (Public Health)	257-260
6. <u>Rural Water Supply and Sanitation</u>	261-264
7. <u>Housing</u>	
a) A.P. Police Housing Corporation	265
b) A.P. Housing Board	266
8. <u>Urban Development</u>	
a) Director of Municipal Administration.	267
b) Town & Regional Planning	268-275
9. <u>Labour & Labour Welfare</u>	
a) Commissioner of Labour	276-279
b) Factories & Boilers	280-281
c) Craftsmen & Training Scheme	282-285
d) Employment Schemes	286
10. <u>Welfare of S.Cs., S.Ts., & B.Cs.,</u>	
a) Welfare of Backward Classes	287-297
b) Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	298-305
11. <u>Social Welfare</u>	
a) Welfare of Physically Handi- capped.	306

b) Women & Child Welfare	307-309
c) Inspector General of Prisons	310-312
d) Special Employment Schemes	313-315
12. <u>Nutrition</u>	
Women & Child Welfare	316
Municipal Administration	
Tribal Welfare	317
Mid-day Meal Programme (School Education)	318-320
VII. <u>ECONOMIC SERVICES:</u>	
1. Secretariat Economic Services	321-323
2. Statistics	324-331
VIII. <u>GENERAL SERVICES</u>	
<u>Public Works - Buildings</u>	
Chief Engineer (Buildings)	332-334
Director, Government Printing Press	335
EMPLOYMENT AND MANPOWER	336-342
THE NEW 20 POINT PROGRAMME 1984-85	343-384

I N T R O D U C T I O N

The Planning Commission approved an outlay of Rs.3100.00 Crores for the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) of Andhra Pradesh. The outlay fixed for the three Annual Plans of 1980-81 to 1982-83 was Rs.1633.23 Crores against which the actual expenditure incurred was Rs.1552.10 Crores. For the Annual Plan 1983-84, the Planning Commission approved an outlay of Rs.826.00 Crores. However in order to meet the additional requirements under Irrigation and Power sectors, the State Government increased the outlay and provided in the Budget Rs.896.28 Crores. Against this, the anticipated expenditure in 1983-84 is Rs.833.79 Crores.

The Statement below will indicate the approved outlay and the expenditure for the four Annual Plans.

	(Rs. in Crores)	
	<u>Outlay Approved</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
Annual Plan 1980-81	491.51	475.17
Annual Plan 1981-82	536.72	503.99
Annual Plan 1982-83	605.00	572.94
Annual Plan 1983-84	826.00	833.79
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	2459.23	2385.89
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(ii)

Thus the total anticipated expenditure for the four years (1980-81 to 1983-84) is Rs.2385.89 Crores and this leaves a balance of Rs.714.11 Crores out of the Sixth Plan outlay (Rs.3100.00 - 2385.89 Crores) for the Annual Plan 1984-85. But to meet the requirements under Irrigation and Power sector and to maintain same tempo of development in other sectors with emphasis on Social Welfare Programmes ~~as in the~~ ~~current year~~, the total outlay required for the Annual Plan 1984-85 is worked out at Rs.931.87 Crores and proposals are accordingly submitted for the Draft Annual Plan 1984-85.

The following Statement will show the major head-wise details of Sixth Plan Outlay, Provision and Expenditure in the Annual Plans 1980-81 to 1983-84 and the proposed outlay for the Draft Annual Plan 1984-85.

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(Rs. in lakhs)

Job Head	Sixth Plan (1980-85) approved Outlay.	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84		1984-85	
		Approved Outlay	Actuals	Approved Outlay	Actuals	Approved Outlay	Actuals	Approved Outlay	Budget	Anticipated Expdr.	Proposed Outlay
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
Agriculture and Allied Services.	24354	3400	3452	5329	5197	6072	4869	7040	7040	7947	8169
Cooperation	2951	446	381	446	299	446	92	470	470	322	506
Minor, Major, Medium, Irrigation, CAD Flood Control & Drainage.	92529	15225	15147	15650	15298	17250	15396	15700	23700	22745	25797
Power	78970	14950	13806	15336	13275	17353	13666	13500	14800	14600	19991
Industry & Minerals.	10566	2317	2364	2396	2563	2858	3921	5310	5260	4839	4692
Transport & Communications.	23600	4267	4189	3342	3300	2615	3712	4102	4102	3107	5180
Social & Community Services.	72600	8338	7978	10765	10107	13499	15398	35633	33411	29249	28032
Economic Services.	2830	45	30	113	77	112	76	245	245	245	245
General Services.	1600	163	170	295	283	295	164	600	600	325	575
Total:	310000	49151	47517	53672	50399	60500	57294	82600	89628	83379	93187

(iv)

A detailed review of the Twenty Point Economic Programme and the outlay and targets for Minimum Needs Programme are shown separately in the proposals.

- 1 -

AGRICULTURE:

ANDHRA PRADESH AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY!

The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University was established in the year 1964. The University is entrusted with the responsibilities of imparting agricultural education, conducting research in Agriculture, Veterinary and Home Science, Farm Forestry and Fisheries and carrying on the extension activities in some selected areas.

A total outlay of Rs 150.00 lakhs is proposed for the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University for 1984-85. The proposed schemes are explained below:

Campus Development of Roads, Water Supply, Sanitary and Play Fields.

The I.C.A.R. will render financial assistance for the campus buildings and their internal connections like Electricity and Water Supply only. It is the responsibility of State Government for the external water supply i.e., from Municipal mains to the buildings and their maintenance. Similar is the case with the Electricity Department. Further, development of Roads within the campus has also to be done by the University. The roads connecting to the various buildings at Rajendranagar campus and Tirupati campus have to be black topped. The existing Roads are in very bad shape causing inconvenience to the students and also to the vehicles flying on these roads. Hence a provision of Rs 10.00 lakhs is proposed for the purpose under this item.

Strengthening of Engineering Wing.

With the establishment of Regional Agricultural Research Stations under World Bank Programme, number of residential and non-residential buildings have come up at 6 Regional Agricultural Research Stations as well as at number of Sub-Stations thereunder. There is no engineering staff at present to attend to the maintenance of buildings. Hence it has become necessary to create 2 Sub-divisions manned by 2 Assistant Engineers and 12 Supervisors/Junior Engineers in order to strengthen the existing engineering staff. Hence a provision of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is proposed under this item.

Agricultural Research Schemes (Continuing scheme), I.C.A.R. Coordinated Research Scheme (25% State Share).

The University has state-wide responsibility for Research in Agriculture, Veterinary Science and Home Science. The University is implementing 50 A.I.C.R. Projects financed by I.C.A.R. on 75: 25 basis. To meet the 25% share of these schemes, an amount of Rs 70.00 lakhs is required during the year 1984-85. The provision need to be continued during 1984-85 also on the existing basis.

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PROVISION OF VEHICLES TO IMPORTANT INSTITUTIONS.

Agriculture Faculty.

The vans provided to the Principals of Agricultural College, Rajendranagar, Bapatla and Tirupati are very old and they were provided to them about 6 to 10 years back. The maintenance/repairs of these old vehicles has become costly and unremunerative and the funds provided to them are not sufficient for their repairs/maintenance and diesel. Therefore, each of the Principals of three Agricultural Colleges, at Rajendranagar, Bapatla and Tirupati need to be provided with vehicles to visit Villages to inspect RAWE Programme of work and Economics/Extension practicals of under-graduate students and movement within the campus. It is necessary to have diesel operated jeeps for three Principals of Agricultural Colleges at Rajendranagar, Bapatla and Tirupathi.

Veterinary Faculty.

At present the transport facilities for the students to move from L.R.I., Rajendranagar (at College of Veterinary Science, Rajendranagar) and also at Tirupati are very weak. Further, the staff are also unable to move for Library facilities at Rajendranagar. The AICRP Cattle Project does not have a vehicle. The vehicle in the AICRP Poultry Project is in a very bad shape and we have to provide these facilities to the Research Stations also. Two buses (one for Rajendranagar and one for Tirupati) and two Jeeps (closed type, i.e., one for Cattle Project and another for Poultry Project) are required.

Hence provision of Rs 6.00 lakhs is proposed for the purpose under this item.

Strengthening of Duck Unit, Rajendranagar.

College of Veterinary Science: Rajendranagar.

A Duck Unit of about 200 birds is now being maintained for providing Teaching and other Research facilities both for U.G. and P.G. students at College of Veterinary Science, Rajendranagar. This duck unit should be strengthening by way of providing facilities like purchase of Feed, Equipment etc., and to maintain the same for the year 1984-85. Hence, an amount of Rs 0.50 lakh is required for the purpose.

Departmental Research in All Colleges.

As part of any major investigation that is taken up for detailed study, it is necessary to have several preliminary and pilot investigations. These are generally carried out by the Research workers themselves or with the Assistance of Post-graduate Students. The formulation of any major Research Project, therefore, requires this type of preliminary work which involves some expenditure. The Teachers are provided some contingencies only for carrying out this work. This amount would, therefore, be used

for:-

- (i) meeting the contingency expenditure of research projects undertaken by the teachers themselves and;
- (ii) to part support the expenditure of laboratory contingencies by P.G. Students carrying out such investigations.

A sum of Rs 2.75 lakhs is provided for this purpose for all the six Colleges.

Rabbit Production for Meat in the College of Veterinary Science, Rajendranagar.

Rabbit is one of the very good species which can be improved for meat production. This is a continuing scheme. There are about 100 Rabbits already maintained for students demonstration and also for improving them for meat purpose. Hence for maintenance of the scheme an amount of Rs 0.50 lakh is proposed.

Setting up of New Department of Microbiology at College of Agriculture, Rajendranagar.

2. A Project for setting up of a new Department of Microbiology with a provision of Rs 1.50 lakhs is proposed.

Continuation of New Degree Courses of Horticulture, Agricultural Engineering, and Dairy Technology introduced in 1983-84.

Two new degree programmes, namely, (a) B.Sc. (Hort.) and B.Tech., (Agricultural Engineering) have been started during the year 1983-84 with an intake of 20 students in each of these programmes. B.Sc. (Horticulture) programme is located at Rajendranagar in the College of Agriculture and B.Tech. (Agricultural Engineering) at College of Agricultural, Bapatla. These two programmes have been approved by the I.C.A.R. and also by the State Government for which an outlay of Rs 8.50 lakhs is proposed.

B.Sc. (Dairy Technology) Degree Courses.

A new 4 years degree programme leading to B.Sc. (Dairy Technology) has been started from the academic year 1983-84 with the concurrence of I.C.A.R. and also the Government of Andhra Pradesh at the College of Veterinary Science, Tirupati. The students under this course take various courses relating to basic sciences and other applied courses in Dairy Production, Dairy Engineering, Dairy Economics, Dairy Technology, Processing etc. in the first 4 years. During the last Semester (9th semester) they undergo practical training (in plant training) at the Dairy processing plants now available at Chittoor/Guntur/Vijayawada/Hyderabad etc. A provision of Rs 4.00 lakhs is proposed for 1984-85.

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Pre-B.Sc. Agricultural course for V.D.O's.

Hitherto, V.D.O's are admitted directly into B.Sc. (Agriculture) programme as inservice candidates. Their qualification was only S.S.L.C. while in the opening competition, only Intermediate(BPC) students were admitted. Lack of adequate knowledge in basic science for these V.D.Os. was a great handicap for them to progress well in their studies. Realising this, a one year pre-B.Sc.(Ag.) course for these V.D.Os., was started from the current year at S.V.Agricultural College, Tirupati. A sum of Rs 2.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1984-85.

Diploma Courses:

There is an urgent and growing need for qualified and competent middle level technicians in Agriculture in farming either through self-employment in productivity and profitable agriculture or as a grass-root level functioning of the Department of Agriculture for adoption of a new technology by the farming community.

To have technically trained middle level technicians (Sub-assistants) for effective assistance to farmers, a diploma course in Agriculture (including Animal Husbandry Course) will be started from the Academic year 1984-85 with an intake of 40 S.S.C. passed candidates at each centre. It is considered necessary to have this diploma courses at (6) centres in a phased manner. A sum of Rs 1.50 lakhs is proposed for 1984-85.

New Home Science College at Bapatla.

The progress on the farm front, though impressive, has not kept pace with the increase in the population. Therefore, there is greater need than ever before for efficient family management. It is in this context that Home Science Education has assumed greater importance. Apart from this, the Home Science Colleges are required to produce training personnel to meet the job requirement of National Programmes like I.C.D.S., A.N.F., I.R.D. Development of Women and Children in Rural areas. It is perhaps in keeping with this trend that the Home science Education has been attracting large number of girls from all over the State. The present College of Home Science located at Hyderabad is not within easy reach of the girls seeking admission especially from Coastal and Rayalaseema Districts. There have been several representations from Coastal districts to start another Home Science College in that area. With a view to meet the ever increasing demand for seats to the undergraduate programme in the Home Science Education and to provide easy and greater access to the girls from the rural areas, another Home Science College has been started during 1983-84 at Bapatla with an intake of 30 girls per year. The I.C.A.R. is meeting the expenditure on teaching staff, College and Lab. Building, Hostels and Library while other expenditure is being met from the State Plan Funds allocated to the University. Hence an amount of Rs 3.00 lakhs is proposed under this item for 1984-85.

Improvement of Irrigation Facilities for Fodder Production at College of Veterinary Science, Tirupati/L.R.I., Rajendranagar.

Fodder production is an important base for the maintenance of Dairy Cattle, Sheep and Goats etc. In order to improve the Fodder product, certain irrigation facilities have to be improved by way of pumpsets, canals and other inputs like fertilisers etc. Hence an amount of Rs 2.00 lakhs is proposed under this item.

Provision for working facilities at All Research Stations including Staff Quarters and Acquisition of Land to increase Farm Facilities.

The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University is the basic instrument for carrying out research in Agriculture and allied fields in the State. The organisational infrastructure for carrying out the Research activities is provided by 45 off-campus Research stations besides the three seed farms and the Research units/Schemes located at the three campuses at Rajendranagar, Bapatla and Tirupati.

The infrastructural facilities available at these research stations are still largely those that were inherited when the research stations were transferred by the Government during 1966. Subsequently only 16 Sub-Stations have been strengthened with World Bank Funds under N.A.R.P. While the University has been striving its best to augment/improve these facilities at other Research Stations, it has not been possible to achieve these objectives adequately mainly because of the constraints of available resources.

There has been a substantial increase in the number of Research Schemes/Projects being operated by the University in with the aid of I.C.A.R. and other Agencies. Presently the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University participants in 50 I.C.A.R. Projects, 5 other schemes, 6 N.A.R.P. Sub-Projects besides 77 State Schemes.

It is needless to emphasize that the infrastructural facilities also needed to commensurately increase to match the additional requirements of the schemes/projects under operation in the University. Taking into consideration the existing situation the following items of infrastructural facilities need provision on a priority basis:

1. Provision for working facilities at all Research Stations including staff quarters (including Animal Husbandry Stations) Rs 15.00
2. Acquisition of Land to increase farm facilities. Rs 8.00

Improvement of Irrigation and working facilities at Livestock Research Stations.

Provision of water for Fodder Production, Quarters, Electricity, repairs to quarters etc., are necessary for all the 5 Livestock Research Stations, ie. Dairy Cattle, Poultry, Piggery, Sheep Projects and Chintaladevi Livestock Farms. Hence an amount of Rs 5.00 lakhs is proposed for the purpose.

Scheme for intensification of Vegetable Research at Rajendranagar.

There is urgent need to intensify vegetable research at Rajendranagar as the work being done at present is inadequate. In our State there is an area of 62,000 hectare under vegetables, mostly concentrated around Hyderabad, Guntur, Vijayawada, Vizag, Machilipatnam and Kurnool. To meet the demand of vegetable growers in the State it was felt that there is need to intensify research work on vegetables like brinjal, tomato, beans etc, at Rajendranagar. Hence a provision of Rs 0.50 lakh is proposed under this item.

Soil Fertility Evaluation for Pochampad Area.

For recommending the fertilizer doses for different soils and crops in Pochampad area, there is need to continue the scheme during 1984-85 for which a sum of Rs 0.05 lakh is proposed.

scheme for Biological control of Crop Pests with Special Emphasis of Grapes; Cotton; Chillies at Rajendranagar.

Biological control of crop pests being the cheapest measure of Plant Protection, there is a need to continue the scheme during 1984-85.

For the continuance of the above schemes an amount of Rs 0.15 lakh is required during 1984-85.

Fishery Research Stations.

For the continuance of Fishery Research Station at Palair and for construction of fresh fish ponds etc. an amount of Rs 1.05 lakhs is proposed under this item.

Establishment of Research Station at Vijairai.

In August, 1979 the Eluru Prantiya Vegetable and Fruit Grower's Association, Eluru (West Godavari) represented to the Minister for Agriculture to consider the proposals for the development of vegetable and fruit production, marketing and canning and opening a unit for raising Horticultural Nurseries and Research. The State Government requested the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University for remarks of the above representation of the Association. The University intimated the Government that the University would be interested in the proposal if adequate funds are made available along with the land for locating a full fledged station as there is at present no station on Horticulture in the area in question and also to provide necessary funds for development of infrastructural facilities etc. An amount of Rs 3.50 lakhs is required during 1984-85 also for the establishment of Horticultural research Station at Vijairai in Eluru.

Teacher's Incentive Schemes: A Provision of Rs 2.00 lakhs has been proposed for merit promotion scheme (Rs 1.00lakh) and Awards for promotion of Excellancy in Teaching, Research and Extention (Rs 1.00 lakh)

ANDHRA PRADESH STATE AGRO INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

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of

Andhra Pradesh State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited was set up in March, 1968 as a joint venture between the Government of Andhra Pradesh and Government of India holding 51% and 49% of the shares respectively. The authorised capital of this corporation is Rs. 10 crores and the subscribed and paid-up capital is Rs. 7.39 crores.

The corporation was established with the objective of helping the growth and modernisation of Agriculture, Horticulture, Forestry, Sericulture, Pesticides and Poultry farming. As the name indicates, it constitutes a bridge between agriculture and industry. The charter of the Corporation is very wide and includes importantly,

- i) Manufacture and sale of Machinery and equipment including tractors.
- ii) Undertaking systematic land development.
- iii) Distribution of Fertilizers, Pesticides, Fungicides and other inputs.
- iv) Promotion of Agro based Industries either by establishing Units, Undertaking joint ventures or giving financial assistance to the existing Units. In this regard it is sectoral Corporation for industrial development.

The Industries - Ventures proposed to be taken up during 1984-'85 are given below:-

1. Fruit preservation & processing Unit. Anantharajupet.

The Andhra Pradesh State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited took over the Government Fruit preservation Factory at Anantharajupet during the year 1973 from Government of Andhra Pradesh.

The installed capacity of the plant at the time of take over was only 250 tonnes per annum. The range of products prepared were mainly squashes of different fruits, Jams, Jellies and mango pulp. As the plant with the existing capacity is not viable and also the demand for conventional fruit squashes has declined with the advent of ready-to-serve beverages of fruit based in the market, it is proposed to expand the unit to an installed capacity of 1,000 M.Ts mainly for manufacture of mango products such as pulp, juice and nector etc. which have export demand at a total cost of Rs.20.50 lakhs.

With the above investment, the unit would start realisation of profits from the 1st year onwards to an extent of Rs.2.50 lakhs, which will increase to Rs.5.00 lakhs at the end of the 8th year.

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- 8 -

2. Paramount Agro Chemicals Limited:

During the year 1978, a zinc sulphate manufacturing plant with an initial installed capacity of 5 tonnes per day and authorised share capital of Rs.3.50 lakhs was promoted. The Corporation's share of equity in the company was 49%. The unit went into production during 1979-80. The product is marketed by Agros.

Zinc Sulphate being a micro nutrient which helps in plant growth is in short supply in Andhra Pradesh. As the demand for the product is quite encouraging, the installed capacity of the plant is raised from Rs.3.50 lakhs to Rs.6.00 lakhs. The investment of Rs.0.44 lakhs shown during 1982-83 was released towards equity capital contribution in the company against the total equity contribution of Rs.1.89 lakhs by Agros.

3. A.P.Corn Products Limited:

A joint venture company with Sri P.Madhusudhana Reddy, a technocrat of Nizamabad as co-promoter was promoted during 1978 to convert maize into various staple foods like soje, maida, flour, gems and flakes. The capacity of the plant is 70 tonnes per day. The project is originally estimated to cost Rs.138.77 lakhs with an authorised share capital of Rs.30.00 lakhs. The revised cost of the project is estimated to be at Rs.166.84 lakhs. The share of Agros as originally envisaged is only 24%.

Agros so far released an amount of Rs.4.50 lakhs and transferred land and buildings worth Rs.2,39,904/- towards equity capital share of the company. The State Financial Corporation had sanctioned a loan of Rs.30 lakhs in the year 1979 and released the amount during 1981. Plant and machinery was imported from M/s. Bulher Brothers Ltd., Switzerland during March, 1981. Land belonging to Agros at Nizamabad as originally conceived has been recently transferred. There was delay in transferring the land which was to be allotted by A.P.Industrial Infrastructure Corporation, was not allotted since there was some delay in acquisition from the owner of the land.

On possession of the land in the month of June, 1981, construction of buildings was taken up by the company. It is expected that the civil works will be completed by March, 1984 and the plant is likely to go into production during September, 1984.

In view of the delay in implementation of the project, there is escalation in the Project cost to a tune of nearly Rs.30.00 lakhs. The co-promoters have come up with a proposal for Agros additional equity participation to the extent of Rs.9.58 lakhs on the revised project cost as they are not in a position to bring in additional capital by themselves. On the advice of Agros, the company had approached A.P.I.D.C. also for their participation in the equity of the company. A.P.I.D.C. in turn have expressed their inability to participate in the equity of the company. As there is no other source to get

contd..../-

- 9 -

additional equity, Agro is contemplating for participation in the revised equity of the company to an extent of Rs.16.480 lakhs at 41.95% balance Rs.22.800 lakhs at 58.05% being the share to be borne by the co-promoters.

4. A.P. Cytozyme Limited:

Agros formed a joint venture company by name 'Cytozyme Andhra Pradesh Limited' at Patancheru in Hyderabad in association with M/s. Cytozyme Agro (Hyderabad) Private Limited to manufacture cytozyme. This is a unique micronutrient and plant growth hormone, first of its kind both in the world's market and in our country. We hold 51% share holding as against the total share capital of Rs.8.55 lakhs and the balance 49% is held by the co-promoter. The capacity of the plant is 60,000 gallons per annum.

The company started its commercial production in September, 1980. The company marketed its products mainly through Agros in Andhra Pradesh and number of other agents outside Andhra Pradesh. As this is the new product, the company has taken up extensive demonstrations to establish the products on different crops in the field with the help of Government agencies i.e., Department of Agriculture and A.P. Agricultural University.

Depending upon the previous single limited demonstrations conducted, the company could sell only limited quantities of the material. Now that the company proposes to organize demonstrations on large scale and to gear up its marketing activities, the company may achieve a breakthrough in sales during 1983-84.

5. Southern Pesticides Corporation Limited:

A new company by name "Southern Pesticides Corporation Limited" was formed to set up a BHC Technical Plant in collaboration with M/s. Hindustan Insecticides Limited, New Delhi and the three southern Agro Industries Corporations of Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and our Corporation to produce 2,500 tonnes of BHC 26% Technical per annum at a revised total cost of the project i.e. Rs.741.671 lakhs. The Share Capital of Agro is Rs.52.61 lakhs in the revised equity capital of the Company Rs.806.671 lakhs. An amount of Rs.50.00 lakhs towards our equity capital, has been invested in the Company. The balance contribution of Rs.2.51 lakhs in complete fulfillment of our equity share capital in the Company is yet to be made as the Civil works are in progress, the plant is likely to go into production during 1984. In the meantime, a BHC Formulation Unit has been set up and the product is marketed.

6. A.P. Bagasse Products Limited:

Another joint venture company by name "Andhra Pradesh Bagasse Products Limited" was formed to set up a plant for the production of paper and other products from bagasse.

grades of paper at Palacol. The revised total cost of the project is Rs. 220.00 lakhs. The equity and equity share capital is Rs. 80.00 lakhs in the revised equity base of the company at Rs. 80.00 lakhs. The capacity of the plant is 10 tonnes per day.

So far 'Agros' have released an amount of Rs. 4.23 out of Rs. 4.23 lakhs earmarked in Annual Plan 1982-83. The balance of Rs. 0.25 lakhs will be available towards equity capital contribution in the company. The balance of Rs. 18.50 lakhs towards equity contribution is yet to be released. Having completed all the formalities for establishment of the unit, clearance for finance from the IDBI, is awaited and it is expected to be cleared in a few days as they have considered the application very favourably.

Soon after the receipt of the clearance of I.D.B.I. for finance, the company takes up its civil works and it is likely to go into production during 1984.

16. ~~Future~~ Government Agro Based Industries in the State:

It is proposed to develop the following new Agro Based Industries in the State at the districts noted against each of them during 1984-85.

- a. Cashewnut shell liquid Unit Srikaculam
- b. Solvent extraction unit
- c. Papain concentration Unit
- d. Fruit canning Chittoor dt.
- e. Centre for distribution of Agril. Implements under Special Component Plan.

Though the Managing Director, A.P. Agro Industries Development Corporation, has requested for an allotment of Rs. 60.00 lakhs for 1984-85, it has been proposed to allocate an outlay of Rs. 44.00 lakhs only for the Annual Plan for 1984-85.

- 11 -

Andhra Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation
Hyderabad.

Ever since A.P. State warehousing Corporation came into existence in August, 1958, it has been endeavouring to enlarge its activities in the State to cater to the Storage needs of various agencies including Government Departments, Public Undertakings, etc. In accordance with the objectives of the Corporation, it has been enlarging its activities in other areas and also constructing godowns at potential centres which are badly in need of storage facilities. During the past 25 years the Corporation could construct/acquire 73 godowns only for a total storage capacity of 1.50 lakh Mts. i.e. 6,000 MTs annually. The lower warehousing annually by the two share holders i.e. State Government and Central Warehousing Corporation.

As a result of various measures taken up by the State Government, the production of foodgrains and commercial crops is going up year after year and the available storage capacity is considered to be inadequate. According to the tentative estimates, the food production in the State by end of 1985 is likely to exceed 11 million tonnes. As a result of this, the procurement of foodgrains for the purposes of public distribution is expected to increase considerably. The A.P. State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd., is entirely depending on State Warehousing Corporation and Central Warehousing Corporation for their storage needs. The success of procurement largely depends on the availability of storage space.

The Corporation proposes to create additional storage capacity of 60,000 MTs during the VIth Plan period 1980-85 out of the total plan outlay of Rs. 180/- lakhs (State Government Rs. 90/- lakhs) + Central Warehousing Corporation Rs. 90/- lakhs). Besides this, it is also proposed to create 40,000 MTs additional capacity involving about Rs. 140/- lakhs which will be met from borrowings through NABAD and internal sources.

The Working group set up by the Planning Commission realising the growing importance of warehousing, in fact recommended a provision of Rs. 250/- lakhs on warehousing during the 6th Plan. The State Government originally have agreed to provide Rs. 100/- lakhs on warehousing during VIth plan (1980-85); but this was subsequently reduced to Rs. 90/- lakhs. A similar amount will also be available from Central Warehousing Corporation.

During the first three years of the VIth Plan i.e. 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83, the Corporation, out of Rs. 90/- lakhs provided during VIth Plan, is in receipt of Rs. 30/- lakhs only (as against Rs. 54/- lakhs at the rate of Rs. 18/- lakhs in each year) from State Government. For the current financial year i.e. 1983-84, the State Government have provided Rs. 10/- lakhs only on Warehousing. For 1984-85 the proposed outlay is Rs. 11/- lakhs.

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/storage capacity is mainly due to
inadequate provision made on

- 12 -

At this rate, the total State Government's contributions during 1980-85 will be only Rs 51 lakhs (as against Rs.90/- lakhs provided in the Plan period) resulting in a shortfall of Rs 39/- lakhs.

Construction of Warehouses:

As already stated, the present owned shortage capacity is about 1.50 lakh MTs. Presently, construction of warehouses is in progress at following centres.

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Name of the Centre</u>	<u>Capacity in M.T.</u>	<u>Estimated Cost in lakh rupees</u>
1.	Vizianagaram	4,000	13.25
2.	Allagadda	4,000	11.60
3.	Narasaraopeta	4,000	11.50
4.	Bhimavaram	3,000	11.75
5.	Bapatla	2,000	6.75
6.	Gudur	2,000	6.44
	TOTAL:	19,000	61.36

According to current year's budget estimates, the Corporation proposes to spend Rs 85/- lakhs on construction of godowns, ancilliary works, purchase of land, engineering staff salaries, etc.

Besides, the said works, it is proposed to also take up construction of godowns at following centres.

1.	Amedalavalasa	4,000	13.00
2.	Gudivada	2,000	6.50
3.	Cuddapah	2,000	6.50
4.	Mandapeta	2,000	6.50
5.	Vdayapalem	2,000	6.50
6.	Shadnagar	1,000	3.25
7.	Bhimavaram	1,000	3.18
	TOTAL:	14,000 MT	45.43

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Construction Programme during 1984-85 :-

It is proposed to take up construction of further warehouses at following centres during 1983-84 subject to availability of funds and land.

S1. No.	Name of the Centre	Capacity in M.T.
1.	Tenali	5,000
2.	Kakinada	5,000
3.	Amadalavalasa	4,000
4.	Bobbili/Parvathipuram	2,000
5.	Rajam/Sompeta	2,000
6.	Gudivada	2,000
7.	Mandapeta	2,000
8.	Cuddapah	2,000
9.	Kothagudem	2,000
10.	Kamareddy	2,000
11.	Chittoor/Kurnool	2,000
12.	Musheerabad	4,000
13.	Vedayapalem	2,000
14.	Tadepalli/Palakole	4,000
TOTAL:		40,000

The new works totalling 40,000 MTs are estimated to cost Rs.135/- lakhs. Since the funds received by way of Equity are not enough to implement the above construction programme, the Corporation proposed to seek loans from NABAD, Central Warehousing Corporation, State Government etc.

Financial Results:

Since 1968-69, the Corporation has been making profits continuously and also declaring dividends. The following are the details made during the past three years.

S1. No.	Year	Income	Expenditure	Profits	Rate of Dividend	Amount of dividend paid to State Govt. and C.W.C.
		(Rs. in lakhs)				
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1.	1979-80	73.11	63.60	9.51	4%	6,47,064
2.	1980-81	85.72	74.84	10.88	4%	7,27,064
3.	1981-82	108.00	92.27	15.73	5%	10,08,830
4.	1982-83	138.78	111.43	27.35	5%	11,67,030

HORTICULTURE :

The importance of Horticulture is providing protective food in the dietary of people needs no emphasis particularly in improving the vitamin and mineral contents of the foods which are at present predominantly carbohydrate in nature. Besides its nutritive value in human diet, the Horticulture crops give maximum yield per hectare as compared to any crop and its role in processing industry, trade and commerce due to export potential is very valuable.

To have a healthy and protective nation, one has not only to consider increasing the food production but also ensure a balanced diet to the people. Hence, there is an imperative need for increasing the production of fruits and vegetables.

Andhra Pradesh is endowed with a variety of soils and tropical climatic conditions and is suitable for raising a large number of horticultural crops. The major horticulture crops grown in the State are Mango, Citrus, Banana, Grapes, Coconut, Cashewnut, and a variety of indigenous and exotic vegetables. Despite all these advantages and potential existing in the State, it has not received the due impetus all these years and attention could not be paid exclusively for Horticulture Development as it was a part of the State Agriculture Department.

Considering the importance of Horticulture, the Government has ordered for formation of a New Department of Horticulture. The new department has come into existence from 1-1-1982.

The schemes like Fruit Development, Cashewnut Development, Vegetable Development and Floriculture are being implemented by the newly created Department of Horticulture.

The Budget provision for the year 1982-83 was Rs 44.40 lakhs and for 1983-84, it is Rs 46.93 lakhs. The major schemes implemented by the Horticulture Department in the State are given below:

I) Fruit Development: Under Fruit Development, a large number of schemes are being implemented for different crops like Mango, Citrus, Banana, Coconut, Grapes and Progeny orchards. The stress is on expansion of area, production and productivity.

II) Cashew Development: The object is to increase production of raw cashewnuts by bringing additional area under Cashew cultivation and improvement of the existing plantations. World Bank is financing cashew production programme together with the supporting facilities and services. The production programme is

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financed by institutional credit channelled through A.P. Central Coop. Agricultural Development Bank with refinance from NABARD while the other components are being financed by the State Government and Government of India.

III) Vegetable production: The object is to intensify the vegetable production in the State by providing technical advice to the vegetable growers. The Development programme envisages improving the economic status and nutritional standards of weaker sections under rural housing programme by laying kitchen gardens in their house-holds.

IV) Floriculture : The maintenance and development of main public gardens, Hospital Gardens, Government Guest House gardens etc. is being attended to by this Department.

The Commercial Nursery in the Public Gardens is setting different kinds of foliage and flowering shrubs and seasonal flower seedlings to the garden lovers.

<u>Provision & Expenditure</u>	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
i) Sixth Plan provision	211.65
ii) Expr. in 1980-81	32.14
iii) -do- 1981-82	35.08
iv) -do- 1982-83	35.30
v) -do- 1983-84	41.93 (Anticipated)

Physical achievements

Important Plan schemes	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (Anticipated)
a) Package programme on Mango (Demonstration plots: Nos.)	498	350	169	500
b) Package programme on citrus				
i) Coverage of area (Hects.)	289	264	200	400
ii) D.Plots (Nos.)	149	150	75	150
c) Package programme on Banana.				
i) Coverage of area (Hects.)	650	600	180	600
ii) D.Plots (Nos.)	166	183	91	216
d) Multi State Cashew project:				
i) Fresh planting (Nos.)	891	1659	2348	2400
ii) Improvement (Hects)	102	411	181	600
e) Distribution of Fruit Plants & Veg. minikits to weaker section. Minikits	20000	22000	22900	25000
<u>Centrally Sponsored Schemes</u>				
f) Production of TXD coconut seedlings (Nos.)	25000	29000	30000	35000
g) Laying out of Demonstration plots (Nos.)	346	326	102	100

contd.,

(B) (i) A critical review of the achievements in 1983-84

During the year 1983-84, an amount of Rs 35.02 lakhs under plan schemes and Rs 6.91 lakhs as 50% share under Centrally Sponsored Schemes have been provided. An amount of Rs 12.40 lakhs under plan schemes and Rs 1.00 lakh under Centrally Sponsored Schemes has been spent so far and the anticipated expenditure is Rs 35.02 lakhs. The total expenditure likely to be booked during the year 1983-84 is Rs 41.93 lakhs.

(ii) Scheme for development of Horticulture in Tribal areas in Andhra Pradesh (Tribal Sub-plan):

The tribal areas have vast potential for Horticulture programme with suitable climatic conditions. By keeping this in view, it is proposed to develop the tribal areas in the tribal districts with Horticultural Crops viz., Mango, Citrus, Sapota, Jack, Litchi, Coconut and Cashewnut. Under Tribal sub-plan, a sum of Rs 4.66 lakhs has been earmarked for Horticulture during 1983-84.

(iii) Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan:

Under the Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan, an amount of Rs 6.48 lakhs has been earmarked during 1983-84. It is programmed to distribute 25,000 vegetable minikits to improve the economic status and nutritional standards of weaker sections under rural housing programme.

Programme Envisaged for 1984-85 :

(A) The Financial outlay required for the year 1984-85 is Rs 48.84 lakhs and the break-up for this amount is as follows:-

	<u>Plan Schemes</u>	<u>C.S.Scheme(50%)</u>	<u>Total</u>
Ongoing schemes	41.29	7.55	48.84

1) Ongoing schemes:

Under Package programme for Mango, an amount of Rs 2.00 lakhs have been provided to achieve the physical target for distribution of 250 P.P.equipment, 5,000 hectares of P.P. measures and organisation of 500 demonstrations. For package programme on Citrus, an amount of Rs 2.50 lakhs has been provided to achieve the physical target for coverage of an area of 400 hectares and Organisation of 150 demonstration plots. Under Banana package programme, an amount of Rs 1.40 lakhs have been provided to achieve the physical targets of 250 demonstration plots and 600 hectares of area under coverage.

For distribution of fruit plants and vegetable minikits to weaker sections under housing programme, an amount of Rs 2.50 lakhs is provided for distribution of 25,000 minikits.

An amount of Rs 20.00 lakhs has been provided under Multi State Cashew Project with World Bank assistance to cover an area of 2900 hectares under fresh planting and 1350 hecets. under improvement.

Under Centrally Sponsored Schemes, an amount of Rs.7.55 lakhs have been provided to implement the schemes under coconut and cashew. It is proposed to produce 35,000 T X D Hybrid coconuts, organisation of 175 demonstration plots. Under cashewnut, it is proposed to organise 100 demonstration plots and bring 1000 hecets. under new area coverage.

CROP HUSBANDRY

INTRODUCTION:

About 70% people of our State dependent on Agriculture and hence Agriculture is the main occupation in the State. As Agriculture is the Primary Sector of the economy and that a very large segment of the working population is employed in this sector, highest priority accorded to the development of Agriculture. Programmes designed to increase Agricultural Production and productivity will help in the realisation of the plan objectives directly by raising the level of income of the rural population and also provide wider employment opportunities. Success of the agricultural programmes depends to a large extent on the effort and initiative of millions of Agriculturists toiling in the fields. Seasonal conditions have a pronounced effect on Agricultural Production. However the extension support provided by the Department plays a significant role in moulding the attitudes of the farmers in adopting the latest technology in field of Agriculture and maximise the productivity and production.

Significant strides have been made in Agricultural production during the last two and half decades. The production which was at 59.17 lakh tonnes in 1956-57 reached a new high of 114.17 lakh tonnes during 1981-82. A breakthrough is achieved in Agricultural production during mid sixties with the introduction of High Yielding Varieties, and since then by and large there has been an upward hand in production. Increased budgetary allocations are made year after year for Agricultural development in the State. Out of a provision of Rs.680.41 lakhs is earmarked for Agriculture, Rs.605.61 is for crop husbandry and Rs.74.80 lakhs is for Soil Conservation.

The schemes proposed are discussed below together with a brief review of Agricultural production from 1982-83.

2. Review on Agricultural Production during 1982-83:

2.1 The year 1982-83 started on a promising note with the monsoon setting in time during June 1982. Kharif sowings were taken up in time in Telangana and parts of Rayalaseema region, which picked up momentum during July, in most parts of the State except in the Districts of Chittoor, Cuddapah, Karimnagar and up-land areas of Coastal region, where the rainfall was in-adequate. During July and August, there was deficiency in rainfall in Telangana and Rayalaseema regions. Practically first fortnight of September, went without rains in most of the Districts in the State. By and large, the rainfall during Kharif season was deficit by 20% in Telangana and 15% in Rayalaseema regions while it was normal in the Coastal districts. This deficiency in rainfall resulted in the shortfall of about 7.8 lakhs hectares in the area sown compared to the normal area in Kharif. Paddy transplantation was delayed by a month and all the standing crops suffered moistures' stress on account of intermetent dry spell.

2.2 By and large wide spread drought conditions prevailed in the State during the Kharif season, to mitigate the hardship faced by the farmers, a massive contingency programme was taken up at an outlay of Rs.7.35 Crores for raising alternate crops, to provide assistance for Plant Protection measures, fertiliser application to Groundnut crop and Soil Conservation.

2.3 During October and November, 1982 most of the irrigation tanks received partial to full supplies. The sowings were also in time in Maghi and Rabi Jowar tracts of the State, but the crop suffered moisture stress, due to subsequent failure of rains. A contingency production programme for increasing the areas under Pulses and Oilseeds was launched. To compensate the loss in the area of Kharif paddy an additional area of about 1.20 lakhs hectares was localised for paddy in Godavari and Krishna delta areas during Rabi. The prospects for Rabi were promising at the beginning of the season, but the subsequent failure of rains, resulted in inadequate water supplies to paddy crop.

2.4 Owing to the unfavourable weather situation during 1982-83, foodgrains production declined. According to the final estimates, the foodgrain production in Kharif, 1982 was 75.99 lakh tonnes, against a target of 75.88 lakh tonnes, while a production of 30.74 lakh tonnes was obtained in Rabi against a target of 34.5 lakh tonnes i.e., in all a production of 106.73 lakh tonnes was harvested during 1982-83 leaving a shortfall of 3.57 lakh tonnes, compared to the annual target of 110.3 lakh tonnes. This shortfall is mainly on account of a decline in production of Jowar and Bajra. The production of Oilseeds, Mesta and Sugarcane have also fallen short of the targets while the production of Cotton has exceeded.

2.5 The production targets and achievements during 1982-83 are given below:

(In Lakh tonnes)

	Target	Achievements
FOODGRAINS:		
1. Rice.	75.00	75.83
2. Wheat.	0.25	0.08
3. Jowar.	15.80	12.79
4. Bajra.	4.00	2.62
5. Maize.	6.45	7.10
6. Other Cereals.	4.50	3.82
7. Pulses.	4.30	4.49
Total:	110.30	106.73

8. Oilseeds:

(a) Groundnut.	12.00	11.17
(b) Castor.	0.60	0.69
(c) Sesamum	0.25	0.22
(d) Safflower	0.12	0.12
(e) Sunflower	0.30	0.04
(f) Others	0.15	0.04
	-----	-----
Total:	13.42	12.29
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9. Sugarcane (Cane).	146.00	122.96
10. Cotton (Bales of 170 Kgs)	5.50	5.89
11. Mesta (Bales of 180 Kgs)	8.50	5.11
12. Tobacco.	--	2.68
13. Chillies.	--	1.98

3. Review of Agricultural Programmes during 1983-84:

3.1 Seasonal conditions and sowing of Crops:

During the year 1983-84 the monsoon has set on 24th of June with a delay of about a fortnight. The rainfall during June has exceeded by 90% compared to the normal in Coastal region, while in Rayalaseema and Telangana the rainfall fell short by 8% and 5% respectively to the normal. In July, the rainfall was wide spread and more than the normal, in all the regions of the State. The sowings of dry crops commenced during the last week of June, picked up momentum during July. About 70% of the sowings were completed by July end.

3.2 The transplantation of rice was completed in July in 70% of the area in Coastal region, while in the other regions it commenced during July only. Heavy and wide-spread rains were received in the months of August, all over the State. A rainfall of 245 mm. against a normal of 153 mm. in Coastal region 169 mm. in Rayalaseema, again a normal of 100 mm. and 399 mm. in Telangana against a normal of 199 mm. and in the State as a whole a rainfall of 274 mm. was received against a normal of 151 mm. Unfortunately there was a heavy damage to the crops on account of Cyclonic storms in East Godavari, West Godavari, Nizamabad, Karimnagar and Adilabad districts.

The season continued to be good in the month of September also, All the irrigation sources were filled up during August and the transplantation was completed during that month itself in Coastal region, while it was in brisk progress in Telangana and Rayalaseema regions.

During the first week of October, 1983 very heavy rains were received due to the Cyclonic storms in thirteen districts of the State.

3.3 According to the provisional figures given by the District Officers, the area sown has registered a slight increase over the normal extent during Kharif, while a shortfall of about 7.8 lakh hectares in the area sown was

registered in 1982-83. The details of area sown, crop-wise compared to the normal extents are given below:

(In Lakh Hectares).

Sl. No.	Crop.	Normal area.	Area sown during Kharif 1983
1.	Paddy	27.90	28.17
2.	Jowar	11.23	8.58
3.	Bajra	5.49	4.64
4.	Maize	2.56	2.52
5.	Ragi	1.79	2.33
6.	Redgram	1.99	2.50
7.	Greengram	4.07	3.08
8.	Groundnut	10.33	12.15
9.	Castor	2.40	3.08
10.	Sesamum	1.31	1.19
11.	Cotton	3.51	4.22
12.	Mesta	1.12	0.86
13.	Sugarcane.	1.71	1.35
14.	Chillies	0.89	0.76
Total:		76.30	76.43

A study of the above figures reveal that there has been a decline in the area under Jowar and Bajra. This is mainly attributed to the delay in Monsoon. But this shortfall is made up with the increase in area under paddy, pulses, oilseeds and cotton.

3.4 Flood Damages:

There were heavy rains due to cyclonic weather during the first week of October, in several districts of the State and more particularly in the Coastal region. This resulted in submersion of standing crops which were affected by the heavy rains during August also. The dry crops in an extent of 4.54 lakh hectares and Paddy in an area of about 5.00 lakh hectares were affected. This may lead to a considerable decline in the yields in these areas as most of the crops were in advance stage of growth and rejuvenation was not possible except in small extents of Cotton and Paddy which were sown late. To mitigate the hardship caused to the farmers relief measures were provided to rejuvenate the paddy crop with the help of a booster dose of urea at 75 Kgs. per hectare and giving a plant protection spray at a total cost of Rs.250/- per hectare. Short-term loans were given on priority basis to the affected farmers. Seed supply on subsidy basis is taken up to enable the farmers, to go in for a crop during the Rabi. An additional area of 1.5 to 2.00 lakh hectares is being irrigation waters for 2nd crop paddy besides the normal area of 9 lakh hectares. The additional areas are mostly confined to flood affected districts.

3.5 This year, special efforts are made to implement all the developmental programmes in a vigorous way, to provide timely support to the farming community, special programmes are also mounted to provide quick relief to the flood affected

areas. However the production may register a decline during Kharif, but the Rabi prospects are very bright. The expected additional production during Rabi may cover up the Kharif losses. Thus, the annual foodgrains production may conform to the targetted production of 115 lakh M. Tonnes.

4. Programme envisaged for 1984-85 in Physical and Financial terms:

4.1 According to the targets envisaged in the Sixth Five Year Plan, the production targets set for 1984-85 are considerably higher than that of 1983-84. Item-wise targets for 1984-85 are indicated below:-

	<u>Unit.</u>	<u>Target</u>
4.1.1. <u>Foodgrains:</u>		
Rice	'000 Tonnes	7,950
Wheat	"	25
Jowar	"	1,700
Bajra	"	540
Maize	"	540
Other cereals	"	670
Pulses	"	570
		<u>11,995</u>
4.1.2. <u>Commercial Crops:</u>		
Cotton	'000 Bales (170 Kgs)	565
Mesta	'000 Bales (180 Kgs)	1,200
Sugarcane	'000 Tonnes	14,600
Tobacco	"	260
<u>Oilseeds:</u>		
Groundnut	"	1,560
Castor	"	150
Sesamum	"	60
Safflower	"	20
Sunflower	"	10
	Total:	<u>1,800</u>
4.1.3. <u>Fertilizers:</u>		
Nitrogenous (N)	"	610
Phosphatic (P)	"	235
Potassic (K)	"	80
	Total:	<u>925</u>

4.1.4. <u>Plant Protection:</u>		
Technical grade material.		17
4.1.5. <u>Area to be Covered:</u>		
Fertilisers	'000 Hects.	7,500
Pesticides	"	14,000
4.1.6. <u>High Yielding Varieties Coverage:</u>		
Paddy	"	3,375
Wheat	"	40
Jowar	"	580
Bajra	"	380
Maize	"	110
		<hr/> 4,465 <hr/>
4.1.7. Soil Conservation.	'000 Hects. (Cumulative)	640
4.1.8. <u>Cropped area:</u>		
Net	'000 Hects	12,600
Gross	"	14,600

To accomplish the above targets, it is necessary, to take up certain new schemes selected on priority consideration, besides, continuing all the ongoing schemes of 1983-84, with a necessary step up in financial allocations to meet the ever increasing needs of the farming community.

4.2.1 With a view to provide adequate budgetary support to all the ongoing and new Crop Husbandry schemes during 1984-85, a provision of Rs.605.61 lakhs is proposed, while the revised provision for 1983-84 has been Rs.483.00 lakhs under Plan, including Rs.200.00 lakhs sanctioned for advancing loans to tobacco farmers.

4.2.2. Special attention is given to formulate some schemes for the exclusive benefit of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe farmers, in addition to flow of benefits from the existing ongoing schemes which are common for all the farmers. From the proposed plan outlay, funds to the tune of 15% and 6% are earmarked for special component plan and sub-plan respectively. Adequate attention has also been given to production of Pulses, Oilseeds and improvement of Dryland Agriculture covered under 20 Point Programme.

5. Important Schemes proposed for 1984-85:

5.1 On-going Schemes:

5.1.1. Training and Visit system of extension:

A new extension approach known as training and visit system has been introduced in the State as World Bank assisted project in the year 1982-83 and the working period of this project is 5 years.

The scheme envisages streamlining the conventional extension system, to educate the farmers in the modern agriculture technology to ensure rapid maximisation of Agricultural production. In the current year, a provision of Rs.160.00 lakhs is made for this scheme. For the year 1984-85 some improvements like providing Deputy Directors for every Revenue Division in place of Assistant Directors, providing adequate ministerial support, increasing the strength of Agricultural Officers, providing building facilities, vehicles equipment etc., are proposed. To continue this scheme in the present form and take up the above improvement an outlay of Rs.200.00 lakhs is proposed.

5.1.2. Demonstrations and Trials:

Agricultural technology is a dynamic science. Latest innovations are coming out from the research institutions, which need to be taken to the farmers field. Demonstrations in the farmers fields and farmers visits to the field where new technology is being adopted are the effective tools. This is an ongoing programme. For achieving the above objective, it is proposed to be continued during 1984-85 with a same outlay of Rs.3.00 lakhs.

5.1.3. High Yielding Varieties promotional programme in Dryland Agriculture:

The low productivity and production in the rainfed areas is causing concern, to step up the production in these areas, cultivation of High Yielding Varieties has to be taken-up on a large scale. The cost of High Yielding Varieties seeds of Jowar, Bajra and Maize etc., is fairly high and not in the easy reach of poor farmers. To enable the small and marginal farmers to go in for High Yielding Varieties, seeds of local varieties are simply exchanged with the High Yielding Varieties Seeds without collecting the difference in cost. With the increased importance given to dryland cultivation this programme attains special priority and needs to be continued. Therefore for the year 1984-85 an amount of Rs.20.00 lakhs is provided as against a provision of Rs.23.00 lakhs in the current year for this scheme.

5.1.4. Strengthening of Departmental Farms:

The Departmental farms help the farmers in two ways one being the demonstration of the improved technology to the farmers and the other being the production of quality seed for supplying to the farmers. The importance of latest technology and the supply of quality seeds needs no over emphasis in achieving increased production. Every year increased quantities of quality seeds are produced on these farms. These farms are functioning for the last several years and need good lot of improvement by way of providing irrigation wells, electric motors, Land development, adequate irrigation infrastructure, farm houses and improved agricultural implements. With this in view a provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs is provided for strengthening of these farms for the year 1984-85 as against a provision of Rs.8.00 lakhs during 1983-84.

5.1.5. Strengthening of Quality Control Labs.

Strengthening of quality control labs. connected with fertilizers, pesticides, seeds is envisaged at an estimated outlay of Rs.7.25 lakhs for providing mainly laboratory equipment and chemicals etc. during 1984-85. The scheme is an ongoing one and during the current year also a provision of Rs.7.25 lakhs is available.

5.1.6. Purchase of Plant Protection Equipments and spare parts:

With the intensive and extensive cultivation of High Yielding Varieties under high level of fertilisers the incidence of pests and diseases is increasing year after year. Unless adequate control measures are taken up the productivity and production cannot be sustained. To take up control measures. Plant Protection equipment has to be provided atleast to the small and marginal farmers who cannot afford to purchase the equipment. The Department of Agriculture is buying the equipment year after year to build up adequate stocks. A provision of Rs.2.50 lakhs for the purchase of equipment and Rs.2.00 lakhs for the purchase of spare parts are provided for the year 1984-85 as against a provision of Rs.2.00 lakhs and Rs.1.50 lakhs respectively, available in the year 1983-84.

5.1.7. Integrated pest control on Rice:

This scheme envisages an integrated approach in taking up the Plant Protection measures. Integrated approach include biological, mechanical and chemical control measures. The chemical control measures are advocated to the farmers only at economic thresh-hold levels to ensure that the cost of chemical measures is minimum and becomes economical to the farmers. This sort of approach avoids indiscriminate use of pesticides and checks polution of environment. Every year about one hundred villages are taken up in the selected districts under this programme and small and marginal farmers are given subsidies for controlling the pest. For 1984-85 an amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs is provided while in the current year a provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs is available.

5.1.8. Supply of Plant Protection equipment on subsidy basis to the S.C. Farmers:

Pests and diseases are of common occurance on field crops, unless the crops are protected against the pests and diseases the loss in production can not be checked. For taking up plant protection measures like spraying and dusting, equipment namely sprayers, dusters are required. The availability of plant protection equipment with the S.C. farmers is rather a remote possibility in view of their poor economic back-ground and traditional cultivation practices. To create the required awareness in protecting the crops, plant protection equipment is proposed to be supplied to the S.C. farmers on 75% subsidy basis. A subsidy of 75% on the cost of plant protection equipment not exceeding Rs.375/- per unit is given. For this purpose an amount of Rs.1.00 lakh

is earmarked for 1983-84. During 1984-85 this scheme is proposed to be continued with an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs.

5.1.9. Supply of Plant Protection equipment on subsidy basis to the tribal farmers:

Generally the Tribal farmers are not very conscious of protecting their crops from the on slaught of pests and diseases. Presently subsidies are available for the supply of pesticides to the tribal farmers, but the spraying and dusting equipment although it is available with the Agriculture Department cannot reach in time to the tribals who are in the remote far flung areas. Therefore it is proposed to supply hand operated plant protection equipment at 75% subsidy to the farmers. Under this scheme an amount of Rs.1.00 lakh is provided for 1983-84 and it is proposed to continue this scheme with an amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs during 1984-85.

5.1.10 Sugarcane Development - Eradication of Red-rot and control of Scale insects:

In spite of introducing improved varieties in sugarcane the Red-rot and the scale insect are causing substantial damage. To control the Red-rot and scale insect an amount of Rs.8.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1984-85 as against a provision of Rs.9.50 lakhs during the current year.

For taking up Biological control measures against scale insect attack on Sugarcane a Lab. at Nidadavolu, is functioning to breed parasites which feed on the scale insects and controls the attack on Sugarcane crop. This Lab. needs further strengthening to take up larger coverage of the affected area. Therefore increased provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed while the provision during 1982-83 has been Rs.3.35 lakhs.

5.1.11 Cotton Development Scheme:

There are two schemes namely popularisation of irrigated cotton in Pochampad area and development of Cotton in Gowrani tract in Adilabad and Rice fallows in Nellore district. Under these schemes demonstrations, subsidy on seed, plant protection chemicals and equipments are given to the farmers as incentives to promote cotton cultivation. These schemes are required to be continued during 1984-85 at a provision of Rs.0.84 lakh and Rs.3.00 lakhs respectively.

5.1.12 Development of Niger and Sunflower crops in Agency areas for Tribal farmers:

In tribal areas major Oilseed crops like Groundnut and Gingelly are generally not grown. Niger crop is gaining a foot-hold in these areas. Sunflower also is raised in black soil patches. It is therefore proposed to promote the cultivation of Niger and Sunflower crops with the help of demonstrations. A subsidy of Rs.200/- is proposed for each of the Demonstration for procuring the required inputs. During the current year a provision of Rs.1.00 lakh

is provided and it will be continued during 1984-85 with an increased provision of Rs.2.00 lakhs.

5.1.13. Farmers Training Centres:

For educating the farmers in modern Agricultural Technology, Institutional Training programmes inclusive of field and home demonstrations are being conducted regularly at the Farmers Training Centres. There are Nineteen Farmers Training Centres in the State, of which six are funded from plan provision. During the current year a provision of Rs.15.7 lakhs is provided for these Farmers Training Centres. For the year 1984-85 an increased provision of Rs.18.2 lakhs is provided for taking up some construction works also.

5.1.14. Continuation of Media Production Unit and strengthening of Off-set Press:

A media production unit is functioning to give publicity support to the Departmental effort in educating the farmers in modern Agricultural technology, magazines, viz; Padipantalu, Vyavasaya Varthalu and monthly news letter leaflets, handouts and posters etc., are published for the benefit of farmers and departmental officers. A printing press is also attached to this unit. For maintaining these two units, an amount of Rs.3.00 lakhs and Rs.1.00 lakh is provided respectively during the year 1983-84 which are proposed to be continued at a financial outlay of Rs.4.00 lakhs and Rs.1.25 lakhs respectively during 1984-85.

5.1.15. Development of assigned lands for S.C. farmers:

The Government have been assigning lands to the landless S.C. Farmers from the last few years. In most cases these lands are highly eroded, gullied and infested with shrub growth, making the cultivation a difficult proposition. In view of the poor resources of the S.C. farmers. For making the cultivation a viable proposition, measures like land development, land reclamation, development of irrigation infrastructure, providing necessary agricultural inputs, backed up with required extension support for raising crops successfully are essential. For the above measures an amount not exceeding Rs.2,000/- per hectare is proposed. During the current financial year an amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs is provided and it is proposed to continue this scheme during 1984-85 with an increased provision of Rs.6.00 lakhs.

5.1.16. Increasing productivity in Tribal Farm Holdings:

Per hectare yields in Tribal areas are by and large low compared to the plain areas. The primary reason being the farming practices continuing to be traditional. To demonstrate the role of improved farming practices in maximising the productivity, certain demonstrations are proposed, in small and compact holdings of Tribals not exceeding one hectare in extent. The land shaping wherever

necessary alongwith irrigation infrastructure etc., will be taken up and the inputs required for raising crops for one season are also proposed to be provided under the guidance of extension agency. An amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs is provided to implement this programme at the rate of Rs.1250/- per hectare during 1983-84 and this scheme is proposed to be continued during 1984-85 with an outlay of Rs.4.00 lakhs.

5.1.17 Fertilisation of Dryland Crops:

The lands owned by S.C. farmers are mostly rainfed and small in extent. Their cultivation practices are by and large traditional. Fertilisation for dry crops is almost a neglected item, owing to the poor economic back-ground. For increasing the productivity and production of these dryland areas, fertilisation is one of the basic requirements. To ensure and enable the S.C. farmers to supply fertilizers (N.P.K.) an amount of Rs.250/- is proposed for hectare. For this programme an amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs is provided during the year 1983-84 and the same is proposed to be continued in 1984-85 with an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs.

5.1.18 Dry Farming Project in Medak District:

Under this scheme the I.C.A.R. and ICRISAT, dryland technologies are being popularised in red and black soils. To start with this scheme was taken up in Medak District during 1982-83 and during the current year the scheme has been extended to six more districts in Andhra Pradesh on account of encouraging result obtained. It is proposed to continue the scheme at an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs during the year 1984-85 also.

5.1.19. Rainfed farming project with World Bank assistance:

It is proposed to take-up a World Bank aided Rainfed Farming Project in Rangareddy district to cover (25) villages in Maheshwaram and Ibrahimpatnam taluks on watershed basis. Under this Project 25,331 hectares of geographical areas of which an area of 10,294 hecets is under cultivation. This area will be treated with, afforestation, grass land, soil and moisture conservation and crop management practices during a period of (7) years.

The total outlay on the scheme is Rs.580.00 lakhs to be shared by the Central Government, Rs.308.8622 lakhs and State Government, Rs.271.1398 lakhs. For the year 1984-85 the total financial requirement works out to Rs.50.00 lakhs. As such it is proposed to provide Rs.50.00 lakhs during 1984-85.

5.2: CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES ON 50:50 BASIS

5.21: DEVELOPMENT OF OIL SEEDS (I.C.D.P)

Special accent is laid on Oil Seed Development under 20 Point Programme to wipe out shortage in Oil Seeds Production in the country.

This is an on going scheme and is proposed to be continued during 1984-85 to achieve the following objectives.

- (i) To increase the oil seeds production in the selected districts by raising productivity of oil seeds by adopting improved agronomic techniques.
- (ii) Increasing the coverage by popularising multiple cropping by including oil seeds.
- (iii) Introducing Groundnut in non-traditional areas.

An amount of Rs.12.00 lakhs is provided as a State share for this scheme during 1983-84 towards subsidy on various inputs and also to organise demonstrations. This scheme will be continued during 1984-85 also at an outlay of Rs.13.00 lakhs as state share.

5.2.2: EXTENSION OF OIL SEEDS TO NEW IRRIGATED AREAS:

The object of the scheme is to extend cultivation of oil seeds particularly groundnut in the project areas to take up groundnut cultivation under irrigation as groundnut yields are very high under irrigated conditions. This scheme is in operation during this year at an outlay of Rs.5.10 lakhs as state share and proposed to be continued during 1984-85 at an outlay of Rs.8 lakhs as state share.

5.2.3. DEVELOPMENT OF SUNFLOWER:

The object of the scheme is to extend the area under sunflower and to propagate appropriate techniques for the cultivation of the crop for stepping up the productivity. The scheme consists of demonstrations, supply of minikits and inputs on subsidy basis. A provision of Rs.4 lakhs is proposed during 1983-84 and proposed to be continued during 1984-85 at an outlay of Rs.4.25 lakhs, as state share.

5.2.4: INTENSIVE COTTON DISTRICT PROGRAMME:

The object of the scheme is to intensify the cultivation of irrigated cotton in Rice Fallows in Project areas. This scheme is in operation in Krishna, and Guntur District. The Scheme includes laying of demonstrations supply of P.P. Chemicals and seed on subsidy. A provision of Rs.22 lakhs is provided during 1983-84 and it will be continued during 1984-85 with an outlay of Rs.25 lakhs as state share.

5.2.5: Intensive Cotton District Programme in Rainfed Areas of Kurnool and Adilabad Districts:

Cotton productivity is not getting increased in the rainfed areas on account of traditional methods of cultivation. With a view to increase the productivity of Cotton in the rainfed areas, demonstrations with the latest technology are proposed on subsidy basis. Under this scheme seed and P.P. Equipment is proposed to be supplied on subsidy basis. A provision of Rs.22 lakhs is made in the current

year while a provision of Rs.25 lakhs is made for 1984-85 as State Share.

5.2.6: PRODUCTION OF HYBRID COTTON SEED:

A scheme to produce hybrid cotton seed is under implementation in the State Seed Multiplication Farm, Thangadancha under the direct control and supervision of the Assistant Director of Agriculture (Cotton), Thangadancha. The Hybrid cotton seed produced is being supplied to the cotton growers through A.P.S.S.D.C., for commercial cultivation. A provision of Rs.1.15 lakhs is provided to continue the scheme during 1984-85.

5.2.7: INTENSIVE MESTA DISTRICT PROGRAMME:

The object of the scheme is to increase the productivity of Mesta through adoption of package approach of cultivation by using improved seeds application of balanced fertilisers and timely P.P. Measures. The scheme is in operation in the mesta growing districts of Srikakulam, and Vizianagaram.

A provision of Rs.15.75 lakhs is provided during 84-85 as against the provision of Rs.12.50 lakhs during 83-84 as State share. The scheme consists of organisation of demonstration/And providing subsidy on seeds and to educate the Mesta Farmers on p ckage approach.

5.2.8: ERADICATION OF PESTS AND DISEASES IN ENDEMIC AREAS AND CONTROL OF BROWN PLANT HOPPER:

The object of the scheme is to control B.P.H. on paddy in the endemic areas of the State. A provision of Rs.15 lakhs is provided during 1983-84 as state share. The provision during 1984-85 has also been same. 50% subsidy on P.P. Chemicals subject to a maximum of Rs.45/- per Hect is provided to control the pests and an amount of Rs.15/- per hectare is also provided towards operational charges under this scheme.

5.2.9: SCHEME FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF PULSES:

In the new 20 Point Economic Programme emphasis is laid on development of pulses to attain self-sufficiency. The object of scheme is to achieve a major break through in the productivity of pulses by adopting scientific technique of cultivation and area expansion. A provision of Rs.14.23 lakhs is provided during 1984-85 as against a provision of Rs.11.50 lakhs provided during 1983-84 as state share.

5.2.10: BUILDING OF BUFFER STOCK OF SEEDS TO MEET THE CONTINGENCY SITUATION.

The seasonal conditions are not uniformly satisfactory every year. The seasonal adversities have become more common and occur in some part or the other in the State. In such situations a contingency programme becomes imperative to advise the farmers to go in for raising alternative crops to get over the situation. At that later stage in the season, the cultivators may not have the needs of the required crops and therefore look to the Department for their supply. Although the

Department is supplying quality seeds to farmers, the supplies are generally made during kharif and Rabi seasons and no stock are earmarked for meeting such situations. It is therefore proposed to keep stocks of seeds of High Yielding varieties exclusively at few nodal points in the state, so that they could be moved at short notice to the places where they are needed. If the season behaves favourably the seed kept for contingency situation may not be used in full, and some of the seed stocks left over have to be disposed off as grain at a relatively lower rate. This is likely to result in a financial loss. To arrange for the procurement of seed and to absorb the loss if any, an amount of Rs.10 lakhs is provided as a state share during the year 1983-84. The same provision is proposed for the year 1984-85, also.

5.2.11 POPULARISATION OF IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS:

To make cultivation operations more efficient and fast improved Agricultural implements are of primary importance. The farmers will be able to take up timely sowings, with the help of improved implements only. Quick and timely sowings are specially important in rainfed areas where the sowing time will be limited to few days in the season, and any delay in sowing will result in poor germination and declined yields.

To popularise the usage of the improved implements, demonstrations and customs services are programmed. For this purpose a provision of Rs.10 lakhs is provided and a matching share of Rs.10 lakhs to take up scheme with an outlay of Rs.20 lakhs from Government of India's is expected.

5.3. NEW SCHEMES:

STATE SPONSORED

5.3.1: COMPLETION OF SPILL OVER WORKS AT PESTICIDES TESTING LAB. AT TADEPALLYGUEDEM.

A pesticide testing Lab is in operation at Tadepallygudem under Insecticide Act 1968. The building works are not yet completed. During 1983-84 funds could not be provided for the completion of building programme. During 1984-85 an amount of Rs.0.75 lakh is proposed for this purpose.

5.3.2: CROP INSURANCE SCHEME:

State Government is contemplating to have separate staff for implementing the crop insurance scheme, as there is no staff to implement the scheme at the moment. Therefore it is proposed to provide Rs.2.00 lakhs to create the required staff and the reserve insurance fund to operate the scheme in a more useful manner to the farmers.

5.3.3: DEVELOPMENT OF SUMMER MOONG:

Moong comes up well in summer. In fact it is a practice in the coastal area. This practice is proposed to be popularised to increase the pulse production in the

State, by organising demonstrations in the farmers fields. Input supply on subsidy basis at the rate of Rs.375/- per hectare is also contemplated under this scheme. A provision of Rs.0.75 lakh is provided during 1984-85 to beginwith.

5.3.4 OPENING OF NEW FTCs AT CUDDAPAH AND VIZIANAGARAM DIST.

The institutional training to the farmers in the field of modern technology is organised in the farmers training Centres. At present there are 19 FTCs out of 23 districts in the State. There is a need to create FTCs in the remaining Districts also in a phased manner. During the year 1984-85, 2 FTCs one of Cuddapah and the other at Vizianagaram are proposed to be created at a financial outlay of Rs.6.00 lakhs.

5.4 NEW SCHEMES - CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES:

5.4.1: ENDEMIC PROGRAMME FOR THE CONTROL OF HISPA ON RICE:

HISPA attack on Rice crop has become common during Kharif season and causing considerable damage every year. It has become almost endemic in the Districts of Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Mahaboobnagar, Nalgonda, Warangal, Medak, Adilabad and Khammam. Control of the pest has to be undertaken on a war-footing to avoid yield losses. It is estimated that about 50,000 hectares of paddy crop is damaged by HISPA annually. A provision of Rs.7.50 lakhs under the scheme is provided to give a subsidy @ Rs.60/- per hectare on Plant Protection Chemicals and Rs.15/- towards operational charges per hectare, for controlling the pest.

5.4.2: Endemic area scheme for the control of leaf Webber on Groundnut in Andhra Pradesh State:

Leaf Webber attack on Groundnut is occurring mostly in Rabi season and causing enormous loss to Groundnut crop. This pest has become endemic in the districts of Guntur, Chittoor, Mahabubnagar, Kurnool and Warangal. To combat this pest, timely control measures are to be undertaken for which a provision of Rs.11.40 lakhs is provided for giving subsidy of Rs.15.00 per hectare towards Plant Protection chemicals and Rs.7.50 per hectare towards operational charges.

5.4.3: Scheme for the control of White Grub on Groundnut.

White grub has become a major pest in the light soil areas of Kurnool district on Groundnut during Kharif season. Control measures have become essential to prevent production losses. These chemical control measures are costly and the dry land farmers who are economically backward may not be in a position to take up Plant Protection measures in time.

With a view to assist dry land farmers, in taking up plant protection measures a subsidy of Rs.100/- per hectares is envisaged. A provision of Rs.15.20 lakhs is made for this purpose during 1984-85.

5.4.4: Endemic area programme for control of Semilooper on Castor:

Castor is grown extensively in the districts of Nalgonda Mahabubnagar and Rangareddy. Semilooper has become endemic in the above districts and causing enormous damage every year. Most of the small and Marginal farmers are not in a position to take up timely Plant Protection measures. If subsidy is provided by the Government on the cost of chemicals and operational charges, the farmers can take up control measures. It is estimated that an area of about 1,20,000 hectares is being attacked by this pest every year. Provision of Rs.18.00 lakhs, is provided to meet the subsidy on Plant Protection chemicals and operational charges at Rs.15/- and Rs.7.50 per hectare respectively.

6. Special Component Plan - Annual Plan for 1984-85.

6.1: According to guide lines issued by the Government of India 15% of the plan provision has to be utilised for the exclusively benefit of scheduled castes farmers. Conforming to these guidelines, the department has identified certain development schemes wherein the benefits can flow to the scheduled caste families easily.

The annual plan for the year 1984-85 is formulated at proposed outlay of Rs 680 lakhs comparing to Rs 605.61 lakhs for crop husbandry and Rs 74.80 lakhs for Soil Conservation.

6.2: Following allocations are earmarked for Special Component Plan for 1984-85.

(Rs in lakhs)				
Sl. No.	I t e m.	Plan provision 1984-85.	Amount earmarked for S.Cs. Plan.	% to the Plan provision.
1.	Crop Husbandry.	605.61	806.00	14.2
2.	Soil Con servation.	74.80	16.00	21.3
	Total.	680.41	102.06	15%

6.3: The schemes in brief are discussed below:-

6.3.1: Demonstrations and trails including prizes and awards:

The total provision for this scheme is Rs 3.00 lakhs, of which Rs 1.40 lakhs is earmarked for S.C. Plan. The object of the scheme is to layout demonstrations in the farmers fields to demonstrate improved agricultural techniques. In puts to an extent of Rs 100/- for each demonstration will be supplied.

6.3.2: High Yielding Varieties Promotional Programmes in dry Land Agriculture:

The object of the scheme is to encourage small and marginal farmers to take up High Yielding varieties. An amount of Rs 6.00 lakhs is earmarked for S.C. Plan. The seed of High Yielding Varieties is exchanged with local seed of the farmers, the differences in cost of the seed between the High Yielding Variety and local variety is treated as subsidy.

6.3.3: Development of assigned lands for S.C. farmers:

S.C. The Government have been assigning lands to the landless farmers from the last few years. In most cases these lands are highly eroded, gullied and infested with shrub

growth, making the cultivation a difficulty proposition. In view of the poor resources of the S.C. farmers. For making the cultivation a viable proposition, measures like land development, land reclamation, development of irrigation infrastructure, providing necessary agricultural inputs, backed up with required extension support for raising crops successfully are essential. For the above measures an amount not exceeding Rs 2,000/- per hectares is proposed. During the current financial year an amount of Rs 2.00 lakhs is provided and it is proposed to continue this scheme during 1984-85 with an increased provision of Rs 6.00 lakhs.

6.3.4: Fertilisation of Dryland Crops for S.C. Farmers:

The lands owned by S.C. farmers are mostly rainfed and small in extent. Their cultivation practices are by and large traditional. Fertilisation for dry crops is also a neglected item, owing to the poor economic back-ground. For increasing the productivity and production of these dryland areas, fertilisation is one of the basic requirement. To ensure and enable the S.C. farmers to apply fertilisers (N.P.K.) an amount of Rs 250/- is proposed for hectare. For this programme an amount of Rs 2.00 lakhs is provided during the year 1983-84 and the same is proposed to be continued in 1984-85 with an outlay of Rs 5.00 lakhs.

6.3.5: Scheme for integrated pest control on Rice:

Under this scheme chemicals on 50% subsidy are supplied to small and marginal farmers for taking up control measures against paddy pests. The subsidy is limited to Rs 18.00 per acre for P.P.Chemicals and Rs 3 per acre towards operational charges. An amount of Rs 3.00 lakhs is provided.

6.3.6: Supply of Plant Protection equipments on Subsidy basis to the S.C. Farmers.

Pests and diseases are of common occurrence on field crops unless the crops are protected against the pests and diseases the loss in production can not be checked. For the taking up plant protection measures like spraying and dusting the equipment like sprayers, dusters are required. The availability of plant protection equipment with the S.C. farmers is rather a remote possibility in view of their poor financial back-ground and traditional cultivation. To create the required awareness in protecting the crops, plant protection equipment is proposed to be supplied to the S.C. farmers on 75% subsidy basis. For this purpose an amount of Rs 1.00 lakh is earmarked. A subsidy of 75% on the cost of plant protection equipment not exceeding Rs 375/- per unit is given.

6.3.7: Development of Cotton for Gowrani tracts in Adilabad District and Rice fallows in Nellore District.

The object of the scheme is to improve the productivity of cotton by suitable demonstrations and incentives in the districts of Nellore and Adilabad. An amount of Rs 0.50 lakhs has been earmarked out of the total provisions of Rs 3.00 lakhs.

6.3.8: Scheme for population of I.D.Cotton in Pochampad.

The practice of growing of I.D.Cotton is proposed to be popularised in Pochampad area considering the potential in the area. The scheme consists of laying demonstration of Rs 800/- is given as subsidy for inputs on each of the demonstration plot of 2 hectares in size. The amount earmarked is 0.16 lakhs for the scheme out of 0.84 lakh is provided.

6.3.9: Dry farming project in Medak District:

The object of the scheme is to improve rainfed farming techniques in the districts. A sum of Rs 2.00 lakhs has been earmarked for S.C. Plan out of Rs 5.00 lakhs. The works are proposed to be taken up on the farm holdings of the scheduled caste farmers.

6.3.10: Rainfed farming project with World Bank Assistance:

The object of the scheme is to improve the rainfed farming techniques in the project areas in an integrated way on water shed basis in Maheshwaram and Ibrahimpatnam taluks of Ranga Reddy Districts. A sum of Rs 5.00 lakhs is earmarked for S.C. Plan out of a total of Rs 50.00 lakhs provided for the scheme. The works are to be taken up on the lands of the S.C. farmers in the selected water sheds.

6.3.11: Popularisation of improved Agricultural implements:

To make cultivation operations more efficient and fast improved Agricultural implements are of primary importance. The farmers will be able to take up timely sowings, with the help of improved implements only Quick and timely sowings are specially important in rainfed areas where the sowings time will be limited to few days in the season, and any delay in sowing will result in poor germination and declined yields.

To popularise the usage of the improved implements, demonstrations and customs services are programmed for this purpose a provision of Rs 10 lakhs is provided and a matching share of Rs 10.00 lakhs to take up scheme with an outlay of Rs 20 lakhs from being Government of India's is expected. An amount of Rs 3 lakhs is earmarked for S.C. Plan.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME:

6.3.12: Development of Oil seeds(I.O.D.P.):

Under the scheme production and productivity of oil seeds in the selected districts is proposed to be achieved by adopting improved agronomic techniques

(2) increasing the coverage oilseeds (3) taking up groundnut in non-traditional areas etc. An amount of Rs 4.00 lakhs has been earmarked out of a total provision of Rs 13.00 lakhs. The scheme consists of demonstrations, plant protection cover and minikits.

6.3.13: Extension of Oilseeds to new irrigated areas:

The object of the scheme is to extend cultivation of oil seeds particularly Groundnut in the project areas under irrigation facilities. The scheme consists of demonstrations @ Rs 200/- per hectare, plant protection cover limited to Rs 60/- per hectare. An amount of Rs 3.00 lakhs is earmarked out of total provision of Rs 8.00 lakhs.

6.3.14: Development of sunflower:

The object of the scheme is to extend the area under sunflower with appropriate techniques of cultivation of the crop for obtaining higher per hectare. The scheme consists of demonstrations and minikits at the rate of Rs 300/- and Rs 25/- respectively. An amount of Rs 1.00 lakh has been earmarked out of a total provision of Rs 4.25 lakhs.

6.3.15: Intensive Cotton District Programme in Rice follows in the Project:-

The area of operation is Krishna District. The scheme includes laying of demonstrations for which Rs 800/- worth of inputs are supplied. The scheme also includes 25% subsidy on cost of P.P. Equipment. An amount of Rs 6.00 lakhs is earmarked to S.C. Plan out of Rs 25.00 lakhs.

6.3.16: Intensive Cotton District Programme (Rainfed)

The scheme consists of laying out demonstrations. For each of the demonstration of one hectare Rs 500/- worth inputs are supplied. A subsidy of Rs 150/- per quintal for certified seed and 25% subsidy on cost of P.P. Equipment upto a limit of Rs 200/- per unit are also given an amount of Rs 6.00 lakhs has been provided for S.C. Sub-Plan out of a total amount of Rs 25.00 lakhs.

6.3.17: Intensive Mesta District Programme:

The object of the programme is to increase the production of Mesta with the adoption of package of

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practices including the use of improved seeds balanced use of fertilisers, P.P.Measure etc. The area of operation include districts of srikakulam and Vizianagaram. The programme consists of laying of demonstrations and providing subsidy on seed. An amount of Rs 5.00 lakhs is provided to S.C. Plan of from 13.75 lakhs available under the scheme.

6.3.18: Eradication of pests and diseases in Endemic areas:

The object of the scheme is to control endemic pests which cause damage to crops. 50% subsidy subject to a maximum of Rs 45/- per hectare on the cost of chemicals and an amount of Rs 15/- per hectare is also provided towards operational charges for control of B.P.H. is provided, an amount of Rs 5.00 lakhs is earmarked towards S.C. Plan out of Rs 15.00 lakhs available under this scheme.

6.3.19: Development of pulses:

The object of the scheme is to achieve a major break through in the production and productivity of pulses by adopting scientific techniques of cultivation and area expansion. The scheme is operated in all the districts of the State and consists of laying out demonstrations at a subsidy of Rs 275/- per plot of hectare each is provided towards inputs. 25% subsidy on P.P.Chemicals limited to Rs 30/- per hectare and 50% subsidy on P.P. Equipment limited to Rs 250/- per units is also provided. An amount of Rs 5.00 lakhs is provided to S.C. Plan out of Rs 14.25 lakhs which is the total provision.

6.3.20: Endemic and area programme for the Control of HIPSA on Rice:

HIPSA Attack on Rice crop has become common during Kharif season and causing considerable damage every year. It has become almost endemic in the Districts of Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Mahabubnagar, Nalgonda, Warangal, Medak, Adilabad and Khammam. Control of the pest has to be undertaken on a war-footing to avoid yield losses. It is estimated that about 50,000 hectares of paddy crop is damaged by HISPAs annually. A provision of Rs 7.50 lakhs under the scheme is provided to give a subsidy of Rs 60/- per hectare on Plant protection Chemicals and Rs 15/- towards operational charges per hectares for controlling the pest, Rs 2.00 lakhs is earmarked for S.C. Plan.

6.3.21: Endemic area scheme for the control of leaf Webber on Groundnut in Andhra Pradesh State:

Leaf Webber attack on Groundnut is occurring mostly in Rabi season and causing enormous loss to Groundnut crop. This pest has become endemic in the districts of Guntur, Chittoor, Mahabubnagar, Kurnool and Warangal. To combat this pest, timely control measures are to be undertaken for which a provision of Rs 11.40 lakhs is provided for giving subsidy of Rs 15.00 per hectare towards plant protection chemicals and Rs 7.50 per hectare towards operational

charges. An amount of Rs 3.00 lakhs is earmarked for S.C. Plan.

6.3.22: Endemic area programme for control of Semi-looper on Castor:

Castor is grown extensively in the districts of Nalgonda Mahabubnagar and Rangareddy. Semilooper has become endemic in above districts and causing enormous damage every year. Most of the small and marginal farmers are not in a position to take up timely plant protection measures. If subsidy is provided by the Government on the cost of chemicals and operational charges, the farmers can take up control measures. It is estimated that an area of about 1,20,000/- hectares is being attacked by this pest every year. A provision of Rs 18.00 lakhs, is provided to meet the subsidy on plant protection chemicals and operational charges at Rs 15/- and Rs 7.50 per hectare respectively. An amount of Rs 4.00 lakhs is earmarked for S.C. Plan.

6.3.23: Scheme for the control of white Grub on Groundnut:

White grub has become a major pest in the light soil areas of Kurnool district on Groundnut during Kharif season. Control measures have become essential to prevent production losses. These chemical control measures are costly and the dry land farmers who are economically backward may not be in a position to take up plant protection measures in time.

With a view to assist dry land farmers in taking up plant protection measures a subsidy of Rs 100/- per hectare is envisaged. A provision of Rs 15.20 lakhs is made for this purpose during 1984-85. An amount of Rs 4.00 lakhs is earmarked for Scheduled Caste Plan.

6.3.24: Dryland Development-Popularisation of Seed-cum-Fertiliser Drill-Medak District.

In dry land agriculture, seed sowing is generally done behind the plough and the fertiliser are also applied in a traditional way behind the plough only. These methods are traditional and consume considerable time and labour.

The Fertiliser-cum-seed drill is an improved implement by which these two operations could be done in one go. With a view to popularise the seed-cum-fertiliser drill in dryland areas, a provision of Rs 3.00 lakhs is provided to purchase and make available to the farmers in Medak district to start with which could be extended to other districts during VII Five Year Plan period. An amount of Rs 1.00 lakh is provided for S.C. Plan.

7. TRIBAL SUB-PLAN 1984-85:

7.1. Under the Tribal Sub-Plan 6% of the Plan funds have to be earmarked for the development of Tribal families, for the year 1984-85, a plan provision of Rs 680.41 lakhs is proposed for the Department of Agriculture which comprises of Rs 605.61 lakhs under crop husbandry and Rs 74.80 lakhs under Soil Conservation.

7.2. The following are the allocations for the Tribal Sub-Plan during 1984-85.

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Item.	Plan provision 1984-85.	Amount earmarked for S.T.Sub-Plan 1984-85.	% to the Plan Provision.
1.	Crop Husbandry.	605.01	30.30	5
2.	Soil Conservation.	74.80	10.00	7.48
	Total.	680.41	40.30	6

7.3. The following are the schemes included under the Tribal Sub-Plan. Brief description of each schemes is given hereunder.

Crop Husbandry:

7.3.1: High Yielding Varieties Programme in dry land Agriculture:

The objecti of the scheme is to improve the coverage under High Yielding Varieties, particularly Jowar, Bajra and Maize and encourage the small formers to take up High Yielding Varieties. The High Yielding Varieties seeds from the Department will be exchanged with an equal quantity of local seeds with the farmers. As an incentive the difference in cost of High Yielding Variety seeds and the local seed is treated as subsidy. An amount of Rs 3.00 lakhs has been earmarked under Tribal Sub-Plan against the total provision of Rs 20.00 lakhs.

7.3.2: Demonstrations and Tribals including prizes and awards:

The above programme helps in educating the farmers in the adoption of latest agricultural practices to enable them to increase production. A subsidy of Rs 100/- in the form of inputs are given to farmers in the shcme. An amount of Rs 0.50 lakhs is earmarked.

7.3.3: Increasing productivity in Tribal Farm holdings:

Per hectare yields in Tribal areas are by and large low compared to the plain areas. The primary reason being the farming practices continuing to be tradational. To demonstrate the role of improved farming practices in maximising the productivity, certain demonstrations are proposed, in small and compact holdings of Tribals not expeeding one hectate in extent. The land shaping wherever necessary along with irrigation infrastructure etc. will be taken up and the inputs required for raising crops for one season are also proposed to be provided under the guidance of extension agency. An amount of Rs 200 lakhs is provided to implement this programme at the rate of Rs 1250/- per hectare during 1983-84 and this scheme is proposed to be continued during 1984-85 with an outlay of Rs 4.00 lakhs.

7.3.4: Integrated pest control on Rice:

The scheme envisages the use of known measures of control of pests and diseases. Subsidy of Plant protection chemicals at Rs 18/- and Rs 3/- per acre respectively are given towards Plant Protection chemicals and operational charges. Rs 2.00 lakhs is earmarked for S.T.Sub-Plan.

7.3.5: Supply of P.P.Equipment to S.T.Farmers:

By and large the Tribal farmers are not very conscious of protecting their crops from the onslaught of pests and diseases. Presently, subsidies are available for the supply of pesticides to the tribal farmers but the spraying and dusting equipment although it is available with the department cannot reach in time to the tribals which are in the remote areas. Therefore it is proposed to supply hand operated Plant Protection equipment at 75% subsidy to the farmers. Under this scheme an amount of Rs 1.00 lakh is provided for 1983-84 and it is proposed to continue this scheme with an amount of Rs 5.00 lakhs during 1984-85.

7.3.6: Development of Cotton for Gowrani tracts in Adilabad and Rice fallows in Nellore district.

The object of the scheme is to improve the productivity of cotton by suitable demonstrations and other incentives. The scheme is in operation in Adilabad and Nellore district and includes supply of Plant Protection equipment and distribution of seeds on subsidy. An amount of Rs 0.50 lakhs is provided out of Rs 3.00 lakhs available under this scheme.

7.3.7: Development of Niger and Sunflower Crop in Agency areas for Tribal Farmers.

In tribal areas important oilseed crops like Groundnut and gingelly are generally not grown. Niger crop is gaining a foot-hold in these areas, sunflower also is raised in black soil patches. It is therefore proposed to promote the higher and sunflower by organising demonstrations. A subsidy of Rs 200/- is proposed for each of the demonstration for procuring the required inputs. During the current year a provision of Rs 1.00 lakh is provided and it will be continued during 1984-85 with a provision of Rs 2.00 lakhs.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME:

7.3.8: Intensive Oilseeds Development Programme:

The object of the scheme is to increase the production of Oilseeds in selected districts of the state. The scheme consists of subsidies of Rs 125/. per hectare for demonstration and distribution of seed on subsidy basis. An amount of Rs 2.00 lakh has been provided under Tribal Sub-Plan.

7.3.9: Extension of Oilseeds to New Irrigated areas:

The object of the scheme is to extend cultivation of groundnut in new irrigated areas coming under projects. The scheme consists of demonstrations for which Rs 200/- is given as subsidy for inputs., Rs 50/- for plant protection measures, Rs 1.50 lakh has been earmarked for Tribal Sub-Plan.

7.3.10: Intensive Mesta District Programme:

The object of the Programme is to increase production of Mesta through adoption of package approach of cultivation including the use of improved seed and balanced use of fertilisers and P.P. Measures. The programme consists of laying out demonstrations and distribution of seeds on subsidy. An amount of Rs 1.80 lakhs is provided to the Tribal Sub-Plan.

7.3.11: Eradication of pests and diseases in endemic areas to control B.P.H.:

The object of the scheme is to control endemic pests, 50% subsidy subject to a maximum of Rs 45/- per hectare on cost of chemicals and Rs 15/- towards operational charges per acre for control of B.P.H. is provided. An amount of Rs 2.00 lakhs is earmarked for Tribal Sub-Plan.

7.3.12: Development of Pulses:

The object of the scheme is to increase production and productivity of pulses by adopting improved techniques of cultivation. The scheme consists of demonstrations with a subsidy of Rs 275/- per hectare, 25% on P.P. Chemicals, 15% subsidy on P.P. Equipment. The amount earmarked is Rs 2.00 lakhs.

7.3.13: Endemic area Programme for the Control of Hispa on Rice.

Hispa attack on Rice crop has become common during Kharif season and causing considerable damage every year. It has become almost endemic in the Districts of Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Mahabubnagar,

Nalgonda, Warangal, Medak, Adilabad and Khammam. Control of the pest has to be undertaken on a war footing to avoid yield losses. It is estimated that about 50,000 Hects. of paddy crop is damaged by Hispa annually. A provision of Rs 7.50 lakhs under the scheme is provided to give a subsidy of Rs 60/- per hectare on Plant Protection Chemicals and Rs 15/- towards operational charges per hectare, for controlling the pest. An amount of Rs 1.00 lakh is proposed for S.T. Sub-Plan during 1984-85.

7.3.14: Endemic area Scheme for the Control of Leaf-Webber on Groundnut in Andhra Pradesh State.

Leaf webber attack on Groundnut is occurring mostly in Rabi season and causing enormous loss to Groundnut crop. This pest has become endemic in the districts of Guntur, Chittoor, Mahabubnagar, Kurnool and Warangal. To combat this pest, timely control measures are to be undertaken for which a provision of Rs 11.40 lakhs is provided for giving subsidy of Rs 15.00 per hectare towards Plant Protection Chemicals and Rs 7.50 per hectare towards operational charges. An amount of Rs 1.00 lakh is proposed for S.T. Sub-Plan during 1984-85.

7.3.15: scheme for the control of white grub on Groundnut.

White grub has become a major pest in the light soil areas of Kurnool district on Groundnut during Kharif season. Control measures have become essential to prevent production losses. These chemical control measures are costly and the dry land farmers who are economically backward may not be in a position to take up Plant Protection Measures in time.

With a view to assist dry land farmers, in taking up Plant Protection measures a subsidy of Rs 100/- per hectare is envisaged. A provision of Rs 15.20 lakhs is made for this purpose during 1984-85. An amount of Rs 2.00 lakhs is proposed during 1984-85 under Scheduled Tribe Sub-Plan.

- 42 -
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN FOR 1984-85 DEVELOPMENTAL SCHEMES

Sl. No.	Head of the scheme/project	Approved outlay 1983-84.	Proposed outlay 1984-85. (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	2.	3.	4.
(A) CROP HUSBANDRY ONGOING SCHEMES.			
I. Direction & Administration:			
1.	Strengthening of District Ministerial establishment of the offices of JDAs/DDAs.	8.00	9.00
2.	Appointment of Administrative Officer in the offices of 10 JDAs.		
3.	Organisation of Zonal Offices of JDAs at 6 Zones.	5.00	6.00
4.	Reorganisation and strengthening of Agricultural Extension Administration in A.P. (T&V) System.	160.00	200.00
II. High Yielding Variety Programme:			
5.	Demonstrations and trials including prizes and awards.	3.00	3.00
6.	High Yielding Varieties promotional programme in dryland Agriculture.	23.00	20.00
7.	Assigned land development for S.C. farmers.	4.00	6.00
8.	Increasing productivity in Tribal Farm holdings.	2.00	4.00
III. Agricultural Farms:			
9.	Strengthening of State seed farms.	8.00	10.00
IV. Manures & Fertilisers:			
10.	Fertiliser control Lab. at Rajendranagar.	1.50	1.50
11.	Strengthening of seed testing Lab. at Rajendranagar and Taddepalligudem.	1.25	1.25
12.	Estt. of pesticides quality control labs. at Rajendranagar, Guntur and Anantapur.	2.00	2.00
13.	Strengthening of Pesticide testing Lab. at Taddepalligudem.	2.50	5.00
14.	Fertilisation of dry land crops for S.C. farmers.	2.00	5.00
V. Plant Protection:			
15.	Scheme for purchase of H.P. spares and equipment.	1.50	2.00
16.	Scheme for purchase of HP Equipment.	2.00	2.50
			274.75

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1.	2.	3.	4.
17. P.P. Statistical Cell	0.60	0.60	
18. Construction of building at AIPP&PS.	2.50	2.50	
19. Scheme for integrated Pest control on Rice.	10.00	10.00	
20. Supply of P.P. Equipment for S.O. farmers.	1.00	5.00	
21. Supply of P.P. Equipment for S.T. Farmers.	1.00	5.00	
VI. Commercial Crops:			
22. Control of pests and diseases of sugarcane.	9.50	8.00	
23. Construction of Biological Lab. at Nidadavolu.	5.00	5.00	
24. Scheme for popularising Tobacco in Champa.	0.50	0.50	
25. Development of cotton for Govandi tracts in Adilabad district and rice follows in Nallore.	3.00	3.00	
26. Development of Niger and Sunflower crops.	1.00	1.00	
VII. Farmers Training Centre:			
27. Training for sub-Assts. in Service at State Seed Farms.	2.00	2.00	
28. Continuation of 2 FTCs at Srikakulam and Nizamabad.	3.50	3.50	
29. Continuation of 2 FTCs at Prakasam and Khammam.	3.50	3.50	
30. Continuation of 2 FTCs at Madak and Adilabad.	3.50	3.50	
31. Building programme for FTCs.	2.50	5.00	
32. Continuation of Medic production unit.	3.00	4.00	
33. Appointment of lady demonstrators for FTCs.	0.50	0.50	
34. Strengthening of off-set press located in SIPP&PS.	1.00	1.25	
VIII. Dry farming:			
35. Rained farming with World Bank assistance.	10.00	1.25	
36. Dry farming project in Madak dist.	5.00	5.00	
(B) SOIL CONSERVATION ON GOING SCHEMES			
37. Strengthening of SCTCs at Anantapur and Hyderabad training offices.	2.00	2.00	
38. Soil conservation works in Agricultural lands.	39.75	1.62.50	
39. Strengthening of soil testing labs.	1.00	2.00	
40. Continuation of 2 soil testing labs at Vizianagaram & Ongole and 2 mobile soil testing labs at Ouddapar and Vizianagaram.	6.00	10.00	
41. Continuation of Old IRDP schemes in Mahabubnagar district.	1.25	1.50	
42. Providing staff and continuance for the Macro Nutrient Labs at Bapatla & Rajendranagar.	1.00	1.00	

contd. -

1.	2.	3.	4.
<u>Centrally Sponsored Schemes (50% State share)</u>			
<u>Crop Husbandry (Ongoing Schemes)</u>			
43.	Development of oilseeds (IODP)	12.00	13.00
44.	Extension of Oilseeds to New irrigated Areas.	5.10	8.00
45.	Development of Sunflower.	4.00	4.25
46.	ICDP in Rice fallows & project areas.	22.00	25.00
47.	ICDP (Rainfed) areas of Adilabad & Kurnool	22.00	25.00
48.	Production of Hybrid cotton seed.	1.15	1.15
49.	N&F seed production (reimbursement to APAU)	1.00	1.00
50.	Intensive Meeta Dist. Programme.	12.50	13.75
51.	Eradication of pests and diseases in endemic areas and control of BPH.	15.00	15.00
52.	Development of pulses.	11.50	14.23
53.	Building of buffer stocks.	10.00	10.00
54.	Popularisation of improved agricultural implements.	6.00	10.00
		<u>122.25</u>	<u>140.38</u>

NEW SCHEMES

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Amount proposed for 84-85
1.	2.	3.

Crop Husbandry

(a) State Schemes

55.	Provision for (spillover works for pesticides testing lab. building at Tadepalligudem.	0.75
56.	Crop Insurance.	2.00
57.	Development of Summer Moong.	0.74
58.	Opening of 2 New FTCs at Giddapah and Vizianagaram.	6.00

(b) Centrally sponsored schemes (50% State share)

59.	Endemic area for the control of Hispa on paddy.	7.50
60.	Endemic area scheme for the control of Groundnut leaf webber in A.P. State.	11.40
61.	Endemic area scheme for the control of Semilooper in Castor in A.P. State.	18.00
62.	Scheme for control of white grub on Groundnut in A.P. State.	15.20
63.	Seed-cum-Fertiliser drill in Medak dist.	5.00

86.59

contd...

A B S T R A C T

	State	Centrally sponsored 50% State Share	Total
1. On going schemes	473.44	140.38	613.82
2. New schemes	9.49	57.10	66.59
Total:	482.93	197.48	680.41

A B S T R A C T

1. Crop Husbandry	408.13	197.48	605.61
2. Soil Conservation	74.80	-	74.80
Total:	482.93	197.48	680.41

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES FARMERS UNDER
SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN DURING 1984-85.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Provision for 1984-85	Amt. earmarked for S.Cs.
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Demonstrations & trails including prizes and awards.	3.00	1.40
2.	High yielding varieties promotional programme under dry land Agril.	20.00	6.00
3.	Assigned land development for Scheduled Castes Farmers.	6.00	6.00
4.	Fertilisation for dry land crops for S.C. farmers.	5.00	5.00
5.	Scheme for integrated pest control on rice.	10.00	3.00
6.	Supply PP equipment to SC farmers.	5.00	5.00
7.	Development of cotton for Gowranji tracts in Adilabad district and Rice fallows in Nellore district.	3.00	0.50
8.	Scheme for popularising ID cotton in Pochampad.	0.84	0.16
9.	Dry land project in Madak district	5.00	2.00
10.	Rainfed farming project state share for World Bank assisted project.	50.00	5.00
11.	Scheme for popularising of Agril. implements.	10.00	3.00
<u>Centrally sponsored schemes:</u>			
12.	Development of oilseeds (ICDP)	13.00	4.00
13.	Extension of oilseeds to New irrigated areas..	8.00	3.00
14.	Development of sunflower.	4.25	1.00
15.	ICDP (Rice fallows)	25.00	6.00
16.	ICDP (Rainfed)	25.00	6.00
17.	Intensive Mesta Dist. programme.	13.75	5.00

contd...

1.	2.	3.	4.
18.	Eradication of pests and diseases in endemic areas and control of BPH.	15.00	5.00
19.	Development of Pulses.	14.25	5.00
20.	Endemic areas for the control of Hispa on paddy.	7.50	2.00
21.	Endemic areas control of Groundnut leaf webber.	11.40	3.00
22.	Endemic areas scheme for the control of semilooper on castor.	18.00	4.00
23.	Scheme for control of white grub on groundnut.	18.00	4.00
24.	Seed-cum-fertiliser Drill in Madak district.	5.00	1.00
			86.06
25.	Soil conservation works in Agri. lands.	62.30	16.00
			102.06

(a) Crop Husbandry

1.	Total Plan allocation for 1984-85	Rs. 605.61 lakhs
2.	Amount earmarked for SC plan.	Rs. 86.06 lakhs
3.	Percentage of allocation.	14.2%

(b) Soil Conservation

1.	Total Plan allocation for 1984-85.	Rs. 74.80 lakhs
2.	Amount earmarked for SC Plan.	Rs. 16.00 lakhs
3.	Percentage of allocation.	21.3%

Grand Total:

1.	Total plan allocation	Rs 680 lakhs
2.	Amount earmarked for SC plan	40.30 "
3.	Percentage of allocation	6%

contd...

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS UNDER SUB-PLAN FOR SCHEDULED
TRIBES DURING 1984-85.

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Provision for 1984-85	Amount earmarked for STs during 1984-85
1.	2.	3.	4.
I. CROP HUSBANDRY:			
1.	High Yielding varieties promotional programme in dryland agriculture.	20.00	3.00
2.	Demonstrations and trails including prizes and awards.	3.00	0.50
3.	Increasing productivity in tribal farm holdings.	4.00	4.00
4.	Integrated Pest Control on rice.	10.00	2.00
5.	Supply of P.P.Equipment to ST farmers.	5.00	5.00
6.	Development of cotton for Gowran tracts in Adilabad district.	3.00	0.50
7.	Development of Niger and Sunflower crops for tribal farmers.	2.00	2.00
CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES:			
8.	Intensive Oilseeds Development Programme (IODP)	13.00	2.00
9.	Extension of Oilseeds to New Irrigated areas.	8.00	1.50
10.	Intensive Mesta District programme.	13.75	1.80
11.	Eradication of Pests and diseases.	15.00	2.00
12.	Development of Pulses.	14.23	2.00
13.	Endemic Area Programme for the control of Hispa on paddy.	7.50	1.00
14.	Groundnut leaf webber in A.P.State.	11.40	1.00
15.	Scheme for the control of white grab on Groundnut.	15.20	2.00
Total:			30.30
1. Plan Allocation on crop Husbandry:		Rs. 605.61 lakhs	
2. Amount earmarked for Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan.		Rs. 30.30 lakhs	
3. Percentage of allocation.		5%	
II. SOIL CONSERVATION:			
1.	Soil Conservation works in Agricultural lands.	62.30	10.00
Total:			10.00
1. Plan allocation for Soil Conservation		74.80	
2. Amount earmarked for S.C.Sub-Plan		10.00	
3. Percentage of allocation		7.48%	
Grand Total:			
1. Total Plan allocation		Rs.680.41 lakhs	
2. Amount earmarked for S.T. Sub-Plan.		Rs. 40.30 lakhs	
3. Percentage of allocation		6%	

MARKETING

The Department of Marketing is operating only staff schemes. No new schemes have been taken up for implementation during the VI Plan period. The year-wise allocation of outlay and expenditure during the VI Plan period is furnished hereunder.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Outlay</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
1980-81	4.00 lakhs	1.96 lakhs
1981-82	3.00 lakhs	3.08 lakhs
1982-83	3.00 lakhs	2.95 lakhs
1983-84	4.00 lakhs	1.80 lakhs (upto 30.9.83)
1984-85	5.00 lakhs (proposed)	

During the year 1983-84, an amount of Rs 4.00 lakhs was provided to Marketing Department, of this an amount of Rs 3.50 lakhs was required to meet the expenditure on the continuance of the scheme for grading of Cotton Kapas at 7 Centres viz., Chilakaluripet, Guntur, Warangal, Gudivada, Pamarru, Nandyal, Medarmetla in the State, taken up for implementation during V plan period. The Department is thus left with a meagre outlay of nearly Rs 0.50 lakh towards strengthening of administrative set up of the Department. Proposals for sanction of 3 posts of Superintendents One at Office of the Joint Director of Marketing, Vijayawada and the other two at Head Office are under consideration.

During the year 1984-85, an amount of Rs 5.00 lakhs is proposed in the Draft Annual Plan, of which Rs 4.50 lakhs are for meeting the expenditure on the continuance of the scheme for grading of Cotton Kapas at 7 centres viz., Chilakaluripet, Guntur, Warangal, Gudivada, Pamarru, Nandyal, Medarmetla in the State taken up during the V Plan period. The remaining amount of Rs 0.50 lakh is proposed to be utilised for the post of 3 office Superintendents for strengthening of Administrative set up at Regional Office and Head Offices.

Thus the outlay of Rs 5.00 lakhs is proposed for the following scheme.

- (1) Towards continuance of the ongoing scheme of Estt. of 7 Kapas Grading Centres in the A.P. State, taken up for implementation during V Plan period. 4.50 lakhs.
- (2) Towards strengthening of administrative set up at Regional Offices at J.D's by providing the office superintendnet to each of the 3 offices. 0.50 lakh

5.00 lakhs

contd.,

-: 49 :-

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

In the year 1982-83, a sum of Rs 2.83 lakhs was sanctioned towards the first instalment under centrally sponsored scheme for establishment of Grading Centres at producers level to grade Cotton, Jute, Tobacco and Cashew at Guntur, Vizianagaram, Bhadrachalam and Tuni respectively. Marketing Department has established grading centres at above places and the centres are functioning. The second instalment of Rs 0.70 lakh towards operational cost is being claimed under the above scheme. The total cost of the scheme is Rs 4.58 lakhs. The scheme aims to grade the produce at the farm level itself, to get remunerative prices for the graded produce at the time of sale in Market Yards.

The total quantity of 2970 Qtls. of Jute, 245 Quintals of Tobacco and 162 Quintals of Cotton was graded at producers level during 1982-83.

Development of Regulated Markets with Central grant :-

Government of India have so far sanctioned Rs 296.95 lakhs for development of 120 Regulated Markets since 1974-75 and have released Rs 209.50 lakhs so far and an amount of Rs 87.45 lakhs is yet to be released from Government of India.

During the year 1983-84 it is proposed to take up nearly 30 markets under various categories to develop with the central assistance for which an estimated amount of Rs 60.00 lakhs is required for this proposals have been spent to Government of India for an amount of Rs 20.00 lakhs for central grant for development of 16 markets.

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INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND DPAP PROGRAMMES.

With a view to make a determined effort to increase the flow of credit to the Small Farmers, Marginal farmers and agricultural labourers and also to evolve programmes for their economic development, the All India Rural Credit Review Committee has recommended the setting up of Special Agencies, during IV Plan period. Following the recommendation, the Government of India sponsored two pilot schemes one for the development of small farmers and the other for the development of Marginal farmers and Agri. labourers. The schemes for the development of S.Fs. envisaged the provision of credit to the S.Fs who are potentially viable and who with assistance can undertake investments in specific channels for creation of durable assets in Agriculture like sinking of wells, installation of oil engines and electric motors or oil engines, raising of highyielding varieties of crops, and also taking up sub-sidiary occupations like, Dairying, Poultry and Piggery etc. in a manner which would ensure their viability over a period. Each SFDA was allotted on outlay of Rs.150 lakhs and each MFALDA Rs.100 lakhs over the project period as grant-in-aid.

During the IV plan period three SFDAs viz. each in Srikakulam, Cuddapah, Nalgonda and two MFALDAS. i.e., one for Visakhapatnam and the other in Nalgonda district were established. The five schemes in four districts completed their first phase of 5 year period by 31.3.1976. For the remaining 3 years period of V plan i.e. upto 31.3.79 three schemes were permitted to be continued with an outlay of Rs.100 lakhs each. They were SFDA Nalgonda, Srikakulam and MFALDA, Visakhapatnam. The MFALDA, Nalgonda, was merged with SFDA in that district while the SFDA Cuddapah was merged with DPAP in that District and the SFDA programmes was continued only in Sidhout taluk where DPAP is not in operation with an outlay of Rs.10 lakhs upto end of March,1979.

In addition to the 4 schemes of the IV plan permitted to be continued upto end of March, 1979, the Government of India have sanctioned 12 more SFDAS during the Vth Plan period. The State Government have established these 12 Agencies as follows:-

- 1974-75 Hyderabad, Khammam, Medak, Adilabad, East Godavari Nellore districts.
- 1975-76 Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Warangal and Prakasam dists.
- 1976-77 Krishna and Guntur districts.

Total 16 districts in the State were covered by the SFDA.

INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME:

During 1978-79 the Government of India allotted 168 blocks comprising of 80 blocks in SFDA. 43 in DPAP, and 45 in CAD areas to the A.P.State for implementation of IRDP. The outlay for each block was Rs.5 lakhs. The outlay in SFDA and CAD blocks was fully financed by Government of India. In case of DPAP area blocks the Government of India provided Rs.4 lakhs per block and the State had to contribute Rs.1.00 lakh per block. The Government

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of India released funds direct to SFDAS in respect of IRD(SFDA) Blocks and through the State Government in respect of CAD and DPAP blocks. From 1979-80 onwards the Government of India changed the pattern of assistance to 50:50 basis between the Government of India and the State Government and also approved 84 blocks i.e. 40 SFDAS, 20 DPAP 24 CAD area blocks for implementation of Intensive Employment programme (I.E.P. blocks) with an outlay of Rs.10 lakhs per block. The Government of India indicated that I.E.P. block will be provided assistance at Rs.10 lakhs per block only upto 1980-81.

In addition to the above programme, i.e. SFDA, DPAP and CAD area blocks, the Government of India have allotted every year 300 blocks in the country selected from outside the special programme areas having more than 20% S.C. population or where the problem of bonded labour was acute. Under this category the Government of India allotted six blocks in 1978-79 and 16 blocks in 1979-80. The outlay for these blocks during V plan period was Rs. 2 lakhs 1st year, Rs.3 lakhs II year, Rs.4 lakhs III year, Rs.5 lakhs IV year and Rs.6 lakhs for Vth year.

On 2.10.1980 the Government of India communicated their decision extending the area of operation of the IRDP to all the blocks in the Country. As per decision of the Government of India, all the 330 blocks in the State have been covered by IRDP. The other programmes like SFDA, M.I. outside special programmes areas, TRISEM outside IRD, etc. gets merged with IRDP, and will be continued upto end of Vth Plan period. The outlay for these blocks has been as follows:-

1st year	....	Rs. 5 lakhs per block
IInd year	....	Rs. 6 "
IIIrd year	.....	Rs. 8 "
IVth year	....	Rs. 8 "
Vth year	....	Rs.8 "

From 1979-80 to 82-83 the following grants have been made available to the DRDAS by the Government of India and the State Government for implementation of the programmes.

Y e a r	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Govt. of India	State Govt.
1979-80	588.16	851.29
1980-81	715.59	748.83
1981-82	1384.785	781.21
1982-83	1265.000	1257.575

For the year 1983-84 and 1984-85 the outlay for all the 330 blocks worked out to Rs.2640.00 lakhs for each year.

During 1983-84 the Government of India released a sum of Rs.506.00 lakhs by way of 1st instalment to 17 DRDAS. and the State Government released Rs.237.00 lakhs as advance State share during 1983-84 and Rs.341.00 lakhs released as matching grant (1982-83) during 1983-84 to DRDAS for implementation of IRD. programme. The balance matching State share of 1st instalment will be released during the year.

TRYSEM INFRASTRUCTURE:

The Government of India sanctioned a scheme called the Training of Rural youth for self employment in all the Blocks in the country and the State. Under this scheme atleast 40 unemployed youth per block preferably those from school drop outs have to be provided with necessary training in Government institutions or private institutions/workshops towards upgrading their technology or imparting new skills enabling them to start a self employment venture having local demand.

The Institutions taking up the training programme are eligible for assistance for augmenting the existing facilities such as class room and hostel accommodation, furniture equipment, machinery etc. In case of State Government Institutions, the cost of infrastructural support has to be borne by the State and the Centre on 50:50 basis. In case of the Central Government run institutions the cost is entirely borne by the Government of India. During 1981-82 a sum of Rs.30.92 lakhs has been released for the purpose. During 1982-83 a sum of Rs. 32.47 lakhs has been released. The programme will continue upto the end of Vth. Plan period. A sum of Rs.35 lakhs each year has been provided for 1983-84 and 1984-85 for the purpose.

STATE SUPPORT:

The State Government has to provide necessary infrastructural facilities such as extension staff on IAAP. pattern in project areas, Engineering staff for implementation of M.I. programmes in SFDA and strengthening of G.W.D. staff etc. Further the State Government had to arrange for supervision and for proper implementation of the programme. The expenditure towards state support has to be borne by the State Government only. For this purpose a sum of Rs.125 lakhs has been provided for VI plan period i.e. 1980-85 to be fully borne by the State and Rs.35 lakhs were proposed during 1984-85.

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-:53:-

RURAL GODOWNS:

During 1979-80 the Government of India has issued the guidelines for taking up a programme for construction of storage godowns in rural areas with a view to provide facilities to the farmers to store their produce, obtain godown receipt for institutional credit to enable them to sell their produce as and when the prices are considered favourable to them. The State Warehousing Corporation, the Cooperatives and the Agricultural Market Committees are the agencies through which the schemes are being implemented. 50% of the cost of the rural godowns has to be raised as Bank loan and the balance will be subsidised on 50:50 basis by the Government of India and the State Government. The programmes will be continued upto end of Vith Plan period. Therefore a sum of Rs. 35 lakhs has been provided for 1983-84 and an equal amount has been proposed for the purpose with Central share in the budget for 1984-85.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION PROGRAMME:

propose
Government of India to continue SLPP during the Vith plan and continue to fund separately. Considering its potential to cover the poverty groups with useful economic ventures an amount of Rs.65 lakhs is provided for 1983-84 and Rs.100 lakhs are proposed during 1984-85. The expenditure on this programmes is over and above the IRDP block level outlays and will continue upto end of Vith plan period.

STRENGTHENING OF SIRD:

In the Union Budget there is provision for strengthening of the State Level Training Institutions. Assistance will be available on 50:50 basis both for non-recurring and recurring items of expenditure. A sum of Rs.5 lakhs has been provided during 1983-84 and Rs.5.00 lakhs are proposed for 1984-85 for the purpose.

DROUGHT PRONE AREAS PROGRAMME:

DPAP is being implemented in the Districts of Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Mahaboobnagar, Prakasam and Ranga Reddy districts. The total number of blocks covered under DPAP were 66 blocks. The outlay during Vith Plan period is Rs.15 lakhs per block per year. The programme aims at mitigating the incidence of drought on the vulnerable sections of the community through creation of durable assets in Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Minor Irrigation, Forestry, etc., sectors.

During 1983-84 an amount of Rs. 6 crores towards the State share and equal amount towards Central share was provided in the budget.

During 1984-85 Rs.495 lakhs towards the State share and equal amount towards Central share @ Rs.15 lakhs per block have been proposed.

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Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas:

The Government of India in the Ministry of Rural Development have introduced a scheme entitled "Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas" for implementation during the remaining period of Vith Five Year Plan. The earlier scheme "Basic Services in Rural Development" and the scheme of Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas are one and the same.

The objective of the schemes is to focus attention of the Women Members of the family belonging to target groups so as to increase their income and also provide supportive services needed to enable them to take up income generating activities.

As per the guidelines of Government of India the salient features of the scheme are as follows:-

- a) It will be a sub scheme under IRDP.
- b) It will be implemented through DRDAs., and Block Machinery with an addition of Assistant Project Officer(Women Development) in the DRDA team and additional Gram Sevika in each of the Block in selected blocks.

As regards financial outlay of this scheme, the expenditure would be shared between the State and Centre on the 50:50 basis on the following items:-

- I. 1) Infrastructural support to group of Women at Rupees 10,000/- per annum.
- 2) T.A. at Rs 200/- per annum per group organiser.

In addition to above, UNICEF will contribute by way of 100% reimbursement of the expenditure on the following item:-

- II 1) training and demonstration.
- 2) Basic Child Care facilities
- 3) Salaries of A.P.O. Women Development and Gram Sevikas.

From the above it would be clear that the entire outlay on all the items indicated under item I and II above have to be provided and met by the State Government from the overall IRDP funds under Grant in aid and seek reimbursement from Central Government and UNICEF. The financial outlay required during 1984-85 for all items under main items I and II above will be as follows:-

Main item No.I	70.00 lakhs
Main item No.II.	35.00 lakhs.
	<hr/>
	105.00 lakhs.

PROGRAMME FOR AUGMENTING THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION
IN THE STATE:

The Small and Marginal farmers have about 70% of the land holding but cultivate about 23% of the cropped area. The yields of these lands are generally low and the productivity is poor. The number of persons which each hectare of their holdings has to sustain is four to five times the number of persons depend per hectare of land held by big farmers. In recognition of the need that small and marginal farmers should be given all possible assistance to increase the agricultural production, the Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture have formulated a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for assisting the small and Marginal farmers in increasing the agricultural production in selected areas (preferably watersheds) in each of the 339 blocks in the State at a total outlay of Rs 16.50 crores of which the State will be 50% viz. Rs 8.25 crores per year @ Rs 5.00 lakhs per block per year from 1983-84 and this programme may continue upto end of Vith Plan period with the same outlay. The scheme will be implemented through D.R.D.As. The scheme aims at benefitting about 600 families of Small and Marginal farmers in each block and provides for financial assistance of Rs 5 lakhs per block to be shared equally by the Government of India and the State Government as per details given below:-

(Rs in lakhs)	
i) Upto 50% subsidy on wells and pumps to small and marginal farmers on IRD Pattern.	3.50
ii) Upto 50% subsidy on plantations of fuel and fruit trees on IRD Pattern.	0.50
iii) Free distribution of minikits of seeds and fertilisers for oil seeds and pulses and production inputs, land development and cost of staff etc.	1.00
	----- 5.00 -----

The Government of India have since released Rs 2.2356 crores @ Rs 0.69 lakhs per block for 324 blocks out of 330 blocks out of their share as first instalment during the year 1983-84. As per the decision the State Government have to match the equal amount to the programme. Therefore a sum of Rs 8.25 crores have to be provided in the Plan for 1983-84 in revised estimates for all the 330 blocks and Rs 8.25 crores in Budget Estimate for 1983-84 under State Sector and similar provision under Centrally sponsored schemes during 1983-84 and 1984-85.

LAND REFORMS

The Sixth Five Year Plan provision for Land Reforms is Rs.306.00 lakhs. The objective of the Scheme is to conduct survey and settlement operations in Agency Areas. During 1980-81, 1981-82 & 1982-83 an expenditure of Rs.61.06 lakhs, Rs.57.99 lakhs and Rs.70.00 lakhs was incurred respectively.

During the year 1983-84 a sum of Rs.65.00 lakhs was provided i.e., Rs.60.00 lakhs and Rs.5.00 lakhs towards Survey and Land Records and settlements respectively. For the Annual Plan 1984-85, the same amount viz. Rs.65.00 lakhs is proposed.

CYCLONE SHELTERS

In the year 1980, sanction was accorded for the construction of 100 community Cyclone Shelters in the vulnerable villages of the coast with the aid of European Economic Community, Brussels, entrusting the work to the Chief Engineer,, Buildings. All these Shelters were completed.

Out of the 1,336 identified villages, so far 524 Shelters are taken up for construction with generous participation of various Voluntary Organisations including European Economic Community, Brussels. As many of the identified Villages are left out, it has been proposed to the European Economic Community, Brussels through the Government of India for an assistance of Rs.4.00 crores towards the construction of 200 more Cyclone Shelters @ Rs.2.00 lakhs each under Phas -II Programme.

The European Economic Community, Brussels, has offered financial assistance to a tune of 3 million ECU equivalent to Rs. 3.45 crores at the prevailing rates through the Government of India towards the construct on of 200 Community Cyclone Shelters in the State. An agreement to this effect has been entered into by the Government of India with the European Economic Community, Brussels.

A sum of Rs.1.00 crore is provided in the Annual Plan 1983-84 and for the next year (1984-85) the balance of Rs. 3.00 crores are provided to meet the commitments on the Phase-II programme.

MINOR IRRIGATION (GROUNDWATER)

-: 57: -

The provision for the 6th Plan of the department is Rs.650.00 lakhs and the expenditure during 1980-81, 81-82 and 82-83 are Rs.25.24, 29.37 and 26.53 lakhs respectively. The actual expenditure incurred upto September 1983 is Rs.16.17 lakhs and the anticipated expenditure for the year upto 31.3.1984 will be Rs.83.83 lakhs subject to the sanction of the 2 schemes to the tune of Rs.59.00 lakhs pending with the Government.

During the plan period upto now 22,000 sq.km. of area was investigated by systematic hydrogeological surveys for delineation of potential zones for exploitation of groundwater and 1,110 sq.km. of area ^{was} completed for detailed investigations, 21,983 sites were examined by integrated hydrogeological and geophysical surveys for construction of various types of wells/tubewells/borewells. 840 exploratory-cum-production wells were constructed by the department. Water balance study in 17 pilot project basins have been continued.

During the year 1983-84, 2,000 sq.km. of area was covered under hydrogeological surveys for delineation of potential zones, 2,683 sites were examined by integrated hydrogeological and geophysical studies for selection of sites for construction of various types of wells and 150 borewells have been completed. It is expected that the targets set forth for the year 1983-84 will be achieved subject to the sanction of the schemes pending before Government. Considering an allotment of Rs.100.00 lakhs for the year 1984-85 the following proposals are submitting. It is proposed to purchase 3 drills along with supporting vehicles and other ancillary equipment for carrying pumpsets etc., to intensify exploratory-cum-production drilling programme of the department besides continuation of the limited schemes. With these there will be one drilling machine in each of the districts in the State. If the schemes are implemented, it is expected to cover 15,000 sq.km. by systematic hydrogeological surveys and 500 sq.km. by detailed surveys to select 5700 dugwell/borewell/tubewell sites and complete 400 exploratory-cum-production, borewell/tubewell which will bring in 1600 hectares of additional area under irrigation.

SCHEME FOR EXPLORATORY DRILLING-CUM-PRODUCTION PROGRAMME:

The provision of Rs.32.00 lakhs is made for maintenance of rigs available in the department with these rigs and rigs that will be procured during 1983-84 under Centrally Sponsored Scheme, it is proposed to drill 400 borewells for Drought Prone Areas, Scheduled Castes, Schedules Tribes and other unexploited areas for scientific exploration and for opening new areas for exploiting agencies such as Irrigation Development Corpn. Small Farmers Development Agency, Integrated Tribal Development Agency etc.

SCHEME FOR STRENGTHENING EXPLORATORY-CUM-PRODUCTION WELL DRILLING PROGRAMME:

After procurement of 3 rigs during 1983-84 department will be equipped with 19 rigs. As per VI Plan cutlay it was planned to have one rig for each district and hence it is proposed to procure 3 additional rigs and other accessories tricks etc., with central assistance as 50% share so that almost all the districts will have rigs for augmenting exploration and exploitation of groundwater resources for which there is vast scope to develop. These rigs will be used to drill about 60 bores a year which will create irrigation potential of 250 hectares and also give clearance for opening of new areas for exploitation.

MINOR IRRIGATION (PWD)

Minor Irrigation plays an important role in the development of Agriculture in rural and backward areas. It has the advantage of smaller capital outlays and shorter gestation period and easy mobilisation of local labour. The benefits of minor irrigation are extended to every nook and corner of the State, covering rural areas, tribal areas, and Drought Prone Areas.

The Minor Irrigation is looked after by four Departments i.e. Irrigation Department, Panchayatiraj Department A.P. State Irrigation Development Corporation, and Ground Water Department. Most of the Minor Irrigation sources consist of tanks. The Lift Irrigation Schemes are attended to by the A.P. State Irrigation Development Corporation while the exploration of Ground Water Schemes is done by Ground Water Department and its exploitation by A.P. State Irrigation Development Corporation. The Minor Irrigation under PWD consists of exploration and exploitation of surface water by construction of new storage reservoirs, weirs, diversion works and restoration of tanks and channels etc. to P.W.D. standards together with construction of percolation tanks for improving recharging ground water supplies.

During Vith Five Year Plan Rs.5,000 lakhs has been fixed for Minor Irrigation to create an additional irrigation potential of 67,500 hecs besides stabilisation of 7,500 hecs. Against the Vith Plan ceiling of Rs.5,000.00 lakhs, the expenditure incurred to end of 1982-'83 was Rs.2,092.948 lakhs. During 1983-84, Rs.1000.00 lakhs has been proposed to be spent by end of 3/84. The balance left over for 1984-85 is Rs.1907.052 lakhs. Against this, only Rs.1000.00 lakhs as in the current year is allocated for 1984-'85 also. It is proposed to be spent under the following sub heads:-

	(Rs. in lakhs)
	Proposed outlay for 1984 '85

M.I. Schemes	654.00
M.I. in Tribal	50.00
M.I. for S,Cs	66.00
Lift Irrigation	10.00
Investigation	220.00

Total	1,000.00

With the above provision it is targetted to create an additional irrigation potential of 10,000 hecs. in 1984-'85.

- 59 -

A.P. Irrigation Development Corporation

For the year 1980-81 25 Nos. L.I. Schemes were commissioned creating an Irrigation Potential of 17,770 acres. 140 Nos. Tube wells were Energised creating an Irrigation Potential of 5,242 acres.

For the year 1981-82 12 Nos. L.I. Schemes were commissioned creating an Irrigation Potential of 6,995 acres. 57 Nos. Tube wells were Energised creating an Irrigation Potential of 1,824 acres.

For the year 1982-83 3 Nos. L.I. Schemes were commissioned creating an Irrigation Potential of 2,309 acres. 286 Nos. Tube wells were Energised creating an Irrigation Potential of 6,553 acres.

For the year 1983-84 46 Nos. L.I. Schemes are at various stages of execution with an estimated cost of Rs 822.607 lakhs to create an Irrigation Potential of 45,373 acres in Khariff and 20,484 acres in Rabi.

128 L.I. Schemes are at various stages of investigation. The tentative estimated amount of these L.I. Schemes is Rs 3,275.075 lakhs to create an Irrigation Potential of 1,35,701 acres in Khariff and 44,939 acres in Rabi. It is programmed to construct 1,300 Tube/Bore wells under DFAP, Special Component Plan and Normal IDC Programme during 1983-84.

For the year 1983-84, an amount of Rs 300.00 lakhs has been provided for the Corporation.

In the Draft Annual Plan for the year 1984-85, an amount of Rs 500.00 lakhs is provided as Share Capital to IDC to take up LI/TW schemes. The Corporation has to obtain a matching loan of 3 times the Share Capital amounting to Rs 1500.00 lakhs. Thus the annual plan for the year 1984-85 will be Rs 2000.00 lakhs.

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MINOR IRRIGATION (Panchayati Raj)

The Panchayati Raj department is in charge of restoration of M.I. sources having below 25 acres ayacut. At the beginning of VI plan (1980-85), there were as many as 34,272 unrestored M.I. sources, having an ayacut of 4.77 lakhs of acres. To restore all these M.I. sources about an amount of Rs.4770.00 lakhs is required. However for the VI plan period only an amount of Rs.250 lakhs was allocated. With this amount it is programmed to restore about 1693 M.I. sources having 10,000 hectares of ayacut during the VI plan. The releases made under this scheme since the beginning of the VI plan are as shown below.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Amount.</u>
1980-81	Rs. 13.00 lakhs (released)
1981-82	Rs. 13.00 " "
1982-83	Rs. 20.00 "
1983-84	Rs. 100.00 " (outlay)

	Rs. 146.00 lakhs

The outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs for 1983-84 has been reduced to Rs.45.00 lakhs and for 1984-85 also, same amount of Rs.45.00 lakhs is proposed and with this amount it is programmed to stabilise an ayacut of 1800 hectares by restoring 285 No. of M.I. sources.

-:61:-

COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT:

The objective of Command Area Development is to bridge the gap between the creation of irrigation potential and its utilisation and to help the farmers with assured, timely and disciplined irrigation. The major components of CAD activities are Systematic Land Development, Integrated Water Management, Intensive Agricultural Extension Programme, Construction of ayacut roads and field channels.

The Command Area Development Programmes have been taken up intensively in the four select commands of Sriramasagar Project, Nagarjunasagar Right Canal, Nagarjunasagar Left Canal and Tungabhadra Project Command Areas to cover an area of 14.40 lakh ha. In addition, CAD activities have also been established in six districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Nellore, Adilabad, Nizamabad and Mahabubnagar.

Keeping in view the ongoing schemes, and the importance of the World Bank aided schemes, a total amount of Rs 1383.00 lakhs has been proposed in the draft Annual Plan for 1984-85. In addition, an amount of Rs 232.00 lakhs has also been proposed for centrally sponsored schemes which are eligible for 50% central assistance from the Government of India. Thus the gross provision to be made in the Budget for 1984-85 is Rs 1615.00 lakhs.

The salient features of important schemes are detailed below:

1. Continuing Schemes:

(i) Integrated Water Management: A programme of these Integrated Water Management consisting of (a) Systematic canal operation above the pipe outlet and (b) Warabandi or rotational water supply below the pipe outlet has been taken up for equitable distribution of water among the farmers.

As a result of Warabandi programme larger areas were brought under irrigation and the productivity also improved. Out of the target of 2.00,000 ha. fixed for 1983-84 the achievement is 1,57,489 ha. till the end of September 1983. The target for 1984-85 is 2.00 lakh ha. In the Annual Plan 1984-85 an amount of Rs 40 lakhs has been proposed for Warabandi programme. This is a centrally sponsored scheme.

(2) Systematic Land Development:

It is necessary to develop land in a systematic manner to ensure efficient utilisation of water to the fields. Topographical surveys are conducted and maps showing layouts are prepared. Out of the target of 35,700 ha. for 1983-84 the achievement upto the end of September is 8,632 ha. The target for 1984-85 is 35,700 ha. An amount of Rs 120 lakhs has been proposed for the Engineering staff for 1984-85. This is a centrally sponsored scheme.

(3) Administrator's Establishment:

An amount of Rs 30. lakhs has been proposed for 1984-85 towards the establishment charges of the Administrators organisations in the four select commands. This is a centrally sponsored scheme.

(4) Intensive Agricultural Extension Programme:

In order to educate the farmers in modern techniques of agriculture for increasing production, Intensive Agricultural Extension Programme known as T&V (Training and Visits) System has been introduced in the four select commands. An area of 12.02 lakhs ha. has been covered during 1983-84. Similar target will be covered during 1984-85. On account of introduction of the IAEP, there has been a significant increase in the productivity of the major crops in the command areas. An amount of Rs 1.75 lakhs has been proposed for the IAEP., during 1984-85. It has also been proposed to take up new areas in Srirama-sagar Project and Tungabhadra Project Command Areas.

The following supporting schemes to enable the T&V system of extension to function effectively have been taken up:

1. Project development and Demonstration Farm, Chelgal.
2. Farmers Training Centres.
3. I.D. Cropping Demonstration Centres.
4. Pilot Project in Nagarjunasagar Right Canal Command Areas.
5. Tractor Training Centre.
6. Agricultural Farms.

A total amount of Rs 16 lakhs has been proposed for the above six schemes which are also centrally sponsored schemes.

II. World Bank Aided Schemes:

(i) Walamtari:

Recognising the need to conserve and optimise the use of irrigation water and to step up the utilisation of irrigation potential, the State Government in collaboration with the World Bank, has set up a Water and Land Management Training and Research Institute in the State during 1982-83 to train various field level functionaries, in planning designing, operation and maintenance of irrigation network. An amount of Rs 120.00 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme during 1984-85.

(ii) Nagarjunasagar Ayacut Roads:

Under the world bank assistance programme of constructing of ayacut roads in the Nagarjunasagar Project Command Area, the targeted length to be completed by June 1984 is 953 Kms. So far roads to a length of 844 Kms. have been completed. To complete the balance of works an amount of

Rs 255.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1984-85.

Ayacut Roads (Outside the World Bank Programme)

(a) Sriramasagar Project Command Area:

Ayacut roads programme was taken up in Sriramasagar Project Command Area. Due to paucity of funds, the road works originally envisaged could not be completed and there are also liabilities to be paid for the works already completed. Therefore an amount of Rs 100 lakhs has been proposed for 1984-85.

(b) Nagarjunasagar Project Command Area:

The ayacut road programme in Nagarjunasagar Project Command Area under the World Bank agreement has to be concluded by June, 1984 and the balance of works have to be executed outside the purview of the World Bank aid. As it is not desirable to leave the road programme in an incomplete shape and as it is necessary to complete all the road works originally taken up, an amount of Rs 450 lakhs has been proposed for 1984-85.

III. New Schemes:

(a) Extension of C.A.D. Projects:

It has been proposed to the Government of India to approve intensive C.A.D. Programmes in the following six major and medium irrigation projects:

1. Vamsadhara (Srikakulam District)
2. Gandipalem (Nellore District.)
3. Swarna (Adilabad District.)
4. Satnala (Adilabad District.)
5. Talliperu (Khammam District.)
6. Peddavagu (Khammam District.)

The proposals are under active consideration in consultation with the Government of India. It is a centrally sponsored scheme. Due to paucity

--:64:--

of funds a token provision has been made in the Annual Plan 1984-85.

(b) Systematic Evaluation Studies in CAD Projects.

In order to assess the impact of the CAD programmes the Government of India have proposed to take up systematic evaluation studies in the CAD Projects in three commands of Nagarjunasagar Right Canal, Nagarjunasagar Left Canal and Tungabhadra Project. An amount of Rs 3.95 lakhs has been proposed for the scheme for 1984-85. This is also centrally sponsored scheme.

IV. Other Schemes:

Token provisions have been made for schemes like construction of field channels and crop compensation, which are also centrally sponsored schemes. As the Irrigation (PW) Department are providing funds in their budget for field channels, no amount has been provided in the CAD Budget.

V. Impact of CAD Schemes:

Due to implementation of Intensive Agricultural Extension Programme (T&V System) Systematic Canal operation and Warabandi, the average yields of major crops in the Command Area Development Authorities are higher when compared to non-command areas.

Schemewise details of allocations proposed in the Draft Annual Plan 1984-85 are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme.	Allocation proposed in Draft Annual Plan 1984-85.
1.	2.	3.

(Rs in lakhs)

I. STATE PLAN SCHEMES (Continuing)

1.	Agricultural Extension (Committed to World Bank with no Financial Assistance.)	175.00
2.	Conjunctive use of ground Water.	12.00
3.	Registration staff for Development of Ayacut.	8.00
4.	Strengthening of Soil Testing Laboratories.	5.00
5.	Azadish staff of Commissioner of Land Revenue.	8.00

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1.	2.	3.
6.	Ayacut Roads.	
	a) Sriramasagar Project Command Area.	100.00
	b) Nagarjunasagar Project Command Area.	450.00
7.	Building Programme.	8.00
8.	C.A.D. Cells in Collectors' offices	10.00
II. <u>WORLD BANK ASSISTED SCHEMES:</u>		
1.	Nagarjunasagar Project Roads.	255.00
2.	Water and Land Management Training and Research Institute.	120.00
III. (A) <u>CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES (CONTINUING SCHEMES WITH 50% CENTRAL ASSISTANCE):</u>		
1.	Topographical Survey and Supervision.	120.00
2.	Soil survey.	5.00
3.	Aerial Survey.	5.00
4.	Administrators' Establishment.	30.00
5.	Systematic Canal Operation and warabandi.	40.00
6.	C.A.D. Commissioner's Office.	1.00
7.	Contribution to Special Loan Account.	0.01
8.	Subsidy to Small and Marginal Farmers.	10.00
9.	Purchase of Machinery for S.L.D. Works.	1.00
(B) <u>ADAPTIVE TRIALS AND DEMONSTRATION.</u>		
10.	Project Development and Demonstration Farm, Chelgal.	4.00
11.	Soil and Water use Management Project in NSRCCADA.	2.00
12.	Strengthening of Training Centres.	4.00
13.	Pilot Project Tractor Training Centre, Chelgal.	3.00
14.	Laying of I.D. cropping Demonstration.	2.00
15.	Agricultural Farms under Ayacuts.	1.00
IV. <u>NEW SCHEMES:</u>		
(a) <u>Extension of CAD Projects in other Commands.</u>		
(i)	State Plan.	--
(ii)	Centrally sponsored with 50% Central Assistance.	0.01
(b)	Evaluation studies in CAD Projects - Centrally sponsored with 50% Central Assistance.	3.96
V. <u>OTHER SCHEMES (CENTRALLY SPONSORED)</u>		
1.	Construction of field channels	0.01
2.	Crop compensation.	0.01
Total.		1383.00

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Sixth Plan has an outlay of Rs.1400 lakhs for Animal Husbandry including Rs.100 lakhs for Poultry Development. As against this outlay, the following is the year-wise allocation made.

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1980-81 actual expenditure	141.20
1981-82 actual expenditure	184.04
1982-83 actual expenditure	178.03
1983-84 anticipated expenditure	278.00
1984-85 outlay proposed	320.60

certain schemes which were Centrally Sponsored in Fifth Five Year Plan upto 1978-79, were deleted from the list of Centrally Sponsored Schemes during 1979-80 and they had to be provided continuation cost during 1979-80 and also in Sixth Plan under State Plan in as much as they were also not allowed to be committed under Non-Plan. Thus they were thrust on the Plan allocation taking away major chunk of the annual plan provision every year. This was the reason why new schemes to the level contemplated could not be taken up during Sixth Plan.

Though the Budget provision during 1983-84 was Rs.326.00 lakhs it was revised to Rs.278.00 lakhs, out of which very few new schemes only could be taken up. The following are the salient achievements anticipated during 1983-84.

1. The Centrally Sponsored scheme for distribution of Foot & Mouth Disease Vaccine was taken up at a total cost of Rs.5.81 (lakhs).
2. The Centrally Sponsored scheme for systematic control of Livestock diseases of National Importance has been newly taken up at a total cost of Rs.3.80 (lakhs).
3. A model Poly clinic with fulfilled staff has been sanctioned at Gudivada of Krishna district at a cost of Rs.4.94 (lakhs) and is expected to be functioned before year end.
4. Under Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes twenty (20) Mobile Inputs units for (20) Districts each unit comprising one Veterinary Officer, One Veterinary Assistant and one Attender with a Motor Cycle with headquarters at predominantly S.C. populated revenue divisions for exclusive health and extension care of livestock of Harijans Bastis, are being established at a cost of Rs.6.54 lakhs.
5. Fodder Development Programme benefitting 1540 Scheduled Castes families by establishing 286 community fodder plots under Special component plan for Scheduled Castes besides distribution of (615) fodder Minikits under Tribal sub-plan has been taken up at a cost of Rs.5.40 (lakhs).

Contd.

6. Under Tribal Sub-Plan, (24) breeding bulls are being supplied in Tribal areas for natural service at a cost of Rs.0.75 lakhs.
7. Under Tribal Sub-Plan, (60) Rams and Bucks are proposed to be supplied in Tribal areas for upgrading the local stock at a cost of Rs.0.25 lakhs.

The Annual Plan for 1984-85 is drawn up for Rs.320.60 lakhs and its breakup for continuing and new schemes is indicated hereunder.

	<u>Rs. lakhs</u>		
	<u>Continuation cost</u> Rs.	<u>New Schemes cost</u> Rs.	<u>Total</u> Rs.
1. General Schemes	187.22	24.23	211.45
2. Scheduled Castes component Plan for Scheduled Castes.	30.90	8.30	39.20
3. Tribal Sub-Plan	5.90	2.45	8.35
4. Andhra Pradesh Meat & Poultry Development Corporation.	20.00	41.60	61.60
Total	244.02	76.58	320.60

Continuing Programme:- The schemes taken up over last four years are of continuing nature and are essential as support to the normal activities of the department. Same are being continued in the last year of the Sixth Plan.

Programme of New Schemes during 1984-85

I. Direction and Administration:

- i) Scheme for Strengthening of Field Offices by providing Senior Assistants Rs.7.80 (Lakhs)

A proposal for providing of one Senior Assistant post to each of the (65) Offices of Assistant Directors located at Revenue Divisional Headquarters which is of urgent need due to increased work load with the introduction of several weaker section programmes at Divisional level is approved and included in the 1983-84 Annual Plan. Hence provision is made for its continuance in 1984-85.

II. Veterinary Services and Animal Health:

- i) Supply of Foot & Mouth Disease Vaccine at Rs.4.38 (lakhs) (State Share)

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 25% assistance from Government of India to supply the vaccine to the farmer at 50% subsidy. As usual the same amount of 1983-84 only has been provided during 1984-85 also.

contd.

2) Upgrading of (4) District Headquarters Veterinary Hospitals into Poly Clinics

The Policy of the Department is to have Poly Clinics at every District Headquarters. This has to be got achieved by the End of Seventh Plan. To start with (4) District Headquarters Hospitals are being upgraded into Poly clinics. Similarly the Department expects all Veterinary Institutions to be manned by Graduates in near future. In this direction, a beginning is to be made to upgrade (25) Rural Livestock Units into Livestock Supervisory Units during 1984-85 by providing a Veterinary Officer and additional equipment. This entire proposal was first mooted during 1983-84 but could not be materialised; hence included again during 1984-85.

3) Construction of Buildings for Veterinary Institutions in Harijanwadadas at Rs.2.55 (Lakhs).

(38) Rural Livestock Units have been established in Harijanwadadas. But permanent arrangements have not been made by the Village Panchayat or any other institutions to provide pucca buildings for locating these institutions in many cases. Hence it is necessary to construct pucca buildings for the needy Rural Livestock Units located at Harijanwadadas. It is therefore proposed to construct (5) Buildings for (5) Rural Livestock Units during 1984-85 as a first phase. This is most essential scheme in the interest of smooth functioning of the institution.

4. Rinderpest Surveillance and continment vaccination Programme Replacement of Jeeps at Rs.1.50 (Lakhs) (State Share)

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme which is an additionality to the already existing Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The old and not Roadworthy Jeeps of the Rinderpest Surveillance scheme are proposed to be replaced immediately at a total cost of Rs.3.00 lakhs during 1984-85.

III. Investigation & Statistics:

I.C.A.R. Scheme for Pilot Survey at Rs.0.75 (lakhs)

This is an I.C.A.R. Scheme which is to be implemented in Mahabubnagar District for full (12) months during 1984-85 proposals of which are already with the I.C.A.R.

IV. Cattle Development:

Distribution of Breeding bulls @ Rs.1.00 (lakh)

This is a Tribal Sub-Plan scheme proposed to be taken up in Tribal areas of the State. Besides breeding bulls, feed on subsidy basis will be provided as the Tribals cannot afford to maintain the bulls entirely on their own. This natural service programme will improve the quality of cattle and enable to produce improved progeny for rearing for milk as well for disposal. This is one of the means of earning through good livestock production. Nearly (33) bulls are proposed to be distributed in three districts of East Godavari, Adilabad and Khammam at a total scheme cost of Rs.1.00 (lakhs).

contd.

V. Sheep and Goat Development:

Distribution of Rams and Bucks @ Rs.0.50 (lakh)

In the tribal areas, it is proposed to distribute Rams and Bucks for upgrading the Sheep and Goats for improvement in quality and quantity of meat and wool production and thus improve their economy. The scheme cost is estimated at Rs.0.50 (lakhs) for distribution of (120) Rams and Bucks among tribals.

VI. Fodder Development

Scheme for establishment of Community Fodder Plots and Distribution fodder Minikits @ Rs.7.50 (lakhs)

Under Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes, an amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs is provided for establishment of Community Fodder Plots in predominantly Harijanabastis and for supply of Fodder Minikits. Similarly under Tribal Sub-Plan, Fodder Minikits worth Rs.0.50 (lakhs) are proposed to be distributed to Tribal farmers in the State. Further an amount of Rs.2.00 (lakhs) is provided for distribution of seed material, pesticides, fertilizers to small and marginal farmers on subsidy basis for raising fodder. The beneficiaries would necessarily be the farmers who got milch animals under I.R.D.P. under the scheme for distribution of milch animals.

VII. Poultry Development:

Out of Rs.100.00 lakhs provided in the Sixth Five Year Plan for Poultry Development, the amounts contributed to the Andhra Pradesh Meat and Poultry Development Corporation were Rs.20.00 lakhs in 1980-81, Rs.56.00 lakhs in 1981-82, Rs.20.00 lakhs in 1982-83/was Rs.56.00 lakhs and for the Draft Annual Plan 1984-85 an outlay of Rs.56.00 lakhs is proposed out of which Rs.20.00 lakhs are towards share capital contribution to the Corporation and the remaining Rs.36.00 lakhs are for establishment of Egg Powder Factory at Sarcoornagar by the Corporation, the details of which are given below:-

Establishment of Egg Powder Factory:

The eggs prices fluctuate over a wide range from 25 ps. to 50Ps. This is largely due to demand and supply position. Seasonal Vegetables, Fish, Beams and religious festivals play vital role in effecting the egg prices.

As eggs are a perishable product, for want of proper Cold storage facility in the terminal markets or production centres, and also for want of proper knowledge, the farmers will have to resort to distress sales. To save the farmers from such distress sales, it is desirable and also essential to have an egg powder factory in the areas of production, either under Cooperative Sector or by the Corporation. Establishment of egg powder factory, will enable the conversion of a part of production into powder during slack seasons, when a portion of production is diverted for conversion into egg powder, the remaining egg will fetch better prices. Conversion of eggs into powder will prove economical during slump seasons. The benefits are two fold. The shelf life of powder is about 14 months. The egg powder can be conveniently supplied and served to the needy and remote areas without transport and spoilage problems. Hence the need for the establishment of an egg powder factory at Regional Poultry farm, Sarcoornagar. The establishment of egg powder factory will promote employment potentiality also.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT:

The outlay in the Sixth Five Year Plan for "Dairy Development Schemes" is Rs 600 lakhs. The Government have already released an amount of Rs 170 lakhs during the year 1980-81, Rs 100 lakhs during 1981-82 and Rs 50 lakhs during 1982-83. During 1983-84 an amount of Rs 250 lakhs was earmarked for payment to A.P.S.C. Finance Corporation. The outlay for the "Dairy Development Schemes" proposed during the year 1984-85 is Rs 130 lakhs.

The OF-II programme will be implemented in the specially identified areas in each of the 16 districts in the State with the funds provided by the Indian Dairy Corporation. The Government while agreeing for the implementation of the OF-II programme on Anand pattern have taken a decision to implement similar programmes throughout the State i.e., in all the areas not covered by the OF-II programme. The seven districts which are 'out side' the geographical project area of OF-II and also those areas within the OF-II districts itself but not actually covered by the programme as per physical targets during the project period. Further as per the agreement signed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh with the Indian Dairy Corporation, it is stipulated that the Government will have to provide basic infrastructure like land/site, water, electricity, quarters for essential staff etc. required for the OF-II project also. Accordingly Dairy Development schemes are being implemented by the APDDCF with the funds provided by the Government under Plan. The Federation is not contemplating any further programmes to be implemented in Tribal areas, as the performance of the Dairy Units established in ITDA areas is very poor resulting in heavy overheads due to lack of milk potential. Therefore no provision was made under Tribal Sub-Plan. As regards special component plan for Scheduled Castes, the programmes taken up by Federation being "area based" but not individual beneficiary oriented like milch animals distribution programmes, etc., and hence no provision was made under this item too. The details of schemes for which an amount of Rs 130 lakhs is proposed for the year 1984-85 are as follows:

1. Technical Inputs Programme:

Technical Inputs programmes is the back bone for augmenting production. It is proposed to organise the milk procurement and inputs through the Cooperative Societies. Under Technical Inputs Programme, Artificial

Insemination, Animal Health Cover, Fodder Development, Dairy Extension, support to Village Cooperatives, Training of Farmers and Cooperative personnel, etc., will be taken up as per the Anand pattern. The Dairy Development Teams for implementation of the P & I activities are already positioned in these areas and hence started the organisation of Village Dairy Cooperative Societies on Anand pattern. Therefore it is proposed to provide an amount of Rs 56 lakhs towards Technical Inputs programme during the year 1984-85.

2. Expansion and strengthening of processing/chilling facilities.

With the implementation of Technical Inputs programme milk production is steadily increasing thereby necessitating the expansion and strengthening of processing/chilling facilities in some of the existing Dairy Units. Further, under IRDP and other developmental programmes the Government is providing loans to the Small and Marginal farmers and agricultural labourers for the purchase of milch animals. In order to procure surplus milk from the above beneficiaries it will become necessary, to provide additional facilities at certain Dairy Units. For this purpose an amount of Rs 50 lakhs is proposed during the year 1984-85.

3. Transport System:

It is ^{very} essential to provide facilities for transport of milk in bulk from the chilling centres to the Milk Product Factories. For this purpose, Road Milk Tankers/Insulated Trucks/Refrigerated trucks have to be provided. Therefore an amount of Rs 7 lakhs is proposed during the Annual Plan 1984-85.

5. Cost of sites for new Feed Mixing Plants.

As per the agreement signed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh with the Indian Dairy Corporation it is stipulated that the Government will have to provide site for the new Feed Mixing Plants/Chilling Centres. For this purpose an amount of Rs 2.00 lakhs is proposed under Annual Plan 1984-85.

5. Malted/Milk Food Project:

It is proposed to take up "pre-programme actions" on the Malted Milk Food process. For this purpose an amount of Rs 15 lakhs is proposed under Annual Plan 1984-85.

Department of Agriculture:

Soil and Water Conservation.

In Andhra Pradesh about 70% of the cultivated land, is under rainfed farming. Most of these lands are undulating in Topography and are subject to erosion of the top soil during rainy season leading to depletion of soil fertility and if control measures are not taken up the useful top soil will be eroded in a period of 20 to 25 years while the soil formation processes in nature are so slow that about 100 years are required to build up one inch soil layer. Therefore the soil and moisture conservation programmes are given priority for ensuring better crop performance in a sustained basis.

The programmes implemented are enumerated below:-

	<u>1983-84</u>	<u>1984-85</u>
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1. Strengthening of (SCTC) Anantapur & Hyderabad.	2.00	3.00
2. Soil Conservation works in Agricultural lands.	39.75	62.30
3. Strengthening of soil testing laboratories	1.00	2.00
4. Continuation of two soil testing labs at Vizag and Ongole & two mobile soil testing labs at Cuddapah and Visa-khapatnam	5.00	5.00
5. Continuation of old IRDP scheme in Mahabubnagar Dist.-	1.00	1.50
6. Providing staff and contingencies for the Micro nutrient Labs Bapatla and Rajendranagar.	1.00	1.00
Total:	49.75	74.80

Soil Conservation works in Agriculture Lands:-

In Andhra Pradesh about 132 lakh hectares is under cultivation. A major percentage of these lands requires soil conservation measures. Soil and moisture conservation programme is in implementation from the last 25 to 30 years and still an area of about 72 lakh hectares require these measures.

Presently, there are 26 Sub-divisions implementing the soil conservation programmes. They are capable of taking up works to the tune of Rs.120 to 130 lakhs annually. Hitherto funds were being made available from drought prone area programme and Drought relief programme besides from normal plan provision of Agriculture Department. But from the last two years funds from D.P.A.P., are not coming to meet the full requirement to take up works. These agencies are agreeable to provide only the subsidy portion on works i.e., 25% on cost of works.

With the subsidy given by Forest & Rural Development Department the works cannot be taken up unless Bank finance comes forth. But Banks are not very much enthusiastic to fund these programmes, as such the Department is not in a position to utilise the D.P.A.P.funds.

During the current year, a provision of Rs.39.75 lakhs from plan and Rs.25.00 lakhs from drought relief funds are made available which are not adequate to meet the requirements. For 1984-85 a provision of Rs.62.30 lakhs is proposed. In certain districts of D.R.D.A. is providing funds for S.C.works. With the above funds coming from plan and D.R.D.A., it will be ensured that more areas are covered by soil conservation measures, by putting the soil conservation subdivision to the full use. Here, it is pointed out that under 20 point programme Dryland improvement is given special priority. Soil conservation measures constitute the basic improvement in the dryland cultivation which have to be followed up by other agronomic practices to realise increased production in dry land areas. Viewing from this angle also it becomes essential to provide adequate funds for soil conservation programmes in the State.

Strengthening of soil conservation Training Centre at Hyderabad and Anantapur building and equipment:-

There are 2 Soil Conservation Training Centres at Anantapur and Hyderabad to train the inservice Agricultural Officers, Sub-Assistants and Village Development Officers on the techniques of Soil and Water conservation for the implementation of soil conservation and watershed management programmes. For taking up their strengthening by providing the equipment and vehicles a provision of Rs.3.00 lakhs is provided for 1984-85, while the provision during 1983-84 is Rs.2.00 lakhs.

Soil Testing Laboratories:- There are few soil testing laboratories in the State for taking up analysis of soil samples collected from farmers fields for determining nutrient availability and other associated properties of the soil. Based on the soil analysis only balanced fertiliser application can be recommended to the farmers. Four soil testing Laboratories at Vizianagaram, Ongole, Cuddapah and Vizag are funded under plan. These are proposed to be continued during 1984-85 also at a provision of Rs.6.00 lakhs as against a provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs during the current year.

Soil conservation works in Agricultural Lands(S.C.Plan):

Soil conservation works are taken up with a view to conserve the soil and moisture and thereby improve the fertility status of the soil. The works are to be taken up in the dry land areas belonging to scheduled caste farmers. An amount of Rs.16.00 lakhs has been earmarked for S.C.plan out of a total provision of Rs.62.30 lakhs for 1984-85.

Soil conservation works in Agricultural lands(Tribal Subplan):

Soil conservation prevents the top soil from being eroded through ran-off water and thereby helps in the maintenance of soil fertility status of Agricultural lands soil conservation plays a vital role in securing better crop performance. An amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been earmarked to the subplan out of Rs.62.30 lakhs provided for the entire programme in the State.

-: 7/4 :-

I. Investments in Agricultural Financial Institutions:-
DEBENTURES - R.C.S.:

1. Investments on Ordinary and Special Debentures:-

Provision of Rs.374.lakhs (Ordinary 24 lakhs and
Special Debentures Rs.350 lakhs)

Long Term Credit to Agriculturists is provided through Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Central Agricultural Development Bank with its net work of 218 Primary Agricultural Development Banks in the State mainly for Minor Irrigation, Land Development including Ayacut Development, Farm Mechanisation, horticulture etc., Long terms Loaning Operations are also diversified to cover off-farm activities such as dairy, fisheries, Poultry Development, Purchase of Bullock and Bullock Carts, Social Forestry, Gobargas Plants, Pisciculture, Sericulture etc., for enhancing the per capita income and thereby improve the economic standard of the small and marginal farmers and other Weaker Sections.

While the Long Term Loaning recorded Rs.68.19 Crores during 1980-81, it declined to Rs.43.72 crores during 1981-82 due to increase of overdues and ineligibility of Banks for greater loaning. The loaning however stepped upto 68.56 crores during 1982-83. A target of 75 crores has been fixed during the year 1983-84 and it is expected to achieve this programme. Based on the performance, a target of Rs.80.00 crores is proposed for 1984-85 under Long Term Credit programme.

During 1982-83 about 60% of Long Term loans were advanced to small farmers including 6.6% to Scheduled Castes and 4.1% to Scheduled Tribes.

In order to implement the above loaning programme the Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Central Agricultural Development Bank depends on floatation of Special Debentures which are mostly subscribed by the NABARD(ARDC) upto 95%. The ordinary debentures are floated under normal loaning programme by way of mutual support i.e., by self participation, by sister Central Land Development Banks, Commercial Banks and Life Insurance Corporation etc. The State Governments share in ordinary debentures is $\frac{1}{2}$ which will be decided by the Reserve Bank of India each year, while approving the ordinary debentures programme. The Government of India has agreed to provide matching contribution for investment in ordinary and special Debentures.

The pattern of assistance of the Special Development Debentures by the NABARD as revised by it with effect from 1-9-1981 is as follows:-

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- 75 -

- 1) Minor Irrigation Schemes .. 95%
- 2) Diversified purposes
 - a) Small Farmers 90%
 - b) Other Farmers 85%
- 3) Farm Mechanisation 75%

The Balance has to be contributed by the State Government and Government of India equally (50:50 basis).

During 1980-81 an amount of Rs.50.00 lakhs under ordinary debentures and Rs.430. lakhs under Special Debentures was subscribed by the State Government. Similarly during the year 1981-82, a sum of Rs.24.75 lakhs by way of ordinary debentures and Rs.349.981 lakhs by way of Special Development Debentures were subscribed by State Government. During the year 1982-83, a sum of Rs.25 lakhs by way of Ordinary Debentures and Rs.171.525 lakhs towards Special Debentures was subscribed by State Government.

During the year 1983-84, it has been programmed to subscribe Rs.30 lakhs and Rs.330. lakhs towards Ordinary and Special Debentures respectively. Based on the previous record and the expected lending of Rs.75 crores to be achieved during 1983-84 and also the target of 80 Crores aimed at for 1984-85, the State Government share in the floatation of Debentures for 1984-85 is estimated at Rs.24 lakhs under ordinary debentures and Rs.350 lakhs under special Debentures.

2. Cost of Staff in Project Areas (including subsidy to Additional Supervisors appointed) provision
Rs.32.320 lakhs plus 1.00 lakh)

Government assistance is being provided for on-going schemes towards cost of Departmental staff for the Offices of 7 Deputy Registrars (Agricultural Development Banks) and supporting staff in major Irrigation Project, Command Area in Nagarjunasagar Project (Right and Left Canals) Sriram Sagar and Tungabhadra High Level Canal Project areas and Subsidy to Primary Agricultural Development Banks in Command areas towards cost of Additional Supervisors appointed. The continuance of staff has been sanctioned from 1-3-1983 to 28-2-1984 under Plan Schemes. A sum of Rs.21.93 lakhs was utilised under this scheme during 1982-83 and a sum of Rs.32.500 lakhs is provided in the Plan budget for 1983-84. A provision of Rs.33.320 lakhs including subsidy towards cost of Supervisors in Primary Agricultural Development Banks in Command Areas is therefore proposed for the year 1984-85.

contd.

3. Managerial subsidy to New Primary Agricultural Development Banks : Provision Rs.0.68 lakhs

Financial assistance is being provided only to such Primary Agricultural Development Banks which have not yet attained the viable status for a period of 5 years. No expenditure was incurred on this item during the year 1982-83, due to freezing of funds by Government only Rs.0.50 lakh has been provided in the Plan Budget for 1983-84 which is quite inadequate and cover only two Primary Agricultural Banks. Therefore, an amount of Rs.0.68 lakh is proposed to be provided for 1984-85 to assist 3 Primary Agricultural Development Banks.

4. Share Capital Contribution to Weak Primary Agricultural Development Banks (Provision Rs.7 lakhs)

The Reserve Bank of India has been suggesting State Government's participation in the share capital of Weak Primary Agricultural Development Banks both under Tribal Area Sub-Plan and in Command Areas for notional reduction of overdues in order to make them eligible for higher loaning programme for benefitting tribals and farmers in Command Area Development areas. During the year 1982-83, though an amount of Rs.7.00 lakhs was provided no amount could be spent on account of freezing of funds by Government. In view of the imperative need to develop primary Agricultural Development Banks in Tribal Areas and Command Areas. It is proposed to provide Rs.7 lakhs (Rs.6 lakhs in Tribal Areas and Rs.1 lakh in Command Areas under the scheme in the Annual Plan 1984-85.

5. Model Failed Wells Compensation Scheme
(Provision Rs.25 lakhs)

NABARD has formulated a model failed wells compensation scheme which is approved by Government of India, Ministry of Irrigation and also Board of Directors of NABARD and communicated to all State Governments for adoption in order to help the farmers from financial hardships consequent to failure of minor irrigation investments on irrigation wells (NABARD) Letter No.NB/Plan No.EAD/2844/EXT/104-82/83, dated 25th June, 1983.

The scheme is applicable to all borrower farmers availing credit facilities from financial institutions.

The Scheme covers failure of wells including tube wells filter point, dugwell, dug-cum-borewell or a borewell, which has to be certified as failed by the certifying agency on the basis of certain prescribed norms.

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The quantum of compensation is 100% of the expenditure actually incurred by a farmer towards boring or digging of the well, net of margin money and/or subsidy received/receivable from any other source of the amount of loan outstanding (Principal) in the loan account whichever is lower. The interest on loan outstanding is to be waived by the participating banks and NABARD in the ratio of 50:50. NABARD shall however, share the interest waiver in respect of failed wells financed under NABARD assisted schemes only. The participating Bank shall not charge any interest on loan from the date of receipt of information regarding failure of well.

Pending financial decision on the scheme a provision of Rs.25 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 1984-85.

To sum up, the following are the details of the scheme-wise provisions proposed for 1984-85 under "Investments in Agricultural Financial Institutions".

		(Rs. in lakhs)
S.No.	S c h e m e	Outlay 1984-85
1.	a) Investments in Ordinary Debentures of Andhra Pradesh Coop. Agricultural Development Banks.	24.000
	b) Investments in Special Debentures of Andhra Pradesh Coop. Agricultural Development Banks	350.000
2.	Cost of Staff in Project Areas	32.320
	a) Subsidy to Supervisors in Primary Agricultural Development Banks in CADA.	1.000
3.	Managerial Subsidy to New Primary Agricultural Development Banks.	0.680
4.	Share Capital Contribution to weak Primary Agricultural Development Banks	
	a) In General Areas	1.000
	b) In Tribal Areas	6.000
5.	Model failed wells compensation scheme	25.000.
TOTAL		440.000

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME - PANCHAYATS

The Community Development Programme was launched in the country on October, 2, 1952 with a view to develop the rural areas.

Under the Sixth Five Year Plan for 1980-85 a sum of Rs.450.00 lakhs was provided for "Community Development Programme - Panchayats".

Grant-in-Aid to Panchayat Samithis for Developmental Activities.

Grants are being released to Panchayat Samithis for developmental activities under Community Development Programme. It is a continuous scheme. Grants are being released on varying per capita basis in inverse proportion to the level of development achieved by classifying them as advanced, ordinary, backward and tribal blocks. No set of physical targets have been prescribed under this programme and the Panchayat Samithis can utilise the funds as per felt needs of the area.

During the 3 years from 1980-83 the following amounts were utilised under the scheme

1980-81	Rs.40.50 lakhs.
1981-82	Rs.15.50 lakhs.

For 1984-85 a sum of Rs.24.14 lakhs is proposed.
Incentive Grants to Mahila Mandals:-

The Grants under this scheme are being released to all Zilla Parishads in the State. The Zilla Parishads in consultation with the District Women and Child Welfare Officers release the Grants to the Mahila Mandals for implementation of the following schemes:-

Sl.No. Name of the Scheme

1. Tailoring.
2. Zari Embroidery, Dera, Mirror Work.
3. Goat or Sheep rearing.
4. Poultry (50 chicks of 6 days old). inclusive of cost of construction of shed.
5. Duck rearing (50 ducks) inclusive of construction of shed.
6. Piggery.
7. Manufacture of paper bags from waste paper.
8. Leaf Plate making.

For the year 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 and 1983-84 the following amounts were allocated:-

1980-81	1.60 lakhs.
1981-82	1.60 lakhs.
1982-83	1.25 lakhs.
1983-84	1.60 lakhs.

- 79 -

For the year 1984-85 also sum of Rs.1.60 lakhs is proposed to be allocated.

Panchayati Raj Journal:-

The Andhra Pradesh State Chambers of Panchayati Raj, has been constituted by the Government during 1961. One of the main aims and objectives of the State Chambers is to publish the "Panchayat Journal" monthly and supply to all the Panchayati Raj bodies in the State. It is intended to keep all the Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads in touch with the day-to-day achievements and developments under Panchayati Raj through this journal.

For the year 1980-81 to 1983-84 the following amounts were allocated:-

1980-81	0.15 lakh.
1981-82	0.15 lakh.
1982-83	0.15 lakh.
1983-84	0.15 lakh.

For the year 1984-85 an equal amount is required for this purpose.

Completion of Incomplete Primary Health Centre Buildings:-

Under section 18 of the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Act, 1959 the Panchayat Samithis in the State have been entrusted inter alia with the establishment and maintenance of Primary Health Centres and Meternity Centres.

Prior to 1.4.1974 i.e, before the commencement of the Fifth Five Year Plan, the construction of Primary Health Centre Buildings was being carried out by the Panchayati Samithis out of the Public contribution and the amount sanctioned by the Panchayati Raj Department and that most of the buildings were left incomplete at various stages for want of funds.

This issue has been discussed at length in the State Legislature and the Assurance Committee and it has been decided that this programme should be perused from out of the Community Development Provisions in the Sixth Plan period.

For the years from 1980-81 to 1983-84 the following amounts were allocated.

1980-81	Nil.
1981-82	Rs.5.00 lakhs.
1982-83	Rs.12.00 lakhs.
1983-84	Rs.6.00 lakhs.

There are 97 Public Health Centre Buildings left incomplete for which an amount of Rs.155.50 lakhs would be required to complete them. As against this, so far Rs.23.00 lakhs is allocated. Still an amount of Rs.132.50 lakhs is required to complete all these buildings. For the year 1984-85 a sum of Rs.24.13 lakhs is proposed.

Training Centres

This is a new scheme taken up in 1981-82. An amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been proposed to the State Institute of Community Development and Panchayati Raj at Rajendranagar and to the four Village Development Officers Training Centre at Samalkot, Bapatla, Rajendranagar and Srikalahasti for the following purposes in the phased manner during the Sixth Plan period:-

1. Strengthening of faculty.
2. Improvement of Library.
3. Audio Visual and other equipment.

During the three years 1980-83 the following amounts were allocated:-

1980-81	Nil.
1981-82	Rs.11.00 lakhs.
1982-83	Rs.1.40 lakhs.
1983-84	Nil.

For the year 1984-85 a sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs would be required.

Prize Awards to Best Gram Panchayats:-

Every year a sum of Rs.0.75 lakh is being provided to award prizes for the best Gram Panchayats in order to create a spirit of competition among the Sarpanchas.

For the year 1980-81 to 1983-84 the following amounts were allocated:

1980-81	Rs.0.75 lakh.
1981-82	Rs.0.75 lakh.
1982-83	Rs.2.20 lakhs.
1983-84	Rs.0.75 lakh.

It is proposed to allocate the same amount of Rs.0.75 lakh for the year 1984-85 for the above scheme.

Financial Assistance to Gram Panchayats for Developmental Activities:-

Under the above scheme grants will be sanctioned to Gram Panchayats for such activities like construction of Panchayat Ghars, Drains, Internal Roads etc.

- 81 -

For the year 1980-81 to 1983-84 the following amounts were allocated:

1980-81	Rs.8.00 lakhs.
1981-82	Rs.8.00 lakhs.
1982-83	Rs.8.00 lakhs.
1983-84	Rs.8.00 lakhs.

For 1984-85 a sum of Rs.8.00 lakhs will be required.

Financial assistance to Gram Panchayats for Community Laterines

No provision has been made under the scheme for the years 1982-83 and 1983-84.

E.T.V. Programme Through INSAT-IB - New New Scheme

The INSAT-IB came into operation in this State from 15th October, 1983 and lessons under the ETV Programme have already been commenced. In this State, 400 Centres have been selected in Kurnool and Mahabubnagar District. The T.V.Sets are being installed in School Buildings/Panchayat Office Buildings in Kurnool and Mahabubnagar Districts. In the current year 1983-84, it has been agreed to sanction of Rs.10.00 lakhs i.e, Rs.5.00 lakhs for Kurnool District and Rs.5.00 lakhs for Mahubnagar District for purchase of Stabilisers for T.W. sets, construction of Plat forms, Payment of honorarium for operation of T.V.Sets to the custodian of the Sets in the Village and for repairs to the School Buildings etc.,

The A.P.S.E. Board wanted as assurance from the Govt. that the District Collector concerned should ensure payment of current consumption charges during 1983-84. In that amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs for each District a sum of Rs.5,000/- is therefore included towards payment of electricity consumption charges as the Gram Panchayats, are unable to meet current consumption charges. The above amounts of Rs.10.00 lakhs is agreed to be met from the provision of Rs.26.50 lakhs earmarked for community development programmes and Panchayats in 1983-84.

Therefore it is proposed to make a provision of Rs.12,000/- during 1984-85 also for payment of current consumption charges for the 400 Centres in Kurnool and Mahabubnagar Districts to be covered by the ETV Programme, i.e., at Rs.6,000/- for the Centres in Kurnool District and Rs.6,000/- for the Centres in Mahabubnagar District.

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-:82:-

Office Building for the Zilla Parishad: Ongole:

For the new District Ongole a sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs was released previously for construction of Zilla Parishad, Office Building. The Zilla Parishad Ongole required an amount of Rs.6.00 lakhs to complete the building and this amount is proposed in the Draft Annual Plan 1984-85.

Therefore, the total allocation for the schemes under " Community Development Programme Panchayats for 1984-85 is as below:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Amount for 1984-85.
<u>Community Development Programme</u>		
1.	Grants-in-aid to Panchayat Samithis for Developmental Activities.	24.14
2.	Incentive Grants to Mahila Mandals	1.60
3.	Panchayati Raj Journal	0.15
4.	Construction of Incomplete Public Health Centres buildings.	24.13
5.	Training Programme	3.00
6.	<u>PANCHAYATS</u>	
	i) Prizeawards to best Gram Panchayats.	0.75
	ii) Financial assistance to Gram Panchayats for developmental activities.	8.00
	<u>New scheme</u>	
	iii) Financial assistance to Gram Panchayats in Mahabubnagar & Kurnool Districts for meeting C.C.charges for the E.T.V. Programme.	0.12
7.	Construction of office building for Zilla Parishad Ongole.	6.00
	TOTAL:	67.89

National Rural Employment Programme

The National Rural Employment Programme was commenced in October, 1980 replacing the Food for Work Programme. It was fully financed by Government of India for the 1st year. The programme has been included in the Sixth Five Year Plan from 1-4-1981 and it is now being implemented as Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 50:50 sharing basis between the Centre and the State. This programme has the following 3 objectives:

- 1) Generation of additional gainful employment for the un-employed and under Employed persons both men and women in the rural areas.
- 2) creation of durable community assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure which will lead to rapid growth of rural economy and steady rise in the income levels of the rural poor; and
- 3) Improvement of the Nutritional status and the living standards of the rural poor.

The outlay of Sixth Five Year Plan is Rs.11.00 lakhs (Central share is Rs.5500 lakhs and State share is Rs.5500 lakhs)

Minimum Requirements for the Annual Plan 1984-85:-

The outlay of Sixth Five Year Plan has been stepped-up. A sum of Rs.6016.00 lakhs has already been provided for the first 4 years as indicated below:-

1980-81	...	Rs. 220.00 lakhs
1981-82	..	Rs. 1896.00 lakhs
1982-83	..	Rs. 1900.00 lakhs
1983-84	...	Rs. 2000.00 lakhs.

Rs. 6016.00 lakhs

Centre's share is dependent on the State Plan outlay. Central Assistance received during 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 (till 1.12.1983) was of the order of Rs.4852.83 lakhs. Further, it may be stated that the remaining cost of the spill over works under National Rural Employment Programme as on 1-4-1983 is of the order of Rs.45.00 crores as against which we are

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- 84 -

releasing about 16.00 crores during 1983-84 (excluding Social Forestry and Housing). Thus there remains still spill-over works to the extent of Rs.29.00 crores. For 1984-85, an allocation of Rs.2090 lakhs is proposed towards State Government share of expenditure under this programme.

The physical achievements for the period from 1981-82 upto September, 1983 are given below:-

Sl.No.	Items of works (Schemes/ Programme/Works).	Physical achievements under N.R.E.P. from 1981-82 to 1983-84 (upto September, 1983)
1.	2.	3.
1.	Social Forestry	
	a) Area covered in (Hects)	13,711.78(H) 123 KMs. Road side margin Planting.
	b) Number of trees planted (Lakhs)	484.76 lakhs.
2.	Works directly benefiting SCs/ S.Ts (Nos.)	
	a) Development of House sites	6219 Nos.
	b) Construction of Group Houses	2,08,356 Nos.
	c) Other works	841 Nos.
3.	Construction of village tanks etc. (Nos.)	335 Nos.
4.	Minor irrigation works including these relating Flood protection, drainage and water logging works, construction of intermediate and main drains, field channels etc. (Hects.)	36,108.10 Hectars 171.00 Acres.
5.	Soil Conservation and land reclamation (Hects).	650.60 Hectars.
6.	Provision of drinking water wells and water sources and cattle ponds etc. (Nos.)	6476 Nos. 2400 KMs. side drain.
7.	Rural Roads subject to standard and specifications (Kms.)	25,844.32 Kms. 696.C.D.Works.
8.	School and Balwadi Buildings, Panchayat ghars, community centres, Oinjr poles, gaushallas, community poultry piggery houses etc.	6037 Nos.
9.	Other Misc. works	5724 Nos.
10.	Mandays generated	906.17 lakhs.

COOPERATION:

-:85:-

Co-operatives in Andhra Pradesh have emerged more as rural oriented institutions to cater to the economic needs of farmers as well as other communities. Besides providing production credit to farmers in the shape of Short Term and Medium Term loans, the Cooperatives have also been helping them in the Marketing of Agricultural produce, setting up of processing units and consumers, stores and developing self-employment programmes etc., particularly to benefit the economically depressed communities such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and also for the benefit of Women. During the Sixth Five Year Plan, the Co-operatives are turned to distribute Agricultural credit earmarking upto 75% of credit to small Farmers inclusive of a target of 15% to scheduled Castes and 6% to Scheduled Tribes.

In order to achieve the plan objectives, the following schemes are designed for execution in the Annual Plan 1984-85 under the Head of Development "Co-operation".

short Term and Medium Term Credit.

The Co-operative Credit institutions consisting of 6635 Primary Agriculture Cooperative Societies at Village level including 73 Farmers service Cooperative Societies, 27 Cooperative Central Banks and the state Cooperative Bank have been providing short Term and Medium Term Credit for Agriculturist and allied activities. For this purpose, financial assistance is obtained from "NABARD". Government have been contributing Scheduled Caste and other assistance by way of loans and subsidies to these Cooperatives to enable them to increase their resources and to improve their financial difficiency to render greater service to farmers in rural areas with special emphasis on issue of loans to small and marginal farmers, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Weaker sections.

I. Borrowings from Reserve Bank of India:
(Provision Rs 50.00 lakhs)

The Reserve Bank of India provides assistance to Cooperative Credit Institutions to mobilise their resources with reference to the multiples of their owned funds as detailed below:-

'A' Class Cooperative Central Banks 5 times of the S.C. Plus Reserve Fund.

'B' class Cooperative Central Banks 4 times of the S.C. Plus Reserve Fund.

'C' Class Cooperative Central Banks 3 times of the S.C. Plus Reserve Fund.

'B' and 'C' class Cooperative Central Banks 5 times share capital plus Reserve Fund on Government Guarantee.

Similarly the other credit institutions such as Cooperative Urban Banks, Farmers Service Cooperative Societies, Primary Agricultural Development Banks and Primary Agriculture Credit Societies are also provided with financial assistance with reference to the guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India from time to time.

The ratio of Scheduled Caste to borrowings is 5% in respect of small farmers and 10% in respect of other farmers. The credit Cooperatives are not able to build up adequate Scheduled Caste to increase their owned funds in order to obtain necessary credit limits from the Reserve Bank of India to achieve the increased lending programme. Hence the State Government have been providing loans from L.T. operation funds of the Reserve Bank of India.

Under this scheme an amount of Rs 121.32 lakhs was released during 1980-81, and Rs 37.43 lakhs during 1981-82, and Rs 49.44 lakhs during 1982-83. There is a provision of Rs 50.00 lakhs during 1983-84. It is proposed to provide Rs 50.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1984-85.

(ii) Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund (15% share as loan) (State Government) Provision Rs 101.00 lakhs.

The Reserve Bank of India suggested constitution of Agriculture Credit Stabilisation Fund at State level to meet the 15% share of State Government in the Medium Term Conversion of loans in the event of occurrence of natural calamities, as Reserve Bank of India restricted their contribution to 60% leaving the balance of 25% to be met by Cooperative Credit Institution (10% APSCB, 15% by C.C.Bs.). The Government of India assists A.P.State Cooperative Bank in meeting any deficit in the share of Cooperative Credit Institutions only.

2. Accordingly it was decided to constitute a revolving fund i.e., State Government Agricultural Credit Stabilisation fund with annual contributions to this fund on the occurrence of natural calamities. The A.P.State Cooperative Bank meets initially the 15% State Government share also in the M.T. conversions and seeks refinance from Government. Government have formulated Rules for utilisation of this fund, which enables issue of Government share 15% as M.T. loan to A.P.State Cooperative Bank repayable in 36 months and the repayments are credited back to this fund.

During 1980-81, Government sanctioned 100.00 lakhs. Rs 74.00 lakhs was contributed during 1981-82 towards the fund. The amount at the credit of the fund (from 1979-80 to 1982-83) is Rs 374.00 lakhs. During 1982-83 though a budget provision of Rs 25.00 lakhs was made under this scheme, no expenditure was incurred in view of freezing of funds ordered by Government. Though Government sanctioned release of Rs 233.00 lakhs to the A.P.State Cooperative Bank from out of the accumulated fund, the amount could not be drawn and released to A.P.State Cooperative Bank pending clearance by the Accountant General, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

It is proposed to provide Rs 101.00 lakhs in the year 1984-85 to strengthen this fund adequately to meet the recurring wide spread natural calamities in A.P. requiring heavy amounts towards conversion of crop loans and the increasing commitment of Government, in such conversions to help the farmers affectively.

- iii) Assistance to Weak Coop. Central Banks towards Non-overdue cover: Provision Rs 20.00 lakhs (50% state share as loan):

The Cooperative Central Banks advance loans to their member societies and claim re-imbusement from State Cooperative Bank within the over-all credit limits sanctioned to them by the Reserve Bank of India. They are eligible for such reimbursement only to the extent of loans disbursed, but not overdue to the extent of such over due loans. The Cooperative Central Banks will not be eligible to draw their normal credit limits and that will ultimately hamper their lending programme. The Government of India have proposed that such cooperative Central Banks may be assisted by way of loans, to overcome the deficit in non-overdue cover and such assistance has to be met by the State and Central Government equally. The scheme envisages that the State Government may provide part of the assistance as share capital from long term operation fund and part as loan from State budget. In view of the increasing lending programme and in order to enable some weak Cooperative Central Banks to operate on their credit limits, an amount of Rs 40.00 lakhs is provided as loan in the Annual Plan 1983-84 under this scheme towards share of State Govt. under this scheme.

Government of India have formulated a scheme for assisting weak Coop. Central Banks which are not eligible for borrowing from NABARD due to deficit in non-overdue cover specially in areas having tribal population or S.C. families to enable the banks to lend more loans to the weaker sections. To fulfil this objective of credit dispensation, Government of India proposed to assist the weak Coop. Central Banks by way of L.T. loan to overcome difficulty to maintain adequate non-overdue cover. This assistance has to be equally shared between Government of India and State Government on 50:50 basis.

In view of the increased need, it is proposed to provide an amount of Rs 20.00 lakhs in the Annual Plan 1984-85. An equal provision is also proposed representing Government of India share under the central sector scheme.

- iv) A.P. Agricultural Credit Relief and Guarantee Fund: Provision Rs 2.00 lakhs.

The study Team on overdues of credit Cooperatives had recommended constitution of separate Agricultural Credit Relief and Guarantee fund for writing off loans in the event of occurrence of successive adverse seasonal conditions. The scheme is envisaged to cover only loans of small farmers who have suffered due to three successive failure of crops. The fund was envisaged to be built up @ 1.5% of loans outstanding at Primary level.

Provision of Rs 4.00 lakhs has been made in the Annual Plan 1983-84 and it is proposed to provide a provision of Rs 2.00 lakhs in the Annual Plan 1984-85.

v) Assistance to Farmers Service Societies:
(Provision Rs 2.00 lakhs)

Financial Assistance in the shape of subsidy is being provided to the Farmers Service Cooperative Societies towards cost of Technical Staff employed by them on a tapering basis.

The Farmers service cooperative Societies are organised in order to provide integrated rural credit at one single contact point to Farmers especially small, marginal farmers and Agricultural labourers. So far 73 Farmers Service Cooperative Societies were registered of which 50 Farmers Service Cooperative Societies are sponsored by 11 Commercial Banks, 12 Farmers Service Cooperative Societies by the 2 Grameena Banks (at Cuddapah and Khammam). The salary of the Managing Director is met by the sponsoring Banks for a period upto 5 years from the date of appointment in the Farmers Service Cooperative Societies.

According to the scheme, the cost of Technical staff will have to be borne by the Farmers Service Cooperative Societies and the Special Agencies like D.R.D.A. etc., in the 1st year. For the 2nd and 3rd year the state government reimburse the cost of salaries of Technical Staff on a tapering basis as indicated below:-

IIInd year	..	25%
IIIrd year.	..	50%

Government in their orders issued in G.O.Ms.No.4 Food and Agriculture (Coop.VI) Department, dated 4.1.1982 agreed for providing subsidy towards cost of Technical Staff for IVth and Vth Year also as indicated below as the Farmers service Cooperative Societies could not become full-fledged within 3 years of commencement of business.

IVth Year.	..	33 1/3%
Vth Year.	..	25%

According to the scheme, only the Farmers Service Cooperative Societies which have appointed the minimum Technical Staff of one Assistant Agricultural Officer and one Village Development Officer are eligible for reimbursement of salary by Government on the tapering basis as indicated above.

Government have so far provided the following assistance.

1980-81	..	Rs 2.369 lakhs
1981-82	..	Rs 2.073 lakhs
1982-83	..	Nil.

Government did not sanction funds during 1982-83, but basing on the proposals submitted during 1982-83 Government sanctioned a subsidy of Rs 4.00 lakhs during 1983-84. The entire amount will be spent before the close of 1983-84.

It is proposed to provide a subsidy of Rs 2.00 lakhs in the Budget for 1984-85, so as to meet all the claims including arrear claims of Farmers service Cooperative Societies upto 29.2.1984.

vi) Cadre fund for salaries of (Paid) Secretaries of P.A.C. societies. Provision Rs 1.00 lakh).

It is the policy of Government to appoint full time Secretaries in the re-organised Primary Agriculture Credit Societies. In order to meet the cost of Secretaries, a common Cadre fund is constituted at State and Cooperative Central Banks level with contributions from A.P.State Cooperative Bank, Cooperative Central Banks and Primary Agricultural Credit Societies. In case the fund so collected is not sufficient to meet the cost of salaries of Secretaries, the deficit, if any, is to be met by the State and Central Government on 50:50 basis. So far no deficit has been noticed. The deficit, if any, or a particular year is to be re-imbursed during the next year. Therefore, a provision of Rs 1.00 lakh has been made in the Annual Plan 1983-84. It is proposed to provide a provision of Rs 1.00 lakh for the year 1984-85.

vii & viii) Outright grants towards Bad Debts Reserve to Coop. Central Banks and Primary Agricultural Credit Societies.

The cooperative credit institutions have been providing loans to weaker sections. The outright Grant is meant to build up Bad Debts Reserve to meet the possible losses on account of liberal lendings to small Farmers and Weaker Sections. The outright grants being sanctioned to Coop. Central Banks and Primary Agricultural Credit Societies are deposited in Fixed Deposits and is meant for recouping the losses, if any, sustained by the recipient societies on account of non-recovery of loans after all the efforts have been exhausted to recover such loans in normal course i.e., both persuasive and coercive and legal action. This scheme is being implemented since 1961-62. So far a total sum of about Rs 47.00 lakhs was sanctioned and it is deposited in F.Ds. So far no claim has been made under the scheme by the societies.

The following amounts were sanctioned during last four years.

<u>Year.</u>	(Rs in lakhs) <u>Amount sanctioned.</u>
1980-81	Nil
1981-82	2.00
1982-83	Nil
1983-84	No provision.

- ix) Risk fund to P.A.C. Societies, Coop. Central Banks for consumption finance to small and marginal farmers, to Weaker Sections. (Provision Rs 3.90 lakhs.)

The Committee constituted by Government of India under the chairmanship of Sri B. Sivaraman recommended issue of consumption loans to the Weaker of the weaker sections i.e., persons with land holding of less than half acre, agricultural labourers and rural artisans for certain identified purposes i.e., (1) General Consumption Rs 75/- (2) Medical expenses Rs 250/- (3) Educational needs Rs 100/- (4) Marriage ceremonies Rs 250/- (5) Funerals, births etc. Rs 75/- (6) certain religious ceremonies Rs 75/-. The total loan to any member shall not exceed Rs 500/- for two or more purposes. In order to induce the Cooperatives to issue more loans to such Weaker Sections, Government of India have formulated a scheme to provide Risk Fund assistance to the extent of 10% of the consumption loans issued by the Cooperative Central Banks or Primary Agricultural Credit Societies during the preceding Cooperative year as grant. The State Government will have to initially contribute 10% of such consumption loans issued from its budgetary provision and then claim reimbursement of 50% from Government of India. The 10% contribution by Government will be passed on to Primary Agriculture Credit Societies if the consumption loans are issued from their own resources and if the loans are issued with the borrowings from Cooperative Central Banks 7½% will be passed on the Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies and 2½% to the Cooperative Central Banks.

Under this scheme, the state Government have sanctioned Rs 3.264 lakhs during 1980-81 and Rs 4.028 lakhs in 1981-82 as grant and also get reimbursement of 50% share from Government of India. No grant has been released during 1982-83 due to freezing of funds by Government through Cooperatives disbursed Rs. 70.83 lakhs during Cooperative year 1981-82. There is a budget provision of Rs 7.00 lakhs for the year 1983-84. A provision of Rs 3.90 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 1984-85 including the provision required to meet the arrear claims of 1982-83.

- x) Interest rebate to small farmers for prompt repayment of Short Term and Medium Term loans (Provision Rs 10.00 lakhs).

There has been a trend of increase in overdues year after year on account of various reasons. The overdues which stood at Rs 69.88 crores as at the end of June, 1979 rose to 112.93 crores as at the end of June 1983. With a view to provide incentive to members for prompt repayment of Short Term and Medium Term loans, it is proposed to introduce a new scheme of allowing interest rebate for prompt repayment within due date. Such a scheme is being implemented in Tamilnadu. In Andhra Pradesh also similar rebate of 2% is being allowed on the repayment of the instalment due in respect of L.T. loans. However this 2% interest rebate allowed is being borne by the Banks. It is therefore proposed to introduce a scheme in Andhra Pradesh to augment recoveries of Short Term and Medium Term loans

and also to provide incentive and relief to farmers.

Assuming that about 30% of Rs 160 crores lending programme for 1983-84 would be recovered in time, rebate @ 2% would be necessary on Rs 48 crores which works out to Rs 96.00 lakhs. Hence, a provision of Rs 10.00 lakhs is proposed under the new scheme for the year 1984-85.

Physical Targets under Credit Programme 1984-85.

The performance of Cooperatives in the disbursement of Short Term and Medium Term Credit from 1980-81 to 1983-84 and the targets proposed for 1984-85 are detailed below:

(Rs in crores)

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Year.</u>	<u>Short Term Credit.</u>		<u>Medium Term Credit.</u>	
		<u>Target</u>	<u>Achievement</u>	<u>Target</u>	<u>Achievement</u>
1.	1979-80	..	75.07	10.00	3.03
2.	1980-81	..	87.83	10.00	2.97
3.	1981-82	..	107.23	10.00	3.09
4.	1982-83	120.00	151.08	7.00	5.64
5.	1983-84	150.00	150.00	10.00	10.00
			(Anticipated)		(Anticipated)
6.	1984-85	160.00	..	10.00	..

To sum up, the following are the scheme-wise provisions proposed for 1984-85 under Credit Cooperatives.

(Rs in lakhs)

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Scheme.</u>	<u>Proposed outlay 1984-85</u>
1.	Borrowings from R.B.I.	50.00
2.	State Government Agricultural Credit Stabilisation fund.	101.00
3.	Assistance to Weak Coop. Central Banks towards non-overdue cover.	20.00
4.	A.P. Agricultural Credit Relief and Guarantee Fund.	2.00
5.	Assistance to Farmers Service Societies.	2.00
6.	Contribution to the cadre fund to meet the cost of Paid Secretaries in P.A.C.S.	1.00
7.	Risk fund to P.A.C.S., C.C.Banks for consumption finance to small and marginal farmers.	3.90
8.	Interest rebate to small farmers for prompt repayment of Short Term and Medium Term Loans.	10.00

Total: 189.90 lakhs

HOUSING COOPERATIVES:

Assistance to A.P. State Cooperative Housing Federation for opening of Regional Offices (Provision Rs 2.00 lakhs).

The A.P. State Cooperative Housing Federation has been organised as the successor to State Government to provide loans for construction of houses under L.I.G., and M.I.G. Schemes. Financial assistance is forthcoming to this

Federation from L.I.C. of India and HUDCO, New Delhi. It has pooled, share capital of Rs 225.00 lakhs from 1105 affiliated Primary Cooperative Housing Societies and borrowed loans from L.I.C. etc. to the extent of Rs 23.45 crores for advancing the same as loans for construction of houses through Cooperatives.

The Cooperative Housing Federation has opened 4 Regional Offices at Cuddapah, Karimnagar, Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam, to bring the services of the Federation closer to Primary Cooperative Housing Societies to provide timely guidance to the office bearers and staff of the Primary Cooperative Housing Societies in the preparation of loan applications, maintenance of Accounts and sponsoring of new housing schemes for the benefit of the public, in providing one of the most Primary requisites i.e., shelter and to effect timely recovery of loans from the concerned members.

In order to assist the Federation in the opening of the Regional Offices in initial stages, an amount of Rs 2.00 lakhs has been sanctioned during 1982-83.

An amount of Rs 1.00 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan 1983-84 under the scheme. It is proposed to provide an amount of Rs 2.00 lakhs in the Annual Plan 1984-85.

Labour contract Cooperatives: (Provision Rs 3.00 lakhs).

The programme of organisation of Labour Contract Cooperative Societies and Forest Coupe Cooperative Societies is specially designed to benefit manual labourers, who constitute the bulk of the Weaker Sections of the Community such as Harijans, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes. The programme envisages gradual replacement of existing contract system in the execution of Public contract works to ensure adequate wages, to the labourers and to save them from exploitation at the hands of the contractors. Government have provided several concessions such as (1) exemption from payment of E.M.D. in respect of works upto Rs 5.00 lakhs in case of Societies (ii) entrustment of works to the societies on nomination basis and treating them as class III contractors.

Pattern of financial assistance to the Labour Contract Cooperative Societies envisages sanction of financial assistance in the shape of sharecapital contribution, working capital loan and subsidy as follows:

i)	Share Capital Contribution.	Rs 5,000
ii)	Managerial subsidy for appointment of technical staff.	Rs 3,000
iii)	Cost of one overseer for a group of 5 Societies.	Rs 12,600
iv)	Loan for tools and equipment	Rs 1,000
v)	Subsidy for tools and equipment.	Rs 1,000

		Rs 22,600

An amount of Rs 5.50 lakhs was sanctioned by Government during the year 1980-81 towards financial assistance to the Labour Contract Cooperative Societies and Forest Coupe Coop. Societies in the State. Out of which 73,000/- was sanctioned to the societies situated in Tribal Areas Sub-Plan. The entire amount of Rs 5.50 lakhs was sanctioned to 149 Societies in the State for the benefit of 4527 members of whom 626 are Scheduled Castes 764 Scheduled Tribes, 1917 Backward Classes and 220 are Other Castes.

In the year 1981-82, an amount of Rs 5.00 lakhs was sanctioned towards financial assistance to the Labour Contract Cooperative Societies and Forest Coupe Cooperative Societies in the State. Out of which, an amount of Rs 73,000/- was sanctioned to the Societies situated in the Tribal Sub-Plan areas. The entire amount of Rs 5.00 lakhs was sanctioned to 148 societies benefitting 4193 members as follows:-

Scheduled Castes.	1369
Scheduled Tribes.	750
Backward Classes.	1806
Others.	268

Total.	4193

An amount of Rs 5.00 lakhs has been sanctioned by Government for the year 1982-83 of which Rs 73,000/- was earmarked to Tribal Area sub-Plan. But due to freezing of funds, the amount so sanctioned could not be utilised.

An amount of Rs 7.00 lakhs is provided in the Plan Budget for 1983-84 and it is expected that the entire amount will be utilised for the benefit of 4000 members including 200 Tribals of the Tribal Sub-Plan.

An amount of Rs 3.00 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan for the year 1984-85.

Cooperative Farming (Provision Rs 6.35 lakhs):

The scheme of Cooperative Farming is envisaged to develop farming through Cooperative Joint and Collective Farming societies with a view to boost up food production besides providing employment opportunities to the landless Agricultural Labourers, Marginal and Sub-Marginal cultivators. Cooperative Farming societies have also been formed with the lands assigned to the landless by pooling them.

Government of Andhra Pradesh is assisting the Cooperative Farming Societies by providing financial assistance every year. The pattern of assistance is as follows:-

		Rs.
1.	Share Capital Contribution on Matching basis.	4,000
2.	Medium Term Loan. ..	4,000
3:	For construction of godown-cum-cattle shed.	
	i) Loan.	Rs 6,250/-
	ii) Subsidy.	Rs 3,750/-

	Total.	19,200

There are 2590 Cooperative Farming Societies in the State with a membership of 1,61,541 and paid up share capital of Rs 35,74 lakhs. The total extent of land held by these societies is 4.46 lakhs acres, of which about 3.55 lakhs acres of land is cultivable. A total financial assistance of Rs 156.499 lakhs was provided to these societies upto 31.3.1982 towards share capital contribution, Medium Term loan, Managerial subsidy and loan and subsidy for construction of godowns-cum-cattle shed.

During the year 1983-84, an amount of Rs 4.00 lakhs towards Share Capital Contribution to the Cooperative Farming societies and Rs 3.00 lakhs towards the cost of the Farming Staff is provided in the Plan Budget.

It is proposed to provide an amount of Rs 6.35 lakhs towards financial assistance to Cooperative Farming Societies including the cost of staff.

To sum up the following are the provisions proposed for the Annual Plan 1984-85 under the weaker Sections programmes i.e., Labour Contract and Forest Cooperatives Societies.

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>L.C.C.Societies scheme.</u>	<u>Outlay 1984-85.</u>
1.	Assistance to Labour Contract and Forest Coupe Cooperative Societies.	3.00
2.	<u>Farming Cooperatives:</u> Assistance to Cooperative Farming Societies in other areas.	6.35

Marketing Cooperatives:

In the Sixth Five Year plan (1980-85) it has been envisaged to provide to the farmers facilities such as construction of godowns, supply of chemical Fertilisers and other agricultural inputs and marketing of agricultural produce through Cooperatives.

In the context of new Twenty point Economic Programme the following targets have been fixed for the year 1983-84.

	<u>Unit.</u> <u>Rs in crores.</u>	<u>Target</u>
a)	Marketing of Agricultural produce.	Rs. in crores. 30.00
b)	Marketing of Fruits and Vegetables.	Rs. in lakhs. 25.00
c)	Opening of additional fertilisers depots.	Number. 250
d)	Storage capacity to be created.	M.Ts. 55,000

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It is also proposed to ensure capacity utilisation of processing units and improve the role of Cooperatives in the production of oil-seeds and pulses and develop their marketing and processing on Cooperative lines. In order to achieve the objectives, the following schemes are proposed to be implemented during the Annual Plan 1984-85.

- i) Assistance for construction of godowns.
 - ii) Share Capital Contribution to A.P.State Cooperative Marketing Federation and Cooperative Marketing Societies.
 - iii) Share Capital Contribution to Cooperatives for construction of Rural godowns under N.C.D.C. Phase II Scheme.
 - iv) Staff for supervision under N.C.D.C. Phase II Scheme and project Topic.
 - v) Special Inspection squad for marketing societies.
- **
- i) Assistance for construction of Godowns (Normal Storage Programme) (60% N.C.D.C. Share and 40% State Share) Provision Rs 1.50 lakhs.

(Rs in lakhs)

Year.	State Plan Scheme		N.C.D.C.Schemes	
	Provi- sion.	Expendi- ture.	Provi- sion.	Expendi- ture.
1980-81	1.00	1.00	10.00	3.18
Subsidy.	5.30	3.35	..	..
1981-82.	1.10	1.10	4.18	4.18
Subsidy.	2.50	3.48	..	..
1982-83.	..	..	5.00	..
Subsidy.	3.30	0.35	..	..
1983-84	0.50	0.50	3.00	3.00
Subsidy.	3.00	3.00	..	..
		(Anticipated)		(Anticipated)

Consequent to the implementation of the National Cooperative Development Corporation-II Storage project under World Bank assistance, no new godowns under normal storage programme are proposed. The provision made in the plan Budget for 1983-84 is to meet committed expenditure under spill over schemes.

Many godowns which were sanctioned long back could not be completed on account of escalation of costs of building materials like Cement, steel etc. The societies are found to be financially weak to get the godowns completed with their own funds. The National Cooperative Development Corporation also considered the problem and agreed in principle to assist the completion of such godowns sanctioned upto 31.3.1978 and left incomplete.

** The provisions made the expenditure incurred under the above schemes during the years 1980-81 to 1983-84 and the amounts proposed for 1984-85 are as follows.

Under the scheme, the National Cooperative Development Corporation will finance the additional cost to the extent of 60% by way of loan and the balance of 40% has to be met by the State Government as subsidy. There are about 115 incomplete godowns, which have to be assisted under the scheme.

It is proposed to provide Rs 1.50 lakhs as Loan and subsidy in the Annual Plan 1984-85. The N.C.D.C. share 60% Loan is proposed under Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

ii) Share Capital Contribution to A.P. State Cooperative Marketing Federation and Cooperative Marketing Societies.

The object of the scheme is to strengthen the share capital base of the Marketing Societies so as to increase their borrowing power and thereby enabling them to develop their business. Margin money is provided to the societies to run their processing units and to undertake marketing of agriculture produce is also met from the provision made under the scheme. As most of the marketing societies are not able to develop their business for want of working capital there is need to augment their resources by implementing the scheme during 1984-85. It is therefore proposed to provide an amount of Rs 1.00 lakh in the Annual Plan 1984-85.

iii) Share Capital Contribution to Cooperatives for construction of Rural Godowns under N.C.D.C. Phase-II Scheme (27% State Government resources Provision Rs 188.85 lakhs.

With a view to cover the storage gap in the rural areas in the State, the National Cooperative Development Corporation on the findings of international Development agency has formulated a scheme called "N.C.D.C. II STORAGE PROJECT" in the State with the World Bank assistance.

Under the Project, it is proposed to construct 3000 Rural Godowns of 100 M.Ts. capacity each and 100 Marketing Godowns of 250 M.Ts., capacity each during a period of 5 years from 1981-82 to 1985-86 at a total project cost of Rs 30.295 crores with the following targets.

Year.	Rural Godowns 100 M.Ts. each.		Marketing godowns 250 M.Ts. each.	
	To be initiated.	To be Completed.	To be initiated.	To be completed.
1980-81 (Pre-project year)	300	..	15	..
1981-82	600	600	25	20
1982-83	600	600	20	20
1983-84	600	600	20	20
1984-85	600	600	20	20
1985-86	300	600	..	20
Total.	3000	3000	100	100

Implementing Agencies:

The A.P.State Cooperative Bank and the A.P.State Cooperative Marketing Federation Limited, Hyderabad are the implementing agencies in respect of Rural Godowns and Marketing godowns respectively.

Pattern of assistance:

- a) Loan assistance from the N.C.D.C. 50%
(the entire loan part will be reimbursed by the N.C.D.C.direct to the A.P.State Cooperative Bank, Hyderabad.
- b) Share Capital Contribution by State Government (Reimburse by N.C.D.C. to the State Government). 25%
- c) Share Capital Contribution from the State Government from its own resources. 20%
- d) Society from its own funds. 5%

The particulars of year-wise budget provisions, its utilisation and sanction of godowns during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 are as follows:-

Year.	Budget provision.	Amounts drawn.	Targets and sanctions of godowns			
			Rural Godowns		Marketing Godowns.	
			Target.	Sanct- ioned.	Target	Sanct- ioned.
-1-	-2-	-3-	-4-	-5-	-6-	-7-
<u>1980-81</u>						
25% S.C.C.	..	..	Y 300	..	15	..
20% S.C.C.	..	37.60 lakhs	Y			
		(Utilised during the year 1981-82.)	Y			
<u>1981-82</u>						
25% S.C.C.	109.800 lakhs.	109.800	Y			
		12.300	By 600	544	25	9
		122.100	Appr.			
20% S.C.C.	60.000 lakhs.	60.000	Y			
		0.080	By			
		60.080	Appr.			
		60.080	lakhs			

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--:98:--

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
<u>1982-83</u>						
25% S.C.C.	133,500 lakhs.	65.482 (Remaining Budget or Rs 68.018 lakhs not utilised.)	600	274	20	16
20% S.C.C.	106,800 lakhs.	(No amount was drawn due to freeze orders of Government).				

For the year 1983-84, it is proposed to initiate 750 Rural Godowns and 25 Marketing godowns by the implementing agencies under the N.C.D.C. II World Bank Storage Project for which a budget provision of RS 140 lakhs towards 20% S.C.C. and Rs 175.31 lakhs towards 25% S.C.C. has been made in the State Plan Schemes, at the prevailing costs of godowns.

The National Cooperative Development Corporation in their Lr.No.NCDC.46-28/82 Stg., dated 5.1.1983 has enhanced the existing costs of Rs 83,000/- for 100 M.Ts. godown in general areas and Rs 90,000/- in black cotton soil areas as noted below due to the revision of P.W.D. schedule of rates in the State from July, 1982 and general escalation in the cost of construction materials, as requested by the Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Bank, Hyderabad.:-

- i) All Districts except East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur. Rs 1.03 lakhs
- ii) Districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur. Rs 1.20 lakhs

The above costs are applicable for godowns to be sanctioned afresh and also for those godowns which have been sanctioned earlier but work orders have been finalised at the revised P.W.D. schedule of rates from July, 1982 onwards.

The A.P.State Cooperative Bank, Hyderabad, has processed 150 sub-project proposals of rural godowns so far in the year 1983-84 and sanctioned 50% loan at the enhanced rates.

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Out of the proposed programme of 750 rural godowns for 1983-84, 150 rural godowns have already been sanctioned. Financial assistance of 50% loan by Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Bank at the revised estimates of rates and the same is recommended by Registrar of Cooperative Societies to Government for the sanction of 20% and 25% Share Capital Contribution in the revised cost of construction subject to approval of the revised rates of estimates by Government. The remaining 600 rural godowns have to be sanctioned during the year 1983-84 as per programme. The details of estimated expenditure for implementation of the programme in the revised estimates are as follows:-

	No. of P.A.C.S.	<u>20% S.C.C.</u> Rs.	<u>25% S.C.C.</u> Rs.
Societies for which rural godowns to be sanctioned @ Rs 1.03 lakhs.	425	87,55,000	1,09,43,750
Societies for which rural godowns to be sanctioned @ Rs 1.20 lakhs.	175	42,00,000	52,50,000
Total.:		<u>1,29,55,000</u>	<u>1,61,93,750</u>
Expected Expenditure for 1983-84.		1,29,55,000	1,61,93,750
Balance of Budget available: (-)		38,27,000	1,13,63,000
Additional provisions required.		<u>91,28,000</u>	<u>48,30,750</u>

Proposals for an additional provision of Rs 91.28 lakhs towards 20% Share Capital Contribution and an additional provision of Rs 48.30 lakhs towards 25% Share Capital Contribution of N.C.D.C. in the Plan Budget for the year 1983-84 in respect of N.C.D.C.-II World Bank (I.D.L.) Cooperative Storage Project are under consideration of Government.

There is every need for continuance of this scheme during the year 1984-85 also because the scheme

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is spread over for 5 years as envisaged by National Cooperative Development Corporation i.e., from 1981-82 to 1985-86 so as to complete the target of 3000 rural godowns and 100 marketing godowns.

During the year 1984-85, 850 rural godowns and 25 Marketing godowns are proposed to be initiated and they have to be provided financial assistance @ 20% Share Capital Contribution by State Government as per the pattern of assistance. It is therefore, proposed to provide an amount of Rs 188.85 lakhs in Annual Plan 1984-85 under 20% Share Capital Contribution by State Government. Besides this, an amount of Rs 236.06 lakhs is proposed to be provided as N.C.D.C. share (25%) under the Central sector schemes in the Annual Plan 1984-85.

iv) (a) Staff for supervision and monitoring the N.C.D.C. Phase-II Rural Godowns Project (Provision Rs 1.49 lakhs)

It is proposed to provide in the Annual Plan 1984-85 Rs 1.49 lakhs to meet the cost of Staff, who are working in the cell created in Registrar of Cooperative Societies office for implementation of N.C.D.C. II World Bank Storage Project vide G.O.Rt.Nc.1290, Food and Agriculture, dated 11.8.1981.

(b) Project topic (Provision Rs 1.50 lakhs) (State share 33 1/3%).

Under the Project it has been proposed to train tentatively 2,875 Cooperative personnel based on the original programme during the year 1984-85 in 6 Cooperative Training Centres by the Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Union, Hyderabad. The candidates to be trained are from participating Societies in the N.C.D.C. -II World Bank Storage Project. Based on the last year's response of candidates for the training the expenditure is calculated for 2,000 candidates who are proposed to be trained during the year 1984-85.

The expenditure towards D.A. which would come to Rs 10/- per day per head has to be shared by the Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Bank, Cooperative Central Banks and State Government in the ratio of 1:1:1.

It is therefore proposed to provide an amount of Rs 1.50 lakhs in the 1984-85 Annual Plan to meet the Government share of expenditure.

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v) Special Inspection squads for Marketing Societies
(Staff for supervision of Marketing Societies)
(Provision Rs.1.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to consider sanction of staff of District level to conduct regular and periodical inspection of Marketing Societies and agro-based industrial units to arrange rectification of defects in their working, to arrange recovery of Government dues, assure proper working of all processing units and to ensure proper utilisation of godowns, develop the business of Marketing Societies, enforce the scheme of linking of credit with marketing enforce financial discipline and better management of funds, prompt and effective civil and criminal action against the delinquents involved in the misappropriation of funds etc. as indicated below:-

1. Deputy Registrar of C.S.	1 Post
2. Cooperative Sub-Registrar	2 posts.
3. Senior Inspector/Asst.	1 Post
4. Typists.	2 Posts.
5. Attenders.	4 Posts.

A strong Cooperative Marketing structure helps increased production of pulses and oilseeds, increased employment potential in rural areas and to improve the working of Coop. Processing units thereby increasing their capacity utilisation and thus achieve the targets under the new 20-Point Programme. It is proposed to provide an amount of Rs.1.00 lakh in the Annual Plan 1984-85 as a token provision.

vi) S.C.C. for re-investment in National Level Cooperative Institutions: (Provision Rs.5. lakhs)

The national level Cooperative Institutions such as IFFCO, KRIBHCO and Jute industrial Cooperative Marketing society are approaching the State Government for contribution of Share Capital through Cooperatives. During 1980-81, an amount of Rs.4.00 lakhs was provided as Share capital to the Jute Industrial Cooperative Marketing Society through MARKFED. During 1982-83, an amount of Rs.6.00 lakhs was provided to KRIBHCO through A.P.MARKFED. During 1983-84 an amount of Rs.6.00 lakhs has been provided in the Plan Budget. It is proposed to provide Rs.5.00 lakhs in the Annual Plan 1984-85 under the scheme.

To sum up, the following are the scheme-wise provisions proposed for 1984-85 under Marketing Cooperatives.

contd.

- : 102 :-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Scheme</u>	(Rs. in lakhs) <u>Proposed outlay</u> <u>1984-85</u>
i)	Assistance to construction of Cooperative Storage Godowns (Normal Schemes)	1.50
ii)	S.C.C. to A.P.State Cooperative Marketing Federation and Cooperative Marketing Societies.	1.00
iii)	S.C.C. to Cooperatives for construction of Rural Godowns under N.C.D.C Phase-II schemes	188.85
iv) a)	Staff for supervision and monitoring the N.C.D.C. Phase-II Rural Godowns Project.	1.49.
b)	Stipends to trainees under World Bank aided godowns (Project Topic)	1.50
v)	Special Inspection squads for Marketing Societies (Staff for supervision of Marketing Societies.	1.00
vi)	Share capital contribution for re-investment in National Level Cooperative Institutions.	5.00
		----- 200.34 lakhs -----

PROCESSING COOPERATIVES

i) Managerial subsidy to processing Societies:
(Provision Rs.0.45 lakh).

It is proposed to provide Rs.0.45 lakh in the Annual Plan 1984-85 for sanction to societies whose rice mills are proposed to be activated.

ii) S.C.C. towards Block cost of Processing Units
(Provision Rs.4.70 lakhs State Share 30% to 35% as S.C.C.)

The year-wise provision and expenditure under the scheme from 1980-81 to 1983-84 are as follows:

Year	State Govt. Share (SCC) 30% to 35%		N.C.D.C. share (Loan) 65% to 70%	
	Provision	Expenditure	Provision	Expenditure
1980-81	---	---	---	120.93
1981-82	---	2.24	11.00	---
1982-83	4.45	4.45	11.00	---
1983-84	15.00	15.00	11.00	11.00

(N.B: The expenditure shown is anticipated for 1983-84)

-: 103 :-

The processing units in the Cooperative Sector are being established in support of agricultural production programme with the financial assistance from N.C.D.C. and State Government under an approved pattern of assistance as noted below:

- i) N.C.D.C. assistance 65% block cost as loan
- ii) State Government share and societies share (Socs share should not be less than 9%) 35% block cost as share capital contribution.

In respect of setting up of cold storage plants the pattern of assistance is as follows:-

- i) N.C.D.C. scheme 70% of the Block cost as loan.
- ii) State Govt. and Societies share should not be less than 7 1/2% S.C.C.

During the Annual Plan 1983-84 a sum of Rs.15.00 lakhs under State Plan schemes and Rs.11.00 lakhs under N.C.D.C. schemes has been provided. As against these provisions Government have already sanctioned an amount of Rs.8.75 lakhs to the Mulkanoor Cooperative Rural Bank for setting up of feed mixing plant. Proposals in respect of Tandur Dal Mill, Gattududdénapally Feed Mixing Plant, Cold storage Plant of Krishna District Vegetable Growers Cooperative Marketing Society, Vijayawada and parboiling units of Bodhan Cooperative Marketing Society are under process.

It is proposed to provide an amount of Rs.4.70 lakhs as State share of Share capital contribution in the Annual Plan 1984-85. Besides this, an amount of Rs.11.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided as N.C.D.C. share of loan in the Annual Plan 1984-85 under Central Sector Schemes.

To sum up, the following are the details of the scheme-wise provisions proposed for the year 1984-85 under Processing Cooperatives.

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Scheme</u>	(Rs. in lakhs) <u>Proposed outlay</u> <u>1984-85.</u>
i)	Managerial subsidy to processing Societies.	0.45
ii)	S.C.C. towards Block Cost of processing Units (State share)	4.70
	TOTAL	5.15

contd.

Consumers Cooperatives:

Consequent to assignment of an important role to the consumer movement in the Annual Plans, the strengthen the public distribution system, and to supply essential commodities and finally to build up a strong consumer movement, steps have been taken to organise supper Bazars at District level, Taluk level and Block level in a phased manner. So far 951 Primary Consumers Stores for the benefit of Industrial Workers Railway employees, Police personnel and student community, 21 Centrally Sponsored Stores, 190 Taluk Super Bazars and 361 Mahila Super Bazars have been organised.

i) Organisation and strengthening of Consumer Cooperatives. Super Bazars, Taluk level Super Bazars, Mahila Super Bazars, (Provision Rs.2.00 lakhs)

To keep in tune with the Government of India policy and in pursuance of the 20-Point Programme of the Prime Minister, State Government have extended the wholesale Consumers Cooperative Central Stores schemes to Taluks with a population of 50,000 and also 25,000. These Consumer Cooperatives aim at the distribution of essential commodities to the public at fair prices and to arrest escalation of the prices. Consequent on the deceleration of the year 1975 as International Women's year, Government have taken a decision to involve women in the Consumer Cooperative movement, As a result of this, 190 wholesale Taluk level super Bazars and 361 Mahila Super Bazars have been organised in the State.

In order to strengthen the financial position of the consumer Stores/Super Bazars, Govt. have been contributing share capital contribution to the deserving on selective basis, taking into consideration their general functioning and potential for expansion of the distribution activities. It is with this objective a sum of Rs.30.00 lakhs has been provided in the Sixth Five Year Plan. The following amounts have been sanctioned to the Consumer Stores/Super Bazars as share capital contribution.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount</u> <u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u>
1980-81	10.63
1981-82	4.92
1982-83	3.25

During the year 1983-84, a sum of Rs.15.00 lakhs has been provided with a view to strengthen the financial position of the Consumer Stores which are in need of funds and also to the Consumers Federation. This amount may be sufficient to meet the demand for the current year.

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-: 105:-

In the Annual Plan 1984-85, a token sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed under this scheme.

ii) Managerial subsidy to Mahila Cooperative Stores
(Provision Rs.1.00 lakh)

Under this scheme, originally, free services of a Senior Inspector/Manager for a period of one year and a sum of Rs.8,700/- as subsidy to meet expenditure on contingencies has been provided to 25 Mahila Super Bazars registered prior to 1981. Later on, in the year 1981-82, with a view to involve more number of Women in the Consumer movement 361 Mahila Cooperative Stores (Mahila Super Bazars) have been organised under the new 20-Point Programme and Managerial subsidy at Rs.5,000/- has been provided to 26 Mahila Cooperative Stores.

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During the year 1982-83, though there was provision of substantial amount, the subsidy could not be provided to any of the Mahila Super Bazars on account of Freezing of funds by Government.

For the year 1983-84, no provision has been made in the Annual Plan Budget. However with a view to extend the benefit and encourage Mahila Cooperative Stores (M.S.Bs) which are exclusively managed by Women, it may be necessary to extend financial assistance in the shape of managerial subsidy atleast during the Annual Plan 1984-85. Therefore, a provision of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan 1984-85.

iii) Loans to Consumer Cooperatives:
(Provision Rs.1.00 lakh)

No provision has been made in the Sixth Five Year Plan outlay for providing loans to Consumer Cooperative Stores. So far no assistance in the shape of loan has been provided to the Consumer Stores. But now and then, proposals have been coming up for assistance in the shape of loan for working capital, construction of office building, construction of godown etc., A token provision of Rs.1.00 lakh is therefore proposed in the Annual Plan 1984-85.

With the overall financial assistance provided under various schemes by the State Government and N.C.D.C. and Government of India, the performance of Consumer Cooperatives in the achievement of physical targets upto 1983-84 and the projections for 1984-85 are detailed below.

contd.

- : 106 : -

	<u>1980-81</u>	<u>1981-82</u>	<u>1982-83</u>	<u>1983-84</u>	<u>1984-85</u>
				Ach. upto (Target) Tar/30.9.83	
Retail sale of Consumer goods in					
a) Urban Areas	25.46	36.23	41.89	60.00	11.05 65.00
b) Rural Areas	2.69	4.51	5.09	10.00	1.50 12.00

To sum of the following are the details of the scheme-wise provisions proposed for the year 1984-85 under Consumer Cooperatives.

(Rs. in lakhs)

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Scheme</u>	<u>Proposed outlay 84-85</u>
i)	Organisation and Strengthening of consumer Cooperatives, Super Bazars, Mahila Super Bazars	2.00
ii)	Managerial subsidy to Mahila Cooperative Stores.	1.00
iii)	Loans to Consumers Cooperatives	1.00
	TOTAL RS.	4.00

AUDIT OF COOPERATIVES

(Provision Rs.20.86 lakhs)

Additional Staff for Audit of Cooperatives

Audit of accounts of Cooperatives is the statutory responsibility cast on Chief Auditor under Section 50 of the A.P.C.S. Act. The Audit of the Accounts of various types of Cooperatives is being conducted by the Departmental auditors, who are authorised by the Chief Auditor for this purpose. As the sanctioned strength of auditors is very meagre and arrears in audit are piling up, Government during the year 1983-84 accorded sanction of 107 Additional posts of J.Is for a period of Six months from 1-9-1983 to be further continued during the year 1984-85 also.

As a result of implementation of the scheme, the arrears in final audit of the accounts of Cooperatives are reduced as detailed below

<u>Year of Audit</u>	<u>Arrears as on 30.6.80</u>	<u>Arrears as on 30.6.81</u>	<u>Arrears as on 30.6.82</u>	<u>Arrears as on 30.6.83</u>
1968-69 to 1978-79	41156	31619	29343	27808
1979-80	14319	10814	8061	6040
1980-81	--	--	15790	11504
1981-82	--	--	--	15716

CONTD.

- 107 :-

Arrears in final audit for the year 1982-83 which is to be conducted in the year 1983-84 and also the arrears in respect of previous years are expected to be brought down in successive years. Clearing of the back-log and prompt conduct of Audit of Cooperative Societies would go long way in eliminating possible misutilisation of funds by Cooperatives and timely detection of funds etc., resulting in streamlining the successful functioning of Cooperatives.

Proposed financial programme and physical targets for 1984-85

The final audit of the accounts of Cooperatives is in arrears on account of inadequate audit staff, compared to the large increase in the number of cooperatives year after year and larger volume of business as a result of implementation of several welfare schemes particularly that of Weaker Sections of the Society. It is, therefore essential to sanction additional staff of Auditors, not only to reduce the arrears in audit but also to keep the final audit current and helping the smooth functioning of Cooperatives for development of a healthy Cooperative Movement.

The progress in final audit of the accounts of Cooperatives is closely reviewed every month and the progressive reduction in arrears is watched. Though it is not possible to clear off all the arrears in audit with the Additional Staff already sanctioned belong to the Lower cadre of Auditors, viz., Junior Inspectors who can be assigned audit of accounts of smaller Cooperatives only. Every effort is made to reduce the arrears in all types of Cooperatives. District-wise physical targets fixed for clearing the arrears in audit for the year 1984-85 are as follows:-

	<u>Name of the District.</u>	<u>Target No. of Societies</u>
1.	Srikakulam	300
2.	Visakhapatnam	400
3.	Kakinada	1250
4.	Eluru	200
5.	Vijayawada	1000
6.	Guntur	20
7.	Ongole	800
8.	Nellore	450
9.	Kurnool	250
10.	Cuddapah	250
11.	Chittoor	1000
12.	Anantapur	700
13.	Khammam	1000
14.	Warangal	2000
15.	Nalgonda	2000
16.	Hyderabad	6000
17.	Mahaboobnagar	1000
18.	Medak	1750
19.	Karimnagar	1500
20.	Nizamabad	2000
21.	Adilabad	1300
	TOTAL	25270

During the year 1983-84, an amount of Rs.40.00 lakhs has been provided in the Plan Budget towards the cost of the existing Audit Staff and also to meet the cost of additional staff proposed. In view of the submission of separate proposals to strengthen the audit staff under Non-Plan by creating additional Government posts of Auditors during 1984-85, it is proposed to provide an amount of Rs.20.86 lakhs in the Annual Plan 1984-85 to meet the cost of existing Junior Inspector/Auditors.

Education, Training, Research and Publicity

i) Subsidy to A.P.State Cooperative Union for Publicity and propaganda (provision Rs0.50 lakh)

The Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Union Limited, Hyderabad is publishing monthly Journal (viz) "Sahakara Samacharam" in Telugu to propagate the Cooperative principles among the public, through propaganda and publicity. The main object of the Union is to spread Cooperative principles among public through propaganda and publication. The Government is providing subsidy every year to the Union. During 1980-81, an amount of Rs.40,000/- was given to the Union for this purpose. During 1981-82, eventhough there was a provision of Rs.50,000/- no assistance was provided, as the audit of the Union was not upto date. Again in the budget for 1982-83 an amount of Rs.50,000/- was provided but the amount was not released due to freeze orders of Government.

In the Budget for 1983-84 there is a provision of Rs.1.00 lakh for giving subsidy to the Union. In the Annual Plan 1984-85 also an amount of Rs.0.50 lakh is proposed to be provided.

ii) Training of Intermediary and Senior Officers (Provision Rs.0.50 lakh):-

The scheme is intended to train intermediary and Senior Cooperative Officers in the Cooperative Institutes in the country and also abroad. The main purpose of the scheme is to educate the refresh the Officers of the Department as also the officials of Cooperatives in different sectors. During 1980-81 and 1981-82, there was a provision of Rs.1,00,000/- but no Officer could be deputed for training. There was no provision during 1982-83. An amount of Rs.50,000/- is provided under the scheme in the Plan Budget 1983-84.

In the Annual Plan 1984-85 it is proposed to provide an amount of Rs.0.50 lakh.

contd.

Other Weaker Sections Cooperatives:

(Rs.58.00 lakhs)

With a view to improve the economic conditions of the members of Cooperatives belonging to Weaker Sections of the Community, the State Govt. have been sanctioning financial assistance under the following schemes as per the pattern sanctioned against each.

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Pattern of financial assistance provided.
1.	Assistance to Rickshaw Fullers Cooperatives.	Rs.1300/- to each member for purchase of Cycle Rickshaws.
2.	Assistance for purchase of Plough Bullocks	Rs.2000/- to each member for purchase of a pair of bullocks (preference will be given to small farmers).
3.	Assistance for purchase of Bullock Carts	Rs.2500/- to each member for purchase of a cart with single bullock and Rs.3000/- for a bullock-cart with a pair of bullocks.
4.	Assistance to Women Welfare Cooperatives	Ranging between Rs.500/- to Rs.1000/- to each Member (For petty trade Rs.500/- for purchase of sewing machine Rs.750/- and for purchase of milch animals Rs.1000/-)
5.	Assistance to Wahsermen Cooperatives.	Rs.500/- to each member for purchase of professional implements.
6.	Assistance to Barbers Cooperatives.	Rs.500/- to each member for purchase of professional implements.
7.	Assistance to Figgery Cooperatives.	Rs.500/- to each member for purchase of piglings etc.
8.	Assistance to Special Type of Cooperative Societies such as Hawkers Petty traders, fruit Vendors, flowers Vendors.	Assistance ranging from Rs.500 to Rs.750/- to each member depending upon the type of trade.
9.	Share Capital contribution to persons belonging to weaker sections to become member of the Cooperatives.	One share value as prescribed in bylaws to each persons.

contd.

- : 110 : -

The financial assistance thus sanctioned is by way of share capital contribution through cooperative societies and the amount is recoverable in certain monthly instalments ranging between 10 to 36 instalments commencing after six months from the date of drawal.

In the annual plan 1980-81, 831 Weaker Sections Cooperatives of the above types were provided with financial assistance of Rs.63.996 lakhs inclusive of Rs.1.77 lakhs under Tribal Areas Sub-Plan.

During 1981-82, 715 Weaker Section Cooperatives were financed with an amount of Rs.42.44 lakhs inclusive of Rs.1.13 lakhs under Tribal Area Sub-Plan benefitting a total 6,887 members.. The following are the beneficiaries.

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Scheduled Castes	2778	23.446
Scheduled Tribes	1336	7.139
Backward Classes	2445	10.883
Others	228	0.956
	- - - - -	- - - - -
TOTAL	6887	42.444
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Besides the above, financial assistance to the tune of Rs.12.00 lakhs was also provided to Weaker Sections Cooperatives to meet the election expenses in view of their weak financial position.

In the Annual Plan 1982-83, an amount of Rs.651 lakhs was provided in the Plan Budget under the Scheme. of this an amount of Rs.2.757 lakhs was spent benefitting 390 members of Weaker Section Societies, inclusive of Rs.1.103 lakhs spent under Special Component Plan benefitting 73 Members.

contd.

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The balance amount could not be septn due to freeze orders of Government.

For the year 1983-84, an amount of Rs.85 lakhs has been provided, to benefit 7525 members.

During the Annual Plan 1984-85, it is proposed to provide Rs.58.00 lakhs.

In-vestment in Grameena Banks

(Rs. 15.00 lakhs).

Regional Rural Banks are established by Government of India under the Regional Rural Banks Act of 1976 and the Government of India, State Government and the sponsoring Banks are share holders in the Regional Rural Banks in the preparation of 50%, 15 and 35% respectively. The issued share capital of each Regional Rural Banks is Rs.25.00 lakhs. Accordingly the share of the State Government comes to Rs.3.75 lakhs. In the year 1983-84, 4 New Regional Rural Banks are expected to be sanctioned for the State. Hence an amount of Rs.15.00 lakhs has been provided to meet the requirements on Share Capital Contributions. The State Government have already sanctioned Rs.7.50 lakhs for release to the Grameena Banks at Tenali and Kareemnagar. The amount has been released to the said Banks during 1983-84.

It is proposed to provide Rs.15.00 lakhs under this scheme for the year 1984.85.

contd.

: 112 :-

Co-operation
CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

1. Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund:

Contribution by Govt. of India (75% Grant & 25% Loan)
Outlay Rs.300.000 lakhs.

The Government of India have been providing assistance by way of grant and loan for strengthening the Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund with the A.P.State Cooperative Bank in order to enable the bank to issue Medium Term conversion loans in the areas affected by natural calamities. Generally this amount is contributed by Government of India (100%) by way of grants to the extent of 75% and the balance 25% is by way of loan. Government of India has since programmed to assist to the extent of gap in the share of credit cooperatives in meeting Medium Term (Conversion) i.e., share of A.P.State Coop. Bank 10% and Coop. Central Banks 15% as NABARD will provide the remaining 60% and State Government will have to bear remaining 15%. Government of India have so far provided assistance to an extent of about Rs.8.86 crores as grant, and Rs.3.4 crores as loan upto end of March 1983. Beside this, the State Government also contributes to this fund every year towards its share of 15% from its own resources. The total releases made by State Government and the Government of India constitutes the fund with the A.P. State Coop. Bank. The total amount to the credit of the Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund with the A.P.State Coop. Bank as on 31.3.1983 was Rs. 14.57 crores. The entire amount was utilised by the Bank in Medium Term conversions besides Rs. 5.34 crores from its own resources. During the year 1983-84 an amount of Rs.95.00 lakhs (71.25 lakhs grant and Rs. 23.75 lakhs loan) was sanctioned by Government of India.

Proposals were sent to Government of India by State Government for assistance of Rs. 18.16 crores during 1983-84, in view of the unprecedented drought during 1982-83 covering 20 out of 23 Districts. In the current year also there have been excess rainfall and crop loss on account of floods, requiring assistance to Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund. To meet any such possible contingency during 1984-85 it is proposed to provide Rs. 3 crores towards this scheme (for 100% assistance from Government of India) under Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

2. DEVELOPMENT OF CONSUMERS COOPERATIVES:

Provision: Rs.60.00 lakhs.
S.C.S. Rs.40.00 lakhs. Grants: Rs.12.50 lakhs;
Loan : Rs.7.50 lakhs.

The Government of India and the National Coop. Development Corporation are continuing to extend financial assistance to the Consumer Cooperatives under various schemes such as, opening of Department Stores, Large Sized depots, small Sized depots, Janatha shops, and the

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Rehabilitation of weak and sick Consumer Co-operatives. The N.C.D.C., New Delhi in order to strengthen the distribution system in rural areas, continue to provide financial assistance to both lead and linked societies on project basis. The pattern of assistance of the schemes is briefly described below:

a) Opening of Department Stores:

The scheme is completely Centrally Sponsored and fully financed by the Government of India. The assistance is provided in the shape of share capital contribution, loan and subsidy, not exceeding a total sum Rs. 3.65 lakhs to each Department Stores.

b) Opening of Large Sized/Small Sized Retail Outlets:

To enable the Consumer Cooperative Stores, to open smaller branches depending upon the need of area, such as Industrial Township, the Government of India provide assistance not exceeding a sum of Rs. 90,000 to a large sized retail outlet and Rs. 36,000 to small sized retail outlet.

c) Rehabilitation of Weak and Sick Consumer Cooperatives:

The Government of India has formulated a scheme to Rehabilitate sick and weak consumers Coop. Stores having business potential. The assistance is provided to such of the Stores on the basis of rehabilitation project, by way of Share capital contribution and working capital loan. Under this scheme, out of the total assistance 75% will be provided by the Government of India and 25% will have to be borne by the State Government. The State share 25% Share Capital/provision made under Consumers schemes under State Plan Schemes.

d) Distribution of Consumer articles in rural areas:

The N.C.D.C. has been providing financial assistance to Coop. Institutions for distribution of Consumer articles in rural areas.

Under the rural distribution scheme, assistance is provided on project lines to both lead and linked societies. The Lead society should have a network of 20 to 25 MPCS (linked societies) in each project. The pattern of assistance is as follows:

- 1. Margin money to lead societies ... Rs. 50,000
- 2. Loan and subsidy for furniture and fixtures to lead societies ... Rs. 12,000
- 3. Margin money to each linked society ... Rs. 5,000
- 4. Loan and subsidy for furniture and fixtures to each linked society ... Rs. 5,000
- 5. Loan and subsidy for purchase of truck... Rs. 60,000 to 2,00,000.

Contribution will be utilised from out of the share capital

- 114 -

The total amounts spent under the above schemes during the annual plan 1980-81 to 1982-83 are noted below:

(Rs. in lakhs)	
1980-81	28.286
1981-82	16.840
1982-83	1.260

Though a sum of Rs. 65.00 lakhs has been provided during the year 1982-83 only a sum of Rs. 1.26 lakhs could be spent on account of freezing of funds and strict economy measures enforced by Government. It is proposed to spend a sum of Rs. 50,000 lakhs during the annual plan period 1983-84. For the annual Plan 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 60,000 lakhs is proposed for the development of Consumer Cooperatives in the shape of Share Capital (Rs. 40.00 lakhs) Grants (Rs. 12.50 lakhs) and Loans (Rs. 7.50 lakhs).

3. Share Capital Contribution to A.P. Coop. Marketing Federation and other select Marketing Societies
Outlay Rs. 50.00 lakhs

The National Cooperative Development Corporation is providing financial assistance to the Marketing Federation and select Marketing societies to augment their working capital requirements and to meet their margin money requirements through the State Government. National Coop. Development Corporation provided the amount as loan to the State Government and the State Government have to pass it on to the society as share capital.

During the year 1980-81, the National Coop. Development Corporation sanctioned an amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs to A.P. State Coop. Marketing Federation for procurement, Marketing and distribution activities.

Besides, this an amount of Rs. 8.509 lakhs was provided by the National Coop. Development Corporation to Srikakulam District Cooperative Marketing Society as Margin money for procurement of Mesta in Srikakulam District.

During 1981-82 an amount of Rs. 10.87 lakhs has been sanctioned by the National Cooperative Development Corporation under this scheme to Bodhan Coop. Marketing Society and A.P. Coop. Marketing Federation (Rs. 5.00 + Rs. 5.87 lakhs). An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs only was released to A.P. Coop. Marketing Federation Ltd., during 1981-82 against the total sanctions of Rs. 40.00 lakhs and balance amount of Rs. 35.00 lakhs was released to MARKFED during 1982-83 against the amount of Rs. 40.00 lakhs provided in the Annual Plan 1982-83. In the annual Plan 1983-84 Rs. 50.00 lakhs is provided in view of the proposals received from the A.P. Coop. Marketing Federation Limited and other societies for taking up rehabilitation of certain rice mills and processing units in the State. It is proposed to provide Rs. 50.00 lakhs in the Annual Plan 1984-85.

4. Subsidy for preparation of techno-economic feasibility reports for processing units:

115

Outlay proposed Rs. 0.200 lakhs (Subsidy)

The N.C.D.C. have formulated a scheme to provide financial assistance to the cooperatives to meet the cost involved in the preparation of Techno-economic feasibility reports in respect of processing units. The said assistance will be provided to the concerned society in the shape of subsidy through the State Government.

During the year 1980-81 the National Cooperative Development Corporation has sanctioned an amount of Rs.0.25 lakhs to the A.P.Coop. Marketing Federation under this scheme.

An amount of Rs.0.40 lakhs has been provided under this scheme and released to A.P. Coop. Marketing Federation, Hyderabad during 1981-82.

In the Annual Plan 1982-83, an amount of Rs.0.20 lakhs has been provided for implementation of the scheme. But it could not be utilised due to freeze orders of Government. A similar provision of Rs.0.20 lakhs is made in the Annual Plan for 1983-84 under the Scheme. It is proposed to provide Rs. 0.20 lakhs in the Annual Plan 1984-85.

5. Loans for construction of godowns(NCDC Normal Scheme)

Outlay proposed Rs.3.00 lakhs (60% NCDC share as loan)

Details of the schemes are furnished under "Assistance for construction of storage godowns under National Coop. Development Corporation normal scheme under Marketing Cooperatives" in the State Sector.

During the year 1980-81, the NCDC provided an amount of Rs.3.181 lakhs (as spill over) to 10 societies for completing construction of 14 godowns and one new godown under this scheme.

During 1981-82, an amount of Rs.4.034 lakhs was provided towards 1st and 2nd instalments to Cooperatives under the Scheme.

An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been made in the Annual Plan 1982-83 but only an amount of Rs.0.150 lakhs could be utilised. An amount of Rs.3.00 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan 1983-84. It is proposed to provide an amount of Rs.3.00 lakhs in the Annual Plan 1984-85.

6. Construction of godowns under NCDC Project II (Rural godowns)

Outlay Rs.236.062 lakhs (25% NCDC share as S.C.C)

Details of the scheme and review of the Scheme are given under "Share Capital Contribution to Cooperatives for construction of godowns under N.C.D.C. Phase II Scheme" in the State Sector.

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During the year 1981-82 an amount of Rs.122.103 lakhs has been released towards N.C.D.C.'s share of assistance (25% to the concerned societies).

An amount of Rs.133.50 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1982-83 for implementation of the scheme under Centrally Sponsored Schemes. But only an amount of Rs.65.482 lakhs was utilized under the scheme during 1982-83. Similarly an amount of Rs.175.31 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan 1983-84 under scheme. It is proposed to provide an amount of Rs.236.062 lakhs in the Annual Plan 1984-85.

7. Assistance towards block cost of processing units/
Modernisation of Rice Mills:

Outlay proposed Rs.11.00 lakhs (65% to 70% of NCDC share as loan).

Details of the scheme are furnished under "Processing Cooperatives" under State Plan Schemes.

During the year 1980-81 the N.C.D.C. has sanctioned an amount of Rs.119.75 lakhs (Loan) to the Four processing units of Markfed as shown below:-

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Rice Bran Oil Factory at Vijayawada	... 7.16
2. Vanaspathi Oil Complex at Karimnagar	... 66.00
3. Feed Mixing Plan at Nandyal	... 1.09
4. Groundnut Oil Complex at Anantapur	... 45.50
Total:	----- 119.75 -----

The National Coop. Development Corporation sanctioned financial assistance for establishment of Baby Oil expeller by Tandur Cooperative Marketing Society, Rangareddy District at block cost of Rs.2.41 lakhs. During 1980-81 as part of its assistance, an amount of Rs. 1.177 lakhs was released to the society.

During 1981-82, an amount of Rs.2.751 lakhs was provided to 6 cooperatives as Margin Money to the modernisation of rice mills and for construction of seven composite jute baling units.

In the Annual Plan 1982-83, an amount of Rs. 11.00 lakhs has been provided for implementation of the scheme. But the amount could not be utilized due to freeze orders of Government. Similarly an amount of Rs.11.00 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan 1983-84 under the Scheme. It is proposed to provide an amount of Rs.11.00 lakhs in the Annual Plan 1984-85.

8. Financial assistance to Rural Electric Cooperative Societies:

117

Provision Rs. 65.00 Lakhs(100% R.E.C)

According to the pattern of assistance, the State Government contribute share capital to the Rural Electric Cooperatives @Rs.35.00 lakhs each. The Rural Electrification Corporation, New Delhi sanctions loan to the State Government at rates of interest varying from $2\frac{1}{2}\%$, $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ and $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ per annum for enabling the latter to contribute the same towards Share Capital of Rural Electric Cooperatives. The State Government borrowed the Loans from the Rural Electrification Corporation and contributed towards share Capital contribution to the Rural Electric Cooperatives at Sircilla, Anakapalle and Rayachoti at Rs.35.00 lakhs each. During 1982-83 as against the budget provision of Rs.50.00 lakhs an amount of Rs.15.00 lakhs each towards the Share Capital of the Rural Electric Cooperatives at Jogipet and Kuppam and Rs. 20.00 lakhs to the society at Cheepurupallu was released.

During 1983-84, the Government have contributed an additional amount of Rs.28.41 lakhs to the Coop. Electric Supply Society Limited, Sircilla, out of the provision of Rs.58.41 lakhs made in the plan budget. According to the present requirements, the balance amount of Rs.30.00 lakhs will not only be utilized during the current year but also additional amounts to the tune of Rs.45.00 lakhs may be required.

It is proposed to provide an amount of Rs.65.00 lakhs in the Annual Plan 1984-85 towards Share Capital contribution to the existing as well as new Rural Electric Cooperatives.

9. Assistance to Weak Cooperative Central Banks under Government of India Non-overdue cover.

Provision: Rs.100.00 lakhs(50% Govt. of India share as loan)

The Government of India has been providing financial assistance to the Weak Cooperative Central Banks under the scheme (Non-overdue cover).

As per schematic pattern, the Government of India will provide 50% of the total assistance to the Cooperative Central Bank as loan and the balance amount has to be borne by the State Government from out of State Government's plan budget.

To meet the expenditure under Government of India assistance an amount of Rs.40.00 lakhs(Loan) has been provided in the Annual Plan 1983-84. Similar amount has been provided in the State Plan scheme for 1983-84. The details of the scheme of Non-overdue cover has also been discussed in detail, under the State Plan Schemes. The entire amount will be spent before the close of the year 1983-84. It is proposed to provide Rs.100.00 lakhs

- 118 -

for the Annual Plan 1984-85 under the scheme.

To sum-up the Central Sector Schemes, the following scheme-wise allocations have been provided in the Plan Budget 1983-84.

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Item	Allocation for 1984-85
1.	Agri. Credit Stabilisation Fund.	Subsidy G.O.I. 75% 225.000 Loan " 25% 75.000
2.	Development of Consumers Cooperatives.	S.C.S. 0 40.000 Loan NCDC 100% 7.500 Subsidy 0 12.500
3.	S.C.C. to A.P. Coop. Markg. Federation and other Select Marketing Socs.	S.C.S. (NCDC 100%) 50.000
4.	Subsidy for preparation of techno-economic feasibility reports.	Subsidy (100% NCDC) 0.200
5.	Loans for construction of godowns under NCDC normal schemes.	Loan (60% NCDC) 3.000
6.	Construction of godowns under NCDC II Project (World Bank Aided)	S.C.G. (25% NCDC) 236.060
7.	Assistance towards block cost of processing units and modernisation of rice mills).	Loan (65% to 70% NCDC) 11.000
8.	Assistance to rural electric Coop. Societies.	S.C.C. (100% R.E.C) 65.000
9.	Govt. of India assistance under Non-overdue cover scheme.	Loans (50% G.O.I.) 100.000
Grand Total:		825.260

COOPERATION
SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN 1984-85

119

The following are broadly the plan schemes being implemented during 1983-84.

i) Investments in Agricultural Financial Institutions (Debentures programme for generation of L.T.Credit)

ii) Credit Cooperatives: Schemes such as Share capital contribution to Credit Cooperatives (Borrowings from Reserve Bank of India), Agricultural Credit Stabilisation fund and contributions to the fund such as Relief and Guarantee Fund, Special Bad Debt Reserves, Risk Fund for consumption loans, Cadre Fund, Subsidy to Farmers Service Societies etc. for generation of Short Term and Medium Credit.

iii) Marketing Schemes (to increase storage capacity Marketing of Agricultural Produce, Strengthening of Share Capital structure of Cooperative Marketing Societies etc.)

iv) Processing Cooperatives (to provide processing facilities to Agriculturists and setting up of agro Based industries).

v) Consumers Cooperatives (for strengthening public distribution system.)

vi) Others ((Under this, schemes such as Education and Training in Cooperative Principles, Cost of Staff under Audit, Farming, Labour Contract, Consumers and Other Weaker Section Cooperatives are being implemented.

Of the schemes stated above, only the scheme at Sl.No.vi., i.e., Coop. Farming, Labour Contract and Other Weaker Sections Cooperatives are divisible and individual oriented for implementation under Special Component Plan for the benefit of Scheduled Castes.

The provisions under the said divisible schemes are earmarked for Special Component Plan for the benefit of Scheduled Castes during 1984-85.

Besides earmarking plan Budget provisions towards Special Component Plan, long term, short term and Medium term credit is also earmarked to scheduled castes at not less than 15% of the total loaning programme.

The details of performance during 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84 and proposals for 1984-85 are as follows.

1980-81

As against the Plan provision of Rs.70.50 lakhs under the divisible schemes such as Labour Contract Cooperative Societies and other weaker section Cooperatives an amount of Rs.33.022 lakhs was spent under Special Component Plan for 1980-81, thus exceeding the amount of Rs.15.00 lakhs

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-:120:-

earmarked for Scheduled Castes. The total number of individuals benefitted under the above schemes was 6605 as against the target of 2500 set for 1980-81. An amount of Rs.3.54 crores was disbursed to 45,437 scheduled caste members against the total loans of Rs.91 crores disbursed under S.T. and Medium term loans to farmers during 1980-81. Under long term credit an amount of Rs.3.54 crores was disbursed to Scheduled caste members out of the total long term loans of Rs.68 crores disbursed during 1980-81.

1981-82.

Out of the total plan Budget provision of Rs.48 lakhs under divisible schemes, such as Labour Contract Cooperatives Societies and other Weaker Section Cooperatives, an amount of Rs.15.00 lakhs has been earmarked towards special component plan for the year 1981-82. Against this, an amount of Rs.24.9 lakhs was spent benefitting 4248 Scheduled caste members through various weaker section Cooperative sections and Labour Contract Cooperative societies.

Under Short term, Medium term and Long term credit programme, 15% of the total loans is earmarked to be disbursed to Scheduled castes during 1981-82. The performance under the loaning programme is as follows:-

	<u>Total loans disbursed</u>	<u>Loans disbursed to Scheduled Castes.</u>
	(Rs. in crores)	
Short term & Medium Term Credit	111.12	8.14 (7.3%)
Long Term Credit	43.76	2.44 (6.5%)

Cooperative Institutions provide loans mostly for farm-based agro-activities. Only Medium term loans are advanced without insisting on land security upto certain limits. Therefore the number of eligible scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes members are limited. Consequently the flow of credit is less to these communities, compared to the overall targets. However, special campaign is launched under the new 20 Point programme to enlist the eligible scheduled castes and scheduled tribe families and provide loans.

1982-83

An outlay of Rs.110.00 lakhs has been earmarked towards Special Component Plan for the year 1982-83 even though the total outlay under divisible schemes such as Labour Contract Cooperative Societies and other Weaker Section Cooperatives is only Rs.70.00 lakhs.

The outlay under Special component plan 1982-83

-:121:-

is provided under the following divisible and non-divisible schemes.

	<u>Total Allocation</u> <u>outlay under SCP</u> (Rs. in lakhs)		
1. Investments in Agri. Finance Institutions (IT Credit Programme)	400.00	60.00	(non-divisible scheme)
2. Borrowings from RBI (ST & MT Credit Programme)	124.00	18.60	-do-
3. Other weaker sections Coop. and Labour Contract Coop. Socs.	70.00	31.40	7483 individual Scheduled Castes to be benefited.
		----- 110.00 -----	

Allocations under item 1 and 2 are intended for investment in the debentures of A.P. Coop. Central Agricultural Development Bank as part of State Government share and investment of share capital in Cooperative Credit Institutions for generation of Long Term, Short Term and Medium Term Credit respectively.

Under Short term, Medium Term and Long Term Credit Programme, the following targets are fixed for issue of loans to Scheduled Castes during 1982-83.

	Total loans issued.	Loans disbursed to Scheduled Castes
	(Rs. in Crores)	
Short term and Medium Term Credit.	156.72	13.99 (8.9%)
Long Term Credit.	68.57	3.87 (6.6%)

Only an amount of Rs.40.846 lakhs was spent under S.C.P. '82-83, against the outlay of Rs.110 lakhs due to freeze orders of Government.

1983-84

An outlay of Rs.48.00 lakhs has been earmarked towards the Special Component Plan for the year 1983-84

as detailed below.

- 122 -

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
1. Farming Cooperatives.	2.00
2. Labour Contract Cooperatives.	3.50
3. Other Weaker Section Cooperatives	42.50

	48.00

The entire provision will be utilised before the close of the year 1983-84 benefitting 9525 members of Scheduled Castes.

Besides this the following targets have been fixed for issue of Short term and Medium term credit to Scheduled Castes during 1983-84.

	<u>Total loans Target.</u>	<u>Target under SCP @ 15% of total loans.</u>	<u>Achievement upto 31.8.'83.</u>
Short Term Credit	150.00	22.50	11.83
Medium Term Credit.	10.00	1.50	-----
	-----	-----	-----
	160.00	24.00	11.83
	-----	-----	-----
Long Term Credit	75.00	11.25	1.29
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PROGRAMME FOR 1984-'85:-

It is proposed to provide an amount of Rs.32 lakhs under Special Component Plan in the Annual Plan 1984-85 under divisible schemes implemented by the Department such as Cooperative Farming, Labour Contract Cooperative and other Weaker Section Cooperatives, as detailed below. The beneficiaries are also indicated below.

	<u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u>	
	<u>Beneficiaries.</u>	
1. Assistance to Cooperative Farming Societies.	1.00	25 Socs.
2. Labour Contract Coop. Socs.	1.00	60 Individuals.
3. Other Weaker Sections Coops.	30.00	8828 -do-
	-----	-----
	32.00	8888
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It is also proposed to issue 15% of Short Term and Medium term and Long Term loans to the Scheduled Castes during 1984-85 as detailed below.

	<u>Total loans target</u>	<u>15% of loans to Scheduled Castes</u>
1. Short Term Credit.	160 Crs.	24.00 Crs.
2. Medium Term Credit.	10 Crs.	1.50 Crs.
3. Long Term Credit.	80 Crs.	12.00 Crs.

COOPERATION -:123:-

TRIBAL AREA SUB-PLAN FOR 1984-85

In order to ensure utilisation of funds earmarked to tribals from the normal plan allocations of the Cooperative Department exclusively for the benefit of Tribals, provisions are being made in the Budget since 1977-78 under separate programme Head "Tribal area Sub-Plan". The policy of the State Government is that 3% of the normal divisible allocations of the Government are to be allocated for the development of Tribal Sub-Plan areas.

Normally major allocations in the Annual Plans are provided towards state-wise schemes and other schemes and assistance for Apex Institutions (which are not individual or family oriented). However a portion of the over all Institutional Credit (such as Short term, Medium term and Long term loans) is provided for the benefit of Tribals @ 6% of the targeted loaning programme.

The details of achievements during the period 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84 and the programme for 1984-85 in the issue of short term, medium term and long term credit with reference to loans issued to Tribals, are as follows:

Rs. in crores

Item.	1981-82				1982-83				
	Total loans issued	Issued to STs.	Per-centage	Total loans issued	Issue to STs.	Per-centage	Total loans issued	Loans issued to STs.	Per-centage
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
L.T. Credit	68.19	3.33	1.7%	43.76	1.54	4%	68.57	2.74	4.7%
S.T.& M.T. Credit.	90.90	1.57	2.2%	111.13	1.75	1.6%	156.72	3.93	2.6%
	1983-84				1984-85 Programme				
	Total Target.	Allocation to S.Ts.	Achievements upto 30.9.83.	Target	Allocation to S.Ts @ 6%.				
	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.				
LT Credit	75.00	4.50 (6%)	1.08	80.00	4.80				
ST Credit	160.00	9.60 (6%)	1.73	170.00	10.20				

--:124:--

Cooperative Institutions provide loans mostly for farm-based agro-activities. Only medium term loans are advanced with out insisting on land security upto certain limits. Therefore the number of eligible scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe members are limited. Consequently the flow of credit is less to these communities compared to the over all targets. However, special campaign is launched under the New 20 Point Economic Programme to enlist the eligible Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Members and provide loans to them.

Besides the said credit programme, the following schemes are also implemented in Tribal Areas Sub-Plan out of divisible Plan allocations of the schemes of the Department.

The achievements under Tribal Area Sub-Plan from 1980-81 to 1983-84 and the proposed programme for 1984-85 are as follows:-

1980-81.

An amount of Rs 8.96 lakhs was disbursed through Cooperatives under Tribal Area Sub-Plan benefitting 13 Cooperatives and 836 individuals.

1981-82.

During 1981-82, an amount of Rs 8.54 lakhs was disbursed through Cooperatives under Tribal Area Sub-Plan benefitting 19 Cooperative Societies.

1982-83.

An amount of Rs 11.12 lakhs was disbursed through Cooperatives in Tribal Area sub-Plan during 1982-83 benefitting 20 Cooperatives Societies and 865 individuals.

1983-84:

During 1983-84, an amount of Rs 14.10 lakhs has been provided in Plan Budget for assisting Cooperative Farming Labour Contract Cooperative Societies and other weaker sections Cooperatives under Tribal Area Sub-Plan. The entire amount will be disbursed to the Scheduled Tribe Members through Cooperatives to benefit 6 Cooperatives and 1397 individuals.

1984-85.

It is proposed to provide an amount of Rs 11.00 lakhs under Tribal area Sub-Plan in the Annual Plan 1984-85 to benefit 15 Cooperatives and 1251 individuals through Cooperative Farming, Labour Contract Cooperative Societies and other Weaker Sections, Cooperatives.

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NAGARJUNASAGAR PROJECT

(1) Nagarjunasagar Right Canals

Nagarjunasagar Right Cannal called "Jawahar Canal" takes off from the right flank of the masonry Dam with a head discharges of 11,000 cusecs. The Main canal designed as a contour canal upto M. 126, covering a total ayacut of 11.74 lakh acres (4,75,465 hectares) in Guntur and Prakasam districts. Beyond Mile 126, it runs as Darsi Branch Canal for a length of 17 miles and further it runs as Ongole Branch canal for a length of 30 miles. The entire right command area is divided into 22 blocks.

With a view to complete the balance works and deriving the benefits at an early date, Government of India sought for a loan from World Bank during 1976. The World Bank Mission appraised the Project in 1976 and the works to be financed by the World Bank estimated to be Rs.96.30 crores. Subsequently the World Bank Mission reappraised the cost of Bank works in 4/1980 as Rs.88.00 crores.

The Non-Bank area comprises of Blocks 1 to 14. The Bank area comprises of Main canal from Mile 86 to Mile 126 (about 20 miles except deep cut portions) and 3 branch canals, i.e., Darsi, Pamidipadu and Ongole branch canals and Blocks 15 to 22. At the time of reappraisal, the remodelling works like widening of main canal from M. 57/2 to M.126, additional regulators on Main Canal Branch canals and Distributories, Modification of majors and O&H roads in the Bank area were also included in addition to the works covered at the time of appraisal.

The total estimated cost of the project (N.S.Right Canal) as per the third Revised Estimate is Rs.185.42 crores. The expenditure incurred upto end of 3/1980 is Rs.12,614.56 lakhs. Balance amount is programmed to be spent during 6th Five Year Plan. The expenditure incurred/to be incurred during the 6th Five Year Plan is furnished below:

Amount provided during 6th Five Year Plan;	(Rs.in lakhs)		
	Bank	Non-Bank	Total
Sixth Plan Outlay	..	..	6459.00
Expenditure during 1980-81	922.81	387.18	1249.65
Expenditure during 1981-82	592.68	195.01	1187.69
Expenditure during 1982-83	583.69	396.60	1180.55
Budget Estimate for 1983-84	1000.00	350.00	1350.00

Irrigation Potential:

The total ayacut contemplated under Nagarjunasagar Right Canals (Jawahar Canal) is Rs.13.74 lakhs acres (or 4,75,465 hectare covering 2,04,309 hectare in Guntur district and 1,91,100 hectare in Prakasam district. Out of the above total ayacut, an area of

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-126-

4,83,542 was localised and an area of 21,923 hectares is yet to be localised. The entire right command area is divided into 22 blocks. The cumulative irrigation potential to end of 8/1983 is 19,040 hectares. The balance irrigation potential in localised ayacut (i.e. 453542 - 420045) 33,493 hectares is proposed to be created during 1983-84.

The total ayacut in Non-Bank area i.e. 1 to 16 Blocks	..	3,25,150 Ha.
Irrigation potential created to end of 6/1983	..	3,22,907 Ha.
The total ayacut in Bank area i.e. 15 to 22 Blocks	..	1,50,315 Ha.
Cumulative irrigation potential created in Bank area i.e. 13 to 22 Blocks to end of 8/1983	..	96,088 Ha.

TARGET AND ACHIEVEMENT FROM 1980-81 TO 1983-84 (UPTO 8/83) BANK WORKS

Sl. No.	Item of work	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84		Remarks
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
I. MAIN CANAL										
	i) Earth work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Work completed.
	ii) Structures Nos.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-do-
II. BRANCH CANALS										
	i) Earth work (cum)	89,420	82,900	1,520	736	785	605	170	-	Work almost completed.
	ii) Structures (Nos)	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	Work completed.
III. DISTRIBUTORIES										
	i) Earth work (cum)	8,66,501	835,586	9,06,578	404,979	5,69,935	2,72,713	5,06,400	1,23,000	
	ii) Structures (Nos)	2,808	1,378	3,720	1,232	2,709	1,234	1,249	531	
IV. DRAINAGE										
	i) Earth work (cum)	5795,217	6503,054	49,92,533	30,51,049	20,71,381	7,39,546	7,32,000	1,34,000	
	ii) Structures (Nos)	133	17	368	124	384	134	313	26	
V. REMODELLING OF MAIN CANAL										
	i) Earth work (cum)	6,64,190	3,15,110	11,29,515	8,54,039	9,66,500	2,78,581	6,63,000	96,000	
	ii) Structures (Nos)	-	-	37	44	22	4	23	8	
VI. FIELD CHANNELS										
	in KM.	1,040	1,655	1,325	693	2,737	2,151	2,858	1,210	

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TARGET AND ACHIEVEMENT FROM 1980-81 TO 1983-84 (UPTO 8/83) NON-BANK WORKS

Item of work	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84		Remarks
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
I. MAIN CANAL:									
i) Earth work (cum)	53,954	53,954	42,680	23,900	8,64,396	9,34,482	75,017	-	
ii) Structures (Nos)	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	
iii) Spl. repairs to UT Nos.	-	-	-	-	56	17	48	22	
II. LINING									
i) Earth work (cum)	73,358	33,358	30,102	29,627	427	425	-	-	
ii) Masonry/Concrete (cum)	33,876	34,476	14,757	13,307	5,405	5,189	982	-	
III. BRANCH CANALS									
i) Earth work (cum)	12,643	12,643	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ii) Structures in Nos.	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	
IV. LINING									
i) Earth work (cum)	20,211	20,211	58,537	58,537	40,598	41,944	-	-	
ii) Masonry/Concrete (cum)	18,341	18,341	12,772	12,772	8,022	8,439	1,582	970	
V. DISTRIBUTORIES									
i) Earth work (cum)	1,066	1,066	1,066	1,000	4,039	100	3,939	-	
ii) Structures (Nos)	1,360	1,054	1,086	1,050	1,702	583	1,076	25	
VI. DRAINAGE									
i) Earthwork (cum)	-	-	-	-	11,78,799	12,670	11,12,159	-	
VII. FINANCIAL TARGET									
i) Budget estimate	-	-	-	1,390	-	1,320	-	1,350	Stopped due to
ii) Expenditure Bank	-	1,249.63	-	1,187.69	-	1,180.35	-	462.51	i.e. troubles.
									(Upto 9/83)

-128-

- 29 -

PHYSICAL PROGRAMME FOR 1984-85

		<u>BANK WORKS</u>
		<u>TARGET FOR 1984-85</u>
I. MAIN CANAL		
i) Earth work		—
ii) Structures		—
II. BRANCH CANALS		
i) Earth work		—
ii) Structures		—
III. DISTRIBUTORIES		
i) Earth work		79,000 Cum
ii) Structures		233 Nos.
IV. DRAINAGE		
i) Earth work		19,98,000 cum
ii) Structures		372 Nos.
V. REMODELLING OF M.C.		
i) Earth work		8,87,000 cum
ii) Structures		12 Nos.
VI. FIELD CHANNELS		127 Kms.
		<u>NON-BANK</u>
I. MAIN CANAL		
i) Earth work		Yet to be finalised
ii) Structures		-do-
II. BRANCH CANALS		
i) Earth work		-do-
ii) Structures		-do-
III. LINING		
i) Earth work		-do-
ii) Structures		-do-
IV. DISTRIBUTORIES		
i) Earth work		-do-
ii) Structures		-do-
V. DRAINAGE		
i) Earth work		
ii) Structures		

FINANCIAL FORECAST: The voted Budget Estimate for 1983-84 is 1,350 lakhs. The expenditure upto 2/83 = 462.5 lakhs.

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(2) Nagarjunasagar Left Canals

Nagarjunasagar Left Canal known as "Lal Bahadur Canal" takes off from the foreshore of N.S. Project reservoir with a head discharge of 11,000 cusecs. The length of Main canal upto Munneru is 170 KM and the length of 21 Main Branch Canal below Munneru is 117 KM. The total area proposed for irrigation under N.S. Left Canals is 3.97 lakh hectares.

The World Bank Mission appraised the Project in April, 1976 and the works to be financed by the World Bank were estimated to be Rs.120.90 crores. Subsequently the World Bank Mission reappraised the cost of Bank works to Rs.141.80 crores in 4/1980. The Non-Bank area comprises of Blocks 1 to 19. The Bank area comprises of Blocks 20 to 21/11 except committed works on 21st Main Branch Canal from KM 0/0 to KM 17/0, but inclusive of Venkatesyapalem deepcut. At the time of reappraisal of Bank works, the World Bank Mission excluded the tail-end area in Blocks 21/10 B and 21/11 covering an area of 44,000 Ha. to finance the works of lining on Minal Canal from KM 8.70 to KM 115.00 in the reappraisal cost of World Bank works.

The total estimated cost of the Project (N.S.Left Canal) as per 3rd Revised Estimate is Rs.257.52 crores. The expenditure incurred on N.S.Left Canals upto end of 3/1980 i.e., upto end of 5th Five Year Plan is Rs.149.61 crores. The balance amount of Rs.107.91 crores is programmed to be spent during 6th Plan period. The expenditure incurred/to be incurred during 6th Five Year Plan is furnished below:

	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	<u>Bank</u>	<u>Non-Bank</u>	<u>Total</u>
Amount provided during 6th Five Year Plan	8780.00	2001.00	10781.00
Expenditure during 1980-81	2299.00	360.55	2659.55
Expenditure during 1981-82	1853.00	682.39	2535.39
Expenditure during 1982-83	1997.00	681.89	2678.89
Budget Estimates for 1983-84	1700.00	400.00	2100.00

Target and Achievement during 1980-'82

(both Bank and Non-Bank)

Physical target and achievement:

	<u>Target</u>	<u>Achievement</u>	<u>Shortfall</u>
<u>1. Main Canal</u>			
a) Earth work ..	7,50,800 Cum	7,50,684 Cum.	Excess.
b) Structures ..	45 Nos.	45 Nos.	Excess.

	<u>Target</u>	<u>Achievement</u>	<u>Shortfall</u>
2. <u>Branch Canals:</u>			
a) Earthwork ..	7,95,100 Cum	7,53,700 Cum	41,400 Cum Short.
b) Structures ..	105 Nos	9 Nos	96 Nos. short.
3. <u>Distributories:</u>			
a) Earthwork ..	26,05,700 Cum	25,70,305 Cum	35,395 Cum Short.
b) Structures	3,693 Nos	3,883 Nos.	Excess.
4. <u>Lining of Main Canal:</u>			
	5,41,125 sq.Mt.	6,10,496 Sq.Mt.	Excess.

Financial Target:

The budget allotment (Voted) for the year 1980-'81 is Rs.26.60 crores. The actual expenditure incurred in 1980-'81 is Rs.26.60 crores and there is no shortfall.

Target and achievement during 1981-82:

Physical target and achievement:

	<u>Target</u> <u>1981-82</u>	<u>BANK</u> <u>Achievement</u> <u>1981-82</u>	<u>Shortfall</u>
(1) <u>Main Canal:</u>			
a) Earthwork	129840 Cum.	129501 Cum	339 Cum.
b) Structures	6 Nos.	4 Nos.	2 Nos.
(2) <u>Branch Canal:</u>			
a) Earthwork	157600 Cum.	81900 Cum.	75700 Cum.
b) Structures	157 Nos.	57 Nos.	100 Nos.
(3) <u>Distributories:</u>			
a) Earthwork	3460800 Cum	2010096 Cum.	1450705 Cum.
b) Structures	3975 Nos.	1855 Nos.	2120 Nos.
(4) <u>Lining to Main Canal</u>			
	635260 Sq.M	5968606 Sq.M	38454 Sq.M.
<u>NON-BANK</u>			
(1) <u>Main Canal:</u>			
a) Earthwork	97648 Cum	65979 Cum.	31669 Cum.
b) Structures	—	—	—
(2) <u>Branch Canals:</u>			
	—	—	—
(3) <u>Distributories:</u>			
a) Earthwork	173383 Cum	37400 Cum.	135183 Cum.
b) Structures	103 Nos.	8 Nos.	95 Nos.
(4) <u>Lining to Main Canal.</u>			
(Selective lining)	21235 Sq.M.	15649 Sq.M.	5586 Sq.M.

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Financial target:

The voted budget estimate for 1981-82 is Rs.2590 lakhs. The booked expenditure during 1981-'82 is Rs.2535 lakhs with a surrender of Rs. 55 lakhs.

Target and achievement during 1982-'83:

Physical target and achievements:

	<u>BANK WORKS</u>		
	<u>Target for 1982-83</u>	<u>Achievement 1982-83</u>	<u>Shortfall</u>
1. 21st Main Branch Canal.			
(a) Earthwork	56258	23019 Cum	33,239 Cum.
(b) Structures	1 No.	—	1 No.
2. <u>Branch Canals</u>			
(a) Earthworks	166800 Cum.	89900 Cum.	76900 Cum.
(b) Structures	75 Nos.	94 Nos.	Excess
3. <u>Distributories:</u>			
(a) Earthwork	10,66,050 Cum.	10,01,950 Cum.	64,100 Cum.
(b) Structures	1,922 Nos.	2,318 Nos.	Excess
4. Lining to N.S. Left Main Canal from KM.8.70 to KM 115.00	21,65,702 Sq.M.	8,89,954 Sq.M.	12,73,748 Sq.M.

	<u>NON-BANK WORKS</u>	
	<u>Target for 1982-83</u>	<u>Achievement 1982-83</u>
1. <u>Main Canal</u>		
a) Earthwork	79268 Cum.	—
b) Structures	5 Nos.	—
2. <u>Branch Canals</u>		
a) Earthwork	—	—
b) Structures	—	—
3. <u>Distributories</u>		
a) Earthwork	7,47,769 Cum.	15,58,734 Cum.
b) Structures	699 Nos.	104 Nos.
4. Selective lining	3803 Cum.	—
5. Extension of lining from KM 115/0 to KM 136/0	327274 Sq.M.	34860 Sq.M.

Financial Target:

The Voted Budget Estimate for 1982-83 i.e., Rs.2300 lakhs. The booked expenditure during 1982-83 is Rs.2679 lakhs.

Irrigation potential:

The total Irrigation potential proposed to be created under N.S.Left Canals system is 3,96,616 Ha. This includes an ayacut of 28,328 Ha. under Lift Irrigation schemes in Blocks 1 to 13. The Irrigation potential created upto end of Vth five year Plan (i.e., 6/1979) is 2,23,214 Ha. The Irrigation potential programmed to be created during the year ending 6/1980 is 10,774 Ha. and the actual irrigation potential created is 10,774 Ha. The Irrigation potential programmed to be created during the year ending 6/1981 is 40,470 Ha. and the actual irrigation potential created is 37,102 Ha. The actual irrigation potential programmed to be created during the year ending 6/1982 is 46,297 Ha. and the actual irrigation potential created is 8,582 Ha. The Irrigation potential programmed to be created during the year 1982-83 (Khariff I.D. is 25,000 Ha. and the actual Irrigation potential created to end of 8/1983 is 14,792 Ha.

Target and achievement during 1983-84:

<u>Physical Targets:</u>		<u>BANK WORKS</u>	
	<u>Target for</u> <u>1983-84</u>	<u>Achievement upto</u> <u>8/83 in 83-84</u>	
1. <u>21st Main Branch Canal:</u>			
a) Earthwork	31,522 Cum.	7058 Cum.	
b) Structures	1 Nos.	-	
2. <u>Branch Canal:</u>			
a) Earthwork	1,54,200 Cum.	17300 Cum.	
b) Structures	60 Nos.	1 No.	
3. <u>Distributories:</u>			
a) Earthwork	15,83,355 Cum.	234294 Cum.	
b) Structures	2,825 Nos.	405 Nos.	
4. <u>Lining of N.S.Left</u> <u>Main Canal from KM 8.70</u> <u>to KM 115.00</u>	14,68,439 Sqm.	12,29,795 Sqm.	
			<u>NON-BANK WORKS</u>
	<u>Target for</u> <u>1983-84</u>	<u>Achievement upto</u> <u>8/1983 in 83-84</u>	
1. <u>Main Canal:</u>			
a) Earthwork	-	-	
b) Structures	-	-	
2. <u>Branch Canals:</u>			
a) Earthwork	-	-	
b) Structures	-	-	
3. <u>Distributories:</u>			
a) Earthwork	2758900 Cum.	108985 Cum.	
b) Structures	1811 Nos.	19 Nos.	
4. <u>Selective lining</u>	-	-	
5. <u>Extension of lining from</u> <u>KM 115/0 to KM 136/0</u>	327274	107252 Sqm.	

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Irrigation potential

An irrigation potential of 26.496 Ha. in Bank area is programmed to be created during the year 1983-84. In addition to the above, the balance ayacut of 10,208 Ha. undeveloped in the last year i.e., 1982-83 will be also developed by end of 6/1984. Thus, the entire irrigation potential under N.S.Left Canals (except an area of 43,942 Ha. will be taken up during VIIth Five Year Plan developing on the availability of funds.

Physical programme for 1984-85:

	<u>Bank Works</u>	<u>Target for 1984-85</u>
<u>1. 21st Main Branch Canal:</u>		
a) Earth work	..	20,000 Cum
b) Structures	..	-
<u>2. Branch Canals:</u>		
a) Earth work	..	30,000 Cum.
b) Structures	..	Nil
<u>3. Distributories</u>		
a) Earth work	..	1,30,000 Cum.
b) Structures	..	Nil
<u>4. Lining of N.S.Left Main Canal from KM 8.70 to KM 115.00</u>	..	10,60,556 Sq.m.

	<u>Non-Bank Works</u>	<u>Target for 1984-85</u>
<u>1. Main Canal:</u>		
a) Earth work	..	-
b) Structures	..	-
<u>2. Branch Canals</u>		
a) Earth work	..	-
b) Structures	..	-
<u>3. Distributories</u>		
a) Earth work	..	Yet to be finalised.
b) Structures	..	
<u>4. Selective Lining</u>		
<u>5. Extension of lining from KM 115.00 to KM 136.00</u>		3,34,800 Sq.m.

Financial Target:

The voted Budget Estimate for 1983-84 is Rs.2,100.00 lakhs. The expenditure incurred upto 23.9.1983 is Rs.1,071 lakhs.

OUTLAY FOR 1984-85 :- The outlay provided for Nagarjunasagar Project in the Draft Annual Plan 1984-85 is Rs.50.00 Crores of which Rs.1.57 Crores is for Dam and balance Rs.48.43 Crores for Right and Left Canals.

SRI RAMASAGAR PROJECT

Sriramasagar Project envisages the following items of work.

1. Construction of a dam across Godavary river at Pochampad with storage capacity of 3200 M.Cum with head regulator for 3 Canals namely Kakatiya Canal, Saraswathi Canal and Laxmi Canal.
2. Construction of a dam across Manair river at KM 146 at the crossing of Kakatiya Canal across Manair river and to serve as a subsidiary reservoir.
3. Excavation and lining of Kakatiya Canal to a length of 234 KM to serve an ayacut of 6.36 lakh Ac.
4. Excavation and lining of Saraswathi Canal to a length of 47 KM upto Kaddam reservoir to serve an ayacut of 0.33 lakh Ac.
5. Excavation of a high level canal to a length of 16 KM to serve an ayacut of 0.165 lakh Ac. In addition it is proposed to provide drinking water supply to Warangal City through Kakatiya Canal and to meet the demands of water supply requirements of National Thermal Power Corporation at Ramagundem.

The VI Plan outlay of Rs 164 crores was based on the Project estimate of Rs 335 crores. The Plan outlay for 1980-85 was originally proposed to be phased, as follows:-

		<u>Crores</u>
1980-81	..	40
1981-82	..	45
1982-83	..	35
1983-84	..	25
1984-85	..	19

		164

The details of expenditure upto 3/83 are as follows:-

	<u>Rs in Crores.</u>
Expenditure upto 3/83	199
During 1980-81	38 Under M.H. 533 2 Under M.H. 289
During 1981-82	.. 40
During 1982-83	.. 40

Total.	319

The cost of the Project is again revised to Rs 457 crores. The increase is mainly due to escalation of cost of materials, labour and increase in the cost of Land acquisition and rehabilitation.

If the works are to be completed by the end of Sixth Plan an amount of Rs 138 Crores (457-319) has to be spent. The provision for these works for the year 1983-84 is Rs 37.50 crores.

The work of Field Channels was not included in the original scope of the Project and it is now included in the Project cost which is an additional item. An amount of Rs 24 crores is to be spent on Field Channels in one year. With this enormous work load, unless and until more divisions are sanctioned specially for Field Channels, even with the provision of funds, it is not possible to complete the Project by March, 1985. As per the present capacity of the organisation only an amount of Rs 40 crores can be spent during the year 1984-85 and accordingly Rs 40 crores are provided in the Draft Annual Plan.

Details of Development Ayacut:

The Irrigation Potential created upto pipe outlet level by 6/83 is 1.78 lakh hectares.

The programme for creation of Irrigation potential for 1983-84 and 1984-85 is 0.36 and 0.39 lakh Ha. respectively.

Field Channels:

Field Channels are provided covering an ayacut of 1.34 lakh Ha. by 6/83, Programme for excavation of field channels during 1983-84, and 1984-85 is as follows:-

		(Lakh ha.)
1983-84	..	0.50
1984-85	..	0.41

The Balance will spill to VII Plan.

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SRISAILAM PROJECT

(Right and Left Canals)

The project was originally conceived as a purely Hydro Electric Project and has been sanctioned as such. The proposal to excavate canals from the foreshore of Srisaillam reservoir both on right side and left side are finalised. The right canal scheme is approved by the Planning Commission.

Srisaillam Right Bank Canal envisaged the diversion of 19 TMC of Krishna water from Srisaillam reservoir to irrigate an area of 1,90,000 acres in Kurnool and Cuddapah Dist., of Rayalaseema Reaches. The total estimated cost of the scheme is Rs.220.22 Crores. This scheme is cleared by the Planning Commission in 5/81.

The scheme comprises of the following works.

- 1) Head regulator at Pothireddipadu village with an approach channel of 3.4 K.M. length in the Kakileru valley.
- 2) Main Canal for a length of 16.338 K.M. across the Mittakundala ridge upto Kundu valley of Pennar Basin.
- 3) Cross regulator near Banakacherla at K.M.16.338.
- 4) Right branch canal for a length of 112.73 K.M. with two balancing reservoirs are at Gorakallu i.e., at K.M. 50.22 and another at Oak village i.e., at K.M. 112.73.

The works of head regulator near Pothireddipadu village and the excavation of the approach channel were taken up in 2/78 for execution. The work on Head regulator has physically completed except erection of gates. The approach channel is completed upto 80%.

For taking up the works on main canal, estimates on Mittakundala deep cut are prepared and tenders are called for.

The expenditure incurred on Srisaillam Right Branch Canal since inception is Rs.594 lakhs upto end of 6/83.

An amount of Rs.360 lakhs is provided for this scheme in the budget for the year 1983-'84.

Considering the acute scarcity of drinking water for the metropolitan City of Madras in Tamilnadu and as per the Krishna Water disputes tribunnal it is decided to supply 15 TM cft in a water year to Madras city from Srisaillam reservoir during the period from 1st July to 31st October, through a open lined channel from Srisaillam reservoir to Pennar to enable the conveyance of water for the Madras City. It also provides irrigation facility in the chronically drought prone areas of Rayalaseema and Nellore District covering an irrigation area of about 5.75 lakh acres. The main canal takes off from the Head

Regulator at Pothireddypadu and terminates at a cross regulator near Banakacharla village of Nandikotkur Taluk. The Banakacharla cross regulator enables the diversion of water into right branch canal and left branch-cum-Madras water supply canal. This left branch cum-Madras water supply canal which takes off from Banakacharla cross regulator besides the Srisaïlam Right Branch Canal is named as "TELUGU GANGA PROJECT" and is being delt by O.S.D, T.G.P.

The Srisaïlam Left Bank Canal scheme contemplate providing irrigating facility to 3 lakh acres of ayacut in the chronic drought effected areas of Nalgonda District. The preliminary studies shows that, the area can be commanded by a gravity flow from Srisaïlam reservoir provided the water is conveyed through a tunnel in the head reaches followed by usual canal open system. The above area can also be commanded by a Lift Irrigation Scheme by pumping from Peddavagu valley of Nagarjunasagar Project reservoir. The preliminary investigation was carried out and feasibility report on pumping scheme was submitted to Government. This pumping scheme was dropped.

The proposals for drawing water from Srisaïlam reservoir through the tunnel was reported to be under active consideration of Government. Under the alternative of providing water through a tunnel system, the canal takes off with sill +835 at about 12 K.M. in foreshore of Srisaïlam reservoir just below the confluence of Kaklotivagu with Krishna river.

The structure is to be constructed in the foreshore of the Srisaïlam reservoir. The canal passes through a tunnel of 30' dia for a length of 36.5 K.M. in the first stretch upto Dindi valley. The Dindi valley will be crossed by a small balancing reservoir and thereafter the Canal again passes through a tunnel for a length of 7.25 K.M. and finally enters the plains of Peddavagu valley. There after the canal is taken as gravity contour canal upto Musi reservoir. The total length of canal is about 230 K.M. The total cost of the scheme worked out to Rs.314.00 crores as indicated below.

1) Head regulator	..	3.65 crores.
2) Tunnels	..	164.30 crores.
3) Dindi balancing reservoir.	..	26.05 crores.
4) Canal system upto common point.	..	33.47 crores.
5) Canal system from common point to Musi reservoir	..	86.53 crores.
		<u>314.00 crores.</u>

The original proposals of providing pumping scheme to draw water from N.S. reservoir has been re-examined and

the scheme report was submitted to Government for consideration. The pumping scheme envisages pumping of water from Nagarjunasagar through a pump house situated in Peddavegu valley.

The pumping scheme comprises of the following works.

- 1) Construction of under-ground pump house to install 5 Nos. of High Capacity pumps for lifting 3500 cusecs.
- 2) To construction of two penstock tunnels of 14' dia with a carrying capacity of 1750 cusecs.
- 3) Construction of a feeder canal to carry 3500 C/s for a length of 11.25 K.Ms.
- 4) Construction of balancing reservoir at Puttanga village to impound 135.37 million cft., to store 12 Hrs. requirement of canal flow.
- 5) Construction of gravity canal from take from Puttangandi Reservoir through head regulator for a length of 12.87 K.M. This is a common point for both the alternatives.

The total cost of pumping scheme will be Rs.151.00 Crores.

(1) Pump House & appurtenant works.	0	0	..	42.33 Crores.
(2) Canal from pump house to common point inclusive of Puttangandi reservoir.	0	0	0	.. 22.14 Crores.
(3) Canal from Common point to Musi reservoir.	0	0	..	86.53 Crores.
				Rs. 151.00 Crores.

The detailed project report is under preparation.

In view of substantial economy and also in view of No. of advantages of the pumping scheme, the action is on construction of Head regulator under Tunnels alternative is kept in abeyance. It was decided to take up Srisailem Left Bank Canal works below the common point. Tenders for the Earth Work are called for.

Srisailem Right Bank Canal:- The approved estimate (by Planning Commission) for the on going scheme is Rs.220.22 crores. During the Sixth Five Year Plan the agreed outlay is Rs.75 Crores. The actual expenditure incurred during years 1980-81, 1981-82 & 1982-83 are Rs.Nil, Rs.105 lakhs & Rs.157 lakhs respectively. Against the approved outlay of Rs.360 lakhs for 1983-84, the expenditure incurred upto 9/83 is Rs.26.00 lakhs. The revised estimate for 1983-84 is Rs 360 lakhs and the anticipated expenditure from 10/83 to 3/84 is Rs 334 lakhs. The proposed outlay for 1984-85 is Rs 500 lakhs.

Srisailem Left Bank Canal: This is a new scheme. Approved outlay for 1983-84 is Rs 350 lakhs and the anticipated expenditure during 1983-84 is Rs 350 l. The proposed outlay for 1984-85 is Rs 350 lakhs.

OTHER MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION PROJECTS

In the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 an outlay of Rs. 382.66 crores has been fixed for other Major and Medium Irrigation Projects excluding Somasila, Telugu Ganga, Srisaillam Right and Left Bank Canal Projects with a target to create an additional irrigation potential of 120.42 T.Ha. as detailed below:

	Outlay during Sixth Plan (Rs. Crores)	Target for Sixth Plan (000' Ha.)
1. Godavary Barrage Project and other Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes.	345.66	120.42
2. Investigation, Research and Designs.	17.00	...
3. Flood Control Schemes	5.00	...
4. Drainage Schemes	15.00	...
Total:	382.66	120.42

During the First three years of Sixth Plan i.e., 1980-83 an amount of Rs. 148.43 crores has been spent on other Major and Medium Irrigation schemes and an additional irrigation potential of 46.852 T.Ha. has been created by end of 6/83 as detailed below:

	Expenditure during			Achievement during		
	80-81 (Rs. Crores)	81-82	82-83	80-81 (000' Ha.)	81-82	82-83
1. Godavary Barrage & other Major & Med. Irrigation Schemes.	41.50	42.03	39.93	6.058	19.121	21.67
2. Investigation & Research & Designs.	2.83	2.69	2.83	...	...	...
3. Flood Control Schemes.	0.48	0.44	0.84	...	...	...
4. Drainage Schemes.	4.72	6.00	4.15	...	...	...
Total:	49.52	51.16	47.75	6.058	19.121	21.67

During the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs. 57.80 crores been fixed for these projects with a target to create an additional irrigation potential of 14.00 T.Ha. In the R.E. 1983-84 the outlay has been reduced to Rs. 56.30 crores.

During the last year of Sixth Five Year Plan 1984-85 an amount of Rs. 5984.25 lakhs has been proposed for these projects and it is targetted to create an additional irrigation potential of 29.32 T.Ha. as detailed below:-

.....	Outlay proposed for 1984-85 (Rs. lakhs)	Target for 1984-85 (000' Ha.)
I. Major Projects:		
1. Godavary Barrage	360.00	...
2. Other Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes.	4516.00	29.32
3. Investigation, Research & Designs & Misc. Items.	448.25	...
4. Flood Control Schemes.	160.00	
5. Drainage Schemes.	500.00	
Total:	5984.25	29.32

Project-wise details are given below:

Major Irrigation Schemes:

1. Vamsadhara Project Stage - I:

This scheme consists of a barrage at Gotta with a left main canal for 108 KMs taking off the left side in order to irrigate new ayacut of 20.14 T.Ha. and stabilisation of 39.85 T.Ha. The latest anticipated cost of the scheme is about 3704.00 lakhs. The work was started in 1972.

Civil works on barrage including erection of gates is completed in 1977. Works on left main canal upto M.31/4 is practically completed and the works beyond M.31/4 to M.43/4 are in full swing including structures. Works on distributories was also taken up but for lack of enough local contractors. Progress is slow. The total expenditure incurred on the project end of 3/83 was Rs. 2716.58 lakhs. An irrigation potential of 32.424 T.Ha. (including stabilisation) was created to end of 6/83. It is targetted to create an irrigation potential of 1.50 T.Ha. during 1983-84. An amount of Rs. 240.00 lakhs is allotted during 1983-84. and same amount is proposed for 1984-85.

2. Vamsadhara Project Stage - II:

The proforma estimate of the project for Rs. 11607.00 lakhs finalised in May 1978 pending clearance by Central Water Commission for the scheme. Works on right flood bank etc. on Stage-II have been commenced in 1976-77. Inter-state discussions with the Government of Orissa are going on for the accord of permission to the submersion of lands in their territory. The total ayacut contemplated under Stage-II is 21.69 T.Ha. of new potential and 21.721 T.Ha.

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stabilisation. Works on right side flood bank for a length of 5 KM in Andhra area and 4 Nos. outfall sluices have been completed. Works on Singidi balancing reservoir proposed to be taken up shortly. Pending clearance to the scheme by Central Water Commission, the Government vide G.O.Ms.No.485, dt. 2.12.1982 have accorded sanction for Rs.430.00 lakhs for the construction of Head Regulator and excavation of Right Main Canal for a length of 12.70 KMs. taking off from Gotta Barrage. An amount of Rs.166.74 /the was spent to/end of 3/83. An amount of Rs.60.00 lakhs has been allotted during 1983-84 and same allocation is proposed for 1984-85.

3. T.B.P.H.L.C. Stage - II:

The T.B.P.H.L.C. Stage-II was started in the year 1966. The IIInd stage of T.B.P.H.L.C. Scheme was cleared by Planning Commission and was administratively approved for Rs.914.70 lakhs in G.O.Ms.No.1777, dt. 13.11.1967. The scheme is intended to provide irrigation facilities to an extent of 49.19 T.Ha. The latest estimated cost of the project is Rs.7130.00 lakhs including the cost of Rs. 1829.00 lakhs for excavation of Penna Ahobilam Right Canal.

The expenditure incurred from inception upto end of 3/83 is Rs. 4073.65 lakhs. The T.B.P.H.L.C. Stage-II including Penna Ahobilam balancing Reservoir Right Canal can be completed by end of 1986-87.

The irrigation potential created to end of 6/83 is 39.100 T.Ha. It is targetted to create an irrigation potential of 3.00 T.Ha. during 1983-84.

An amount of Rs. 245.00 lakhs is fixed in the B.E. 1983-84 and for 1984-85, an allocation of Rs.350.00 lakhs is made.

4. Improvement to Nizamsagar:

Improvements to the Nizamsagar Project are aimed at restoring the last capacity of the reservoir due to silting by about 6.76 T.Mc. by raising the heights of the Gates by 4 1/2' and strengthening the gravity dam. The Government approved administratively the scheme estimate for Rs.1102.00 lakhs. The latest estimated cost of the scheme is Rs.1598.00 lakhs. The improvements will ensure stabilisation of the ayacut under Nizamsagar. Remodelling of the canals is in progress. The works of constructing anicut a/c various streams in the Command Area are taken up and are in progress. The total expenditure on the work from the inception to end of 3/83 is Rs.1411.38 lakhs. An amount of Rs.60.00 lakhs has been provided for 1983-84 and same allocation is made for 1984-85. The work is likely to be completed by end of Sixth Plan.

6. Yeleru Reservoir:

Yeleru Reservoir is proposed near Yeleswaram(v) in East Godavari district to irrigate an additional ayacut of 58.28 T.Ha. besides stabilising 44.360 T.Ha. under its right and left margin canal. In the interim phase, it is proposed to supply 74 MGD of water to Visakhapatnam Steel Plant by 10/85 to the Constructional and Operational requirements.

The latest estimated cost of the project is Rs.146.09 crores.

The works on Earth dam is in progress. Excavation of approach channel surplus course and foundation of the spillway in Gap-III & I is in progress. R.C.C. diaphragm cut off wall in river bed is done. Staff quarters and office buildings are in progress.

The excavation of Yeleru left main canal for KM.79 to KM. 113.43 is in progress. Excavation of link canal No.I and water supply canal from KM. 5.10 to KM.14.50 are also in progress.

The total expenditure incurred on this project upto 3/83 is Rs.2083.89 lakhs. An amount of Rs.1000.00 lakhs has been provided during 1983-84 and the same allocation is proposed for 1984-85.

7. Singur Project:

Singur Project is proposed a/c river Manjira Tributary to Godavari near Singur(V) Andole taluk of Medak district in Andhra Pradesh. The project is proposed for providing (4 T.M.C.) additional water supply requirements of the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad estimated as 62.5 M. gallons per day in 2001 A.D. This will also arrest the silt in Manjira river flowing down the Nizam-sagar Reservoir. Singur Project is proposed with a storage capacity of 30 TMC at FRL 523.60 M.

The cost of the civil works of the project is estimated to 4234.00 lakhs which is inclusive of land acquisition also. It is programmed to complete the project subject to adequate flow of funds by 3/85. The scheme is yet to be cleared by Central Water commission. The Government have accorded permission to sanction the estimate for Rs 18.00 crores vide G.O.Ms.No.227, dt.4.6.83.

The work of formation of earthdam sections in all the reaches are taken up and completed except some balance works near bank connection. The work of spillway blocks are also taken up and are in progress. Government in G.O.Ms.No.355, dt. 31.10.1980 accorded approval for providing irrigation facility of I.D. in Khariff season only for 16,200 Ha under Singur Project. Detailed Estimates are under preparation. The total expenditure incurred on the scheme to/end of 3/83 is Rs.1447.62 lakhs. An amount of Rs.750.00 lakhs has been provided during 1983-84, but the anticipated expenditure is Rs.450.00 lakhs and for 1984-85 also a sum of Rs.450.00 lakhs was proposed in the draft plan.

8. Summer Storage Reservoir at Samalkota(v) for water supply to Fertilisers Plant Limited:

A fertilisers plant by name Nagarjuna Fertilisers is proposed to be put up near Kakinada by M/s. Shaw Wallace Limited. As per the particulars furnished by the sponsoring company in the beginning in August '75 the requirements indicated were on a graded scale starting with a demand of 0.10 MGD at the time of the starting with the construction and reaches 12 MGD by 6/83 when the plant is expected to be commissioned.

The Government have accorded administrative approval for the formation of Summer Storage Reservoir at Samalkota for Rs. 130.00 lakhs vide G.O.Ms.No.462, dt. 6.7.1978 for water supply to Nagarjuna Fertilisers Plant locating the reservoir in an area of 320 acres in Samalkota village comprising the following works:

1. Formation of bund for the reservoir
2. Formation of feeder channel to the reservoir including construction of structures.

Subsequently M.L.A. Peddapuram represented for provision of drinking water supply to Samalkota Town, and the Chief Engineer, Public Health has recommended for increasing the capacity of the reservoir to cater to the drinking water requirement of Samalkota town. The reservoir is nearing completion.

An amount of Rs.133.68 lakhs was spent to end of 3/83. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been proposed during 1983-84 and same amount is proposed in the draft Annual Plan 1984-85 also.

9. Priyadarshini Jurala Project:

The Priyadarshini Jurala Project contemplates formulation of a reservoir a/c river Krishna at Revalapally (v) of Gadwal taluk of Mahabubnagar district and located 18 KM downstream of the State border with Karnataka State. After completion of the project serves an ayacut of 41.36 Ha. including second crop in the drought affected taluks of Amakur, Wanaparty, Alampur and Gadwal in Mahabubnagar district.

A quantity of 17.84 TMC has been earmarked to Jurala Project out of 800 TMC allotted to Andhra Pradesh from Krishna river by Krishna Water dispute Tribunal. The State Government of Karnataka also agreed for the construction of this project during the discussions between the Hon'ble Chief Ministers of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh on 4.8.1978. Further it is also agreed to acquire the lands coming under submergence, in Karnataka State by Karnataka State Government and the Government of Andhra Pradesh would bear the cost. Accordingly investigations were done and an estimate costing Rs.76.40 crore is prepared and sent to Central Water Commission, Government of India for clearance. The Central Water Commission has offered certain comments on the above estimate. The Chief Engineer, Investigation has sent the replies to the Hydrology portion of CWC comments and the field data required is called for from the Superintending Engineer, Jurala Project.

-145-

Meanwhile the Government in G.O.Ms.No.521, Irrigation and Power (Ir.V) Deptl, dt. 4.12.1980 have permitted the Chief Engineer, Major Irrigation to accord technical sanction to the works components totalling Rs. 5.00 crores pending clearance from central water Commission and administrative approval.

An amount of Rs. 312.75 lakhs was spent to the end of 3/83. An amount of Rs.550.00 lakhs was provided during 1983-84 against which the anticipated expenditure will be Rs.525.00 lakhs. In the draft Annual Plan 1984-85, a sum of Rs. 500.00 lakhs is proposed.

Polavaram Multipurpose Project:

The Polavaram Project is proposed to be constructed a/c the River Godavari near Polavaram (V) in West Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh. This will be a multipurpose project providing for irrigation, Hydel Power Water Supply for Industries and Navigation benefits at an estimated cost of Rs.298.50 crores.

The project contemplated the construction of an earthdam rock fill dam to FRL plus 150' across the Godavari. The spillway will be on the right flank and the power house on the left flank. From the left flank a canal measuring about 203 KMs takes off to Visakhapatnam. This canal besides providing drinking water supply to the towns and villages enroute will irrigate 1.89 lakhs hecs. of land in the districts of East Godavari and Visakhapatnam besides meeting the water requirements of the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant and also the industrial and domestic needs of the city. This canal and the reservoir would also provide navigational facilities from Visakhapatnam to the interior areas of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa States through the Godavari river. An amount of Rs.0.26 lakhs was spent to end of 3/83. An amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs is allotted during 1983-84 and Rs.40.00 lakhs was provided in the draft Annual Plan 1984-85.

Medium Irrigation Schemes:

1. Vottigedda Project:

The Project is located in Srikakulam district. The latest estimated cost is Rs.282.00 lakhs. The project has been completed in 8/76 and water was released on 2.8.1978 for irrigation about 6.668 T.Ha of area against the new potential of 5.85 T.Ha. Excavation of field channels to the last survey No. of the ayacut has been taken up. The potential created upto 6/83 is 5.85 T.Ha.

The total expenditure since inception of the project upto end of 3/83 is Rs.247.86 lakhs. An amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs during 1983-84 and Rs.10.00 lakhs during 1984-85 was provided.

2. Thandava Reservoir Scheme:

Thandava Reservoir project is located at Gantavari Kothagudem (V) Narsipatnam taluk of Visakhapatnam district and has an ultimate new potential of 13.13 T.Ha. (32,430 Acs.). The latest estimated cost of the project is Rs.1333.50 lakhs. The work is completed in all respects except for lining of main canal and field channels.

The potential created upto 6/83 is 11.95 T.Ha (29,516 Acs.)

The expenditure on the project to end of 3/83 is Rs.766.03 lakhs. An amount of Rs.25.00 lakhs is provided during 1983-84 and same amount is proposed in the draft Annual Plan 1984-85.

3. Kanupur Canal Scheme :

The Kanupur Canal takes off from the right of Sangam anicut in Pennar Delta. The present cost of the scheme is Rs.1000.00 lakhs and the new irrigation potential contemplated under the project is 19.20 T.ha.(48,000 Ac.) after the Somasila Project Stage-I & II is completed. In addition, this scheme stabilises 6.88 T.Ha.(17,000 Acs) in Pennar Delta under 80 tanks in the drought affected areas of Atmakur, Nellore and Rapur taluks. The work on main canal from M.0.000 to 23/2M as main branch channel from M.23/2 to 34/6 plus 550 is completed and water has been released to irrigate an extent of 2,634 Hecs.(6,500 Acs) under 18 tanks. Tikkavaramadu supply channel is completed upto 3.8 KM and KM 3.8 to 17.1 is in progress except from 14.25 to 15.25 KM. Excavation of Kaumulapudi, Muddamudi and Bandapalli branches are completed. Excavation of Ambapuram branch channel is completed except 200 M length. The potential created upto 6/83 is 1.57 T.Ha. The expenditure upto end of 3/83 is Rs. 591.56 lakhs. An amount of Rs.65.00 lakhs is provided during 1983-84 and same amount is provided for 1984-85 also.

4. Gandipalem Project:

This project consists off formation of Reservoir a/c Pillaperu river (a tributary of Manair) near Gandipalem(v) Udayagiri taluk, Nellore district. The latest cost of the project is Rs.521.00 lakhs and this project will irrigate 6.400 T.Ha (16,000 acres).

The work on the spillway and earthdam and main canals is completed. Distributories and field channels are in progress. The potential created upto 6/83 is 3.20 T.Ha.

The expenditure infurred upto end of 3/83 is Rs.424.74 lakhs. An amount of Rs.25.00 lakhs is provided for 1983-84 and for 1984-85, a sum of Rs. 26.00 lakhs was proposed in the draft Plan.

- 147 -

5. Pulivendla Branch Canal scheme:

The Pulivendla Branch Canal Scheme is intended to provide irrigation facilities to an extent of 24.281 T.Ha (60,000 acres) in the Pulivendla and Jammalamadugu of Anantapur and Cuddapah districts respectively.

The Scheme comprises of three component parts viz,

1. Excavation of Tumpera cut connection the M.P. South Canal to the Chitravathi a length of 6.20 KM.
2. Pick-up anicut a/c river Chitravathi.
3. Excavation of Pulivendla Branch Canal for a length of 66.5 KM.

The present estimated cost of the scheme including the Chitravathi Balancing Reservoir is Rs.1610.00 lakhs.

Present Stage of Progress:

Excavation of Tumpera cut: The length of the Tumpera cut is 6.20 KM with a lined section. Work in the entire length of the deep cut is in progress.

Pick-up anicut a/c river Chitravathi: The anicut works are since completed except erection of shutters for the head regulator and scour vents.

Excavation of Pulivendla Branch Canal:

Earthwork excavation of Pulivendla Branch Canal is nearing completion and lining work is in progress.

Chitravathi Balancing Reservoir:

A balancing reservoir is proposed a/c river Chitravathi at Parnabally(v) to stabilise the 24.281 T.Ha. (60,000 acres) envisaged under the Pulivendla Branch Canal Scheme. The work on this is to be started. The potential created upto 6/83 is 7.80 T.Ha.

The total grant spent to the Pulivendla Branch Canal Scheme from inception is Rs.623.32 lakhs upto 3/83. Rs. 60.00 lakhs is provided for 1983-84 and same allocation is included in the draft Annual Plan 1984-85.

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6. Gajuladinne Project

The scheme is intended to provide irrigation facilities to an extent of 12.80 T.Ha. (32,000 acres) I.D. in Rabi season with protection for Khariff in Pathikonda of Kurnool districts in Andhra Pradesh. The present estimate cost of the project is Rs 859.00 lakhs.

The expenditure upto end of 3/83 is Rs 712.74 lakhs.

Work on earthdam and spillway regulator including erection of gates is completed. The work on both the canals including distributerics and field channels are in progress. The potential created upto 6/83 is 8.90 T.Ha.

A sum of Rs 75.00 lakhs is provided for 1983-84 and for 1984-85 a sum of Rs 72.00 lakhs is proposed in the draft Annual Plan.

7. Guntur Channel Scheme

The proposal consists of excavation of channel from existing out fallsluice of Undavalli flood bank on the right flank of Krishna river in Guntur district. The channel is nearly 46 KMs. in length. The project will irrigate 10.80 T.Ha. The latest estimated cost of the scheme is Rs 312.00 lakhs.

The scheme is almost completed except for excavation of drains and field channels and the same will be completed by 3/84. The potential created upto 6/83 is 10.80 T.Ha.

The expenditure incurred to end of 3/83 is Rs 261.19 lakhs. An amount of Rs 5.00 lakhs is provided during 1983-84 and same allocation is proposed in the draft Annual Plan 1984-85.

8. Swarna Project

This is a project on Swarna river situated at a distance of 19 KM from Chincholi, Nirmal taluk of Adilabad district to create a potential of 2.69 T.Ha. (6650 Acres) and 0.89 T.Ha (2198 Acs) Stabilisation. Potential created upto 6/82 is 2.69 T.Ha (6650 Acs) The latest estimated value of the project is Rs 468.50 lakhs.

The works on the project are almost completed including erection of flood gates etc. except for some minor items. The excavation of main canal on both flanks are also completed and the field channels are in progress.

An expenditure of Rs 312.66 lakhs is incurred on the project to end of 3/83. An amount of Rs 5.00 lakhs is provided during 1983-84 and for 1984-85 a sum of Rs 16.00 lakhs is proposed in the draft Annual Plan.

9. Ukachettivagu Project:

This project consists of construction of a pickup weir at Ramanpad and raising of F.R.L. of Koilsagar project to provide irrigation facilities for 2.68 T.Ha. (6620 Acres) The works on construction of pickup weir at Ramanpad, left and right canals are completed except for some balance minor works. The latest estimated cost of the scheme is Rs 208.00 lakhs.

Potential created so far is 2.04 T.Ha (4520 Acs) The expr. upto 3/83 is Rs 190.89 lakhs. An amount of Rs 5.00 lakhs is provided during 1983-84 and for 1984-85, a sum of Rs 8.00 lakhs is provided in the Draft Plan.

10. Raiwada Project:

The project is located near Devarampalli (w) Chodavaram taluk of Visakhapatnam district to create an new potential of 2.40 T.Ha. and stabilisation of 6.136 T.Ha. It is started in 1975. Recently, the water requirements of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant are proposed to be met from this project through a link canal upto Kaniti tank till Yeleru Project is commissioned.

The earthdam is completed except in gore portion and balance work in the reach 4170 M to 4830 M Spilway regulator is completed including erection of hoists and gates. Protection works in the surplus course such as devide wall guide wall have been completed. Left main canal to a length of 5.45 K.M. completed and linked to the existing channel. The R.E. canal work is to be taken up.

The latest estimated cost of the scheme is Rs.1460.00 lakhs.

An amount of Rs.806.44 lakhs was spent to end of March, 1983. An amount of Rs.100.00 lakhs is provided during 1983-84 and same allocation is made for 1984-85.

11. Janjhavathi Project:-

Janjhavathi Reservoir Project is situated near Rajyalakshmi (v) Parvathipuram taluk of Srikakulam district to provide irrigation facilities for 4.02 T.Ha. of new ayacut and stabilisation to an extent of 5.956 T.Ha. in Parvathipuram and Bobbili Taluqs.

As per the reports sent to Central Water Commission with only low level canal the estimated cost of the scheme including direct and indirect charges is Rs.15.51 crores. Permission was accorded in Government Memo.No.2812/Ir.I-1/75-18, Dated 19-6-1976 to proceed with the work. Permission has been accorded by Government for according technical sanction in respect of component of works upto Rs.831.00 lakhs. The latest estimated cost of the Scheme is 2026.00 lakhs. The expenditure incurred on the project upto March, 1983 is Rs.639.08 lakhs.

Earth dam from 800 M to 3350 M is completed. The work in the VII reach from 400 M to 800 M is in progress. Excavation of low level canal is completed from 1.0 to 10.88 Km. out of 30 Kms. 12 Nos. C.M.&C.D. works completed out of 22 Nos.

An amount of Rs.100.00 lakhs is provided during 1983-84 and same allocation is made for 1984-85.

12. Konam Project:-

The project is located near Konam(v) in Chodavaram Taluk of Visakhapatnam district to irrigate 5.889 T.Ha. which includes 2.890 T.Ha. of new potential. Potential created upto June, 1983 is 1.01 T.Ha. The latest estimated cost of the project is Rs.309.00 lakhs.

Earth dam is completed in all respects. Spilway regulator including erection of gates is completed. The entire length of 6.00 Km. of canal is also completed. Distributories are nearing completion.

The total expenditure incurred on this scheme to end of March, 1983 is Rs.259.82 lakhs. An amount of Rs.25.00 lakhs is provided during 1983-84, and for 1984-85 a sum of Rs.26.00 lakhs is proposed in the draft plan.

13. Peddankalam Project:

Peddankalam anicut is proposed across Suvarnamukhi river in Bobbili taluk of Vizianagaram district to irrigate 3.53 T.Ha. (8700 Acs) including stabilisation of 1.76 T.Ha (4350 Acs.). The latest estimated cost of the scheme is Rs.181.00 lakhs. Potential created upto June, 1983 is 1.48 T.Ha.

Head works are completed. Main canal with C.M.&C.D. works completed except U.T. at K.M. 22.06 which is in progress. Out of 26 Nos., 24 Nos., of distributories including CMM&CD works are completed.

Flood Banks on upstream of anicut is also completed. The excavation of field channels is taken up and in progress. The expenditure incurred on the project upto March, 1983 is Rs.142.39 lakhs.

An amount of Rs.15.00 lakhs is provided during 1983-84 and for 1984-85 a sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs is allotted.

14. Madduvalasa Project:-

The Madduvalasa Reservoir Project is situated at Madduvalasa(v) Rajam Taluk of Srikakulam district to irrigate an ayacut of 9.88 T.Ha. including stabilisation of 3.88 T.Ha. The R.E. cost of the scheme is Rs.1917.00 lakhs. The scheme is beneficial to the backward area of Rajam and Cheepurupalli Taluk, of Srikakulam District. The scheme envisages formation of a reservoir by connecting the existing hillock (viz) Sanjevakonda on Madduvalasa side i.e., on right side of the river and Vengaram hill on the left side of the river by means of an earthbund of 15.9 meters of maximum height and of 2,235 M. length and H.C. weir of 159.5 M length.

The works on the project are taken up during 1/78 after receipt of clearance from the C.W.C. The Government have accorded administrative approval to the original estimate amounting to Rs 845.87 lakhs and to the Revised Estimate for Rs 1917.00 lakhs. The work of earthdam from 0/0 Km to 2.04 KM is completed except finishings. The spill-way regulator work is to be taken up. Excavation of right main canal from 0.72 Km. to 9.60 Km. is completed to an extent of 90%. CM&CD works in this reach are in progress.

The expenditure incurred to end of 3/83 is Rs 422.56 lakhs. An amount of Rs 100.00 lakhs has been provided during 1983-84, and same allocation is made for 1984-85.

15. Vengalarayasagaram:

This project is situated near Laxmipuram(V), in Salur Taluk of Vizianagaram district across river Suvarnamukhi and Gomukhi to irrigate 10.00 T.Ha. including stabilisation of 3.29 T.Ha.. The scheme is administratively approved vide G.O.Ms.No.445, dated 1.6.1977, for Rs 865.00 lakhs. The work is started in the year 1976-77. The estimate of Rs 1207.83 lakhs is sanctioned in G.O.Ms.No.229, dated 22.5.1981. But the latest cost is Rs 1378.83 lakhs.

The earth dam on Suvarnamukhi from 0.00 Km to 2.83 KM is nearing completion. Head sluices of 1.20 Km. and 3.53 KM. is in progress and spillway across Suvarnamukhi from 3.34 KM to 3.40 KM is nearing completion. The road bridge is nearing completion.

An amount of Rs 575.59 lakhs was spent to end of 3/83. An amount of Rs 80.00 lakhs is provided during 1983-84 and the same allocation is made for 1984-85 also.

16. Cheyveru Project:

Cheyveru Project is proposed across river Cheyveru (a tributary of Pennar)) near Badamagadda(v), Rajampet Tq. of Cuddapah district to irrigate an ayacut of 6.40 Th.Ha. including stabilisation of 1.20 Th.Ha. The Central Water Commission, Government of India have cleared the project at a cost of Rs 915.27 lakhs. A revised scheme estimate incorporating all the deviations amounting to Rs 1466.26 lakhs was submitted to Government. Pending administrative sanction to the whole estimate, the Government of Andhra Pradesh in their G.O.Ms.No.335 (Irr.& Pr. Deptt.) dated 20.8.1980 have permitted the Chief Engineer(Medium) to incur expenditure upto Rs 865.63 lakhs under different sub-heads. The work is started in 4/1976.

The work of twin plastic concrete diaphragm wall drilling and grouting in between diaphragm wall are completed. Excavation of main canal 0 to 17.52 KM is completed about 75% and balance work is in progress. The work from 17.52 KM to 23.52 is done about 20%. Out of 94 Nos. of CM&CD works, 22 Nos. are completed.

Regarding spillway work removal of over burden and excavation of foundations are completed.

The expenditure incurred to end of March, 1983 is Rs.445.43 lakhs. An amount of Rs.100.00 lakhs is provided during 1983-84 and same allocation is made for 1984-85.

17. Malluruvagu Project:-

The scheme is proposed near Narsimhasagar (v) in Mulug Taluk of Warangal district across Malluruvagu to irrigate an ayacut of 3.00 T.Ha. (7,500 acres). The latest estimated cost of the project is Rs.290.00 lakhs.

The earthdam is completed except minor items from Ch.31.0 to 50.0. The water was let out into canal on 9-9-1981. Excavation of Left and Right Main Canals are completed. Works on distributories and field channels on both the canals are in progress. The potential created upto June, 1983 is 1.23 T.Ha.

The total expenditure incurred on the scheme to end of March, 1983 is Rs.233.41 lakhs. An amount of Rs.20.00 lakhs has been provided during 1983-84, and the same allocation is made for 1984-85.

18. Mukkamamidi Project:-

The project is proposed at Mukkamamidi(v), of Kothagudem Taluk of Khammam district to irrigate an ayacut of 1.32 T.Ha. benefitting the backward and tribal areas. The latest cost of the scheme is Rs.131.00 lakhs

The project is completed in all respects except a portion of tail end R.F. Canal and some field channels under both the canals, which are in progress. Potential created upto June, 1983 to 0.97 T.Ha.

The expenditure incurred on this scheme to end of March, 1983 is Rs.138.34 lakhs. An amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs is provided during 1983-84 and for 1984-85 a sum of Rs.8.00 lakhs is proposed.

19. Vottivagu Project:-

The project is proposed in Asifabad taluk of Adilabad district to irrigate an ayacut of 9.80 T.Ha. in the backward areas of Telangana Region.

The works on the project were taken up during Jan., 1977. The earth dam in all reaches is completed, except in reach No.IX & XI(a). The work in IX reach is taken up. Construction of left side head sluice is also completed. The work on spill way and surplus

contd.

course is in progress. Work on left canal for 7 Km. is almost completed out of 13.80 Km. The work in remaining length is in progress.

The latest estimated cost of the scheme is Rs.1873.45 lakhs. An amount of Rs.309.12 lakhs was spent to end of March, 1983. An amount of Rs.100.00 lakhs has been allotted during 1983-84 and same allocation is proposed for 1984-85.

20. Boggulavagu Project:-

The Project is situated in Rudraram village of Manthani taluk of Karimnagar district to irrigate an ayacut of 2.06 T.Ha. (5,100 acres) in the backward areas of Telangana region. The latest estimated cost of the scheme is Rs.342.00 lakhs.

Head works and surplus weir are completed. The work of canals in first 7 Km. out of 12.6 Kms. is nearing completion. The work on distributories is in progress. Field channels work is to be taken up.

The total expenditure incurred to end of March, 1983 is Rs.243.29 lakhs. A budget provision of Rs.40.00 lakhs is made during 1983-84 and for 1984-85, a sum of Rs.41.00 lakhs is proposed in the Draft Annual Plan.

21. Yerrakalva Reservoir:-

The scheme is proposed near Konguvarigudem in Kovvur taluk of West Godavari District across Yerrakalva irrigation cum flood moderation scheme. The irrigation proposed under the scheme is 10.00 T.Ha. including stabilisation of 0.50 T.Ha. The work is started in Feb., 1977.

The entire earth dam is completed except for the gaps from 0.58 Km. to 0.62 Km. and 0.74 to 0.90 and from 1.80 Km. to 1.84 Km. out of the total length of 2.73 Km. The two sluices are completed. Spillway regulator including excavation of surplus course and construction of drops is almost completed. Left Main Canal work including C.M.&C.D works is in progress and R.F. Canal work is to be taken up.

The present estimated cost of the scheme is Rs.2022.60 lakhs. The total expenditure incurred on this scheme to end of March, 1983 is Rs.541.51 lakhs. An amount of Rs.130.00 lakhs provided during 1983-84 and same allocation is made in the Draft Annual Plan 1984-85.

22. Pedderu Project Stage-II

This project is situated near kotal village of Madanapally taluk of Chittoor District of irrigating 2.57 T.Ha. (6,350 Acres) of new potential and stabilisation of 0.26 T.Ha. (650 Acres).

The latest estimated cost of the scheme is Rs799.00 lakhs.

The work on masonry dam is completed in all respects. Excavation of right and left main canal is in progress. The potential created upto 6/83 is 0.28 T.Ha.

The Expenditure incurred on this scheme to end of 3/83 is Rs.561.39 lakhs. An amount of Rs.40.00 lakhs has been provided during 1983-84 and same allocation is proposed for 84-85.

23. Kothapalli Lift Irrigation Scheme:-

The lift irrigation scheme is situated in Gadwal taluk of Mahabubnagar district on river Krishna to provide irrigation for 4.00 T.Ha (10,000 acres). The estimated cost of the scheme is 367.00 lakhs.

The lift irrigation scheme envisages excavation of an approach channel of 140 Km. length of laying two rows R.R.O. pipes of 4' diameter from river to the intake well and Pump house.

Excavation of earth work in approach channel is completed. R.C.C. sump well is almost completed. Excavation of main canal upto 21.7 KM is completed. All the 16 distributories are completed and field channels are in progress.

The expenditure incurred upto March, 1983 is Rs.370.41 lakhs. An amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs is provided during 1983-84 and for 1984-85 only Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed.

24. Krishnapuram Project:-

The Project is proposed across Lava river near Krishnapuram (v) in Puttur Taluk of Chittoor District to irrigate 2.20 T.Ha. including stabilisation of 0.20 T.Ha. in 9 villages in chronically drought affected areas of Puttur Taluk. The latest cost of the scheme is Rs.250.00 lakhs. Part administrative approval has been accorded for Rs.226.00 lakhs by Government vide G.O.Ms.No.416, Dated 24-6-1978. Work is started in Jan., 1977. The project is completed except excavation of right side main canal partly and field channels for a length of 8.75 KM. The potential created upto June, 1983 is 1.47 T.Ha.

The total expenditure incurred to end of March, 1983 is Rs.244.68 lakhs. An amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs is provided during 1983-84 and for 1984-85 an allocation of Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed in the Draft Annual Plan.

25. Varadarajaswamygudi Project:-

This project is intended to provide irrigation facilities to an extent of 5.524 T.Ha. including stabilisation of 2.044 T.Ha. in Atmakur taluk of Kurnool district and the work is started in December, 1977.

This project consists of a masonry dam left flank and river bed and rock fill dam in right flank, The maximum height of the dam is 35 M (115 ft.) two canals take off from the pick up anicut at 3.9 Km. down to the said masonry dam. The outlets are proposed in the anicut with capacity 4.956 cusecs (117 c/s) and 0.708 cusecs (25 c/s) on right and left sides respectively. The length of the right canal is about 2. K.M. and the left canal is about 1.5 Km.

The latest estimated cost of the scheme is Rs.838.85 lakhs.

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Pick up anicut and supply channel have been taken up and in progress. Head works and canals works will be taken up on receipt of Government of India permission for dereservation of forest Lands.

The total expenditure incurred on this scheme to end of March, 1983 is Rs.23.42. An amount of Rs.20.00 lakhs has been provided during 1983-84, against which the anticipated expenditure will be Rs.5.50 lakhs and for 1984-85 Rs.20.00 lakhs are proposed in the Draft Annual Plan.

26. Peddavagu Project (Tribal).

This scheme envisages construction of an earthdam with masonry spillway across river Peddavagu which is a tributary of river Godavari. The project site is near Gummadapalli (v) Sathupalli Taluk of Khammam District of a proposed ayacut of 6.40 T.Ha. (16,000 acres) including stabilisation of 3.80 T.Ha. (9,500 acres).

The project is physically completed except tail end L.F. canal and field channels, which are in progress. The latest estimated cost of the scheme is Rs.554.00 lakhs.

The total expenditure incurred on this scheme to the end of March, 1983 is Rs.550.07 lakhs. An amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs is provided during 1983-84 and for 1984-85 Rs.12.00 lakhs are allotted.

27. Taliperu Project (Tribal):-

The scheme is proposed near Peddamadisileru(v) in Nugur Taluk of Khammam district across Taliperu to irrigate 9.80 T.Ha. (24,000 acres). The earthdam on either sides of the spillway is completed except parapet wall etc. The construction of spill way regulator in progress. Excavation of left main canal upto KM. 25.00 is completed except CM&CD works, which are in progress.

The latest estimated cost of the scheme is Rs.2255.00 lakhs. An amount of Rs.908.21 lakhs was spent to end of March, 1983. An amount of Rs.150.00 lakhs has been provided during 1983-84 and same allocation is made for 1984-85.

28. Gundlavagu Project (Tribal):-

The Project is proposed near Pragallapalli(v) in Nugur Taluk of Khammam district for irrigating an area of 0.810 T.Ha. in the tribal areas.

The works on the project were started in July, 1976.

The works on formation of earth dam have been completed. The weir work is in progress and Canals work is yet to be taken up.

The latest estimated cost of the scheme is Rs.530.00 lakhs. An amount of Rs.251.65 lakhs was spent to end of March, 1983. An amount of Rs.30.00 lakhs is provided during 1983-84 and same allocation is proposed in the Draft Annual Plan 1984-85.

29. Satnala Project (Adilabad District) Tribal:-

The scheme is proposed in Adilabad taluk and district across Satnala, to irrigate 7.68 T.Ha. The work is taken up in Feb., 1977.

The earth dam except in gorge portion is physically completed. The works on surplus course and ogee spillway are in progress. Regulators are completed and gates are to be fixed.

The latest estimated cost of the scheme is Rs.902.42 lakhs. An amount of Rs.431.44 lakhs was spent to end of March, 1983. An amount of Rs.90.00 lakhs has been provided during 1983-84 and Rs.100.00 lakhs for 1984-85.

30. Jalleru Project (Tribal):-

The scheme is proposed near Alivery village in Polavaram Taluq of West Godavari District across Jalleru to irrigate 1.40 T.Ha. (3,500 acres) of Tribal areas.

Earth dam is completed. The left flank head sluice is completed. The work on spillway regulator is in progress. The excavation of main canal is completed and the distributory system is in progress.

The expenditure incurred to end of March, 1983 is Rs.265.83 lakhs. The latest estimated cost of the scheme is Rs.330.00 lakhs. An amount of Rs.20.00 lakhs is provided during 1983-84 and same allocation is made for 1984-85.

31. Maddigedda Reservoir Scheme (East Godavari District Tribal):-

The scheme is proposed near Addateegala(v) in Yellavaram Taluk of East Godavari District across Maddigedda to irrigate 1.60 T.Ha. in the Tribal areas.

Head works are completed and canals upto 12.025 Kms. against total length of 18.746 Km. is completed. Distributory system upto 12,025 Km is almost completed. The expenditure incurred upto March, 1983 is Rs.234.31 lakhs. So far an irrigation potential of 1.080 T.Ha. is created.

The latest estimated cost is Rs.326.00 lakhs. An amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs is provided for 1983-84 and same allocation is proposed for 1984-85 also.

POWER DEVELOPMENT:

PROGRAMME FOR THE SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN(1980-85).

The total approved Power Sector outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) is Rs.789.70 Crores of which Rs.691.38 crores pertain to Board works and Rs.98.32 crores for Government works (Srisailem Stages-I and II and Balimela Dam (payment to Orissa Government) . The investment programme and the physical targets set for the Sixth Five Year Plan are as below:

	<u>BOARD.</u>	<u>GOVT.</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
	(-- Rupees in Crores --)		
(A) <u>GENERATION:</u>			
i) Continuing	₹ 150.00	58.94	208.94
ii) New	₹ 110.00	39.38	149.38
SUB-TOTAL:	₹ 260.00	98.32	358.32
(B) Transmission.	₹ 210.00	--	210.00
(C) Distribution.	₹ 90.38	--	90.38
(D) Rural Electrification	₹ 130.00	--	130.00
(E) Investigation	₹ 1.00	--	1.00
TOTAL:	₹ 691.38	98.32	789.70

PHYSICAL TARGETS

REMARKS

Addition of Installed Capacity	₹ 1,095 (MW)	The Nagarjunasagar Pumped Storage Scheme Stage-II is advanced into 6th Plan increasing the additions to capacity to 1,495 MW.
Villages to be electrified	₹ 3,000 Nos.	
Pumpssets to be energised	₹ 2,80,000 Nos.	
Energy to be Generated	₹ 13,734 MKWH	
Energy to be sold	₹ 11,207 MKWH (in the final year)	

Particulars of the generating capacity added and likely to be added during the Sixth Plan (1980-85) are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Total additions in Sixth Plan (1980-85)
1.	2.	3.
1.	Vijayawada Thermal Power Station Stage-I.	210
2.	Nagarjunasagar Pumped Storage Scheme Stage-I.	400
3.	Nagarjunasagar Right Canal Hydro Electric Scheme.	60
4.	Donkarayi Power House.	25
5.	Srisaillam Hydro Electric Scheme	440
6.	Nagarjunasagar Pumped Storage Scheme Stage-II.	300
		----- 1435 -----

Only one scheme A.P. Power House at Balimela (2 x 30 MW) is slipping to the Seventh Plan due to delay in handing over site by Orissa Government.

PROGRESS ACHIEVED IN 1980-81:

(A) PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS:

Sl. No.	Description	Physical Target.	Achievement.
1.	Installed Capacity addition (MW)	510	410
2.	220 K.V. Lines (K.Ms)	380	180
3.	Villages Electrified (Nos.)	1,200	1,319
4.	Agricultural Pumpsets Energised (Nos.)	36,000	41,342
5.	Energy Generation (MKWH)	7,490	7,320
6.	Energy Sales (MKWH)	5,644	5,103 + 179 inter State

The achievement of installed capacity addition for the year amounted to 410 MW increasing the installed capacity at the end of the year to 2,298 MW from 1,888 MW at the end of 1979-80.

At the Vijayawada Thermal Power Station, the second unit of 210 MW was commissioned in October, 1980 and this Station is giving excellent performance. The annual load factor for 1982-83 was 79.14% and the monthly load factors are as high as 95%. At the Nagarjunasagar Pumped Storage Station two fully imported Pumped Storage units were commissioned in record time in April, 1980 and January, 1981 respectively. The third 100 MW also would have been commissioned intime, but for the inordinate delay in the delivery of a few indigenous parts which M/s B.H.E.L. insisted on manufacturing and which M/s B.H.E.L. could deliver after a delay of more than two years. This unit was commissioned in June 1982 and the fourth unit in March 1983.

Under the Transmission Programme, it was envisaged to energise 380 K.Ms of 220 K.V.Lines. The Transmission Lines Programme was hampered for want of steel sections of certain sizes and Aluminium conductors during the year. The Bommur-Gajuwaka 220 KV Line (180 K.Ms) could be completed in the year and brought into service. A 220 KV Sub-Station with 1 x 100 MVA Transformer was commissioned at Kothagudem area. A 220/132 KV Sub-Station was commissioned at Chandrayangutta (Hyderabad). Power supply at 132 KV was extended to Railways at a number of points on the Vijayawada-Sullurpet Section of Vijayawada-Madras Railway Line for Electric Traction. Works for extending power supply to Waltair-Kirandul Railway Line were in progress.

1,319 Villages were electrified exceeding the target by 119 Nos. while the target for energisation of Agricultural Pumpsets was exceeded by 5,342 Nos.

(B) PROVISION AND ACTUAL EXPENDITURE:

(Rs. in Crores)

	Provision	Actual Expenditure
i) Generation	52.02	42.18
ii) Transmission	35.00	31.93
iii) Distribution	12.00	10.58
iv) Rural Electrification	26.38	29.32
v) Investigation.	0.10	0.11
TOTAL:	125.50	114.12

1981-82:

(A) PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS:

Sl.No.	Description.	Physical Target.	Achievement
1.	Installed Capacity addition (MW)	225*	--
2.	220 K.V.Lines (K.Ms)	483	339
3.	Villages Electrified(Nos.)	1,600	1,449
4.	Agricultural Pumpsets Energised/ (Nos.)	49,000	50,182
5.	Energy Generation(MKWH)	8,642	9,076
6.	Energy Sales(MKWH)	6,492	6,095 +388 inter State.

*Excluding Srisaïlam of 220 M.W.

Supply of certain components of the equipment for units 3 and 4 of Nagarjunasagar Pumped Storage Scheme Stage-I was delayed by M/s B.H.E.L. by more than 2 years, which resulted in delay in commissioning of both the units. The third unit was commissioned in June, 1982 and the fourth unit in March 1983. Donkarayi Power House works were delayed by rockslips in the Power House area in 1980. The Unit was commissioned in October, 1983.

Nagarjunasagar Pumped Storage Scheme Stage-II was assigned Yen Credit and agreements for the credit were concluded. Orders for generating equipment were placed on M/s Hitachi - Melco Consortium, Japan.

Equipment for 3 Generating Sets was ordered for Srisaïlam Stage-II with M/s. B.H.E.L.

No progress was possible on the A.P. Power House at Balimela as the site was not handed over by Orissa Government.

In regard to the 220 KV network, out of a programme for 483 KMs, 339 KMs of 220 KV Lines were completed in 1981-82. One line could not be completed due to non-availability of critical steel sections. This line was completed and charged in October, 1982.

The Lower Sileru-Barsur 220 KV Inter State Line with Madhya Pradesh was completed in December, 1981 seven months ahead of schedule.

1,449 Villages and 555 hamlets were electrified and 50,182 Agricultural Pumpsets were energised in 1981-82 exceeding the target by 1,182 Nos.

(B) PROVISION AND ACTUAL EXPENDITURE:

	Revised Provision	Actual Expenditure
1. Generation.	43.50	44.72
2. Transmission.	35.70	42.83
3. Distribution.	16.00	16.47
4. Rural Electrification	25.63	16.37
5. Investigation.	0.20	0.19
TOTAL:	121.03	120.58

1982-83:

(A) PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS:

S.No.	Description	Physical Targets.	Achievements
1.	Installed Capacity addition (MW)	615 (*)	450
2.	220 K.V.Lines (K.Ms)	714	347
3.	Villages Electrified(Nos.)	1,600	1,471
4.	Agricultural Pumpsets Energised(Nos.)	56,000	53,392
5.	Energy Generation(MKWH)	10,000	10,246
6.	Energy Sales (MKWH)	7,578	6,842 +225 inter State.

(*) Including Srisaillam of 330 MW

The third unit of Nagarjunasagar Pumped storage scheme was commissioned in June 1982 and the fourth Unit in March 1983. The first unit at Srisaïlam was commissioned in August 1982 and the Second Unit in December, 1982. Nagarjunasagar Right Canal Power House first unit was commissioned in February, 1983.

The slippages are

- (1) Srisaïlam 3rd Unit of 110 MW
- (2) Nagarjunasagar Right Canal Power Housed 2nd Unit of 30 M.W.
(due to despatches to wrong destinations)
- (3) Donkarayi Canal 25 MW Power House
(due to delay in delivery of equipment)

A major portion of the equipment was received for Nagarjunasagar Pumped Storage Scheme Stage-II in 1982-83 and this Project is expected to be commissioned in 1983-84 and 1984-85. This 300 M.W. will be over and above the target for the Sixth Plan as fixed by the Planning Commission.

In regard to the 220 KV network, out of a programme of 714 kms. 347 kms could be completed. The Lower Sileru-Bommar Line is delayed due to contractual disputes and Vijayawada-Nagarjunasagar line due to delay in receipt of certain steel sections and the Lower Sileru-Upper Sileru line for want of approval for forest clearance.

1471 Villages and 512 hamlets were electrified and 53,302 pumpsets were energised during the year.

(B) PLAN PROVISION:

	(Rs. in Crores)	
	<u>Provision</u>	<u>Actual Expenditure.</u>
1. Generation.	59.80	30.85
2. Transmission.	45.00	34.77
3. Distribution.	17.15	17.31
4. Rural Electrification.	25.00	27.18
5. Investigation.	0.24	0.21
TOTAL:	147.19	110.32

REASONS FOR SHORTFALL IN THE PLAN OUTLAY FOR 1982-83:

There were shortfalls in Board's resources due to the following reasons.

	<u>Shortfalls</u> (Rs. Crores)
(1) Repayments of loans: provision of Rs.27.70 crores increased to Rs.33.27 crores (increase is mainly under S.P.A.)	5.57
(2) Shortfalls due to flat rate agricultural tariff introduced from 1-11-1982.	6.00
(3) Shortfall in collections from Zinc Smelter, J.P.Carbides and non-collection of arrears from Chittoor district agriculturists, arrears of Panchayat Street Lights Municipal Water Works etc.	10.00
(4) Increase in working expenses due to release of DA instalments.	4.00
(5) Arrears of C.C.charges payable by neighbouring States.	4.00
(6) Other Miscellaneous items.	7.32
	----- 36.89 -----

In view of the non-availability of cash to the above extent, the expenditure on Plan schemes had to be limited to be within the available funds with the Board,

1983-84:

(A) PHYSICAL TARGETS:

It is proposed to add 375 MW generating capacity to the system in 1983-84 increasing the capacity to 3,111 M.W.

Additions to the Generating Capacity:

1) Nagarjunasagar Pumped Storage Scheme Stage-II 1st Unit.	100 M.W.
2) N'sagar Right Canal Power House Unit-2.	30 M.W. (Already commissioned, in Sept. '83)
3) Donkaryai Canal Power House.	25 M.W. Commissioned in October, '83.
4) Srisaillam Hydro Electric Scheme Scheme stage-I 3rd & 4th Unit.	220 M.W. Unit-3 is ready for commissioning.
	----- 375 M.W. -----

The major provision under Generation for 1983-84 is for Nagarjunasagar Pumped Storage Scheme Stage-II and for Vijayawada Thermal Power Station Stage-II. The first unit of Nagarjunasagar Pumped storage stage-II will be commissioned in 1983-84 followed by the 2nd and 3rd units in 1984-85.

The Second Unit of Nagarjunasagar Right Canal is commissioned in September, '83. The Donkarayi Canal Power House is commissioned in October 1983.

Vijayawada Thermal Power Station Stage-II was sanctioned on 21-10-1982 to meet the anticipated demand in the State beyond 1986. A provision of Rs.15.00 crores is made in 1983-84 for starting Civil works and payment of advances for generating equipment.

In regard to the 220 KV network, the following Lines are programmed for completion during 1983-84.

	<u>KMs</u>
1. Lower Sileru-Bommur Line.	120
2. Vijayawada-Nagarjunasagar.	120
3. Vijayawada Thermal Power Station-Bommur-Second circuit stringing.	144
4. Lower Sileru-Donkarayi.	20
5. Nagarjunasagar-Srisaillam 3rd Circuit stringing.	100
6. Local Lines at Nagarjunasagar D.C.	24
7. Chandrayanagutto-Ghatakesar-Shapoornagar D.C.	80
	----- 608 -----

-165-

The Lower Silera-Bommur Line is likely to be delayed due to contractual disputes. PTCO clearance is to be received for changing the first circuit of K.T.S.-Manuguru 220 KV. Hence the second Circuit stringing will be taken up the anticipated achievement is 488 KMS. in 1984-85.

It is proposed to augment Transformer capacity at the existing Sub-Station at Shapumagar, Bommur, Gooty, Gunadala and Chandrayanagutta and erect new Substations at Gajuwaka and Manuguru.

It is also proposed to complete about 1100 KMS of 132 KV Lines with a number of 132 KV sub-stations to bulk load points and load Centres.

An outlay of Rs.30.00 crores is provided for Transmission Schemes in 1983-84.

Under the Rural Electrification and Distribution Programme, electrification of 1,000 Villages and energisation of 45,000 Agricultural Pumpssets is envisaged. These targets are on the assumption that additional funds of 27.0 crores would be available for Rural Electrification outside the Plan from Institutional Finances and S.P.A.

(B)

	As approved by Planning Commission.	Plan Provision As finally approved by State.	
1) Generation.	30.00	52.60	
2) Transmission.	40.00	42.90	30.00
3) Distribution.			12.90
4) Rural Electrification	24.90	12.31	
5) Investigation and Micro hydels.	0.10	0.19	
	----- 95.00 -----	----- 108.00 -----	

PROGRAMME FOR 1984-85:

It is proposed to add 200 MW generating capacity to the system in 1984-85 increasing the capacity to 3311 MW Additions to the generating capacity.

Nagarjunasagar Pumped Storage } 200 MW
Scheme Stage-II 2nd and 3rd units. }

The outlay provided for Board works in the Draft Annual Plan 1984-85 is Rs.16,190.90 lakhs, the details for which will be furnished separately.

SRISAILAM HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECT

The Srisaillam Hydro Electric Project is a part of the integrated development of the water resources of Krishna river. It is situated in the narrow gorge of the river Krishna at about half a mile downstream of the Pathala-ganga bathing ghat near the famous shrine of Srisaillam, in Kurnool District. The project was inaugurated in the year 1963, by late Sri Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and is being constructed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

The original estimate for the project was sanctioned for Rs 38.4754 crores in the year 1960. Due to increase in the cost of materials, labour, changes in the design, cost, land acquisition etc. the estimates had to be revised from time to time. The present revised estimate is for Rs 294.7227 crores (Net) / Rs 335.35 Crores (Gross). The approval of the Government for the above estimate is still awaited.

Dam.

- i) A high masonry concrete dam of 1680 ft. length with a maximum height of 472 ft. above the deepest foundation level. It consists of a spillway section in the gorge and with non-spillway blocks on either flanks. The spill way consists of 12 vents of 60 ft. clear width and will be provided with radial crest gates of 60' x 55' size.
- ii) An intake structure on the right flank with three vents of size 14 ft. x 48 ft. and a 250 ft. deep center shaft for gates.
- iii) A power tunnel of 50 ft. dia and 2401 ft. length.
- iv) An under ground surge shaft 100 ft. dia and 250 ft. dia with dome at top.
- v) Seven numbers of 24 ft. dia penstock tunnels with 20 ft. dia penstock liners.
- vi) A Power House Building of size 611 ft. x 84 ft. to accommodate seven units of 110 M.W. each.
- vii) Seven numbers Draft tube tunnels.
- viii) Tail race Tunnel.
The discharge from the turbines is led through seven draft tube tunnels, into a common tail race tunnel excavated parallel to the power house building. Due to the large variation in water levels and turbulence expected, this tunnel proposed based on the hydraulic model studies. The tail race tunnel will have to exist into a tail race channel which finally joins the river Krishna.
- ix) A transformer yard to step up power from 11/13.8 KV to 220 KV for inter connection with the grid.

A proposal is under consideration to construct a Power House on the left flank of the river with an installed capacity of 1000 MW. These power generating units will be of the reversible type, so that power could be generated during the peak load hours with the water from the Srisaillam reservoir. The same water, from lower down Nagarjunasagar, reservoir, will be pumped back into Srisaillam reservoir during the non-peak load period, when surplus thermal power is available. As it would not be possible to take up the construction of Intake works for this Power House, after Srisaillam reservoir fills up, an advance action is taken to construct the Intake structure and the stub tunnel on left side so that the work on the Power Station could be executed at a later date without difficulty. This work is in progress.

Reservoir submersion and Land Acquisition.

The reservoir formed by the construction of the dam will spread upto Kurnool on the Tungabhadra and Rangapur on the Krishna river. The area that will be submerged is 89,000 acres in Kurnool and Mahabubnagar District. All the villages coming under submersion have been evacuated except in the Mutchimarri village in Kurnool District. After the High Court's vacating of stay orders, evacuation in Mutchumarri village is taken up and is in good progress.

Saudi Fund for Development.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia have agreed to provide a loan assistance of Rs 802 Millions from the Saudi Fund for Development for completion of the Project and the agreement for the above loan was signed in June, 1977 by the Government of India and the Government of Saudi Arabia, vide agreement No.1/38, dated 2.6.1977.

PROJECT AT A GLANCE:

Hydrology.

- i) Catchment area. .. 2,06,000 Sq.K.M.
- ii) Max. flood discharge .. 30,000 cumecs.
(observed)

Reservoir.

- i) Full reservoir level. . El.+269.25 M.
- ii) Max. Water level. .. El.+271.88 M.
- iii) Gross storage capacity. 8722 MCM.
- iv) Live storage capacity. 5975 MCM.
- v) Water Spread area. .. 616.42 Sq.KM.

Dam:

- i) Top of Dam. .. El.+ 275.54 M.
- ii) Height above deepest foundation. .. 145.10 M.
- iii) Length at top. .. 512 M.
- iv) Crest level. .. 253.00 M.

Spill Way.

Max. Design Discharge. .. 38,369.5 Cumecs.
 Spillway gates 12 No. of size. .. 18.3 M x 10.8 M.
 River sluices 2 No. of size. 3.66 M x 9.14 M.

Power Tunnel:

Diameter. .. 15 M.
 Length. .. 740 M.
 Invent level at entrance. El.+219 M.
 Penstocks. .. 7 Nos. of 6.10 M dia.

Power House:

1st stage. .. 4 units of 110 M.W. each
 2nd stage. .. 3 Units of 110 M.W., each

Turbines. 1,70,000 BHP each against a max. head of 105 M.

River Diversion:

i) Diversion tunnel.

Dia. -- 9.14 M.
 Length. -- 686 M.
 Invent level at entrance -- El. + 161.54 M.
 Invent level at exist -- El + 158.50 M
 Discharge at 235 M level -- 566 cumecs.

ii) Diversion channel:

Bed width. -- 15 M.
 Length. -- 594 M.
 Bed level. -- El. + 167.64 M.
 Discharge with upstream water level at El.+173.5 M -- 283 cumecs.

Submersion.

No. of villages affected -- 100
 No. of villages submerged -- 86
 Lands submerged. .. -- 43,648 Hectares
 (34,693 Hectares Pattaland)
 No. of Houses coming under submersion -- 21,037.
 No. of families displaced. -- 26,784 Nos.

Present stage of works:

Dam: Construction of the 470' high and 1680' long Masonry/Concrete dam is almost completed except raising of spillway piers and road bridge and erection of crest gates.

Intake structure: (Right flank .

Work is completed.

Power Tunnel.

Work is completed.

Surge shaft.

Work is completed.

Penstock tunnels.

Work is completed.

Power House:

About 89.6% of work is completed, and the balance work is in progress.

Draft tube tunnels:

Work is completed. Consolidated grouting over the roof of the Draft tube tunnels is in progress.

Tailrace Tunnel.

The work is completed in all respects i.e., excavation and lining concrete except for lining of two construction cum surge shafts consolidation grouting of the roof of the tail race tunnel is in progress. The gate structure at the exit of the tailrace tunnel above cut and cover slab and further raising of piers is in progress.

The grisailam Hydro Electric Project envisages development of power at grisailam with an ultimate installed capacity of 7 units of 110 MW each. In the first stage of Project, 4 units of 110 MW each will be installed in addition to the civil works for all the 7 units in the Power House. In the second stage, 3 units of 110 M.W. each are to be installed. Units 1 and 2 are commissioned during 8/82 and 10/82 respectively.

The revised estimate of the Project is Rs 294.73 Crores for 1st stage and Rs 49.83 Crores for Second stage. The total expenditure incurred from inception to the end of 1979-80 is Rs 187.38 Crores. During the Sixth Five Year plan (1980-85) outlay for this on going scheme is Rs 9332 lakhs. (i.e. Rs 5394 lakhs for 1st stage and Rs 3938 lakhs for 2nd stage). The actual expenditures incurred during the years 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 are Rs 2194 lakhs, Rs 2917 lakhs, and Rs 2634 lakhs respectively. The approved outlay for the year 1983-84 is Rs 3800 lakhs. Out of this the expenditure to the end of 9/83 during 1983-84 is Rs 1016 lakhs and the anticipated expenditure from 10/83 to 3/84 is Rs 2784 lakhs. The proposed outlay for 1984-85 is Rs 3800 lakhs. (i.e. Rs 2350 lakhs for 1st stage and Rs 1450 lakhs for 2nd stage.).

Physical Programme and Achievements:

Two generating units of 110 M.W. each were commissioned during 1982-83. The targetted programme for the year 1983-84 is the commissioning of the remaining two generating units of 110 M.W. each. Both of these units are anticipated to be commissioned during 1983-84. As per the present programme the fifth, sixth and seventh units are expected to be commissioned by 6/85, 12/85, and 6/86 respectively.

On Dam, a quantity of 12970 cum. of concreting is programmed to be done during 1983-84 out of which quantity of 5390 cum. has been done till 8/83. The programmed quantity of concreting on Dam for the year 1984-85 is 14613 Cum.

The erection of Radial Crest Gates is programmed to be taken up in 1982-84 and will be completed by 1984-85.

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-171-

INDUSTRIES

(Commissioner of Industries)

LARGE SCALE & MEDIUM INDUSTRIES (STATE INCENTIVES)

With a view to bring about Industrial growth in all parts of the State with particular attention to the backward areas and to stimulate new entrepreneurial development, State Government have approved the State Incentives Scheme.

a) Investment Subsidy: Under this scheme entrepreneurs setting up new industrial units and or effecting substantial expansion of existing units will be eligible for 10% investment in all the areas declared as backward under the 6 point formula and 20% of the fixed capital cost subject to a ceiling of Rs 15.00 lakhs in all the scheduled areas.

b) Interest-free Sales Tax Loan: State Government gives an interest free sales tax to all new industries and or those going in for substantial expansion in all the areas of the State excepting the municipal limits of Hyderabad-Secunderabad, Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam. Entrepreneurs setting up industries would be eligible for interest-free sales-tax loan equal to tax paid by them under A.F.G.S.T. Act on construction of materials, Plant & equipment during pre-production and purchase tax/Sales-tax paid by them under CST Act during the period of first 5 years from the date of going into regular production on raw-materials, components and finished goods. The total claims of all years put together are however limited to 10% of the fixed capital cost.

The total outstanding on account of subsidy and IFST loan is of the order of Rs 33.00 crores. An amount of Rs 200.00 lakhs was allocated under State Incentives during the year 1983-84, out of this Rs 105.00 lakhs is ear-marked under IFST loan. As against this allocation, payment of subsidy has to be made in respect of sanctioned cases to the extent of Rs 104 lakhs. It is expected that during the course of the year, there will be claims to the tune of another Rs 100 lakhs under State Subsidy. Since the present budget allocation of Rs 105 lakhs will be inadequate to meet the requirements of pending claims, more than Rs 100 lakhs is likely to spill over during the next year 1984-85 in addition to next year's expected commitment of Rs 100 lakhs. Thus the total requirement during 1984-85 under State subsidy will be of the order of Rs 95 lakhs during the year 1983-84 an amount of Rs 100 lakhs has already been sanctioned and pending disbursement. The requirement of IFSTL works out to Rs 238.00 lakhs. An effort is being made to limit the claim to a much lower figure and the commitment for the year 1984-85 under IFSTL is expected to be of the order of Rs 400 lakhs. In view of the above position a total

* Rs 200.00 lakhs under IFSTL, as against the allocation of

amount of Rs 600 lakhs is required. However only Rs 352.00 lakhs have been provided in the draft Annual Plan 1984-85.

APIIC and land acquisition

This comprises 3 items (i) equity participation in APIIC (ii) land acquisition costs for Ordinance Factory and (iii) other land acquisition cases. Though the programme of APIIC is large, only a provision of Rs 300.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1984-85. For compensation on land acquisition for Ordinance factory, possession to an extent of nearly 3000 acres have been given to the Ordinance Factory Project authorities. The land acquisition cost for this has been reported as Rs 526.00 lakhs (tentatively) by the District Collector, Medak District. So far only Rs 50 lakhs were released and the Collector has asked for an immediate allocation of Rs 100.00 lakhs. It was not possible to release this due to paucity of funds.

Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation

*** The APIDC has large number of joint ventures, in addition to assisted one. They are meeting the requirements of APEDC also, which is at present its subsidiary. The APEDC is being delinked from APIDC. A provision of Rs 600 lakhs is made for APIDC in the draft Annual Plan 1984-85.

Bureau of Public Enterprises

This head of account comprises of provisions for Hyderabad Allwyn, AP Scooters and R.F.C. The State Govt., are committed to provide promoter's equity to Hyderabad Allwyn to the extent of nearly Rs 11.00 Crores for its Watch Assembly Unit, L.C.V. Project besides modernisation programme.

The Govt. are committed to provide Rs 225.00 lakhs to A.P.Scooters Ltd., Amounts are to be provided to R.F.C. also for its Bomb Shell and Crankshaft Projects. The allocation proposed for 1984-85 is Rs 450.00 lakhs. It is proposed to meet a part of the commitments to the above three companies from out of the deposits of about Rs 15 crores received from the public by the A.P.Scooters Ltd., towards its Vespa FL 170 vehicles. This has to be adjusted later from Government funds in the next 3 years.

N.F.C.D. and G.F.C.L.

The provisions made for these two companies for 1984-85 are Rs 20.00 lakhs and Rs 204.00 lakhs respectively.

*** The provision of Rs 7.00 lakhs made in 1983-84 is being repeated for 1984-85, for the consistency services training programmes etc., of the IPE State Contribution to other Govt. companies.

contd.,

ANRICH

A token provision of Rs 1.00 lakh is made for 1984-85 for ANRICH. In view of its proposed merger with AFIDC and in order to provide more funds for other schemes.

Visakhapatnam Steel Plant

While the cost of acquisition of lands for Visakhapatnam Steel Plant is borne by the Steel Plant Authorities, the cost of acquisition for rehabilitation is borne by the State Government. Further, State Government also share the other costs of rehabilitation like drinking water, roads, street lighting, schools, health facilities, house plots etc., on an equal basis with the Steel Plant Authorities. It is proposed to set up 7 rehabilitation centres and the additional requirements on account of this in the current year alone comes to Rs 213.00 lakhs. It is not possible to provide this amount in the current year, the same has to be provided in the next year. In addition to this, it has been decided to construct permanent houses for the displaced families under HUDCO programme. The total requirement towards subsidy for construction of 8924 pucca houses for displaced persons comes to Rs 195 lakhs. These two items, if not provided in the current year, have to be provided during 1984-85. The other requirements for 1984-85 comes to Rs 56 lakhs. Thus the total on account of the above 3 items comes to Rs 464 lakhs. However a sum of Rs 100.00 lakhs only is provided in the Draft Annual Plan 1984-85.

Nizam Sugar Factory:

An amount of Rs 100 lakhs is required for NSF as part of State Govt. assistance to implement their Corporate Plan. The NSF have also to find resources for the nationalisation of Bobbili and Seethanagaram Sugar Units. The cost on account of these ^{two} units alone is expected to be Rs 120 lakhs at the minimum and Rs 180 lakhs at the maximum. However a sum of Rs 50.00 lakhs only is proposed for 1984-85.

A.P. State Financial Corporation.

The A.P. S.F.C. stands first in the S.F.Cs in the country with largest business. During the current year (1983-84) a provision of Rs 200.00 lakhs has been made and the same allocation is made for 1984-85.

COOPERATIVE SUGAR FACTORIES

The scheme-wise details of amounts required for 1983-84 and 1984-85 are as follows:

<u>1983-84:</u>	<u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u>
(a) Loans towards cane price	800.00
(b) Additional share capital towards cost over-run for new Coop.Sugar Factories under construction.	429.00
(c) Balance cane price assistance	454.00
(d) Cost over-run to the new Coop.Sugar Factories.	129.00
(e) Further amounts to be released to the new Coop.Sugar Factories to enable them to complete the construction before December '83.	642.00
(f) Loans to Coop.Sugar Factories for Sugarcane development.	50.00
(g) Payment of loan instalments. The Central Financing institutions are very much concerned over the delay in payment of the loan instalment due to them.	522.00
(h) S t a f f	10.00

	3036.00

1984-85

1. Payment to contractors of Coop.Sugar Factories	277.00
2. Payments to A.P.Industrial Infrastructure corporation.	573.00
3. Assistance for sugarcane price	0.001
4. Rehabilitation of Bhimadolle & Palakol Coop.Sugar Factories.	120.00
5. Interest Free Purchase tax loans	195.00
6. Cash loss contribution to Thandava and Hanuman Coop.Sugar Factories.	203.00
7. Cane Development	100.00
8. Establishment of Distilleries and paper plants in Cooperative Sugar Factories.	80.00
9. Staff	30.00

	1578.00

As against the above requirements of Rs 30.36 crores for 1983-84 and Rs 15.78 crores for 1984-85, only a sum of Rs.10.68 crores could be provided in the revised Annual Plan 1983-84 and Rs 6.83 crores in the draft Annual Plan 1984-85.

-175-

REGIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE CENTRE
(Commissioner, Civil Supplies)

The Regional Extension Service Centre for Modern Rice Milling Civil Supplies Department is on State Plan functioning under the control of the Commissioner of Civil Supplies since 1.4.1982 for training the rice millers in modern methods of rice milling and to provide necessary technical assistance to rice mill owners in the State. So far (9) Seminars-cum-Workshops have been arranged at different places in the State and recently a seminar-cum-Workshop has been arranged in Hyderabad city at Indian Institution of Engineers, Khairatabad, Hyderabad in order to propagate the idea of modernisation and also to convince the millers about various benefits of processing of rice with modern equipment. Arrangements are also being made for holding seminars and Exhibition of modern rice mill machinery in the districts.

A District Level Seminar-Cum-Workshop at Srikakulam District has been proposed. So far 4338 rice mills are modern or modernised as on 30.9.1982.

The following equipments have been proposed in the office for setting up the laboratory to impart practical training to rice mill operators.

1. Satake Rice Whitening Machine.
2. Satake Rice Machine.
3. Kyowa Auto Separator.
4. Kyowa Automatic Rice Huller.
5. Jet Rice peeler.
6. Paddy cleaner.

Modern Rice Mills have been inspected in the Districts of Karimnagar, Nalgonda, Srikakulam and Mahabubnagar. Discussions are held with rice millers and office bearers of their Association regarding modernisation of the milling machinery as per modernisation Act. Training programmes for rice mill operators are being arranged in the modern methods of working of the rice mills and the proper maintenance. Advised active entrepreneurs for setting up large size raw and parboiling rice mills. Necessary data has been provided to SIET institute, Hyderabad for preparation of their project report for establishment of a factory to manufacture rubber rollers for use in modern rice mills. Arrangements have also been made to arrange for supply of rubber rollers through the A.P. State Civil Supplies Corporation.

New Schemes: The Government of India proposed a scheme known as Huller Subsidy Scheme to be implemented in six States including Andhra Pradesh. The Scheme has the following three main components.

1. Setting up of 15 Demonstration Units in each of six States.
2. Organising 10 Seminars-cum-Workshops in Huller Modernisation.

contd....

3. Subsidising cost of the Machinery to be provided to Huller Units. While the expenditure in demonstrations and seminars-cum-workshops will be borne by the Centre Under the scheme, the machinery to be subsidised to an extent of 50% of the estimated cost. The subsidy is to be shared by the Centre and State Government equally, The State's share will be given as loan by Government of India carrying interest at 5½% per annum and will be repayable in 5 annual instalments commencing from the anniversary of the final payment of loan to the State. The remaining 50% of the cost of the Machinery will be borne by the owner of the mill.

The scheme may be limited to 450 mills as envisaged by Government of India. The financial allocation proposed for 450 Huller units is as follows:

Subsidy to 450 Huller Units for modernisation @ Rs.5,000/- per unit 0 Rs.22.50 lakhs. 0

The estimated cost of the unit is Rs.10,000/-.

The State Government have accepted the Huller Subsidy Scheme and issued orders to modernise 225 Huller Units and setting up of 15 demonstration units and conducting of 10 seminars during the year 1983-84. The total cost of works out to Rs.13.75 lakhs, out of which is Rs 5.625 lakhs is the State's share and Rs 8.125 is Central share.

ESTABLISHMENT OF REGIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE CENTRE
CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT UNDER THE STATE PLAN:

The Regional Extension Service Centre, Civil Supplies Department, Hyderabad under the Control of the Commissioner of Civil Supplies has been established to increase the process of modernisation of rice mills to improve the quality of rice, has broken, pure bran for extraction of Oil, latter for conversion into edible oil. The Centre is to give advice to the rice millers for installation of modern machines and train the mill operators in proper working and maintenance of equipment. The centre should act as liaison between millers and manufactures. Seminars are to be arranged. The experts in the field manufacturers and millers will come together to discuss the advantages in modernisation of Rice Mills and its utilisation of By-products. A laboratory has to be established for training the mill operators to acquaint with the knowledge and testing of equipment etc.

The Head of the Centre is Joint Director assisted by one Deputy Director and (2) Two Asst. Directors, one Technical Officer and other technical staff and ministerial staff including one Attender and two Watchmen.

SCHEME FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF QUALITY CONTROL CELL IN THE CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT:

A scheme for establishment of Quality Control Cell (in the Civil Supplies Department) in the office of the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Hyderabad was sanctioned originally in July 1982 for a period of three years as a Centrally assisted plan scheme. As per the terms and conditions, the Central Government (Department of Food) would bear 75% of the expenditure during the first and second years and 50% during the third year of the scheme. Thereafter the scheme has to be run completely by the State Government only.

During the first year i.e., 1982-83 only one Deputy Director and one Assistant Director joined on 31.7.1982 and 1.10.1982 respectively. The Deputy Director went on long leave on medical grounds until 31.8.1983 and the Assistant Director was transferred. Thus only an expenditure of Rs.21,900/- was incurred till 31.3.1983.

Full compliment of staff (Technical Officers) joined only on 1.9.1983 i.e.,

Deputy Director	....	1.
Assistant Directors	....	2.
Technical Assistants	....	2.

The scheme is being continued during the second year (1983-84) and the Quality Control Cell including the laboratory for analysis of samples will be established during 1983-84 year completely and all steps needed in this direction are being taken.

DETAILS FOR OUTLAY REQUIRED IN 1984-85.

S.No.	Item of expenditure	Amount required	State Share	Central Share.
1.	Salaries of Officers and Staff.	1,90,000	95,000	95,000
2.	T.A., TTA., & L.T.C.	20,000 4,000	20,000 4,000	...
3.	Other Office expenditure.	12,000	12,000	...
4.	Wages for casual labour etc.	8,000	8,000	...
5.	Recurring expenditure needed for running laboratories.	10,000	5,000	5,000
6.	<u>Non-recurring:</u>			
6.	Purchase of typewriter and duplicator and other Office equipment.	15,000	15,000	...
7.	Furniture etc. (Steel and Wooden)	70,000	70,000	...
8.	Diesel Jeep.	1,00,000	1,00,000	...
	Total:	4,29,000	3,29,000	1,00,000

VILLAGE AND SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

1. Dist. Industries Centres:(Centrally Sponsored Schemes)

In order to provide under single roof all services and support at pre-investment and post-investment stages to small scale and cottage industries, the Government have set up "District Industries Centres" in all the 22 districts of the State. Further, growth centre officers at the rate of one for each district headed by a Technical Officer/Assistant Director have been set up during the year 1981-82 to accelerate the Industrial Growth in potential areas. The preliminary results of working of DICs are quite encouraging and as such it is quite essential to continue this programme in the coming years also.

The DIC Programme is a centrally sponsored scheme. As per the revised pattern of assistance communicated by the Govt. of India during 1979-80, the expenditure has to be borne by State and Central Government 50:50. Now the Govt. of India have come forward to share the expenditure to the extent of Rs.3.00 lakhs per annum for each DIC. During 1984-85 as seen from probable estimates, the recurring expenditure per DIC per annum would be around Rs.6.77 lakhs out of which only Rs.3.00 lakhs would be a grant from Govt. of India. The balance of Rs.3.77 lakhs per DIC would have to be borne by State Govt. This increase in recurring expenditure would mainly be due to increase in salaries by way of enhanced D.A., Increment accruals, sanction of Selection Grade scale to some of the staff. It has been estimated that an amount of Rs.83.00 lakhs would be required being the State Govt. share for this scheme in addition to Rs.5.00 lakhs being matching grant under non-recurring expenditure already released by Govt. of India during the year 1982-83 towards construction of DIC buildings. Hence an amount of Rs.88.00 lakhs is proposed during 1984-85 towards State Government share.

2. Loans to artisans under DIC (Centrally Sponsored Schemes)

Govt. of India provides margin money loans to artisans under DIC Programme at the rate of Rs.2.00 lakhs for each DIC as central share and as such for 22 districts, a sum of Rs.44.00 lakhs would be given by Govt. of India during 1984-85. For this scheme State Govt., has to provide a matching contribution of Rs.44.00 lakhs in annual Plan 1984-85. The main objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance by the way of margin money loan or seed money to artisans and tiny sector units to expand their activities in rural and semi-urban areas. However keeping in view, the financial position it is proposed to limit the State Share under this scheme to Rs.11.00 lakhs.

3. Margin Money for revival of sick units:

Nursing sick units in small scale sector back to health has assumed priority in view of the obvious benefits that SSI units provide in the sphere of employment generation dispersal of industries etc., with a view to assist the State Govt., in reducing the incidence of sickness amongst the SSI units and to ensure greater utilisation of the installed capacity, the Govt. of India have evolved a

margin money scheme for revival of sick units to supplement the various efforts to State Govt., Reserve Bank of India, Commercial Banks and other institutions in this regard. Based on the guidelines issued by Govt. of India, State Govt., have decided to implement a scheme known as "Margin Money Scheme" for revival of sick units, till the end of VI Plan period. The objectives of this scheme is to provide margin money support to small and ancillary sick units for their rehabilitation. This scheme is expected to be dovetailed as a part of total package of assistance to sick small scale industries. For implementing this scheme, State Govt. has constituted an inter-institutional committee to identify the units and recommend their genuine requirements of margin money. Under this scheme, margin money in the share of loan will be given to sick SSI units upto 50% of additional margin money required for revival with a ceiling of Rs.20,000/- per unit. This money would be made available both for purpose of term loans and for working capital. To implement this scheme a token amount of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed to be provided during the year 1984-85 as State share.

4. Documentation and Library Centre in the Office of the Commissioner of Industries: Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

Documentation Cell is established in the Office of the Commissioner of Industries for providing entrepreneurs necessary literature and other materials pertaining to various segments of the Industrial activity within the State and Outside the State.

The expenditure on Documentation activity in the Directorate mainly consists procurement of books, periodicals and maps and equipment to the Documentation and Library Centre which is a continuous process in achieving the goal of providing a sound information system. It is therefore felt necessary to provide Rs.1.00 lakh during the year 1984-85 for this scheme, i.e., Documentation and Library Centre.

5. Publicity Materials & Exhibition:

Industries Department of Andhra Pradesh participates in various Industrial Exhibitions within the State and outside the State by exhibiting various items manufactured by SSI units in the State, to provide wide publicity to the items manufactured in the State which goes a long way in boosting the marketing opportunities to the SSI units. The Department also brings out some brochures, handouts, etc. pertaining to the Industrial activities in the State. An amount of Rs.4.00 lakhs has been proposed to provide for "Publicity materials and Exhibitions" under State Plan during the year 1984-85.

6. Industrial Intensive Campaigns:

In the direction of Rural Industrialisation, Dist. Industries Centres in the State have been organising Industrial Campaigns in all the important growth centres of the Districts for identifying and motivating entrepreneurs for taking up new ventures, in the SSI and tiny sectors. Officers from various promotional organisations

and financing agencies are being invited to participate in these campaigns. The campaigns have been yielding encouraging results in promotion of rural industries and as such it is proposed to continue and operate this scheme more vigorously in the coming years. Further, the State Govt. through D.I.Cs. have taken up a new scheme called "Gramodaya Scheme" for promoting Self employment scheme for rural educated unemployed on a large scale. Under this scheme it is proposed to promote atleast one venture for every revenue village of the State. In order to achieve this objective, intensive campaigning in the rural areas has to be stepped up and vigorous entrepreneur mobilisation efforts have to be initiated. An amount of Rs.4.60 lakhs has been proposed to provide during the year 1984-85.

7. a) District Information Centres:

Collection, storage and dissemination of information has assumed greater importance for speedy development of industries. In order to provide entrepreneurs with latest information required for formulating their schemes, each DIC has been equipped with a Documentation wing manned by a trained person in the cadre of Technical Assistant. To strengthen these documentation wings in all the 22 DICs a sum of Rs.2.20 lakhs is proposed for the year 1984-85.

b) Purchase of Micro Processors (Computers) for DICs:

They labour population of Andhra Pradesh is about 122 lakhs of which 40 lakhs are employed in Handloom Industries and another 8 lakhs would be employed in organised industries - Large, Medium and Small-scale Industries, by the end of the Seventh Plan. The artisan sector covers another 8 lakhs. The rest are agriculture workers. The Gramodaya Programme and the Industrialisation which is aimed at providing one economic venture in each revenue village in a year and this work has been inaugurated during 1983-84 with a modest target of 22,000 economic ventures. On an average each economic venture would provide full time occupation for 66,000 and this would be the pattern for the coming five years. The total business turnover by way of production and services is estimated around Rs.220.00 crores and simultaneously growing at a same rate will aggregate to 3.30 lakhs of new ventures with an aggregate business turn-over of Rs.1100.00 crores of new business by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

To keep track of such a stupendous activity and to have an analysed data for modelling the scheme it requires huge secretarial service which is prohibitively costing if man-power is employed. Analysis being varied and to equip to answer a query from a responsible quarter, Govt. or financial institutions, it is essential to computerise the information. The bulk of the information does not warrant commissioning of big computers for this job.

As a middle-way it is suggested that a Micro Processor now on sale are capable of doing the job and to start with, it is proposed to have Micro Processors established in the Regional Centres and in course of time when the volume of information grows we can have Micro Computers for each district. Taking into consideration existing infrastructure and manpower, the Industries Department is in a position to implement the scheme of "Micro Processors" for monitoring the information on industrial and occupational ventures in the State.

It is therefore proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 4.60 lakhs for purchase of 5 'Micro Processors(Computers)' for the following regions with locations shown against each:

<u>Location</u>	<u>Regions tagged</u>
1. Testing Laboratory Visakhapatnam.	1. Visakhapatnam 2. Vizianagaram 3. Sri-kakulam 4. East Godavari
2. Testing Laboratory Vijayawada.	5. West Godavari 6. Krishna 7. Guntur 8. Prakasam
3. Testing Laboratory Cuddapah.	9. Nellore 10. Chittoor 11. Cuddapah 12. Anantapur 13. Kurnool
4. Testing Laboratory Musheerabad Hyderabad.	14. Warangal 15. Khammam 16. Nizamabad 17. Karimnagar 18. Adilabad 19. Medak.
5. Office of the Commissioner of Industries, AP, Hyderabad. (Documentation Wing).	20. R.R. District. 21. Twin Cities. 22. Mahaboobnagar 23. Nalgonda and State abstract.

The Budget provision includes installations and servicing charges, floppies and computer stationery for an year. This is not visualised as a Staff Scheme. So only staff of Industries Department would be re-deployed by arranging re-orientation programme with any of the systems consultants.

8. Rural Technology Demonstration Centre At Sangareddy:

National Research and Development Corporation, a Government of India undertaking, is establishing this centre at Sangareddy in collaboration with State Government. NRDC provides the necessary equipment for the centre. This centre would help in transferring the fruits of technological developments to the rural areas to enrich the quality of life. Necessary building for locating this centre has been identified at Isnapur and the plant and machinery is expected to be installed during the month October, 1983. State Government is obliged to meet the recurring expenditure of the centre as such an amount of Rs 1.50 lakhs has been proposed during the year 1984-85 under this scheme.

9. Entrepreneur Development Programme:

The basic idea of this scheme is to develop entrepreneurship among the people with little bit of inclination towards participation in the industrial development. Entrepreneur Development Programme mainly consists of organising seminars and camps for training and motivating young people for taking up new ventures. APITCO is conducting these programmes in all the districts of the State. The cost of each programme would be Rs 0.50 lakhs of which State Government share is Rs 5,000/- IDBI bears Rs 25,000/- and rest would be borne by the lead bank of the concerned area. An amount of Rs 1.15 lakhs has been proposed during the year 1984-85.

10. Testing and Development Laboratory for Diesel Engines and Engineering Products at Vijayawada.

With a view to provide adequate testing facilities to SSI units manufacturing oil engines, pump sets, components, spare and other engineering products which are concentrated in and around Vijayawada a "Testing and Development Laboratory for Diesel Engines and Engineering Products" is being established in Vijayawada at a total cost of Rs 17.50 lakhs. This laboratory would help the SSI units in getting their products tested as per ISI specifications and also to secure ISI marks for their products without investing huge amounts on testing equipment. Towards this scheme an amount of Rs 5.00 lakhs has been proposed during the year 1984-85.

(b) Expansion Programme for Testing Laboratory:

The existing testing facilities are proposed to be modernised and also range of testing activity, it is proposed to be widened by adding certain new equipment. Hence, an amount of Rs 1.00 lakh is proposed to be provided for this expansion programme in the year 1984-85.

11. Product, Design, Development and Design Centre for Graphite Ceramic industry at Rajahmundry:

Andhra Pradesh is considered to be one of the leading States in Crucibles, Ceramic, Refractory, Pottery Glass and Village Pottery Industries in the SSI and the organised sectors with a capital investment of nearly 65 crores providing employment for nearly 50,000 persons. These industries have not developed much technologically to the extent of meeting the requirements of consuming units. Due to lack of organisational structure the latest technologies developed by various R & D national Laboratories in the field could not be utilised by these SSI units. It is therefore proposed to establish a product design development Centre for Graphite at Rajahmundry to fill this critical technology transfer gap and act as a catalyst to bridge the gulf. It is proposed to establish this Institution with the assistance of UNIDO, New Delhi which is one of the leading organisations extending technological assistance through its Country development programme. This Institution would impart necessary training to the Artisans and also serve as a Nucleus for further development and modernisation of the industry. The State Government meet the cost of recurring expenditure apart from providing land and buildings required for the project. The tentative expenditure on the State Government for the above project is Rs 1.17 crores and UNDP assistance would be to a tune of Rs 6.5 crores. On the communication received from Government of India, Ministry of Industrial Development, the State Government have sent proposals to Government of India. It is therefore proposed to keep a token amount of Rs 5.00 lakhs in the Budget Estimate 1984-85.

12. Research Development and Design Centre (For Poly-technological Transfer Centre):

This Centre is set up by CSIR in the Directorate of Industries and is being manned by CSIR personnel. This centre is primarily engaged in helping the process of transferring the technologies developed by various research organisations in the country to suit the requirements of industry. Entrepreneurs intending to take up ventures in new lines are being guided and assisted in preparing the project profiles, selection of manufacturing process, implementation schemes etc., State Government is providing assistance to this Centre in the form of grants to meet the recurring expenditure (Establishment) of this centre. An amount of Rs 1.50 lakhs has been proposed during the year 1984-85.

13. Rural Marketing cum servicing Centres:

The idea of organising Rural Marketing cum Servicing Centre is to help SSI, Tiny sector and artisan oriented units by providing necessary inputs and marketing their products. During the year 1983-84, it is planned to set up atleast 6 centres at the following places:

1. Venkatagiri, Nellore District. (2) Chandur -

Nalgonda District (3) Sangareddy - Medak District (4) Atmakur / Srisaillam - Kurnool District (5) Vizianagaram (6) Chittoor.

These centres would arrange for the supply of raw materials, tools etc., to these small units and also undertake marketing of their products by collecting nominal service charges. It is envisaged that the Rural Marketing cum Servicing Centres will provide employment to 1500 families. Keeping in view the importance of this programme it is proposed to provide a token amount of Rs 5.00 lakhs during 1984-85.

14. Strengthening of Department: Administration and Direction: (i) Posting of Gramodaya Officers in 181 Panchayat Samithis:

State Government has taken up a massive rural employment programme for the educated unemployed under the name "Gramodaya Programme". Under this programme it is proposed to assist atleast one educated unemployed in each Revenue Village of the state. There are 27,221 villages in Andhra Pradesh. Keeping this in view, the quantum of extension work involved in successful implementation of this programme would demand the strengthening of field staff in the DICs. It is proposed to create atleast 181 post of Officers in the cadre of Extension Officers (Industries) to be entrusted the job of assisting and guiding and also to serve as a care-taker of the numerous industrial ventures to be promoted under Gramodaya Programme. Further, it is proposed to entrust atleast 60 to 70 schemes (Gramodaya Ventures) to each of this new officers who would serve as "Gramodaya Officers." For creating these 181 new posts along with a attendant called "Sevak" it is proposed to provide an amount of Rs 15.25 lakhs in the State Plan 1984-85.

(ii) Posting of Special Officers for "DEEPA PROGRAMME":

State Government proposes to start yet another Rural Development Agency called "District Employment and Enterprise Development Agency (DEEPA)" - the objective of this new agency is mainly to coordinate and channelise all the employment promotions and enterprise development activities of various schemes currently under implementation through various agencies and funding Channel like DICs., DRDA., TRYSEM etc., It is expected that 'Deepa' would help in optimum utilisation of the efforts of various agencies by providing effective beneficiary identification methods and also by avoiding duplication of work. It is proposed to establish 'Deepa' in each district of the State under the Chairmanship of the District Collectors. Further, it is felt that a responsible officer in the cadre of Deputy Director (Inds.) is made incharge of 'Deepa' to look after the day-to-day functions the effectiveness would be more appreciable. However, it is proposed to make a beginning in the year 1984-85 to appoint atleast 3 special officers for three districts only. For creation of these Special Officer posts in the cadre of Deputy Director (Inds.) an amount of Rs 1.50 lakhs is required in the Plan 1984-85.

15. Research and Development Work on Mica-waste:

Since, Andhra Pradesh is one of the main producers of Mica and also a number of Mica-based industries are functioning in the State, it is felt necessary to sponsor a special research and development work for developing a relevant technology through which the mica scrap generated could be gainfully utilised. Government have issued orders for carrying out R&D work on utilisation of Mica-at a cost of Rs 4.00 lakhs to be shared by Government and APIDC at the ratio of 50:50 and to entrust the work to BHEL. The research work on this is taken up by BHEL. From the share of Government i.e., Rs 2.00 lakhs a sum of Rs 50,000/- was paid to BHEL. As such a sum of Rs 1.00 is provided during 1984-85 towards balance share of Government.

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVES:

The Government through Industries Department is organising a number of Industrial Cooperative Societies wherever it is necessary to help rural artisans and traditional craftsmen belonging to weaker sections of the society to raise their economic levels and also to upgrade their skills by employing modern tools and techniques. Some of important schemes being implemented for the development of Industrial Cooperatives are given here-under:

(i) Managerial assistance to Industrial Cooperatives:

This scheme is intended to provide managerial assistance to selected industrial cooperatives on a sliding scale basis. Under this scheme the Government provides personnel for managing the affairs of the Societies and their salaries to the extent of 100% during the first year, 75% during second year 50% in third year and 25% in the fourth year are subsidised by Government. This scheme has special significance since most of the members of these societies are illiterates and for maintaining records, accounts and also to safeguard public funds, a responsible trained person is essential in the nourishing stages of the society.

(ii) Share capital, working capital loan to Industrial Cooperatives:

Share capital loans are being provided to the members of the Industrial cooperative societies to enable them to contribute the same to share capital of the societies and increase the borrowing capital of the society.

(iii) Reimbursement of Sales-tax and Purchase-tax:

This scheme is intended to reimburse the Sales-tax and Purchase-tax paid by the Industrial Cooperative Societies. The objective of this scheme is to help the Cooperatives in bringing out their products at competitive rates and sustain in the market.

In order to take up the above programmes during 1984-85 it is proposed to provide Rs 5.90 lakhs in the State Plan for Industrial Cooperative Sector.

COIR INDUSTRY:

This is yet another important sector which can be developed in the rural areas. As Andhra Pradesh stands fourth among Coconut growing States and in order to utilise the vast potential available it is decided to develop Coir Industry on a substantial scale. Coconut cultivation in the State is largely concentrated in the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari and Srikakulam. The total area under Coconut cultivation is 1,01,150 acres with annual production of 362 million nuts. Since most of the husk available from these nuts as on today is going as a fuel, it is imperative to launch upon a programme to salvage this valuable raw-material for production of Coir fibre in the overall economic interest of the State.

In order to improve the skills of village coir artisans in coir spinning and rope manufacturing a number of training programmes have been conducted during the past 3 years. It is proposed to assist these trained artisans through supply of improved tools on a subsidised basis to help them in improving their productivity. To ensure continuous work to trained artisans, a number of Service Cooperative Societies are being organised in the Coastal Districts covering all the trained artisans. These societies would undertake the task of regular supply of raw-materials to artisan members of the society and also arrange for marketing their finished goods. These societies ensure reasonable earnings to the artisans. During the year 1983-84 also some more societies are proposed to be organised on the above lines. The Training Programmes for the artisans are proposed to be conducted under TRYSEM. Efforts are being made to get assistance from Special Employment and APSEFC, as funds available under State Plan for this sector are limited. A comprehensive integrated coir development plan has been prepared to develop coir industry in the State. As per this scheme, Coir Board give assistance to State Government upto 50% of the expenditure to assist Coir Cooperative Societies. Utilising the above assistance it is proposed to organise Cooperative Societies for Coir artisans with an investment of Rs 188.00 lakhs providing employment to 32,000 artisans and produce finished goods worth Rs 470.00 lakhs during Sixth Plan period. Apart from this, the State Government is taking up certain other schemes for the development of this industry. In order to take up various schemes under Coir Industry Development Programme an amount of Rs 15.00 lakhs is proposed during the year 1984-85.

HANDICRAFTS:

Handicrafts of Andhra Pradesh have earned popularity not only in India but also in many parts of the world. The most important handicrafts manufactured in Andhra Pradesh are Art metal ware; wood carvings; Toys and dolls; painting; leather puppets; Hand printed and other artistic textiles; precious, semi-precious and imitation jewellery; ivory carvings etc. In all, there are about 28 handicrafts and about 65,000 artisans are engaged in these traditional crafts producing goods worth about Rs 600.00 lakhs annually. A sustained effort has been made to give organised direction to the development of these crafts with the twin-objectives of ensuring increased production and employment generation specially to weaker sections. As part of these efforts, variety of services and benefits are being provided to the artisans.

engaged in the trade. Special attention is being paid to vital aspects of training, design and development in introduction of improved tools and techniques etc. which would help in improving the marketability of the Handicrafts both in India and foreign markets. Efforts are being made to revive many traditional crafts and to increase the production activities in the existing trades. Majority of the traditional crafts have been provided with organisational support either through cooperative or departmental organisations. So far about 6000 artisans are trained by the department and All India Handicrafts Board. It is proposed to train 100 artisans during 1983-84. With a view to give boost to the development of these crafts in the State and also improve the living and working conditions of the artisans engaged in handicraft the following schemes are being implemented during the year 1983-84 through Andhra Pradesh Handicrafts Development Corporation, an undertaking of Government of Andhra Pradesh specially established for the promotion of Handicrafts;

1. Publicity, Exhibitions under handicrafts.
2. Training of various handicrafts artisans.
3. Working capital and share capital loans to Cooperatives.
4. Subsidy for tools equipment and Managerial assistance.
5. Employment of Master Craftsmen for training.
6. Deputation for training and Study tours.
7. Common facility centres.
8. Extension and Design Centres for Handicrafts.
9. Rural Crafts Museum.
10. Development of tribal crafts.
11. Handicrafts Development Corporation.

During the year 1984-85 also it is proposed to continue the above schemes and as such an amount of Rs 33.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided under Handicrafts sector.

KHADI & VILLAGE INDUSTRIES:

The allocation made for Khadi and Village Industries in the Annual Plan 1984-85 is Rs 100.00 lakhs, against the allocation of Rs 60.00 lakhs in the year 1983-84.

LIDCAP:

The allocation for LIDCAP in the Annual Plan 1983-84 is Rs 50 lakhs and same amount is proposed for 1984-85.

APSSIDC.:

The allocation made in the Annual Plan 1983-84 for contribution to the Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation is Rs 77.00 lakhs and the same amount is proposed for 1984-85 also.

HANDLOOM INDUSTRY:

In accordance with the guidelines given and the pattern of assistance laid down by the Government of India, the schemes for development of handloom and powerloom industries under the village and Small Industries sector and Cooperative Spinning Mills under the Large & Medium Industries sector have been formulated. Such schemes formulated for the development of Handloom Industry aim at reducing under-employment in the Industry for ensuring better-wage to the handloom weaver. Though there are Six lakhs of handlooms in Andhra Pradesh State, the recorded loomage is 5.28 lakhs.

These developmental programmes envisage (i) increased coverage of weavers by cooperatives; (ii) effective and satisfactory functioning of the primary cooperatives to achieve the targets set for production and marketing and thus improve the earnings of weavers through minimisation of under-employment; (iii) modernisation of looms for achieving diversified production patterns (iv) imparting new skills through the training programme for the handloom weavers; (v) provision of the infrastructure facilities for pre-loom and post-loom processing for both cotton and blended fabrics; (vi) provision of increased credit facility for working capital and (vii) arrangement for adequate supply of raw material by strengthening the already existing cooperative spinning mills and establishing the new ones.

To achieve the aforesaid objectives and ensure continuous employment to the handloom weavers, the following schemes are taken up for implementation:

1) Medium and Large Industries:

a) State Participation in Coop. Spinning Mills:

This scheme is intended to provide share capital contribution to the Cooperative Spinning Mills to strengthening their equity base and thus enable them obtain additional credit facilities from the financing institutions.

The Cooperative Spinning Mills established in the State are meant to meet the yarn requirements of handloom cooperatives. Bulk of their production is packed in hank-form to suit the requirements of Handloom Industry. Since the majority of spinning mills are in the private sector, the prices of yarn fluctuate with reference to market trends. As is the case with other mills in private sector, the cooperative mills have boom years when they make decent profits and lean years

when they sustain losses. Since most of cooperative spinning mills were established about 10 to 20 years back they had to make additional capital investments for modernisation of machinery, most of them could not plough back adequate amounts out of profits for this purpose. Due to limited allocations to this department, the requirements of these old mills for modernisation and expansions could not be adequately taken care of. Only a sum of Rs.63 lakhs was sanctioned to these mills during the first three years of VI Five Year Plan. Consequently the operational results of these mills were not satisfactory. Further in view of the old machinery they were not able to produce warp quality yarn for the handloom weavers. Besides this constraint their productivity has also been below the prescribed standards.

A Chartered Accountants' firm who studied the financial position of these mills, estimated that a sum of Rs.388 lakhs is required for streamlining their working. Based on this estimation and keeping in view the limited allocation made in the Annual Budget for the year 1983-84, Government sanctioned a sum of Rs.200 lakhs for the purpose. These mills need an additional amount of Rs.180 lakhs to bring their working on even keel with suitable organisational arrangements. Their operational functions have since been streamlined through an Ordinance promulgated for the purpose which has also been passed into an Act by the Legislature.

The Cooperative Spinning Mills at Guntakal and Rajahmundry have proposed to take up modernisation programme at an estimated cost about Rs.180.00 lakhs and Rs.70 lakhs respectively. The equity to be raised is 40% of the cost of modernisation. On this analogy, the equity to be raised is Rs.100 lakhs and 50% of it would be forthcoming from the National Cooperative Development Corporation. They require further investment in the shares under the State Plan to enable them to take up modernisation programme.

The Rajahmundry Cooperative Spinning Mills has also proposed to set up 'B' unit with 12,000 spindles at an estimated cost of Rs.350 lakhs and the share capital contribution of Government would be Rs.60.00 lakhs. The NCDC would sanction 50% of it. Therefore, a sum of Rs.30.00 lakhs is required for investment in the shares of Rajahmundry Cooperative Spinning Mills for its expansion programme.

Thus, a sum of Rs.260.00 lakhs is required for investment in the shares of the existing Coop. Spinning Mills to improve their share capital base and also for their modernisation and expansion programmes.

Besides strengthening the existing spinning mills, it has been proposed to set up 10 new spinning mills in cooperative sector under a phased programme. With reference to the progress made in the collection of equity from the promoters, 3 new mills at Satyaveedu, Parchur and Narsannapeta have been taken up on priority basis during the Sixth Plan. 3 more new spinning mills in the growers' sector at Nandyal, Uravakonda and Gadwal are also proposed to be taken up in a phased programme commencing from 1984-85. In view of the paucity of resources, with reference to commitments already made by the NCDC and the National level financing institutions the latter 3 mills are proposed to be set up as World Bank aided projects.

The 3 new mills at Satyaveedu, parchur and Narsanna-
pet are proposed to be set up with NCDC assistance. Of the 3 mills, the Satyaveedu mill is intended to produce polyester yarn for meeting the needs of Handloom Industry under the programme of diversification of product range. With reference to project cost, the total investment of Government in these 3 mills would be around Rs.970 lakhs of which 50% amounting to Rs.485 lakhs is proposed to be secured from NCDC. The State Government share would work out to Rs.485 lakhs. Of this, a sum of Rs.52.50 lakhs in Satyaveedu spinning mills has already been invested and Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed to be invested during current year 1983-84 in Parachur Mills. The remaining amount of Rs.383 lakhs has to be provided in a phased manner, commencing from 1984-85. A minimum amount of Rs.130 lakhs would be required under State Plan in respect of these 3 mills for the year 1984-85.

A detailed project report has been prepared for establishing 5 new cooperative spinning mills in the Growers' sector with World Bank assistance. The World Bank team along with the Officers of N.C.D.C. have completed their field study in the month of November, 1983. According to the indications available during the discussions after field study, there are fair chances of securing World Bank aid for 3 projects. Each of the mills proposed under the Growers' sector including the ancilliary ginning units is estimated to cost Rs.970 lakhs. According to the pattern of assistance, 5% of the project cost has to be raised by the promoters and 20% has to be provided by the State Government. The aggregate share of State Government at Rs.194 lakhs per mills would workout to Rs.582 lakhs over a period of 5 years commencing from 1984-85. A sum of Rs.116 lakhs has to be provided by the State Government for the year 1984-85 for grounding the project on receipt of clearance from the World Bank.

Thus, the aggregate requirement for the existing mills (Rs.260 lakhs) and the new mills set up with NCDC assistance (Rs.130 lakhs) and under World Bank aid scheme (Rs.116 lakhs) would work out to Rs.506 lakhs. However, keeping in view the limited allocation made to this Department, a provision of Rs.150 lakhs is proposed in the State Plan for 1984-85.

(b) Assistance to A.P.State Federation of Cooperative Spinning Mills:(SPINFED):

Under the programme of streamlining the working of the Cooperative spinning mills, it has been decided to strengthen the administrative set up of the Federation of Cooperative Spinning Mills by recruiting experts in financial, technical, legal and secretarial matters to advise the member-mills in these matters, to create a project cell to take care of the establishment of new cooperative spinning mills and to set up a Cotton and Yarn Testing Laboratory to ensure supply of quality cotton to the member mills and to ensure production of quality yarn. Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs as Grant during 1983-84 to meet the cost of the staff. Since the Federation has no funds of its own and the member mills are also not in a position to meet the cost, Government's assistance is necessary during 1984-85 also. Hence a provision of Rs.10 lakhs is proposed under Grants-in-aid.

Village & Small Industries:

2) Share Capital loans for admission of outside weavers into cooperative fold:

This is an on-going scheme under the programme of co-operativisation of handlooms. Pending re-organisation of Primaries into viable societies, share capital investment has not been made during 1983-84. The norms for re-organisation of Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies have since been approved by Government. The re-organisation of the societies is expected to be finalised within the next two months. The target of cooperativisation to be reached by the end of the VI Plan is fixed at 75%. So far 3.58 lakhs of handlooms, constituting 68% of the total loomage in the State have been covered under the Programme.

In the process of re-organisation of primary weavers' cooperative societies on the basis of norms approved by the Government as many as 672 societies are being wound up. The areas of these societies will be included in the nearest viable or potentially viable societies. Thus, the weaver-members of the liquidated societies have to be admitted into the societies emerging as viable under re-organisation. This apart, the weavers in the private sector affected by slump in Export market in the districts of Nellore, Chittoor and Prakasam have

to be rehabilitated under a special scheme sent to the Government of India. These weavers will be helped by way of admitting them in the nearest weavers' cooperative societies. Therefore, a provision of Rs.22.50 lakhs is proposed for 1984-85 to cover about 25,000 weavers under the scheme by sanctioning Rs.90/- to each member admitted into cooperative fold.

3) Share Capital Contribution to Primary Weavers' Cooperative Societies:

Under this scheme, assistance is provided to weavers' cooperative societies to strengthen their equity base to enable them to secure adequate credit from the Cooperative Central Banks under the scheme of concessional finance of the R.B.I. (National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development). This is an on-going scheme intended to achieve increased production through handloom cooperatives and thus reduce the level of under-employment. With the assistance provided under the Scheme, the share capital of the Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies has increased from Rs.134.00 lakhs in 1975-76 to Rs.748.00 lakhs in 1982-83. Consequent to the strengthening of the equity base of these societies, the credit limits sanctioned increased from Rs.158.00 lakhs to Rs.1130.21 lakhs during the same period. It is expected to increase to Rs.1500.00 lakhs by the end of 1983-84. Corresponding to the increased credit limits, the production has also increased from Rs.1148.00 lakhs to Rs.4710.00 lakhs in 1982-83. It is expected to further increase to Rs.5500.00 lakhs by the end of 1983-84.

It is, however, observed that there is under-utilisation or under-employment of handlooms or weavers in the cooperative sector. The re-organisation of Primary Weavers' Cooperative Societies has almost been finalised. With a view to enable the emerging viable and potentially viable societies to obtain the additional credit limits and thereby provide continuous employment to their members, it is proposed to strengthen their share capital base. In the process of reorganisation, the identified non-viable societies will be merged with the nearest viable or non-viable societies since most of the non-viable societies have sustained losses, the nucleus viable or potentially viable society with which non-viable societies are going to be merged is bound to face adverse impact of the losses. It would be necessary to neutralise this adverse effect by strengthening the equity base of emerging societies if the reorganisation programme has to yield the desired results. Therefore, a provision of Rs.45.00 lakhs is made in the State Plan for 1984-85.

4) i) Share capital contribution to the Apex Societies:

The main object of the Apex societies has been to undertake the marketing of finished goods produced by the Primaries and arrange for supply of yarn to the affiliated member-societies. Besides, APCO has undertaken the responsibility of arranging the production of Janatha cloth on handlooms and market it at subsidised prices. At present, about 30,000 handlooms in the cooperative sector are engaged in the production of Janatha Cloth. The production has increased from 4.58 lakhs mts. in 1975-76 to 300 lakh mts. in 1982-83 and it would further increase to 385 lakh mts. in 1983-84. This programme has generated employment for 1.5 lakh persons, both directly and indirectly through Primary Weavers' Coop. Societies. The level of procurement by APCO from the Primaries has also increased from Rs.546.00 lakhs in 1975-76 to Rs.2079.53 lakhs in 1982-83.

APCO has a programme to procure to the extent of 75% of the production from the Primaries. It has a programme to achieve a sales turnover of Rs.3600 lakhs for 1983-84. For rendering effective marketing services to the Primary Weavers' Cooperative Societies the APCO has to constantly expand its market outlets and also modernise and renovate the existing showrooms. This apart, for achieving increased turnover targets it requires additional credit limits from NABARD and for this purpose its equity has to be strengthened. The State Government have, as part of the programme of streamlining the organisational arrangements for Handloom Industry, merged the Wool Apex society and processing units with APCO by Ordinance No.14 of 1983 which has since been passed into Act. Consequent to the merger and reorganisation of Apex organisations, the functional role of APCO has vastly expanded for the benefit of handloom weavers in cooperative fold. In order to strengthen the share capital base of APCO, a provision of Rs.55.00 lakhs (for Cotton, Silk and Wool societies) is proposed for investment in its shares for 1984-85.

4)(ii) Share Capital contribution to Processing Societies:

A large-sized processing unit, at a total cost of Rs.3 crores, with a capacity to process 50,000 metres of cloth per day under the programme of providing post-loom processing facility to handloom weavers has been established at Jeedimetla, Hyderabad. This processing unit is established with the Government assistance supplemented by NCDC. It has been processing 15,000 metres of cloth a day and its capacity utilisation is expected to increase rapidly with improvement in its operational efficiency. As per the A.P.State Handloom Weavers' Cooperative Society Limited, Hyderabad (Merger of certain cooperative societies) Act, 1983, the A.P. State Textile Processing Cooperative Society which is entrusted with the establishment of processing unit at Jeedimetla has been merged with APCO. Though it is

merged with APCO, the unit will be functionally administered as a separate unit by APCO. This unit has been facing the problem of inadequate working capital as bulk of its own funds and Government assistance have been invested in Block capital because of escalation in the prices of machinery and the consequent increase in the project cost. This unit of APCO requires assistance so as to strengthen its share capital base and thereby obtain additional credit limits towards working capital from the Banks and to run the unit to its full installed capacity. So, a sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for investment in this unit during 1984-85.

4)(iii) Share capital contribution to other Processing units (Rs.5.00 lakhs):

There is one more processing unit at Nellore. The establishment of this unit was entrusted to the Nellore District Weavers' Service Cooperative Society Ltd., Nellore. As per the provision of the A.P.State Handloom Weavers' Cooperative Society Ltd., (Merger of certain cooperative societies) Act, 1983, this society has been merged with APCO. Besides, two small processing units for yarn are being set up at Guntur and Warangal. They are being commissioned. They require assistance towards margin money for working capital. A provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs is, therefore, proposed as share capital assistance for assisting these 3 units.

5) Share capital contribution to Textile Complex Society:

The Textile Complex Society has been established with the main object of construction of 'Chenetha Bhavan' in Hyderabad which would provide facility for shopping complex for the benefit of apex weavers' Coop. organisations including A.P.State Textile Development Corporation Ltd. and also for locating the Office of the Director of Handlooms & Textiles and Weavers' Service Centre Hyderabad. The proposed complex building is in tune with the latest policy of Government of India to encourage setting up of such Handloom Complexes to serve as nucleus market centres for the overall development of Handloom Industry. The State Government has sanctioned Rs.14.65 lakhs during 1981-82 towards the cost of the site acquired by the society in Hyderabad. A provision of Rs.20.60 lakhs is made for 1983-84 to meet the cost of construction of the buildings. The society requires further assistance to supplement the funds contributed by the Apex Organisations and also borrowings from HUDCO. As such, a sum of Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed for investment in the shares of the Textile Complex Society for 1984-85.

∟the common needs of Apex Organisations and also to serve

6) Share capital contribution to Wool Cooperative Spinning Mills:

/for
produc-
tion of
grey
wool
yarn
and
another
400
shoddy
yarn
spindles.

The Cooperative Wool Spinning Mills Limited, Mahabubnagar, was established with 196 spindles mainly with the object of supplying machine-spun wool yarn to the wool weavers. The mill could not work to its optimum capacity in the initial years. As a result, the price of the woollen yarn produced by the mill was not competitive. The working of the mills with reference to needs of the development of Woollen Industry in the State has been examined by a Technical Officer deputed by the Development Commissioner for Handlooms. In pursuance of his recommendations, it has been proposed to expand the spindleage of the mills for viable working results with suitable additions for spinning shoddy woollen yarn to facilitate not only production of yarn at competitive prices but also to help diversification of production of woollen yarn by the primary wool societies. The total cost of the expansion programme of the mill which consists of establishment of 400 additional spindles is estimated to cost about Rs.75 lakhs in view of the escalation in the prices of machinery and civil works. The application of the Mills for sanction of assistance for expansion programme has been recommended to the National Cooperative Development Corporation and it is under process. It is, however, proposed to take up the establishment of shoddy spindleage in the first phase which is estimated to cost about Rs.35 lakhs. It is necessary to provide assistance to this Mill for successful execution of this programme and thereby to make it a viable unit. Hence a provision of Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed for investment in the shares during 1984-85.

7) Share Capital contribution to Zari Society, Nellore:

The Zari Thread Manufacturing Cooperative Society Limited, Nellore, was established with a total outlay of Rs.2.38 lakhs. It is only one of its kind in the entire Andhra Pradesh State which has large pockets of handlooms using Zari Thread viz., Venkatagiri, Dharmavaram, Gadwal, Narayanpet etc. At present the Zari users are entirely dependent on Zari manufactured at Surat in private sector. But it became sick due to high cost of production and inadequacies in technical know-how. With a view to revive this sick Zari unit, Government have reconstituted the Board of Directors with the District Collector as Chairman and sanctioned Rs.2.00 lakhs during 1983-84. The New Managing Committee has made arrangements to secure technical know-how from Surat and also the whole time services of a technical person from Surat to ensure production of Zari Thread at competitive price. To restart the unit it has also become necessary to attend to repairs and replacements to the machinery. Since

the sick unit has no liquidity of funds, it is necessary to assist it by contributing to its equity so that it could in turn raise institutional finances. Hence a provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed for investment in the shares of the society during 1984-85.

8) Share capital contribution to A.P.State Textile Development Corporation:

The A.P.State Textile Development Corporation was established with the main object of assisting the weavers outside the cooperative sector and also to take up export of handloom fabrics to foreign countries. Its working has not been satisfactory. Therefore, Government have taken a decision to merge it with the A.P.Handlooms and Handicrafts Development Corporation. Even if it is finally decided to merge it with the A.P.Handlooms and Handicrafts Development Corporation, it requires assistance for discharging certain outstanding liabilities. Hence a token provision of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed for investment in the shares of A.P.State Textile Development Corporation for 1984-85.

9) Marketing Scheme:

This is an on-going scheme intended to assist the primary and apex weavers' cooperative societies to open sales depots. The weavers' cooperative societies are located in rural areas and they are not in a position to market their goods. The APCO, as the Apex Body, has to procure the cloth from Primaries and market the same through its depots. It has open new sales Depots for this purpose both within and outside the State. The APCO and Primaries do not have adequate resources to open the sales depots.

In accordance of the pattern, 25% of the expenditure involved in opening the sales depots to be provided by the State Government to Apex institutions either as share capital investment or subsidy and the balance of 75% would be sanctioned as loan by the N.C.D.C. In the case of primaries, assistance at the rate of Rs.5,000/- for opening a sales depot will be sanctioned. Besides, assistance is sanctioned to the Apex societies for reimbursement of part of expenditure incurred by them for publicity and propaganda and participation in State and National level exhibitions. This apart, part of the expenditure incurred by Apex Weavers' Society for design development, preparation of samples for tapping export orders has to be subsidised as part of market support schemes. It is also considered necessary to assist the Apex and Primary weavers' Cooperative Societies in diversification of production

patterns through development and adoption of new designs for fabrics in line with the changing tastes of the consumers. This programme is supplemented with Coordination of Weavers' service Centres. While the component of improved appliances for product diversification is taken care by the Modernisation scheme, no assistance is now being provided for adoption of new designs and the expenditure involved in bulk production of samples of new designs through responsive weavers of identified societies by Weavers' Service Centre. It is, therefore, proposed to provide assistance for this purpose to the Apex and Primary Weavers' Cooperative Societies by way of subsidising the expenditure involved by way of (i) incentive additional wages to weavers; (ii) recurring cost of raw materials; and (iii) cost of supervision of technical staff, in arranging bulk production of the samples of new designs to be followed by commercial production as part of marketing promotional schemes. The minimum requirement under the scheme would be about Rs.15 lakhs per annum.

However, on account of the low plan ceiling fixed for the Department, a provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed for 1984-85 under the scheme.

10) Rebate Scheme:

This is an on-going scheme to help the Weavers' Cooperative Societies in clearing the accumulated cloth stocks and the Government of India reimburse 50% of expenditure. There has been continuous carry-over of arrears under the scheme in each year due to inadequate provisions made because of limited plan ceiling allocated to this Department during earlier years. There have been representations from the Societies, against delayed settlements of claims, adversely affecting the working resources due to locking up of their funds in rebate claims that would have otherwise been available for production and working capital. With the additional amounts sanctioned during 1982-83, a sum of Rs 300.00 lakhs under State Plan and Rs 194.142 lakhs under Central Plan were released and thus part of the arrear claims upto 1981-82 could be settled. In 1983-84, a sum of Rs 165 lakhs under State Plan and Rs 395 lakhs under Central Plan are provided. Out of the Central Plan provision of Rs 395.00 lakhs, an amount of Rs 230.00 lakhs has already been sanctioned to clear the arrear claims of the societies.

The rebate claims of the Apex and Primary Weavers' cooperative Societies pertaining to 1982-83 and proposed to be paid in 1983-84 are estimated at Rs 350.00 lakhs. Government of India have since permitted to allow rebate for 60 days in a year during 1983-84. Therefore, the commitment on account of rebate arising during 1983-84 and proposed to be paid in 1984-85 is estimated at Rs 525.00 lakhs per year which will be shared at 50:50 ratio by both State and Central Governments. The commitment of the State Government on account of the Rebate scheme would be Rs 262.50 lakhs. However, on account of low plan ceiling fixed to the Department, a provision of Rs 100.00 lakhs is proposed to be made for the year 1984-85.

ii) Modernisation of Looms:

The efforts to strengthen the cooperatives to increase their production through capacity utilisation of looms within their fold have been continuing and at the same time the requisite remedial measures to rectify the inherent deficiency of low productivity on traditional pit-loom and the constraint of lack of flexibility to switch over to diversified product range to suit the changing consumer tastes and needs have not been overlooked. As many as 427 primary weavers' cooperative Societies have been assisted for introducing improved appliances and methods of production. So far a sum of Rs 135.00 lakhs has been sanctioned for modernising about 10,279 looms of the member-weavers of primary societies. This programme will be continued for achieving diversified production patterns in the Coop. Sector in a phased manner to tackle and solve the recurring problem of marketing in the handloom sector and also to increase the wage-earning of the weavers.

Besides, under the Special Development Projects implemented by the A.P. State Textile Development Corporation in Chittoor, Cuddapah, Nellore, Prakasam, Krishna, Guntur, Warangal and Medak districts, about 4,800 looms have been modernised.

During the year 1983-84, there has been a slump in export market for Real Madras Handkerchiefs and about 10,000 weavers have been thrown out of employment. They have to be helped to switchover to other varieties to sustain them with employment.

Since Real Madras Handkerchiefs is a short width variety (36") most of these looms traditionally engaged in this exportable variety require assistance either for modernisation with wider width sley, replacement of warp and cloth beams, Reeds and healds. With reference to alternative varieties suggested for the production programme in liaison with APCO some of these pitlooms of affected weavers needs replacement. The estimated cost of the relief programme sent to Government of India was Rs 216.00 lakhs of which 50 percent amounting to Rs 108.00 lakhs has to be provided under State Plan. Due to limited allocation to this Department, adequate provision could not be allocated for the proposed relief scheme.

It is proposed to modernise 800 looms during 1984-85 and a provision of Rs 5.00 lakhs each is made under State and Central Plans.

12) Construction of Work-sheds by Primaries:

This scheme is proposed to be discontinued in view of the problems faced in centralising production.

13) Training Programme:

Under the Training Programme, assistance has so far been provided to the candidates selected and deputed for training from Andhra Pradesh for the Diploma Course in Handloom Technology, Salem, established by the Government of India and also to the candidates deputed by the Primaries for training to the Cooperative Training College, Rajendranagar. The assistance provided is towards payment of additional stipends and 50% of the cost of stipends of additional candidates deputed from Andhra Pradesh to the Salem Institute.

Besides the assistance for the trainee-candidates mentioned above, it is considered essential to impart training to weavers for acquiring skills on modernised improved looms secured with the Government's assistance under the Modernisation Programme. At present, the Weavers' Service Centres at Hyderabad and Vijayawada have the facilities to impart such training to the weavers. But their capacity to impart such training is limited to 10 to 15 weavers in a batch. The training period ranges from 15 to 30 days. Apart from this constraint, it is also observed that the majority of weavers are not responsive to this arrangement as they cannot afford to go over to Hyderabad or Vijayawada and are also reluctant to be away from their families. Due to lack of nearby training facilities, the programme of enabling the weavers to adopt themselves to the improved looms and appliances is taking unduly long time. The impact of modernisation programme in terms of improvement in wage-earnings is not yielding quick results. This problem was discussed in the Coordination Committee meetings of the Weavers' Service Centres. In pursuance of the decisions taken, it is proposed to decentralise the training programme of weavers on improved appliances. The training will be imparted at select centres by the technical officers and expert weavers available with Weavers' Service Centres.

The identified Weavers' Service Centres providing such training facilities, such as (i) allocation of looms for training purposes; (ii) Raw materials; and (iii) other incidental expenditure, are proposed to be assisted under the scheme, besides giving stipends to the weavers during the training period ranging between 15 days to one month, to compensate the wage-loss during such training period.

The cost at Rs 150/- per weaver towards stipend and Rs 200/- per weaver towards raw material and other costs during the training period to be provided to the society would work out to an aggregate expenditure of Rs 300/- per weaver. The total cost on 500 weavers proposed to be trained in 1984-85 would be Rs 1.50 lakhs and the amount required on the trainees' deputed to the training institutes at Salem, Vijayawada, Hyderabad would be Rs 0.50 lakhs. A provision of Rs 2.00 lakhs is made for the year 1984-85.

14. Managerial Subsidy:

This is an on-going scheme intended to help the Primary Societies to appoint qualified and competent persons as Paid Secretaries/Managers so that the inadequacies presently noticed in the operational performance of the societies in securing and availing themselves of the credit limits from the Cooperative Central Banks under the Scheme of RBI (NABARD) Finance for handloom Cooperatives. Since the societies cannot afford to meet the cost of the qualified Secretaries/Managers, this scheme envisages provision of subsidy for this purpose on a tapering basis for a period of 3 years. The amount of subsidy for the first year is Rs.5,400/-. The Government of India provide matching assistance under the scheme. Since majority of the existing primary societies were found to be potentially non-viable to be assisted under the programme, only a limited number of societies have so far been assisted under the Scheme. Firm estimate of the number of societies emerging out of re-organisation which will come forward to avail the facility under the scheme could be made only after the reorganisation is completed. Therefore a token provision of Rs.1.50 lakhs is proposed under the Scheme for 1984-85.

15) Interest Subsidy:

This is an on-going scheme aimed to subsidise the interest margins (3%) forgone by the State and Central Banks in passing on the working capital finance to societies at concessional rate sanctioned by the R.B.I. (NABARD), so that the societies avail themselves of the facility of concessional rate of interest on borrowings at 7½% per annum.

Adequate provisions could not be made under this scheme due to the constraints of low ceilings fixed as a result of which interest subsidy claims of the banks could not be settled promptly.

Though there has been considerable increase in the sanction of credit limits by the Cooperative Central Banks from Rs 158.00 lakhs in 1975-76 to Rs 1130.21 lakhs in 1982-83 and is likely to be of the order of Rs 1500.00 lakhs in 1983-84, there is a credit gap of about Rs 5.00 crores between the requirement, with reference to production projections and eligibility.

The Interest Subsidy claims of both State and Central Cooperative Banks have been accumulating. They have been pressing for reimbursement. The passive attitude of the Cooperative Central Banks towards weavers' finance is partly due to delay in the reimbursement of their claims. The pending arrear claims are Rs 83 lakhs. In addition to the arrears, the claims of the Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Bank and Central Cooperative

Banks for the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 arising for settlement in 1984-85 are expected to be of the order of Rs 76.00 lakhs. Against the aggregate claims of Rs 159.00 lakhs, Rs 55 lakhs has been sanctioned in the year 1983-84. A sum of Rs 104 lakhs is required under the scheme for 1984-85. However in view of limited allocation to the department, only a sum of Rs 30 lakhs is provided under the scheme for 1984-85.

16) Thrift fund-cum-Savings-& Security Scheme:

This programme is intended to give direct benefit to the weavers in Cooperative Sector and it was introduced in 1982-83. Under this programme, the State Government contribute 3 paise per rupee on the wage paid to the weaver while the weaver-member contributes 6 paise per rupee and these contributions are to be pooled and deposited in Government account which will earn interest at 7% per annum. The amount so collected is to be utilised for sanction of temporary advances to the subscribing weaver. All the subscribing-weavers are eligible for Insurance cover under Group Insurance Scheme and the State Government have to pay the Insurance premium.

Though the scheme was approved in 1982-83, it has not been implemented yet pending permission of Government to open a separate account for depositing the Thrift collections. The Government have been addressed for permission for opening separate account to be obtained from the Accountant General for remitting the Thrift fund collections. Pending receipt of the Government's approval this scheme has not yet been implemented. The approval of the Government is expected shortly.

About 15,000 members of the Cooperatives are proposed to be covered under the scheme at a total cost of Rs 20 lakhs. Hence a provision of Rs 20.00 lakhs is proposed for 1984-85 under this scheme.

17) Organisational Expenses:

The coverage of handlooms by the Cooperatives is the highest in Andhra Pradesh when compared to other States. The number of weavers' cooperative Societies (Cotton, Silk and Wool) has gone up from 1320 in 1973-74 to 2138 in 1982-83. A number of other types of societies like Garment manufacturing society and processing societies have also been registered. This Department has to shoulder the responsibility of effective supervision of the working of the societies rendering guidance and help, besides many other regulatory functions such as inspections, inquiries, arbitration, execution and liquidation, as well as supervision over utilisation of Government Aid given under Plan Schemes. The expenditure under the Plan schemes has increased from Rs 296.00 lakhs during the IV Plan period to Rs 2346.00 lakhs in the V Plan period with the introduction of the Central Sector Schemes.

The proposed outlay for the VI Plan is Rs 6338.00 lakhs including the Central sector schemes, which amounts to an increase of above 20 times over the level of IV Five Year Plan.

Despite such increase, the position of staff of the Department has almost remained the same. With the existing limited staff, the Department could only react to the critical problems and crisis arising from time to time. There is therefore absolute need to strengthen the organisational arrangements for effective control and supervision. As part of this programme proposals have been sent to Government for strengthening the staff and establishing regional offices of the Department besides for supply of vehicles for the field officers to ensure mobility for effective supervision. These proposals are under active consideration of Government. The instances of misuse of Government aid, manipulation of accounts as part of abuse of rebate scheme could not be effectively checked in time because of lack of mobility for the field officers in the absence of vehicles to facilitate surprise checks during rebate periods covering manifold number of societies. This is perhaps the only Department vested with Development function relating to Handloom Industry which is decentralised in Villages, but not provided with the facility of vehicles for effective control.

Besides, the inservice personnel of the Department have to be deputed for advanced training and/or refresher courses of short duration to the institutes like IIM, Ahmedabad, SIET etc. These institutions will charge fees of Rs 1000/- to Rs 2000/- per candidate for the training courses conducted by them. The inservice personnel of the Department have to be deputed for these training courses to keep pace with latest methods of management techniques. The expenditure towards Travelling Allowance, Dearness Allowance of the Officers deputed for the courses and also fees payable to the institutions for conducting the courses is proposed to be met from the provision under the Organisational Expenses.

It is also proposed to undertake census of handlooms in the State by entrusting it to the Bureau of Economics and Statistics. The expenditure for undertaking the census is proposed to be met from out of the provisions under this Scheme.

Keeping in view of the proposals for strengthening organisational arrangements of the Department, a provision of Rs 15.00 lakhs is proposed for 1984-85. This amount is intended to be utilised on (i) spill-over cost of staff already sanctioned; (ii) handloom census; and (iii) deputation of officers to IIM, Ahmedabad, SIET etc.

18) Powerlooms:

This is a continuing scheme under which assistance is provided to powerloom and warping and sizing cooperative societies for securing block and working capital finance from the banks and also for sanctioning managerial subsidy on tapering basis, to the Powerloom Weavers' Coop. Societies. To supply sized beams to Powerloom W.C.Ss., Six Warping and Sizing Cooperative societies have also been provided assistance by way of investment in their shares and also by way of margin money, loans for securing working capital. Out of these Six societies, 3 societies have already been commissioned and the remaining 3 societies are going to be commissioned shortly.

The requirement of margin money assistance for block and working capital at Rs 2500/- per loom for 700 looms additionally allotted by the Government of India would workout to Rs 17.50 lakhs. But it is proposed to utilise part of the amounts sanctioned to societies in earlier years but which did not secure block and working capital loans from the bankers. The Warping and Sizing Cooperative Societies established as part of infrastructure facility to the Powerloom societies and also the Powerloom Complex Societies established at Satyaveedu, Nellore and Anthergaon for the benefit of repatriates require financial assistance. The requirements of these societies in 1984-85 is estimated at Rs 25 lakhs.

The Committee constituted by the Government to go into the working of the sick powerloom weavers' cooperative societies which were financed under Government and Corporation guarantee has recommended to subsidise the interest accrued on the loans obtained from the banks as part of the programme of revival of these sick units and for rescheduling the outstanding loans. Most of the commercial banks have filed suits in the Courts impleading the State Government who is the guarantor and in some cases decrees have also been obtained. In pursuance to the decision taken in the meetings of Inter-Institutional Group for revival of these sick units based on the recommendation of Committee constituted by Government, it would be necessary to subsidise the interest outstandings as the Commercial Banks are favourably inclined to consider revival of sick units by rescheduling the outstanding principal amounts due which confirms to the repaying capacity of borrowing members of Powerloom weavers' cooperative Societies. Thus subsidising interest has become an inevitable proposition for revival as suggested by the Committee constituted by Government. The interest to be subsidised is estimated at Rs 56 lakhs. This is under consideration of Government. The aggregate requirement under Powerloom sector works out to Rs 81 lakhs. However, in view of limited allocation to the Department, only a token provision of Rs 5 lakhs is made for 1984-85.

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THE ANDHRA PRADESH MINING CORPORATION

Spill Over Schemes:

Barytes Project, Mangampet, Cuddapah District.:-

The Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation established the project in 1974-75 with a production capacity of 1.5 lakh MTs of barytes per annum. Keeping in view the order on hand for export and the international market for lumps of lower grade, higher grade and also power, it is proposed to increase the production to a level of 2 lakh mts per annum during the year 1984-85 by adding balancing equipment viz., pumps for dewatering, pipeline at a cost of Rs.5 lakhs and screening equipment for screening the chips of barytes at a cost of Rs.3/- lakhs. Thus by investing Rs.8/- lakhs on this project, it will be possible to achieve 2 lakh tonnes of barytes lumps at this project.

Black Granite Project: Warangal and Khammam Districts.

The Corporation has already commenced pilot operation at Choutapally in Warangal District. The Black Granite of this project is of high quality and fetches US \$ 800 per cub. mtr. Orders were already secured by the Corporation for 300 cub.mtrs. from Japan. Further operation at Bodduchintalapally in Warangal District are also envisaged. In addition, action has been taken to open 2 more mine quarries at Sonavaram in Warangal District and at Tattalapadu in Khammam District which will go into production during 1984-85. In view of the export potentiality, it is proposed to achieve a production level of 700 cub.mtrs. per annum which can be increased to 1000 cub.mtrs. per annum after stabilisation. With the manual operations, it will not be possible to achieve the targetted production. Therefore, it is necessary to partly mechanise the operations by procuring one crane for each unit. One crane was already procured for Choutpally and it is proposed to procure 3 more cranes for the proposed units at a total cost of Rs.18/- lakhs. one compressor is required for the black granite project, the cost is Rs.3/- lakhs. Thus it is proposed to invest Rs.21/- lakhs for the black granite project in the year 1984-85 to ensure a minimum production level of 700 cum.

Mining & Concentrator Copper Project: Mailaran, Khammam Dist.

The mine development and construction of copper concentrator plant was completed with technical collaboration of Bharat Gold Mines Ltd., (a Government of India Undertaking). The trial runs of the copper concentrator plant were commenced. However, to commence the commercial production at this project, water is required from Kinnarasani river for the treatment of the ore. The work was entrusted to the Public Works Department and is scheduled to be completed by the end of December, 1983. After completion of the water supply scheme, it is proposed to commence commercial production from January, 1984. 3 tonnes of copper concentrate per day which will give 750 tons of copper concentrate per annum is anticipated with turnover of Rs.40/- lakhs at this unit.

Rails, fish plates, bolts, nuts etc at a cost of Rs.2.5 lakhs are programmed to be procured. It is proposed to construct a minimum number of quarters in 1984-85 at a cost of Rs.5/- lakhs for the essential staff stationed at the plant. A sum of Rs.25/- lakhs is to be paid to Bharat Gold Mines Ltd., towards the machinery supplied by them for this project. It is proposed to meet Rs.18/-lakhs from internal resources and to use Rs.7/- lakhs out of the plan provision. Thus the total requirement for this project is Rs.15/- lakhs in the year 1984-85.

Mining and Processing of Asbestos:

A production capacity of 600 tons of asbestos per annum was developed at this unit and it is pro-posed to set up the production from 600 to 810 mts by procuring the track material at a cost of Rs.4/- lakhs (rail, bolts, nuts etc.) The haulage equipment which will cost Rs.1.5 lakhs is also to be replaced. Tubs at a cost of Rs.50,000/- have to be procured. Thus the total amount proposed for investnent in the year 1984-85 is Rs.6/- lakhs at Asbestos mine to enhance the present production capacity of 600 to 810 mts.

S U M M A R Y

S.No.	Project	Amount required for 1984-'85. (Rs. lakhs)	The Dist. in which project is situated.
1.	Barytes Project	8.00	Cuddapah District.
2.	Black Granite	21.00	Warangal and Khammam Dists.
3.	Mining & Concentration of Copper.	15.00	Khammam Dist.
4.	Mining and Processing of Asbestos.	6.00	Cuddapah Dist.
	Total:	50.00	

MINOR PORTS

The main objective of the Annual Plan for the year 1984-85 of the A.P. Port Department is to provide the required facilities at the two intermediate ports of Kakinada and Machilipatnam to stabilise the trade already existing, besides initiating development works required to cater to the increasing traffic at these ports. It is also proposed to carry out surveys, investigation and model studies at the port of Krishnapatnam. The Sixth Plan outlay for the development of Minor Ports is Rs.300.00 lakhs. Out of the above allotment, an amount of about Rs. 216.00 lakhs has been spent during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 at Kakinada, Machilipatnam, Krishnapatnam and Nizamapatnam ports and an amount of Rs.75.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1983-84 for the development of Kakinada, Machilipatnam, Krishnapatnam and Bhavanapadu ports.

In the Annual Plan of 1984-85 an amount of Rs.82.50 lakhs is proposed to be spent for the development of Kakinada which includes provision for preliminaries for extension of break-water at Kakinada, Machilipatnam and Krishnapatnam ports.

DEVELOPMENT OF KAKINADA PORT:

The Government appointed a Committee known as Gold Committee for the development of Kakinada port and accepted its recommendations for the provision of certain terminal facilities like Transit sheds, wharf walls and jetties, extension of railway sidings, approach roads, reclamation low lying areas for stackyards, dredging, provision of navigational aids, extension of power supply etc. Accordingly some of these schemes have been completed during the Vth Plan period. Out of the total amount of Rs.206.00 lakhs allocated for the development of Kakinada port during VIth Plan period 1980-85 a total sum of Rs.158.559 lakhs has been spent during 1980-81, 81-82 and 82-83. An amount of Rs.44.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent during the year 1983-84 for providing port facilities like construction of T. Sheds, wharf walls, cargo handling facilities roads and other miscellaneous works, such as water supply, power supply etc.

In the Annual Plan 1984-85 an amount of Rs.56.50 lakhs is proposed for the development of Kakinada port for providing the following port facilities so as to maintain the traffic already achieved and to further increase.

KAKINADA PORT

S.No.	Name of the work	Budget Provision for 1984-85 (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	2.	3.
1.	Monotower crane	6.00
2.	American dragline	0.15
3.	Two Hopper barges	15.00
4.	Dry Dock pumps	1.00
5.	Dry Dock	1.00
6.	Wharves 250 Metres	1.00
7.	Railway track	2.00
8.	Road from Telecommunication Training Centre to first loading hard area	1.00

1.	2.	3.
9.	Road from Railway culvert to transformer	2.00
10.	Hard surfacing between 'D' shed and wharf	1.00
11.	Hard surfacing between road and E.Shed	1.00
12.	Minor bridge on the new beach road about 1 KM from dairy farm junction to be rebuilt	6.00
13.	Widening new beach road for a length of about 2.5 KMS.	1.00
14.	Levelling the area near HPE's office to prevent stagnation of water	1.00
15.	Drainage arrangements	1.00
16.	Flood light towers opposite F & G sheds	1.00
17.	Electrical work	5.35
18.	Establishment	10.00
Total:		56.50

The above works are all continuing schemes and are essentially required to meet the demands of the traffic at the port of Kakinada.

DEVELOPMENT OF MACHILIPATNAM PORT:

For the development of Machilipatnam port, the Government have taken up the stabilisation of the inlet channel in the first phase programme. As a part of this work pitching and slope protection works on the down drift side of the RCC jety and along the northern side of the inlet channel has been taken up at a cost of Rs.95.70 lakhs during the year 1973 which is completed. In addition to this Government in G.O.Ms.No.355 TR&B Dept., Dt.12.4.79 have sanctioned an estimate for Rs.18 lakhs for the construction of godown dock complex at Machilipatnam port which is also completed.

Out of the amount of Rs.86.00 lakhs earmarked for the development of Machilipatnam port during the VIth Plan period a total sum of Rs.42.393 lakhs has been spent during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83. An amount of Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent during 1983-84 mainly on formation of protective bund.

In Annual Plan 1984-85 an amount of Rs.25.00 lakhs is proposed for the development of Machilipatnam port for the following works:

S.No.	Name of the work	Budget Provision for 1984-85. (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	2.	3.
1.	Protective bund 4 KMS. ...	15.00
2.	Protective bund 2 KMS. ...	5.00

contd.....

S.No.	Name of the work	Budget Provision for 1984-85 (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	2.	3.
3.	Extension of road ...	3.00
4.	Hard surfacing ...	1.00
5.	Engine for M.L. "sea Lion"	1.00
Total:		25.00

With the efforts made by the Government of Andhra Pradesh shipping has been revived at the port of Machilipatnam and ships are calling at Machilipatnam port from 9/83.

DEVELOPMENT OF KRISHNAPATNAM PORT :

The Central Water and Power Research Station, Pune have given a specific note suggesting the construction of training walls on the North and South Banks of the river and dredging of a channel for stabilising the entrance for safe and smooth boat navigation at Krishnapatnam port. An amount of Rs.6.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the development of Krishnapatnam port during the Vith Plan period.

An amount of Rs.6.70 lakhs has been spent during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 for carrying out survey investigations, model studies land acquisition and for some preliminary works like reclamation of low lying areas etc. An amount of Rs.1.00 lakh has been provided towards investigation and model studies during 1983-84.

In the Annual Plan 1984-85 an amount of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed towards surveying, investigation and miscellaneous during 1984-85.

- 209 -

ROADS & BRIDGES

ROADS (P.W.)

As on today there are about 33,800 Km. of roads of different classifications viz. State Highway Major district Roads under the control of State P.W.D. in Roads and Buildings Department in addition to 2361 Kms. of National Highways under a separate Chief Engineer N.H. The total Kilometrage of 33,800 of State Roads is inclusive of 9300 Kms. of roads of Panchayat and other department taken over to the control of R&B Department..

There are several deficiencies in the State road net work. The deficiencies include weak and narrow bridges, un-bridged crossings, stretches with inadequate crust for the traffic. The roads which have been transferred from Panchayat Raj and other departments are mostly substandard and require large scale improvements so as to make them to standards. More-over the condition of roads situated in delta area is getting further deteriorated due to the rise in the water table and require special attention.

The development needed in respect of P.W.D. roads is as follows:-

- (a) Strengthening the weak road sections.
- (b) Constructing H.L. bridge wherever necessary and missing links.
- (c) Reconstructing weak and narrow bridges.
- (d) Improvements to roads in delta areas and taken over roads.
- (e) Improvements to roads in Tribal area, Mineral roads and to roads connecting fishing villages etc.,

The object of Annual Plan 1984-85 proposal is therefore removal of deficiencies in the State road net work by taking up the developmental schemes as enumerated above, so as to make the roads to withstand the present traffic needs and provide all weather service.

The Sixth Plan provision and actual expenditure for four years are indicated below:

SIXTH PLAN APPROVED OUTLAY 1980-85 : Rs.3,610.00 lakhs.

<u>Annual Plans:</u>	1980-81	..	Rs.956.38 lakhs
	1981-82	..	Rs. 901.28 lakhs
	1982-83	..	Rs. 747.44 lakhs
	1983-84	..	Rs.1495.00 " approved outlay.
	(Anticipated)	..	Rs.1000.00 " revised outlay.

Keeping in view the tempo of works coming and likely spill over commitment of Rs.2230 lakhs to next annual plan schemes are proposed for the Annual Plan 1984-85 is for Rs.2000.00 lakhs in addition to Rs.50.00 lakhs made towards State share for inter-State and Economic Importance of roads.

contd...

The following are the physical targets expected to be achieved by the end of 1983-84 with revised outlay of Rs.1000.00 lakhs.

New formation of roads and missing links.	..	30	K.Ms.
Metalling	..	90	K.Ms.
Strengthening & improving the crust.	..	188	K.Ms.
Minor C.D.Works	..	135	Nos.
Minor bridges.	..	18	Nos.
Major bridges	..	2	Nos.

Out of the proposed outlay of Rs.1102.48 lakhs for P.W.D. roads for 1984-85, part of it will be consumed by price exalation, the physical programme envisaged for 1984-85 after deducting for establishment and machinery is as follows:

New formation of roads and missing links.	..	30	K.Ms.
Metalling	..	90	K.Ms.
Strengthening and improving the road embankments.	..	188	K.Ms.
Minor C.D.Works	..	135	Nos..
Minor Bridges	..	18	Nos.
Major Bridges	..	2	Nos.

The plan allocation for 1984-85 is very meagre compared to the actual requirement as stated above. It is therefore requested to consider the increase in outlay to atleast Rs.20.00 crores from 11.04 crores.

SUGAR CANE ROADS

(Director of Municipal Administration)

For the year 1983-84 an amount of Rs 15.00 lakhs has been provided in the Budget and the anticipated expenditure will be Rs 15.00 lakhs.

For the year 1984-85 also similar amount of Rs 15.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Draft Annual Plan.

RURAL ROADS

As per the guide lines issued by Government of India all the villages having 1500 and above population and half of the villages between 1000 to 1500 population (1971 census) have to be connected with all weather roads during VI plan and VII plan periods. At the beginning of VI plan(1980-85), there were 3615 villages of above 15 00 population and 4060 villages of between 1000 to 1500 population, which are yet to be connected with all weather pucca roads. For this purpose, an amount of Rs.26,500 lakhs are required. But originally an amount of Rs.1500 lakhs only for VI plan has been agreed by the planning commission. The year-wise releases and allocations so far made are shown below.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Provision(Rs.in lakhs)</u>
1980-81.	199.00 (Released)
1981-82.	199.00 "
1982-83.	200.00 "
1983-84.	1021.00 (allocated) origi- nally.

	1619.00

The allocation for 1983-84 has been reduced to Rs.521 lakhs from Rs.1021 lakhs for the current year 1983-84 and allocated Rs.517.80 lakhs for the year 1984-85. With this amount it is proposed to connect about 73 villages having 1500 and above population with all weather roads covering a length of 470 kms.

Tribal Sub-Plan

Out of the provision of Rs.1500-00 lakhs in VI plan an amount of Rs.300-00 Lakhs was set apart for construction of all weather roads in tribal areas. The year-wise amounts so far provided for the tribal roads are as shown below.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Tribal</u>
1980-81	Rs.199.00 lakhs.	Rs.65.00 lakhs(released)
1981-82	Rs.199.00 "	Rs.65.00 " -do-
1982-83	Rs.200.00 "	Rs.65.00 " -do-
1983-84	Rs.1021.00 "	Rs.107.20 " indicated.
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Total	Rs.1619.00 lakhs	Rs. 302.20 lakhs.
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The grant under tribal sub-plan for the year 1983-84 is reduced to Rs.49.58 lakhs from Rs.107.20 lakhs.

For the year 1984-85 an amount of Rs.46.60 lakhs is proposed for tribal sub-plan out of an amount of 517.80 lakhs proposed for state plan under MNP.roads.

With this amount it is proposed to construct about 41 KMS length of all weather roads connecting the cluster of tribal villages.

Special component plan:

Out of the original state plan of Rs.1500.00 lakhs, an amount of Rs.225.00 lakhs was proposed for Scheduled Castes under special component plan for construction of all weather roads to localities of Scheduled Caste population which are very far away from the main villages. The year wise releases and allocations so far made as shown below.:

<u>Year.</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Sub-Plan.</u>
1980-81	Rs. 199.00 lakhs.	Rs.30.00 lakhs(released)
1981-82	Rs. 199.00 "	Rs.30.00 " "
1982-83	Rs. 200.00 "	Rs.40.00 " "
1983-84	Rs.1021.00 "	Rs.153.15 " (allocated)
Total: Rs. 1619.00 lakhs		Rs.253.15 lakhs.

But the grant under special component plan for the year 1983-84 is reduced to Rs.90 lakhs from Rs.153.15 lakhs.

For the year 1984-85, an amount of Rs.90 lakhs is proposed for special component plan out of an amount of Rs.517.80 lakhs proposed for state plan under MNP roads.

With this amount, it is proposed to construct about 80 Kms. length of all weather roads connecting the SC localities from the main villages.

Sugar cane roads.

An amount of Rs.330 lakhs is allocated for sugar cane roads under VI plan to construct 300 Km length of all weather roads. The year-wise releases are as shown below.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Amount.</u>
1980-81	Rs.27.50 lakhs(released)
1981-82	Rs.82.50 " "
1982-83	Rs.58.80 " "
1983-84	Rs.79.00 lakhs allocated.
Total:	Rs.247.80 lakhs.

For the year 1984-85 an amount of Rs.82.20 lakhs is proposed for sugar cane roads and with this amount it is proposed to construct about 74 Km.length of all weather roads in the sugar cane zones.

TOURISM

The plan schemes of the Department are not subjected to the fixation of financial or physical targets as they are meant for the development of places of Tourist interest in Andhra Pradesh. Following are the achievements in implementation of the Tourism Annual Plan schemes.

Annual Plan 1980-81

The Annual Plan allocation for 1980-81 has been enhanced from Rs. 10.00 lakhs to Rs. 20.00 lakhs. The Tourist Counters at Hyderabad Airport, Nampally and Secunderabad Railway Stations have been transferred to the administrative control of Andhra Pradesh Travel and Tourism Development Corporation together with the staff attached for running and maintenance. Similarly, the Tourist Rest House at Horsely Hills, Tirupathi, Araku, Singhachalam, Nagarjunasagar, Warangal and Mantralayam have been transferred to administrative control of A.P. Travel and Tourism Development Corporation along with the staff attached to them for running and maintenance.

A Tourist counter has been opened at Panaji at Goa during July 1980 to disseminate Tourist Information on places of Tourist interest in Andhra Pradesh. An amount of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been paid to A.P. Travel and Tourism Development Corporation towards the share capital for purchase of 'ZARIA' Motor Boat by them for running in between Nagarjunasagar and Prissailam. The Department of Tourism has brought out the following publications during 1980-81.

1. A.P. Tourist Map
2. Tourist Map of Hyderabad.
3. Coloured posters and picture post cards, cinema slides and hoardings etc.

Depicting the Tourist spots in Andhra Pradesh have been exhibited. An amount of Rs. 2,16,764/- has been spent towards production of Tourist Literature, publicity material and purchase of photo material and its equipment. The Tourist Rest Houses with the Tourism Department are provided with furniture and foam mattresses, pillows and Refrigerators etc. An amount of Rs. 25,000/- has been kept at the disposal of Collector, Mahaboobnagar for construction of canteen and cement benches at complex. An amount of Rs. 1.46 lakhs has been sanctioned for completing the balance items of works to develop Jawahar Lake at Shamirpet as a Tourist complex. The Department has also covered the visits of Indian dignitaries and foreign cultural delegations from Vietnam, Sweden and China.

/Pilla-
Iamarri

Annual Plan 1981-82:

An amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs was provided for Tourism for the year 1981-82 for implementation of the various Tourism schemes. Out of this provision, an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been paid to A.P. Travel and Tourism Development Corporation towards the share capital amount for construction of cottages at Jawahar Lake at Shamirpet.

The Tourist Rest House at Ethipothala was renovated. The Guest Houses at Srisailem and Bhadrachalam were provided with new furniture and repairs have been undertaken to the Tourist Rest Houses at Bhadrachalam and water supply arrangements were provided to the Guest Houses at Mahanandi and Kurnool at a cost of Rs. 1.00 lakh. An amount of Rs. 1.5 lakhs have been paid to the Forest Department, Irrigation Department and Government Gardens Department for developing Deerparks, gardens and providing water supply on the foreshore of Jawahar lake at Shamirpet. An amount of Rs. 0.30 lakh has been paid to the Gandhi Hill Foundation, Vijayawada for meeting the expenditure on running of Sorbet-Lumiere show and planetorium etc. A guide training course was conducted at a cost of Rs. 10,000/-. An amount of Rs. 1,57,000 has been sanctioned for printing of Andhra Pradesh and Hyderabad Tourist Guide Map and Rs. 2,10,000/- for printing of posters through India Tourism Development Corporation and Rs. 34,500/- for purchase of portfolio on Lepakshi and Alampur. One slide projector has been purchased at a cost of Rs. 12,000/- for display of slides. The following Tourist Literature has been produced during 1981-82.

1. Tourist Map of Andhra Pradesh and Hyderabad
2. Folders on Nagarjunasagar and Nagarjunakonda
3. Folders on Warangal, Yadagirigutta, Kollegal and Visakhapatnam and Tirupathi.
4. Multicoloured posters on Andhra Pradesh
5. Hyderabad Guide Book.

The Department has also covered the visits of Indian dignitaries and foreign Cultural delegations from G.D.R., Sweden, Cuba and visits of the Travel Writers from the different parts of the World and Travel Agents from U.K.

The Government have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs for construction of Tourist Rest House at Kandimallayapalli in Cuddapah District and an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh for construction of Regional Tourist Information Bureau building at Warangal. But these two items of works could not be taken up by the Chief Engineer (Bldgs) Hyderabad due to administrative reasons.

Annual Plan 1982-83:

An amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs was provided under Tourism Annual Plan 1982-83 for implementation of various Tourism schemes. Out of this provision, an amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs towards the share capital for construction of Three Star Hotel at Hyderabad in collaboration with India Tourism Development Corporation and Rs. 4.00 lakhs towards the margin money for purchase of coaches and to provide linen and to take up repairs to the Guest Houses has been drawn and paid to A.P. Travel and Tourism Development Corporation, Hyderabad.

An amount of Rs. 10.50 lakhs has been paid to the A.P. Travel and Tourism Development Corporation,

Hyderabad towards the share capital contribution for purchase of Zaria Motor Boat from Russia for introducing in between Nagarjunasar and Srisaillan. Beside this, a loan amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been paid to A.P. Travel and Tourism Development Corporation for purchase of five air conditioned Toyota Cars. During this year an amount of Rs. 69,000/- has been sanctioned from the Tourism Department funds for meeting the expenses on salaries of the temporary staff appointed under the scheme for development of Jawahar Lake at Shamirpet as a Tourist Complex. An amount of Rs. 8,000/- has been paid to the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad towards the ground rent for the boardings erected. The schemes like opening of Regional Tourist Information Bureaus at Vijayawada/Kurnool and opening of Information Counters at Vijayawada, Vishakapatnam, Hazipet and Tirupathi Railway Stations, and opening of Information counters in other states could not be implemented due to non-availability of sufficient accommodation.

Annual Plan 1983-84

An amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs was provided in the Tourism Annual Plan 1983-84 for implementation of the various Tourism Plan schemes. The following Schemes costing Rs. 8.43 lakhs have so far been sanctioned by Govt.

1. Printing of folder on Andhra Pradesh Hyderabad and Warangal
2. Printing of folder on Buddhism, Hyderabad, Vishakapatnam, Warangal, and Andhra Pradesh brochure.
3. Printing of Tourist Map of Andhra Pradesh and Hyderabad
4. Amount sanctioned to Forest Department, Irrigation Department and Government Gardens Department towards the salaries of the Temporary staff working under the scheme to develop Jawahar lake at Shamirpet.
5. Share capital to A.P. Travel and Tourism Development Corporation for undertaking the remunerative and promotional schemes

Sanctions of Government for the following 9 more schemes costing Rs. 16.57 lakhs are awaited.

1. Production of Tourist Literature
2. Share capital contribution to A.P. Travel and Tourism Development Corporation for undertaking the remunerative and promotional schemes by them.

3. Construction of canteen at Pillalamarri
4. Improvements to the existing Tourist Rest House
5. Extending courtesies to the Cultural Delegations visiting Andhra Pradesh
6. Construction of Tourist Rest House at Kandimallayapalli in Cuddapah District.
7. Construction of Tourist Rest House at Kakinada in East Godavari District.
8. Opening of Tourist Information Counters in other States
9. Opening of Regional Tourist Information Bureau at Vijayawada, Information Counters in Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam, Kazipet, and Tirupathi Railway Station.

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1984-85

The following are the details of the schemes proposed for the outlay of Rs. 44.55 lakhs. for Tourism.

Director, Tourism

<u>I. State Level Schemes:</u>	Provision (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Publicity-production of Tourist Literature etc. ..	5.00
2. Extending courtesies to the cultural delegations visiting Andhra Pradesh and for sending cultural troupes to other States ..	0.45
3. Opening of Tourist Information Counters in other States ..	<u>1.00</u>
Total:	<u>6.45</u>

II. Regional Schemes

1. Construction of Tourist Rest-House at Kandimallayapalli in Cuddapah Dist. ..	4.00
2. Construction of Tourist Rest-House at Kakinada in East Godavari District ..	2.00
3. Construction of Tourist Rest House at Gandikota in Cuddapah District ..	2.00
4. Providing Tourist facilities at Mawala Park in Adilabad district ..	1.00
5. Development of Jawahar Lake at Shamirpet as a Tourist Complex ..	1.00
6. Providing improvements to the existing Tourist Rest-Houses under the control of the Department ..	2.00
7. Opening of Tourist Information Counters at Other places in the State ..	2.00
8. Construction of Tourist Rest House at Penna-Ahobilam in Anantapur Dist. ..	<u>1.55</u>
Total..	<u>15.55</u>

A.P. TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Share capital contribution to A.P. Travel and Tourism Development Corporation for undertaking remunerative and promotional schemes 22.55

ABSTRACT

I. State Level Schemes ..	Rs. 29.00 lakhs
II. Regional Schemes ..	<u>Rs. 15.55 lakhs.</u>
Total:	<u>Rs. 44.55 lakhs.</u>

SCHOOL EDUCATION:

The revised VI Plan for 1980-85 was prepared for Rs 4450.00 lakhs for School Education. The sector wise break up for School Education is as follows:-

Elementary Education	2456.00X	
Formal.	X	3550.00
Non-Formal.	1094.00X	
Secondary Education.	..	900.00

Total outlay for School Education. 4450.00

The objective of Universalisation of Elementary education remained un-fulfilled even after V Five Year Plan even though persistent efforts were made in this direction. Past experience revealed that any amount of effort in the direction of extending facilities under formal Education alone will not entirely solve the problem of achieving Universalisation of Elementary education. Further, more than 90% of the budgetary provisions are being spent towards teachers salaries under formal education. The money earmarked for other developmental activities is too little due to scarce resources. Keeping in view the meagre resources of the country to meet the challenge and Social and economic backwardness of the parents of the non-enrolled children, an alternative Educational Programme called non-Formal education was introduced.

The objective of Universalisation of Elementary Education has cast upon heavy burden on the administrative machinery at all levels.

In order to meet the needs of the department under various important developmental Schemes like opening of New Primary Schools in school-less habitations, conversion of single teacher schools into two teacher schools, opening of additional N.F.E. Centres with Instructors creation of posts to meet the requirement of Primary, Upper Primary and the upgraded Upper Primary Schools Inspecting Officers with supporting staff, equipment and building programmes have been included in the Annual Plan Programme for 1984-85. The proposed outlay of Rs 2200.00 lakhs for 1984-85 is hardly sufficient to meet the requirements.

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UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

The details of the schemes and the amount required for each scheme for 1984-85 are given below:

State-wide Schemes:

- i) Continuance of the Additional staff sanctioned to the Director of Higher Education and sanction of additional posts:

For the continuance of the posts sanctioned for the new sections opened already and for the new sections proposed to be opened during 1984-85 a sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs would be required during 1984-85.

- ii) Provision of additional equipment, Books and furniture to the Silver Jubilee Government College, Kurnool.

The Silver Jubilee College at Kurnool is a State-wide Institution where students are admitted on the basis of merit as decided in an entrance test. This Institution is being developed in a phased manner by providing Rs.1.00 lakhs every year to meet its needs in respect of equipment, furniture books and also for the development of play fields. The institution is still to be developed so as to provide optimum facilities to students. It is, therefore, proposed to continue the scheme during 1984-85 also by providing Rs.1.00 lakh.

- (2) Annual Programmes of Collegiate Cell, S.C.E.R.T., Hyderabad.

In 1973 Government established the Collegiate Cell in the S.C.E.R.T. identifying a new area in teacher training. It provides inservice training to the College Teachers. It conducts induction courses for young lecturers and refresher course for senior lecturers and arranges conferences for Principals with the aim of achieving the qualitative improvement in the field of Higher Education. An amount of Rs.1.50 lakh is provided for 1984-85.

- (3) State Awards to College Teachers.

During 1979-80 Government have instituted the scheme of State Awards to University and College Teachers and these awards are given to the selected teachers on First November, of every year to synchronise with the A.P. Formation Day. A sum of Rs.0.70 lakhs would be required for this scheme during 1984-85. Through this scheme, the best teacher is recognised and rewarded for his/her devoted work.

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II. Intermediate Education:

Maintenance of 63 Government Junior Colleges started during the year 1979-80 to 1981-82.

Government have started 5 Government Junior Colleges in 1979-80, 20 Government Junior Colleges, and 34 Government Junior Colleges in 1981-82, to cater the needs of increased number of students seeking admissions in Intermediate course specially in the rural and backward areas for the maintenance of these Colleges an amount of Rs.170.75 lakhs is provided during 1984-85.

Continuation of 272 posts of Junior Lecturers sanctioned during 1979-80 and 1981-82.

There has been persistent demand from among Government Junior Colleges for additional teaching posts as the existing staff is found to be inadequate according to the present work load. In order to meet the requirement of these colleges, Government have sanctioned 122 posts during 1979-80 and 150 posts in 1980-81. An amount of Rs.37.00 lakhs is required during 1984-85 for continuation of these posts.

Construction of buildings for the Government Junior Colleges:

Many Government Junior Colleges in the State do not have adequate and suitable accommodation. It is therefore, necessary to take up in the present plan construction of buildings/sheds etc. for providing additional accommodation to the needy Government Junior Colleges. An amount of Rs.33.50 lakhs is proposed for the year 1984-85.

Maintenance of 2 Government Junior Colleges in the Tribal area:

Government have sanctioned 2 Government Junior Colleges during 1982-83 in Tribal area to cater the needs of the Tribal people under sub-plan for the Welfare of Tribal pupils. An amount of Rs.5.05 lakhs is required during 1984-85 for the maintenance of these colleges.

Starting of 41 Government Junior Colleges during 1982-83.

Government have issued orders for opening of 41 Government Junior Colleges in the State during 1982-83 to meet the ever increasing demand for admission into two year Intermediate course. For the maintenance of these courses an amount of Rs.94.85 lakhs is required during 1984-85.

Maintenance of additional sections in Government Junior Colleges.

Government have sanctioned certain additional sections in Government Junior Colleges during 1982-83 to cater the needs

of students seeking admission in Government Junior Colleges. For the maintenance of these sections an amount of Rs.12.00 lakhs is required during 1984-85.

Vocational Courses: Continuation of 124 Vocational courses during 1983-84.

Government have taken a policy decision during 1979-80 to introduce vocational courses at Intermediate level in a phased manner. A beginning was made during 1979-80 with introduction of 34 vocational courses in 22 Government Junior Colleges. Another 60 vocational courses were started during 1980-81 in 50 colleges and 30 vocational courses in 1981-82. For maintenance of these courses during 1984-85 an amount of Rs.73.00 lakhs is required.

University Education (Degree Colleges) Maintenance of 23 Government Colleges started during 1979-80 to 1981-82.

Government have sanctioned 23 Government Degree Colleges during the years 1979-80 to 1981-82 to meet the increasing demand for facilities for Higher Education. For the maintenance of these colleges Rs.66.75 lakhs is required during 1984-85.

Continuation of Science Courses started in 1980-81 at Government College, Sangareddy.

B.Sc., course was started in Government College during 1980-81 and for the maintenance of these courses an amount of Rs.4.00 lakhs is required during 1984-85.

Continuation of teaching posts sanctioned during 1979-80 and 1981-82 in Government Degree Colleges for men and women.

Considering the need for strengthening the subject departments for the increased work load in the existing Government Colleges for men and women, Government sanctioned some additional teaching posts during 1979-80 and 1981-82. For the continuation of these posts, an amount of Rs.24.20 lakhs is required during 1984-85.

Continuation of additional teaching posts sanctioned during 1981-82 to 8 New Government Colleges started during 1980-81 and sanction of additional amount during 1982-83.

Government have sanctioned certain additional teaching posts for the 8 New Colleges started during 1980-81. For the maintenance of these courses an amount of Rs.25.75 lakhs is required during 1984-85.

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Continuation of non-teaching posts sanctioned during 1979-80, 1981-82 for the existing Government Colleges for men and women.

Government have sanctioned certain non-teaching posts during 1979-80, 1981-82 to the existing Government Colleges for men and women in order to cope up with the increasing of work load in the Colleges, these posts have to be continued during 1984-85 also and for this Rs.7.00 lakhs are required.

Sanction of additional sections during 1982-83 in existing Government Colleges.

Government have sanctioned additional sections during 1982-83 to some Degree Colleges. For the maintenance of these sections, during 1984-85 an amount of Rs.3.95 lakhs is required.

Starting of new Government Degree Colleges in the State during 1982-83.

So far Government have sanctioned 6 Degree Colleges during the current year and 2 more colleges for women. For the maintenance of these Colleges during 1984-85 an amount of Rs.18.30 lakhs is required.

Provision of additional equipment, library books and furniture to post graduate courses at Government College, Rajahmundry.

The Government Degree College, Rajahmundry is one of the two Government Colleges in the State which is having post Graduate courses. An amount of Rs.1.00 lakh is spent on the College every year for providing additional equipment, books and periodicals etc. in order to fulfil the conditions stipulated by Andhra University. An amount of Rs.1.00 lakh is required during 1984-85.

Maintenance of P.G.Course at Nizamabad.

Post Graduate courses in English and Economics have been started in Government college, Nizamabad during 1981-82. For continuation of these courses during 1984-85 a sum of Rs.3.19 lakhs is provided.

Continuation of posts of administrative officers to Principals. Govt.Degree Colleges to the State sanctioned during 1980-81,1981-82 and also creation of additional posts during 1982-83.

There are several Government Degree Colleges in the State having more than 1,000 students. In view of the variety of work involved in the administration of colleges the Principals of these big colleges are feeling it exceedingly difficult to concentrate on the academic work. It is therefore felt necessary to provide Administrative officers to these Colleges to look after the administrative routine. An amount of Rs.4.35 lakhs is required during 1984-85 for continuing the posts of administrative officers sanctioned earlier and for the creation of new posts during 1984-85.

Continuation of posts of office of the Regional Joint Directorate of Higher Education sanctioned during 1981-82 to 1982-83.

Since the creation of separate department of Higher Education in 1975, rapid expansion has taken place in the field of Higher Education including the Intermediate Education. Government have sanctioned four Regional Joint Directorates at Uddapah, Rajahmundry, Guntur and Warangal and the offices started functioning from 1981-82 onwards. For the continuation of these posts a sum of Rs.20.60 lakhs is required during 1984-85.

Construction of permanent buildings for Govt. Degree Colleges.

In pursuance of the Government policy for providing permanent buildings for the Govt. colleges in a phased programme, construction of first phase of building, was taken up in the last few years and proposals are under consideration for administrative sanction in respect of 12 Govt. degree colleges. For this purpose a sum of Rs.40 lakhs has been provided during 1984-85.

Matching share for availing UGC Assistants.

The UGC has announced recently its willingness to assist the Degree Colleges during the Vith Plan period for developmental activities and Government have to provide matching share for the schemes sanctioned by the UGC. An amount of Rs.6.00 lakhs is required during 1984-85.

Sub-Plan for the Welfare of S.Cs students.

Under Sub-Plan for the welfare of the Scheduled Caste students, book banks and special coaching scheme have been taken up and for continuing this scheme during 1984-85 a sum of Rs.45.00 lakhs is provided.

National Service Scheme for Degree/Junior Colleges in the State:

This is a centrally sponsored scheme. As per policy decision the total expenditure is being borne both by the Central Government and the State Government in the ratio of 7:5.

The total enrolment of students strength for NSS regular and special camping programme during the year 1981-82 i.e., 60,000 (i.e. 40,000 for N.S.S. Regular and 20,000 NSS special camping programme)

During the year 1982-83, Govt. of India has enhanced the NSS student volunteer strength from 60,000 to 90,000 to the Andhra Pradesh State.

In view of the importance that the NSS Programme is gaining in recent time and the scheme in the State of Andhra Pradesh is found to be useful and promises in the rural reconstruction projects, the scheme is proposed to be introduced at + 2 stage of education also i.e. in Junior Colleges.

An amount of Rs.47.63 lakhs as State's share has been provided in the Plan for the year 1984-85. The amount will be released to the N.S.S. co-ordinators of the University in the State for implementation of the programme.

YOUTH SERVICES

The total allocation for the Sixth Five Year Plan is Rs.300.00 lakhs for this Department.

Out of the total allocation of Rs.17.00 lakhs for 1980-81, a sum of Rs.12.277 lakhs was the actual expenditure during this year.

The Annual Plan outlay for 1981-82 was Rs.50.00 lakhs. The expenditure incurred was Rs.42.433 lakhs. But for the non-implementation of the staff schemes for want of Government sanction and State Youth Centre for want of suitable site, the entire provision under Grant-in-Aid was utilised. Eventhough, a sum of Rs.50.00 lakhs was allocated for 1982-83, only Rs.0.54 lakh was spent for continuance of Aurobindo Bala Kendra, Hyderabad.

The total annual plan outlay for 1983-84 also is Rs.50.00 lakhs and it is expected to be spent in toto subject to approval of Government.

Programme envisaged for 1984-85:

A list of schemes proposed during Annual Plan 1984-85 is given below:

List of the proposed schemes for the Annual Plan-1984-85

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Amount Rs.
1.	Maintenance of Aurobindo Bala Kendra	30,500
2.	Strengthening of the Directorate of Youth Services.	1,63,400
3.	Creation of the posts of Regional Deputy Directors in three regions.	1,18,800
4.	Creation of the posts of District Youth Services Officers in 9 Districts.	7,04,500
5.	Establishment of State Youth Centre.	5,00,000
6.	Bringing out a magazine by name "Yuvasakthi".	1,00,000
7.	Training programmes (Vocational, Social Legislations and employment oriented)	20,00,000
8.	Recreational sports, and cultural activities for youth.	4,00,000
9.	Construction of building for youth clubs and youth centres and their maintenance.	10,00,000
10.	Youth Hobby Centres.	2,30,000
11.	Involvement of youth in Social Service, and Community Development activities.	2,52,800
Total:		Rs. 55,00,000

-224-

JAWAHAR BALBHAVAN

Jawahar Bal Bhavan which is a State Level Institution was started on 23.6.1966 with a view to impart non-formal education to the children between the age group of 5 to 14 years in Fine Arts/like Music, Dance, Drama, Fine Arts and Crafts, Sciences and Physical Education. The member children are trained in the socially useful productive work viz. Clay Modelling, Carpentry, and Paper Machine etc.

With a view to streamline the above activities Government have started 23 Institutions of Bal Kendras in Districts including Twin Cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. For the maintenance of above institutions a sum of Rs.7.00 lakhs have been provided in the Annual Plan 1983-84. The same outlay is proposed for the Annual Plan 1984-85.

ANDHRA PRADESH SCIENCE CENTRE

The Andhra Pradesh Science Centre was established to start a Science Museum with a view to foster a scientific attitude and create awareness in people through non-formal methods.

The following are the schemes proposed for 1984-85.:

Mini Museum-cum-Laboratory:

This provides facilities for the children to perform experiments and verify the concepts and understand them clearly. The proposed outlay of Rs.50,000/- will be utilised for the purchase/making of exhibits and show cases. The exhibits fabricated can also be utilised for the main museum to come up.

Workshop:

To fabricate the models and exhibits it is very much essential to establish full fledged workshop. The proposed outlay of Rs.25,600/- will be utilised for the more urgently required workshop equipment and tools, required for Electronics, Electrical, Mechanical, Arts and Carpentry workshops.

Audio-visual Equipment:

For imparting knowledge of science and making abstract concepts clear audio-visual aids are handy. The proposed outlay of Rs.75,000/- will be utilised for purchasing audio-visual equipment like films, film strips and transparencies etc. Slide lectures on some of the scientific topics will also be prepared. This will become the part of theatre activity of the main museum to come up.

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Library:

The proposed outlay of Rs.25,000/- will be utilised for purchasing books, periodicals and magazines useful for reference.

Science Clubs:

To impart scientific knowledge through non-formal methods the Science clubs are very useful. An outlay of Rs.25,000/- proposed for this will be utilised to purchase the equipment and materials required to establish science clubs viz., Astronomy club, photography club, Electronics club and Nature club.

An amount of Rs.1.40 lakhs will be utilised for salaries of the additional staff connected with the scheme envisaged for 1984-85.

As it was felt that the state unit will not be able to cater to all the districts it is proposed to start District Science Centres in a phased manner depending on the availability of finances. To make a humble beginning an amount of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed to be utilised for the development of Audio-Visual equipment and experimental equipment to start 3 District Science Centres in the 3 regions of Andhra Pradesh.

BOOK PRODUCTION:

(A.P. Text Book Press)

An amount of Rs.19.00 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimates for 1983-84. This amount is intended towards the instalment amount to be paid to Project and Equipment Corporation of India in connection with the supply for machinery. A sum of Rs.18.50 lakhs has been drawn and paid to the Project and Equipment Corporation of India in November 1983.

An amount of Rs.18.00 lakhs is required in 1984-85 as per the agreement entered with the Project and Equipment Corporation and this is included in the draft Annual Plan.

STATE ARCHIVES

The Andhra Pradesh State Archives is the Custodian of the official records of the Government of Andhra Pradesh with multifarious activities like acquisition, fumigation arrangements, referencing, indexing, cataloguing, research and publication of rare and historical documents. The two fold main functions of the department are scientific preservation of Government and private records acquired by the Department for posterity and to retrieve the archival holdings to administration and research as and when required.

Planning Commission in their National Plan under the Head "Other Programme and Art and Culture" has stated that "in the field of culture special attention will have to be given to schemes relating to preservation and conservation of our cultural heritage, particularly monuments repositories and art objects".

Moreover, the Indian Historical Records Commission in its 45th Session held at Mysore in the year 1977 resolved that "in view of the importance and urgent necessity of preservation of old records, the State Government may be requested to give high priority to the development of Archives in their Sixth Plan proposals and that Central Government should give special grants for special schemes to the extent possible".

An outlay of Rs 3.00 lakhs is proposed for State Archives in the Draft Annual Plan 1984-85 under the following heads:

	Rs. in lakhs
1. Headquarters office	0.99
2. Regional Offices	0.81
3. Archival Publications	0.50
4. Scholarships	0.70

Total:	3.00

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

It is submitted that an amount of Rs.100.00 lakhs was allocated towards Public Libraries under Sixth Plan 1980-85. Out of the above amount, Government have already approved a sum of Rs.0.94 lakh per year for the years 1980-81; 1981-82; 1982-83 and a sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs for the year 1983-84 in the budget under Plan. The expenditure incurred during 1980-81 and 1981-82 was Rs.0.64 lakh and Rs.0.94 lakh respectively. But in the year 1982-83 a sum of Rs.0.18 lakhs only could be utilised as certain proposals were not sanctioned by the Government. In the year 1983-84, schemes costing a sum of Rs.4.10 lakhs only are sanctioned.

The following schemes are proposed to be implemented in the year 1984-85:-

1. Creation of One Additional Section in the Directorate:

At present the Directorate is working with only five sections and one Audit Section. Out of the above five sections, one section is completely intended for the work of Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation Scheme. The Audit Section is meant for physical verification of book-stock in the District Central Libraries and settlement of Audit objections raised by Local Fund Department and Accountant General. Thus there are only four sections left for routine office administration. The staff in the Directorate is not able to cope up with the increased work in the Directorate. The creation of new Zilla Grandhalaya Samasthas in Prakasam, Vizianagaram and Rangareddy districts and taking over of Sri Gowthami Library, Rajahmundry has resulted in additional work in this Directorate. Added to the above, the work in this Directorate has increased enormously due to continuous and regular inspections of District Central Libraries and offices of Zilla Grandhalaya Samasthas which required follow up action. Hence, it is proposed to create one additional section in the Directorate at an estimated cost of Rs.0.65 lakhs per annum during the Plan period 1984-85.

2. Establishment of Institute of Library Science:

Now-a-days much weight is being given for imparting of training to all classes of employees. Training by way of Refresher Courses to the inservice personnel (Libraries) is quite necessary to enable them to know the latest techniques and organise public libraries on sound lines and render pin-pointed refresher service to the reading public. The establishment of departmental Institute of Library Science is being considered since a long time which is in accordance with the recommendations of the Review.

Committee and the recommendations of the Committee appointed to examine the issues relating to recognition of Library Associations. The proposed Institute will conduct certificate courses in Library Science and refresher courses to the working libraries to enable them to equip themselves with the latest techniques of Library (Information) Science. Hence, it is proposed to open a departmental Institute of Library Science at a cost of Rs.1.20 lakhs (Recurring Rs.1.06 lakhs and non-recurring Rs.0.14 lakhs). To start with it will be located in a rented building.

3. Toning up of the State Central Library, Hyderabad:

The following scheme is proposed for toning up of the State Central Library, Hyderabad.

(a) Extension and Renovation of the Existing Building:

The building of the State Central Library, Hyderabad is in need of immediate repairs and renovation for convenient and efficient reference service to the reading public. Hence, it is proposed to renovate the State Central Library with an approximate cost of Rs.0.39 lakh during the year 1984-85.

4. Branch Library Buildings:

At present 232 Branch Libraries which are under the control of Zilla Grandhalaya Samathas are housed in rented buildings which are neither adequate nor suitable library buildings. To start with 3 Branch Library Building one in each Region are proposed to be constructed during the year 1984-85 at a cost of Rs.1.50 lakhs (Rs.0.50 lakh per building).

5. Development of Regional Libraries:

There are six Regional Libraries in the State including Sri Gowthami Library, Rajahmundry, which are expected to serve as link-libraries between the

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State Central Library and District Central Libraries, besides Reference and lending service to the reading public of their respective areas. All except Regional Library, Nizamabad are administered by the Gazetted Libraries. But there are no Ministerial posts and sufficient technical posts in the above Regional Libraries except in the State Regional Library, Guntur. They are in developing stage and hence they need substantial grants under Plan for purchase of modern library equipment and latest books etc. It is, therefore proposed to develop the above libraries at a cost of Rs.4.16 lakhs during the year 1984-85 as shown below:

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
(a) Purchase of Library equipment and furniture, latest books to six Regional Libraries at Rs.0.50 lakh each.	3.00
(b) Ministerial staff viz., one L.D.C., and one U.D.C., in each of 5 Regional Libraries.	1.00
(c) Creation of one Gazetted Librarian post at Regional Library, Nizamabad.	0.16

	Total: Rs. 4.16 lakhs

6. Special Component Plan:

It is proposed to earmark an amount of Rs.1.50 lakhs under Special Component Plan for the benefit of Scheduled Caste people during the annual plan period at 15% of the total allocation for the year 1984-85.

7. Tribal Sub-Plan:

It is proposed to earmark an amount of Rs.0.60 lakh under Tribal Sub-Plan for the benefit of Scheduled Tribe people during the Annual Plan period as 6% of the total allocation for the year 1984-85.

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ARCHAEOLOGY AND MUSEUMS.

Progress from 1980-81 to 1983-84

1. Survey, Exploration and Development of Monuments:-

This scheme is intended to undertake survey and exploration of monuments of archaeological and historical importance and to conserve them. The staff required for this scheme has also been sanctioned in G.O.Ms.No.292, Education, dt.31.3.1980 Out of the Sixth Five Year Plan outlay of Rs 150.00 lakhs provided for this department an amount of Rs 11.00 lakhs has been earmarked for this scheme for 1980-85 and out of which an amount of Rs 0.23 lakh, Rs 0.66 lakh and Rs 0.98 lakh has been spent during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 respectively and an amount of Rs 1.46 lakhs is proposed to be spent on this scheme during 1983-84. There are no physical targets fixed for this scheme.

2. Development of Hyderabad, Regional, District and Site Museums:-

This scheme is intended to educate people of all levels and make understand the ancient culture and tradition by establishing Regional Museums, District Museums and Site Museums. Two Museums, one at Mylavaram Dam Site in Cuddapah District and another District Museum at Cuddapah have been established during 1980-81 and the required staff for these museums has also been sanctioned and they are in full swing.

It was proposed to set up one museum at Anantapur for which foundation stone was laid by Honourable Minister for Archaeology during 1980-81, but due to non-release of sufficient funds and non-sanction of works by the Government, the museum building could not be constructed. Further four more museums, one each at Tirupati, Nalgonda, Guntur and Warangal are proposed to be constructed during 1980-85. An amount of Rs 31.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the construction of the above museums, out of the 6th Five Year Plan allocation of Rs 150.00 lakhs for 1980-85, and out of which an amount of Rs 0.65 lakh 0.58 lakh and 1.23 lakhs has been spent during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 to implement this scheme. Further, an amount of Rs 3.50 lakhs is proposed to be spent on this scheme during 1983-84.

3. Development of conservation laboratory, pottery and modelling sections:-

The existing conservation laboratory which is meant for conserving museum objects such as manuscripts, paintings and other antiquities found at excavated sites and treasure trove by giving them chemical treatment without causing damage to their originally proposed to be developed along with pottery and modelling sections. An amount of Rs 11 lakhs

was proposed to be spent during the 6th Five Year of 1980-85, but so far no amount was spent on this scheme due to non-release of funds by Government. During 1983-84 also the scheme cannot be implemented as no funds are allocated for this scheme.

4. Development of Victoria Jubilee Museum at Vijayawada :-

This scheme is intended to develop the existing Museum called the Victoria Museum at Vijayawada. An Jubilee amount of Rs 2.50 lakhs was earmarked for this scheme for 1980-85. The expenditure on this scheme during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 and anticipated expenditure during 1983-84 is 'NIL' for want of funds.

5. Development of Qutub Shahi Tombs and Gardens:-

The Qutub Shahi Tombs and Gardens at Golconda represent the Qutub Shahi architecture attracting good number of tourists. To preserve the archaeological remains in tact and beautify the spot by laying out gardens in order to attract V.I.Ps and tourists the scheme of development of Qutub Shahi Tombs and Gardens is taken up. An amount of Rs 4.50 lakhs out of 6th Five Year Plan outlay of Rs 150.00 lakhs was earmarked for this scheme for 1980-85, but only a meagre amount of Rs 0.04 lakh could be spent on this during 1980-81 for want of funds. The expenditure during 1981-82, 1982-83 and anticipated expenditure during 1983-84 is 'Nil', since no funds have been provided for this scheme.

6. Maintenance and development of forts:-

This scheme is intended to preserve and develop historical and archaeologically important Forts in the State like Medak fort, Kondapalli, Rachakonda, Bellamkonda, Kondaveedu, Khammam, Deverakonda, Bhongir, Panagal, Kollkonda, Hanamakonda, Zaffargadh, Tatikonda, Nirmal, Ramagiri, Balconda and Kaulsus. Very many of these forts are becoming just ruins for want of funds for proper maintenance and for attending to their repairs. It is very essential to maintain them properly by undertaking required repairs. For this purpose an amount of Rs 6.00 lakhs out of Rs 150.00 lakhs of the 6th Five Year Plan allocation of 1980-85 was earmarked and out of which only an amount of Rs 0.35 lakh was spent during 1980-81 on the development of Kondapalli Fort only for want of funds. The expenditure during

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1981-82, 1982-83 and anticipated expenditure during 1983-84 is 'Nil', since no funds have been allocated.

Programme for 1984-85:

1. Survey, Exploration and Development of Monuments:-
(Rs 2.50 lakhs)

This scheme is intended to undertake survey, exploration and conservation of important monuments of historical and archaeological importance. The staff required for implementation of this scheme has been sanctioned in G.O.Ms.No.292, Education, dt. 31.3.1980. All the posts have been filled up except one post of Chairman for which action is being taken to fill up the post. An amount of 2.50 lakhs is proposed to be spent on this scheme during 1984-85.

2. Hyderabad, Regional District and Site Museums:-
(Rs 7.25 lakhs)

This scheme is meant for educating the people of all levels and make them understand the ancient culture and tradition by establishing Regional Museums, one museum at each district and Site Museums at important sites in the State. So far two museums one at Mylaram Dam Site in Cuddapah District and another at Cuddapah have been established during 1980-81 and the required staff has also been sanctioned and filled up and the above two museums are in full swing. Certain posts at the established Museums and Museums to be established are *

Further, it is also proposed to set up the museum at Anantapur for which foundation stone has been laid during 1980-81 by the then Minister for Archaeology and Museums. Further four more museums one each at Tirupati, Nalgonda, Warangal and Guntur are proposed to be set up during 1984-85 for which an amount of Rs 4.60 lakhs is required for implementation of this scheme.

*also required for organizing and maintaining these Museums.

7. Public relations and Research Cell: (Rs 0.25 lakh)

This scheme is intended for promoting Public relations in the Department and for establishing a Research cell to undertake research work for publishing the material of historical importance. One post proposed under this scheme is yet to be sanctioned.

* Further, certain additional posts like Technical Assistants, Caretakers are required for survey and maintenance of monuments.

ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS LIBRARY AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The main functions of this department are collections of manuscripts both palm leaf and paper, preservation of manuscripts on modern and scientific lines, take out of microfilm copies of the rare manuscripts from all parts of the country and printing of rare, important and unpublished manuscripts in a phased programme of publications.

There are more than 23 thousands manuscripts both palm leaf and paper in Sanskrit, Telugu, Arabic Persian, Urdu etc., languages in this department. There are many rare and important and unpublished manuscripts in these manuscripts. With a view to take out copies of these manuscripts and a rare manuscripts available in other parts of the country a microfilm camera, a Koresstat Copier and an Off-set machine have been purchased during 1976-77.

The programme of printing of rare unpublished manuscripts is an important and regular item of work which requires techniques of research with due comparative study of books besides editing etc., to bring into line light and ancient culture and heritage to the world of scholarship. There are many printed books in the library for the purpose of reference and comparative study.

It is proposed to have regional offices one at Tirupathi, and other at Rajahmundry to centralise the manuscripts to preserve them on scientific lines.

There are nearly 17 thousand rare manuscripts exclusively in Arabic, Urdu and Persian languages.

Generally, the manuscripts both palm leaf and paper are being collected through the manuscripts purchase Committee by advertising through the news paper once in a year.

The paper manuscripts entitled 'Laghu Shabdārtha Sarvasam' it is a Sanskrit encyclopaedic Lexicon. This was written by Late Maha Mahopadhyaya Paravastu Rangacharyulu garu some hundred years ago singularly. This is 159 (one hundred and fifty nine only) parts. It is written in alphabetical order in Sanskrit language in Telugu script based on subjects. In view of the modern encyclopaedia, it has to be arranged in alphabetical order arranging from among the 159 parts totally upto one lakh figures and supplying the omissions. Hence, this is an omnibus work, highly technical in nature and requires special knowledge in the discipline of the Sanskrit and Telugu. It has, therefore been proposed to engage the services of the Scholars in the discipline of Sanskrit, specially trained and experienced and editing copyists. It is also proposed to publish the rare work 'Laghu Shabdārtha Sarvasam'.

It is a regular feature of this department to collect the manuscripts either by sale by the manuscripts purchase committee or by gift. Hence, it is desirable to collect the scripts of the old and modern writers who departed to develop this manuscripts library and research Institute. Further, it is desirable to take out the microfilm of the rare and unpublished manuscripts preserved not only in our State but also in other states to enrich this institute. This will have a ready hand information to the researchers. Moreover, our ancient culture and heritage of our country is preserved for the future researchers also.

-234-

Under the phased programme of publication many rare and unpublished works have been taken up. The following publications have to be printed for the year 1984-85.

1. Samaveda Manayaneeya Sakha
2. Parakkabrahma Rajeevanu
3. Bhargava Puranamu.
4. Yogasakta Parinayamu.
5. Laghu Shabdārtha Sarvasamu.

The allocation in the Annual Plan 1983-84 is Rs. 10.00 lakhs and the same amount is proposed for 1984-85 also.

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ANDHRA PRADESH SPORTS COUNCIL

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has constituted Andhra Pradesh Sports Council in 1958 with the main object of developing Sports and Games in the State on proper lines. It is created mainly to bring about co-ordination of the activities of all the Associations for the promotion and popularisation of sports in general through collective efforts. It is needless to stress that A.P. Sports Council was given the task of providing facilities required for development of Sports in the State and also to create suitable incentives to sportsmen and women to improve the standard and to bring laurels to the State of Andhra Pradesh in the National and International Sports arena. Keeping in view the responsibilities vested with the A.P. Sports Council, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has increased the budget allocation from a mere Rs. 3.00 lakhs in the year 1961-62 to Rs. 110.0 lakhs for the year 84-85. Some of the important schemes taken up by the Andhra Pradesh Sports Council are given below:-

REGIONAL COACHING CENTRES:

The Andhra Pradesh Sports Council has opened Regional Coaching Centres in all the 23 districts of the State including two centres at Hyderabad and Secunderabad. We have about 83 Andhra Pradesh Sports Council and 16 NIS Coaches working in all these Centres in various disciplines. About 3,000 to 8,000 sportsmen & women train in these Centres.

SPORTS HOSTELS

The Government of Andhra Pradesh under the Directorate of Sports & Youth Services has opened the main Sports Hostel at Hyderabad. In the main Hostel, there are about 100 sportsmen and women in 5 disciplines viz., Athletics, Volleyball, Football, Hockey and Basketball. In the main Hostel, boys and girls who are within the age of 20 years and who have represented the State have been selected. Three Regional Sports Hostels have been opened at Sangareddy, Vijayawada and Cuddapah for three regions of the State. In these Hostels boys and girls of 12 to 14 years of age are admitted. These hostels will become feeding centres for the main Sports Hostel at Hyderabad. A Tribal Hostel has been opened at Araku Valley, Vizag District, especially for training tribal Sportsmen and Women. The trainees in Sports Hostels have been provided with nutritious diet required for sports trainees besides free boarding and lodging. Coaching is given by experienced and well qualified coaches in these hostels.

SUMMER COACHING CAMPS:

Andhra Pradesh Sports Council conducts Summer Coaching Camps at various places in the State in Athletics, Basketball, Hockey, Football, Gymnastics, Volleyball, Cricket, Shuttle Badminton, Table Tennis, Weight lifting every year for 200 to 300 boys and girls. In these games boys below 18 years of age who have shown proficiency and talent in the State meets in the above disciplines are selected.

GRANTING CAMPS TO THE STATE TEAMS:

Andhra Pradesh Sports Council provides financial assistance for conducting coaching camps for two weeks to the State Teams before their participation in the Nationals. During these Coaching Camps the Andhra Pradesh Sports Council provides nutritious diet and dress to the State teams besides providing free lodging and coaching facilities. The RA/DA for the journey period and also during the participation in the Nationals, is provided by the Andhra Pradesh Sports Council.

SPORTS SCHOLARSHIPS/CASH AWARDS:

No amount of coaching will help to improve the standard of sportsmen and women who have brought laurels to the State, unless they are provided with some financial help for nutritious diet. Sports scholarships and diet allowances to Sportsmen and Women based upon the performance in various levels of competitions are given. It is proposed to give cash awards to outstanding Sportsmen who bring laurels to the State.

CHILDREN SPORTS MEET:

To unearth the talent among children it is proposed to conduct Sports Festival for children through out the State. All the districts will participate in the festival. There is no such meet being conducted at present. An amount of Rs. 4.50 lakhs is required for conduct of children Sports Festival. This will go long way in unearthing talent at an early age, and the talent groomed to become champions later.

OTHER ACTIVITIES AND SCHEMES:

Besides the above schemes, the Andhra Pradesh Sports Council conducts Rural Sports, Women Sports and Tribal Sports to improve the standard of Sports in the State. The teams are sent for National Competitions in Rural Sports and Women Sports Festival which are organised by HSNIS, Patiala.

To provide proper training facilities in the shape of a stadiums and play fields the Andhra Pradesh Sports Council is also trying to construct stadia, Indoor Stadia and Swimming Pools in all the 23 districts. So far, there are 11 Stadia available for the training of Sportsmen in the districts.

Cultural Affairs:

Andhra Pradesh has a rich Cultural heritage. A separate Directorate for Cultural Affairs was created in 1981 and it came into being from 21-7-1981.

The main functions of the Directorate are:-

- 1) Co-ordinating the activities of the various Cultural Akademies.
- 2) Conduct of State functions and Cultural festivals.
- 3) Administration of Schools and Colleges of Music and Dance in the State.
- 4) Promotion of Cultural activities, through the private Cultural Organisations.
- 5) Assisting Men of letters and art in indigent circumstances, assisting publication of good books in literature and arts.
- 6) Exchange of Cultural troupes with other States.
- 7) Propagation of Telugu Culture in other States in India and abroad; and
- 8) Generation of Research and developmental activities in all forms of Culture upto village level.

I. Akademies:

(1) A.P. Sahitya Akademi was established on 7-8-1957. It celebrated its silver Jubilee in August, 1982. It is incharge of preservation, development and preparation of Telugu Language and Literature (and also Sanskrit Literature). It has published about 330 books - classical as well as modern. These publications include dictionaries, classical poetry, criticism, prose, inscriptions, etc. Instituted annual award for best books in Telugu on various subjects. It renders financial help to individual authors for publication of their books. Awards, prizes for best manuscripts on selected topics. Honours annually an eminent women writer and an eminent Sanskrit Scholar. Arranges Seminars, Symposia, Lectures, and centenary celebrations of eminent Telugu writers.

2. A.P. Nataka, Nritya and Sangeeta Akademi:

A single A.P. Sangeeta Nataka Akademi was established on 23-12-1957. This was incharge of Drama, Dance, and Music. Responding to the popular demand to have three separate Akademies to the these three major arts, Government established in its place, three new Akademies viz., Nataka, Nritya and Sangeeta which have come into being on 1-2-1981. The folk drama, dance and music have been entrusted to these three Akademies respectively.

Most of the programmes, common to all the three Akademies are:-

- i) giving financial help to old and indigent artists.
- ii) Encouraging young talented artists.
- iii) conduct of annual festivals (iv) Financial help to affiliated associations to carry on their regular activities and launching of new projects (v) publication of standard books pertaining to the respective arts
- vi) conduct of Seminars, workshops and training courses (vii) Sponsoring model programmes at the district level in cooperation with District Councils for Cultural Affairs; and (ix) Documentation of old art forms and recording of voices.

The A.P.Nataraj Akademi is planning to construct a Theatre in Secunderabad and sponsor Nataka Sabhas in Certain Centres. The A.P.Nritya Akademi and Sangeeta Akademi are planning to conduct training courses on a state wide scale.

(3) A.P.Lalithakala Akademi was established on 18-9-1961. Its main emphasis is on the art of painting. It holds Art Exhibitions, awards prizes to best artists, purchases painting selected in the exhibitions, brings out art publications, renders financial help to Art Institutions and Artists, holds seminars on art education and appreciation, Instituted scholarships to art students for pursuing higher studies in Art.

(4) A.P.Baalala Akademi was established during 1976. This Akademi concentrates in the area of out of school programmes particularly art and culture to cater to the needs of emotional and intellectual needs of the youngsters below 15 years to develop themselves as integrated personalities as they grow up. It conducts stage level cultural talent search competitions on an elaborate scale and publishes childrens books on various subjects. It conducts Seminars and workshops on Children's literature and conducted A.P. Darshan which was documented. It publishes a monthly journal in Telugu, in colour, entitled 'Bala Chandrika', for children which is very popular among the Telugu Children.

(5) A.P.State Akademi of Photography was established during November, 1973, main objectives being to encourage and promote general advancement of Art and Science of Photography in all its forms, organising of Photographic exhibitions, seminars, slide show, improve facilities for study of photography, to encourage and assist formation of Camera clubs, to foster National and International contacts through exchange of photographic portfolios and to make awards to deserving photographers.

'Lenslight', the official journal of the Akademi, has made history in the International field of Photography being the recipient of International Awards a number of times, consecutively. The Akademi has got some standard publications to its credit.

(6) International Telugu Institute:

In pursuance of a resolution passed in the first World Telugu Conference, this was established on 8-9-1975 with a view to render help to the Telugu speaking people residing or settled in other states of India and in other Countries in the twin fields of language and culture. It has three departments i) Society and Culture; ii) Language, literature and Translations and (iii) publications. It publishes a monthly journal (Telugu vani) with a view to cater to the needs of the above Telugu people and to enlighten the non Telugu People on the history and culture of Andhra Pradesh.

(7) A.P. Theatre Institute and Repertory:

There are schools and colleges for music and dance but not for drama with a view to fill this gap, Government established the A.P. Theatre Institute and Repertory, which came into being on 13-11-1981. This has two wings (i) Training the theatre Artistes (Institute) and (ii) Production of model plays (Repertory).

Financial Assistance to Men of Letters & Indigent Artistes:

Under this scheme 207 persons at the rate of Rs.150/- p.m. 4 persons at the rate of Rs.250/- p.m., 2 persons at the rate of Rs.200/- p.m., 3 persons at the rate of Rs.300/- p.m. and 11 persons at the rate of Rs.500/-p.m. are being paid assistance besides adhoc payment at the rate of Rs.1116/- to 183 per annum.

II. Theatre Workshops:

There is a proposal to start Theatre Institutes at Vijayawada, Kurnool and Visakhapatnam, in phased manner: During 1981-82, an amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs was given to Osmania University to Start a Theatre Arts Department. From 1983-84 onwards Rs. One lakh has to be paid yearly to the Osmania University for four years.

III MUSIC COLLEGES

These are the following Government Schools and Colleges in Music and Dance in the State.

- 1) Maha Raja Government College of Music and Dance, Vizianagaram.
- 2) Sri Ghantasala Venkateswara Government Music and Dance College, Vijayawada.
- 3) Sarada Sangeeta Kalasala, Kurnool.
- 4) Sri Thyagaraja Government Music & Dance College, Hyderabad.

- 5) Sri Bhatka Ramadas Government Music & Dance College, Secunderabad.
- 6) Government School of Music and Dance, Guntur.
- 7) Government School of Music and Dance, Warangal.
- 8) Government School of Music and Dance, Nizamabad.
- 9) Vijayashankar Government Music & Dance School, Rajahmundry.
- 10) Sri Nallapureddy Balakrishna Reddy, Government School of Music & Dance, Kota of Nellore District.

Besides the above Government Schools and Colleges there are 38 recognised private music and dance institutions in the State.

The accepted policy of the Government is to start one Government School for Music and Dance in every district where there are no such schools. In respect of Private Music and Dance institutions also, it has been the policy that they should be brought within the grant-in-aid scheme so that the expenses on staff are covered by Government assistance.

IV. Assistance to Private Cultural Institutions.

The activities under this head are broadly as follows:-

a) District Councils for Cultural Affairs:

A District Council for Cultural Affairs has been constituted in each district with the Collector as Chairman, the District Public Relations Officer as convenor and a few officials and non-officials including the members of the State Akademies from that District as members. The main object is to involve the local talent in the Cultural activity, to identify the various art forms in the district for extending assistance and also to bring about a Cultural profile for each district after thorough survey. An amount of Rs.20,000/- is being given to each district per year.

b) Cultural Exchange of Troupes:

Under the Inter-State exchange of Cultural Troupes, Troupes from two States are received every year and troupes are sent to two States every year. Bulk of the expenditure under this head is reimbursed by Central Sangeetha Nataka Akademy.

V. State Functions:

State functions are conducted on a large scale for Ugadi i.e., Telugu New Year's Day and first November i.e., State Formation Day, and other days of National importance like Independence Day, and Republic Day. The New Year Day's of other religions like Muslims, Christians etc., are also celebrated on a modest way.

VI. Auditoriums and Memorial Halls:

It has been the pronounced policy of the Government that there shall be one Auditorium at every District Head Quarters and all important Towns with more than 1 lakh population.

The expenditure incurred under the various above activities was Rs.69 lakhs in 1980-81, Rs. 73 lakhs in 1981-82 and Rs.24 lakhs in 1982-83. The provision for 1983-84 is Rs.67 lakhs and same amount of Rs.67.00 lakhs is proposed for 1984-85 also.

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TECHNICAL EDUCATION

A total outlay of Rs.500.00 lakhs comprising an amount of Rs.325.00 lakhs under revenue account and an amount of Rs.175.00 lakhs under capital account has been approved for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 in respect of the Department of Technical Education. Out of the said outlay of Rs.500.00 lakhs, an amount of Rs.307.35 lakhs has been earmarked during the year 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 as shown below:

1980-81	--	Rs. 26.132 lakhs
1981-82	--	Rs. 81.293 lakhs
1982-83	--	Rs. 62.924 lakhs
1983-84	--	Rs. 80.800 lakhs
Total:		Rs.251.149 lakhs or say
		Rs.251.15 lakhs

Keeping in view the priority and requirements of the continuing schemes and the important new schemes contemplated for implementation by the Department during the year 1984-85 on which advance action is being initiated during the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs.93.17 lakhs comprising an amount of Rs.87.17 lakhs under revenue account and an amount of Rs.6.00 lakhs under capital account is proposed for annual plan 1984-85. The outlay proposed is the minimum required for the department and if the on-going schemes under capital account are taken fully into account, the requirement of funds will be still greater.

The proposed outlay of Rs.93.17 lakhs will be distributed between continuing schemes and new schemes to the extent mentioned below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Classification	Revenue account	Capital account	Total
1.	Continuing schemes	67.35	4.10	71.45
2.	New Schemes	19.82	1.90	21.72
Total:		87.17	6.00	93.17

The various schemes included under the several heads of developments and the provisions tentatively allocated for them for the Annual Plan 1984-85, are as detailed below:

Head of Development

1. Direction and Administration

(Rs. in lakhs)

Revenue Account	Capital Account	Total
4.50	NIL	4.50

contd....

In view of the gearing up of the developmental activities of the department in the recent past and particularly during the current Sixth Five Year Plan period number of Polytechnics have been started at places where there were no Polytechnics, number of new and diversified courses introduced in the existing institutions and some new State-wide Institutions in the specialised fields have been opened in the State. Government have also permitted several new private engineering colleges and Polytechnics at different places in the State. As a result the workload at the Directorate level has increased beyond proportions and unless immediate steps are taken to strengthen the administrative staff at the Directorate it will be very difficult to function satisfactorily. A beginning has been made in this direction during 1981-82 when the state Government have sanctioned the creation of certain posts at Officers level. While provision is made for the expenditure on the continuing schemes, provision is also made in the Annual Plan 1984-85 for the following new schemes including the additional staff required to meet the demands of the additional work.

a) Collegiate education cell: The department is functioning as a liaising agency in regard to starting of new Engineering Colleges, watch-over the admissions into the private Engineering Colleges, submit periodical reports to Government on the performance of the Colleges, payment of grant-in-aid to Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, other Universities and Regional Engineering College, Warangal periodical inspections to the Colleges and such other matters as would relate to the Collegiate education in Engineering/Technology between the State Government, Central Government, and the Southern Regional Office etc., It would be more appropriate if the separate monitoring cell for Collegiate education is created at Directorate headed by an Officer of the rank of a Professor of Engineering Colleges with necessary supporting staff.

b) Strengthening of the Audit Wing: The audit cell of the department is not provided with adequate number of auditors and supporting staff to conduct periodical internal audit of the Polytechnics and other aided institutions under the control of the Department. With the increase in the number of institutions including those which receive huge amounts as grants, the responsibility of the Department in ensuring that the accounts of the institutions are maintained properly has also increased. It should be made possible that each institution is audited at least once a year by the internal auditors of the Department before the periodical audit by the Accountant General. It is, therefore, proposed to strengthen the existing audit wing by creating posts of internal Audit Officers and Additional audit staff to achieve the objective.

c) Strengthening of the Examination Wing: Besides administrative activities, the department is also charged with the responsibility of conducting the Diploma Examinations and various technical examinations for about a lakh of candidates mostly twice in an year. The present complement of staff in the examination wing of the Directorate is quite inadequate particularly in the context of the semester system being followed for a majority of the Diploma courses and also in view of the starting of more

institutions under the department. It is, therefore, proposed to strengthen the examination wing of the Directorate by creating additional administrative staff to attend to the extra workload.

d) Creation of Man-Power assessment Cell: The All India Council for Technical Education has recommended that every State Directorate of Technical Education shall create a Man-Power Assessment Cell for evaluation and assessment of the requirements of technical man-power. The creation of the cell is an immediate necessity in the context of large scale expansion in the Industrial Sector in the State and the changing needs for technical man-power in the diversified and newly emerging areas of Science and Technology/Engineering. It is, therefore, proposed to create a Man-Power Assessment Cell at the Directorate level.

e) Due to growth of number of technical institutions in the State both at Degree and Diploma levels, the Department has to assume greater important role to ensure maintenance of quality and standard of instruction. Further, on account of introduction of more Sandwich Diploma courses and also as a result of the amended Apprentice Act 1961, there is need for greater involvement of the Department to fully utilise the training places provided by the Industry for the students of sandwich courses as also the pass-outs still greater is the need for continuous evaluation and assessment of the institutions by conducting periodical inspections. It is, therefore, proposed to set up regional offices for the Department at one each in the three regions of State, during 1984-85.

f) As per the provisions of the A.P. Education Act 1982 and in consonance with the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education a statutory Board of Technical Education and Training is proposed to be set up in the State during 1984-85.

Hence, an amount of Rs.4.50 lakhs is provided under revenue account in the Annual Plan 1984-85 under this head of development.

2. Engineering Colleges and Institutes:

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Revenue account	Capital account	Total
3.00	..	3.00

1) Regional Engineering College: Government have sanctioned additional intake into Civil Engineering branch of the B.E. degree courses at Regional Engineering College, Warangal during 1978-79. An amount of Rs.1.00 lakhs is to be provided for running the second, third and fourth year classes. Sanction was also accorded for the introduction of part-time B.Tech. Degree courses in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering at Regional Engineering College, Warangal with an intake of 24 students into each branch from the academic year 1978-79. An amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs is to be provided towards expenditure for running the second, third and fourth year classes under this scheme.

-244-

Hence, an amount of Rs.3.00 lakhs is provided under Revenue account to enable payment of grant-in-aid to the Regional Engineering College, Warangal for continuing the above scheme.

3. Polytechnics:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Revenue account	Capital account	Total
66.77	5.40	72.17

A total amount of Rs.72.17 lakhs, comprising an amount of Rs.66.77 lakhs under revenue account and Rs.5.40 lakhs under capital account is provided in the Annual Plan 1984-85 under the above head of Development. The above amount of Rs.72.17 lakhs is proposed to be distributed under the following classifications.

- a) Consolidation of existing institutions.
- b) Modernisation of works and laboratories.
- c) Revision of staff structure.
- d) Opening of new institutions/courses.
- e) Diversification and Reorganisation of Diploma Courses.
- f) Introduction of part-time Diploma courses.
- g) Introduction of sandwich Diploma courses.

The schemes included under the various classification are detailed below:

a.) Consolidation of existing institutions:

Due to recent expansion of technical education facilities in various parts of the State by establishing new institutions and starting of several new and diversified courses/several existing polytechnics the department has taken up a large scale building construction programme for the purpose of having additional class-rooms workshops, laboratories, hostels etc. The department has already obtained administrative sanctions from the State for the building programme covering a total cost of around Rs.100.00 lakhs. The works are in progress or are being taken up after finalising the tenders and fixing up the contracts. The details of the works already sanctioned are as shown below:

- i) Construction of additional class-rooms and laboratories at S.S.Govt.Polytechnic, Zaheerabad. Rs.7,81,000/-
- ii) Construction of buildings for the Chemical Engineering and Metallurgy courses at J.N.Govt.Polytechnic, Ramanthapur, Hyderabad. Rs.28,52,000/-
- iii) Construction of semi-permanent sheds and Principals quarters at S.R.R.S. Govt.Polytechnic, Sircilla. Rs.18,91,000/-
- iv) Construction of 2-bay workshop at Govt.Polytechnic, Anantapur. Rs. 8,37,000/-

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- v) Construction of compound walls at Govt. Polytechnic, Nellore. Rs. 1,69,000/-
- vi) Construction of second floor over the existing first floor at Govt. Polytechnic, Nizamabad. Rs. 23,08,000/-
- vii) Construction of compound wall for the balance portion at J.N. Govt. Polytechnic, Ramanthapur, Hyderabad. Rs. 47,000/-

The new building works contemplated by the department include, among others, the following important schemes.

Construction of permanent buildings for

- i) Andhra Pradesh Govt. Institute of Leather Technology, Hyderabad.
- ii) Institute of Printing Technology, Secunderabad.
- iii) Sanjay Gandhi Govt. Polytechnic, Adilabad.
- iv) Government Polytechnic, Nalgonda.
- v) Government Polytechnic for Women, Warangal.
- vi) Government Polytechnic, Vizianageram.
- vii) Damacherla Anjaneyulu Govt. Polytechnic, Ongole.
- viii) Institute of Electronics, Hyderabad.
- ix) S.S. Government Polytechnic, Zaheerabad.
- x) S.R.R.S. Govt. Polytechnic, Sircilla.

2. Construction of hostels for Government Polytechnic for Women, Kakinada and Guntur.

3. Improvement of accommodation in existing polytechnics where new courses have been started.

Keeping in view the on-going and the proposed schemes an amount of Rs. 4.15 lakhs is included in the Annual Plan for the year 1984-85 for the buildings programme of the Department of Technical Education under capital account.

b) Modernisation of workshops and laboratories.

Most of the Government Polytechnics were started about two decades back. The machinery and equipment installed in the workshops and laboratories have become obsolete and worn-out and require replacement by machinery equipment currently in use in industry. Further, it is necessary to purchase sophisticated modern equipment for the workshops and laboratories since the existing ones are out-dated.

Hence, an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided under revenue account for the above purpose.

-246-

c) Revision of staff structure:

Government have accorded sanction for the creation of posts of Hostel Managers in 12 Polytechnics, Assistant Lecturers in Electronics in 17 Polytechnics, etc., and provision has to be made for the expenditure for the continuance of these Plan posts.

The syllabus in vogue in polytechnics requires to be reviewed/ revised to keep pace with the advancements made in the fields of Engineering, Science and Technology and keeping in view the changing needs of the industry. Accordingly the syllabi of various courses have been revised in respect of several diploma courses and a number of new and specialised subjects have been added to the contents of syllabi. Minimum additional staff has, therefore, to be made available to the Polytechnics to teach these new and specialised subjects.

Sanction was accorded for the creation of Heads of General Section in certain Polytechnics in the first phase during the year 1978-79 and similar posts have to be created in the other polytechnics also during the year 1984-85 to bring about uniformity of staff structure in Polytechnics.

Due to increase of academic activity in the Polytechnics on account of introduction of new courses and revised curriculum, it is necessary to provide administrative assistance to the Principals to enable them to concentrate more on academic work. It is, therefore, proposed to create the posts of administrative officers in Polytechnics in a phased manner and, to start with these posts are proposed to be created in a few selected Polytechnics during the year 1984-85.

The existing office staff structure at Government Polytechnic for Women, Guntur; Andhra Polytechnic, Kakinada and Govt. Polytechnic, Hyderabad is not adequate when compared to other similar Institutions. It is, therefore, proposed to augment the existing office staff structure in these institutions by creating necessary additional posts during the year 1984-85.

There are no posts of Physical Directors at Government Polytechnic for Women, Guntur and J.N. Govt. Polytechnic, Ramanthapur, Hyderabad. Provision has, therefore, to be made for the creation of the posts of physical director in the said institutions during the year 1984-85.

The Hostels attached to the Polytechnics at present have a Hostel Manager each to deal with the accounts, collection of dues from the students, procurement of stores, remittance of moneys to the suppliers, payment of rents into Government account preparation of bills and a host of other items relating to the maintenance of the Hostels. Besides, there is also a demand from the students for creation of hostel staff by Government. So that there will be a reduction of establishment charges from monthly charges due from them. In order to reduce the work-load of the Hostel Managers and with a view to meet the students demand, it is proposed to create minimum additional staff for the Hostels attached to Polytechnics.

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The Board of Apprenticeship Training, Southern Region, has advised that training and placement officers may be appointed in the Polytechnics to keep liaison with the industry, apprenticeship board, Government and the institution in regard to the provision of training places in the industry and their full utilisation. The need for a training and placement officer in each Polytechnic although is a necessity, it is felt that such officers are required in polytechnics which conduct sandwich Diploma courses the curriculum of which includes devotion of two semesters for practical training in industry. In other Polytechnics senior faculty in respective disciplines can be nominated to look after the training and placement activity also. Placement officer, either in each Polytechnic conducting sandwich courses or for a group of Polytechnics situated in four or five districts.

Hence, an amount of Rs.4.12 lakhs is provided for the above purpose under revenue account.

d) Opening of new Institutions/courses:

The following new institutions/courses have been started during the current five Year Plan period, the committed expenditure on which has to be taken care of in the Annual Plan 1984-85.

- i) S.S.Govt.Polytechnic, Zaheerabad (in part)
- ii) S.R.R.S.Govt. Polytechnic, Sircilla (in part)
- iii) S.G.Govt.Polytechnic, Adilabad.
- iv) Government Polytechnic, Nalgonda.
- v) Government Polytechnic for Women, Warangal.
- vi) Andhra Pradesh Govt.Institute of Leather Technology, Hyderabad.
- vii) Government Polytechnic, Vizianagaram.
- viii) Damacherla Anjaneyulu Govt.Polytechnic, Ongole.
- ix) Institute of Electronics, Hyderabad.
- x) Govt.Institute of Printing Technology, Secunderabad (in part)

In addition to these continuing schemes, the department proposes the establishment of certain new and State-wide Institutions in the State as explained below:

i) The policy of the State Government is to establish atleast one polytechnic in each District. This policy is almost implemented with exception of Khammam and Range Reddy districts in the State. It is proposed to convert the Government Mining Institute, Kothagudem from a single faculty institution into a multi-faculty Polytechnic, as all necessary infrastructural facilities like land, buildings, laboratories, workshops, and hostel are available and the conversion would be less costly.

ii) Diploma course in Textile Technology is at present offers at M.B.T.S. Govt. Polytechnic, Guntur only. Due to the Presidential Order 85% of the seats in the courses are reserved for the local candidates of the Andhra University area. Thus there is regional imbalance in this regard.

In order to provide facilities equally for all the regions of the State it is proposed to separate the Diploma course

in Textile Technology from that Polytechnic and set up a State-wide Institution of Textile Technology. Similar is the situation with regard to the Diploma course in Ceramics, with the specialisation in (i) Glass and Enamel and (ii) Potteries and Refractories offered at Government Polytechnic, Gudur. It is proposed to set up a State-wide Institute of Ceramic Technology at Gudur separating the Diploma courses in Ceramic from the Government Polytechnic.

In view of the setting up of the Steel Plant at Visakhapatnam, there will be a great demand for technical manpower at middle level to supervise the works in the first phase itself. Further, many ancillary units are expected to spring up in the area. It is, therefore, proposed to set up a Model Residential Polytechnic in Tribal area at Paderu in Visakhapatnam district in collaboration with the Departments of Tribal Welfare and Social Welfare and the I.T.D.A. The State Government have approved the scheme for implementation.

Due to enforcement of the amended Pharmacy Act the demand for diploma holders in Pharmacy for employment as Pharmacists, Chemists, Druggists etc., is on the increase. The Pharmacy Council of India has desired that more facilities be provided for Pharmacy Education at Diploma level as the requirements of Man-power in this field is almost twice the present in intake all over the country. It is, therefore, proposed to set up a State-wide Institute of Pharmacy at Kurnool during the year 1984-85.

The Paper Industry in Andhra Pradesh has development in the State and it is now ranks second in the country next only to Maharashtra. There are at present four major paper mills and 17 mini paper mills apart from M/s A.P. Rayons Ltd., Warangal. Further there are 11 straw board units in the State. There is, therefore, good job potential for qualified technicians in paper and pulp Technology. At present, there are no facilities for providing training in paper and pulp technology to meet the demand in the State. It is, therefore, proposed to set up an independent State-wide Institute of Paper and Pulp Technology in the vicinity of one of the major paper mills in the State so that the department can obtain the collaboration of the industry for giving practical training facilities and also spare their experts for handling the specialised subjects besides advising suitably for the speedy development of the institution. The scheme is proposed to be implemented during 1984-85.

There are at present 6 Women's Polytechnics in the State of which 3 institutions are in private sector. Two Govt. Polytechnics for Women are in Andhra University area and one Women's Polytechnic is in Osmania University area. There is no Govt. Polytechnic for Women under the territorial jurisdiction of Sri Venkateswara University. There is, thus avoidable regional imbalance in the matter of technical education facilities for women in the State and Rayalaseema Region having been identified as backward area has every justification to have a Government Polytechnic for Women. The infrastructure available for the Women's Technical Training Institute, Nellore started by Women Welfare Department and the land and public donations coming through the District Collector are proposed to be taken advantage of for setting up of a Govt. Polytechnic for Women at Nellore. The scheme is proposed to be implemented during the Annual Plan 1984-85.

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There is also popular demand from the public of the backward districts of Anantapur, Giddanah, Kurnool and Chittoor for starting a Govt. Polytechnic for Women in that region which has no such institution except the private one functioning under the management of Tirumala Tirupathi Devasthanam. It is, therefore, proposed to start a Women's Polytechnic in Rayalaseema region.

Hence a total provision of Rs.55.75 lakhs comprising Rs.54.50 lakhs under Revenue Account and Rs.1.25 lakhs under capital account is included for this sub-head of development.

e) Diversification and re-organisation of Diploma courses in Polytechnics.

The diploma holders turned out by the polytechnics will have to take up jobs in the Industries whose needs of man-power are ever-changing and there is dearth of candidates to take up jobs in Industry in the specialised fields. It is, therefore, proposed to start new and diversified courses in the Polytechnics such as T.V.Technology, Foundry Technology, Timber Technology, Industrial Engineering, Production Engineering; Country and Town Planning; Dairy Engineering; Agriculture Engineering; Electronics Instrumentation etc.

Some new courses like Refrigeration and Air-conditioning, T.V.Technician, Computer Programming, Welding Technology and Foundry Technology etc., can be started as Advanced Technician (Post-Diploma) courses since the basic knowledge required for studying these courses is already provided in the existing Diploma course like Mechanical Engineering; Electrical Engineering and Electronics and Communication Engineering. It is, therefore, proposed to start an Institute of Advanced Technician courses to offer courses in (post-diploma courses) Refrigeration and Air-conditioning, Industrial Tool Design Foundry Technology, Petro-Chemical Engineering, Waste Management and Recycling Technology, Welding Technology, T.V.Engineering etc., and T.V.Technician at Institute of Electronics, Hyderabad during 1984-85 since some Industries in the related fields have offered to collaborate and provide practical training facilities to the students of these courses in their industries.

Hence a total provision of Rs.0.10 lakhs is provided under Revenue account, pending preparation of the detailed schemes.

f) Introduction of part-time Diploma courses:

Government have accorded sanction for the introduction of 4-year part-time diploma courses in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering at Sri Venkateswara Government Polytechnic, Tirupathi and Government Polytechnic, Warangal from the academic year 1978-79. Provision has to be made for the expenditure on these courses in the Annual Plan 1984-85 for the continuing scheme.

There are also proposals to start part-time Diploma courses in some other centres where working technicians are more in number to enable them to better their careers under their existing employees.

Hence an amount of Rs.0.50 lakh is provided under revenue account for the above purpose.

g) Introduction of sandwich diploma courses:

Sandwich pattern of education is considered to be the most effective way of imparting engineering education at both degree and diploma levels. It is considered to be the best form for blending the skills to be imparted to the students through theoretical training in the institution and practical training in the industry. Keeping this in view a number of sandwich diploma courses were started in the Polytechnics during earlier years. Provision is therefore, made for continuing the scheme of introduction of sandwich diploma courses in Chemical Engineering at J.N.Government Polytechnic, Hyderabad and Sandwich Diploma course in Metallurgy at J.N.Govt.Polytechnic, Hyderabad and Government Polytechnic, Visakhapatnam towards expenditure on the posts already sanctioned and also on the posts sanctioned under the remaining phases.

There is further need for introduction of sandwich Diploma courses in other fields such as Textile Technology, Horological Engineering, Paper Technology etc., and post-Diploma courses in Naval Architecture, T.V.Engineering, Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning etc.

Hence, a provision of Rs.1.55 lakhs is made for the purpose under Revenue Account.

Aided Polytechnics:

Government pay grant-in-aid to the following Polytechnics/ Diploma level institutions.

- i) Kamala Nehru Polytechnic for Women, Hyderabad.
- ii) S.M.V.M. Polytechnic, Tanuku
- iii) Central Institute of Commerce, Secunderabad.
- iv) Sri Padmavathi Women's Polytechnic, Tirupati.

While the first two polytechnics have developed well, the other two have yet to acquire their own buildings, complexes Government share of non-recurring expenditure on purchase of land, construction of buildings has to be provided for. Further, in view of the introduction of revised syllabi for various courses, the private Polytechnics are required to procure some additional/new equipment. A provision of Rs.1.00 lakh is, therefore, included under Revenue Account in the Annual Plan 1984-85 for the purpose.

Summary:

To sum up a total amount of Rs.72.17 lakhs comprising an amount of Rs.66.77 lakhs under Revenue account and Rs.5.45 lakhs under Capital Account is provided under head of Development 'Polytechnics' covering the various sub-heads under it for the year 1984-85.

IV. Assistance to Universities for Technical Education:

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Revenue Account	Capital Account	Total
10.80	--	10.80

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Government have accorded sanction for increase of intake into the Civil Engineering branch at the rate of 20 students per year at each college in the Engineering Colleges under the administrative control of the Andhra, Osmania, Sri Venkateswara and Jawaharlal Nehru Technological Universities during the year 1978-79. Six colleges are covered under the scheme. An amount of Rs.10.80 lakhs is required to be provided during 1984-85 for continuing this scheme.

Hence, an amount of Rs.10.80 lakhs is provided under Revenue Account towards expenditure on release of grant-in-aid to the Universities during the year 1984-85.

V. Scholarships

(Rs. in lakhs)

Revenue Account	Capital Account	Total
1.00	—	1.00

Government have accorded sanction for the establishment of new Polytechnics at Sircilla, Zaheerabad, Adilabad, Nalgonda, Ongole, Vizianagaram, a Women's Polytechnic at Warangal, Institute of Electronics, Hyderabad and an Institute of Leather Technology at Hyderabad. While provision has to be made for payment of scholarships to the students admitted into these institutions, further provision has also to be made for payment of scholarships to the students to be admitted into the new Polytechnics provided to be established or to the new courses proposed to be introduced. Hence, an amount of Rs.1.00 lakhs is provided under Revenue Account for the above purpose for the year 1984-85.

VI) Faculty Development

(Rs. in lakhs)

Revenue Account	Capital Account	Total
0.10	0.10	0.20

i) The Technical Teachers' Training Institute, Madras is conducting advanced training/refresher/reorientation courses for the teachers of Polytechnics. It is, therefore, proposed to create Training-cum-leave reserve in Polytechnics to avoid dislocation of teaching work in Polytechnics. Hence, an amount of Rs.0.10 lakh is provided under Revenue Account for the purpose.

ii) As per the "Scheme for the Establishment of the Extension Centre of Technical Teachers' Training Institute, Madras at Hyderabad the State Government has to provide building accommodation for that centre. It is proposed to spare a piece of land in the premises of Jawaharlal Nehru Government Polytechnic, Ramanthapur, Hyderabad for the purpose.

Hence, an amount of Rs.0.10 lakh is proposed under capital account for this scheme.

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-252-

To sum up a total amount of Rs.0.20 lakh, comprising an amount of Rs.0.10 lakh under Revenue Account and Rs.0.10 lakhs under capital account is proposed under this head of development.

VII. Others

(Rs. in lakhs)

Revenue Account	Capital Account	Total
1.00	0.50	1.50

Government have accorded sanction for the construction of permanent buildings for Domestic Science Training College, Secunderabad at cost of Rs.19.23 lakhs. The work is taken up. A Provision of Rs.0.50 lakhs is proposed under capital account for this continuing scheme.

The Curriculum Development Centre requires to be expanded to cover the various disciplines by preparing the necessary course material, teaching aids, develop new curricula for bringing non-semester type courses into semester pattern, prepare question banks, suggest project works on various chapters/topics etc., The scheme of expansion of Curriculum Development Centre is therefore, proposed to be taken up during 1984-85 and a provision of Rs.0.40 lakhs is included under Revenue Account for the purpose.

The Administrative offices of Domestic Science Training College, Secunderabad, Girls' Vocational Institutes at Warangal and Hyderabad and the Curriculum Development Centre requires to be strengthened by creating the posts of Office Superintendents, Senior Assistants etc., to cope up with the increased work-load. Steps for strengthening the above offices could not be initiated during the earlier Annual Plans due to inadequate outlays and also in view of taking up of other priority schemes. A provision of Rs.0.60 lakh is made under Revenue account for this purpose.

To sum up a total provision of Rs.1.50 lakhs comprising an amount of Rs.0.50 lakh under Capital account and Rs.1.00 lakh under Revenue account is proposed under the head of development 'Others'.

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Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes:

A total outlay of Rs.93.17 lakhs is proposed for the Department of Technical Education in the Annual Plan 1984-85. The Department of Technical Education deals mainly with Diploma courses in Engineering/Technology offered in Polytechnics in which 14% of seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes, and 4% of seats for Scheduled Tribes. If Scheduled Tribes candidates are not available Scheduled Castes candidates can be admitted against the quote of Scheduled Tribes also as provided in the Rules of reservation. As such, about 15% of the seats are filled by Scheduled Castes candidates. Since, no separate schemes for Scheduled Castes can be proposed in Educational Institutions, it is to be construed that about 15% of the Annual Plan out of the proposed outlay of Rs.93.17 lakhs i.e., Rs.13.98 lakhs will flow to the benefit of the scheduled castes candidates as an indivisible and integral part of the plan expenditure of the Department. However, certain schemes are being identified for implementation for the benefit of the scheduled castes during 1984-85, by locating the divisible areas of activity of the Department.

SANJAY AUTOMOBILE ACADEMY

The Sanjay Automobile Academy was established in the year 1980 and it is registered under the Societies Registration Act as A Government of Andhra Pradesh Society and administered by a Managing Committee comprising high ranking Government officials and industrial experts. The main aim of establishment of the Academy is to provide advanced learning, instruction and research and development facilities for the growth of Automobile Technology. With that view, in the beginning an I.T.I. with the 6 Automobile Certificate Level Trade Courses affiliated to N.C.T.V.T. & S.C.T.V.T. were started during the year 1980-81. The same courses are being continued for the last two years i.e., 1981-82, 1982-83 and during this year 1983-84.

Proposals to start a Polytechnic with the following courses from the academic year 1984-85

contd.,

are under consideration.

1. Diploma in Automobile Engineering
2. Diploma in Mechanical Engineering.
3. Diploma in Civil Engineering.

The present 6 automobile certificate level trade courses will complete their training in the month of July 1984. Hence the expenditure on salaries, stipends, vehicle maintenance, and Miscellaneous purposes have to be incurred from the allotted amount of Rs 27.50 lakhs for the year 1984-85. The details of the allocation of Rs 27.50 lakhs for 1984-85 are indicated below:-

	<u>Rs. lakhs</u>
1. Salaries to Staff	8.00
2. Wages to contingent staff	0.25
3. Misc.(T. A., Service Postage, Contingencies etc.)	2.25
4. Machinery & Equip-ment	5.00
5. Materials & Supplies	1.00
6. Publications	0.50
7. Scholarships and Stipends	1.50
8. Vehicle maintenance and repairs and oils etc.	1.50
9. Buildings (Construction of Hostel Main Building including class rooms)	7.50

Total:	27.50

The outlay under this item for the Sixth Five Year Plan is Rs.2,500.00 lakhs. The programmes are broadly headquarters offices, Medical Relief, Medical Education, Training and Building programmes. Normally the Medical care facilities are catered by opening more institutions, additional units and beds and services.

There are 149 on-going items under Staff schemes and 62 capital works. For the year 1984-85, 51 new schemes are proposed under Medical Education, Teaching Hospitals, District hospitals, taluk hospitals and under Direction and Administration, and construction programme.

In order to improve the services in rural areas, where bulk of the population resides, there is need to establish new hospitals/Dispensaries and increase the bed strength of some of the Hospitals. Emphasis is therefore laid in this direction during 1984-85 which is the final year of the Sixth Five Year Plan, to open 19 new dispensaries/Hospitals at different places where there are no medical institutions and where building facilities are available. It is proposed to increase 225 beds in various Taluk and Other Hospitals in rural areas, The Honorary Rural Medical Practitioners scheme covers 150 remote centres in rural areas.

It is envisaged to open 2 units in General Hospitals, and increase the bed strength of S.V.R.R. Hospital, Tirupathi (50) and M.G.M. Hospital (100), Headquarters Hospital, Nellore (40), Headquarters Hospital, Adilabad (50) and other staff for Bradma Printing Machine and incenerator etc., 4 departments are proposed in Medical Colleges, i.e., Paediatrics, as well as posts of Civil Surgeons (Paed) in District Headquarters Hospitals, and also to create other facilities. A token provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs is made for expansion of Nizam's Institute of Orthopaedics and Specialities.

The on-going schemes form major part, since they are carried forward from the last three years. The proportion of expenditure on new schemes proposed between urban and rural sectors is 50:50 approximately. Scheduled Caste Component is Rs.26.65 lakhs. There is no Tribal scheme in the Medical Relief Sector and it is taken care of, in Minimum needs Programme.

PUBLIC HEALTH

An outlay of Rs.182.73 lakhs is provided in Sixth Plan in respect of Normal Public Health schemes. Out of this amount from 1980-81 to 1983-84 (for 4 years) an amount of Rs.131.48 lakhs has been spent, out of which Rs.9.50 lakhs was utilised for capital works.

Thus, the balance of Rs.57.25 lakhs is available for 1984-85. For this year an amount of Rs.46.20 lakhs is proposed for the schemes which are all on-going scheme.

The following are the on-going schemes which will be continued for 1984-85 also:

1. National Malaria Eradication programme: Under the scheme 60 Laboratory technicians sanctioned earlier will be continued.
2. Continuance of Filariasis Survey Unit at Dubbak Panchayat Samithi and Siddipet Municipality in Medak District.

3. Continuance of cholera Combat Team at Krishna, Ongole, Sangareddy, Anantapur, Visakhapatnam.
4. Continuance of Additional staff for 3 Regional Labs. in State.
5. Strenthening of State Health Transport Organisation, and Regional workshop.
6. Continuance of Additional staff for the office of the D.M. & H.O. Vizianagaram.
7. Continuance of Staff and Equipment for Regional workshop for so phisticated equipment.
8. Creation one section for Health Education Bureau.
9. Continuance of Japanese Incephalita Laboratory at V.B.R.I., Hyderabad.
10. Continuance of Mosquito Monitoring Units at Chittoor, Anantapur and Cuddapah.
11. Immucisation programme.
12. Lumpsum provision for Japaius & Euophatties.

MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

An amount of Rs.525.00 lakhs is allocated for this programme in 1984-85. It is proposed to

- (i) establish 13 upgraded Primary Health Centres where buildings are expected to be ready.
- (ii) establise one new Primary Health Centre in Thottambedu block of Chittoor District which is the only block having no PHC in Andhra Pradesh.
- (iii) Establishment of 4 PHCs in Tribal area for which construction of buildings are sanctioned in 1982-83.
- (iv) Establishment of 50 Subsidiary Health Centres and if there no dispensaries for conversion into Subsidiary Health Centres, Primary Health Centres will be opened as per pattern indicated by Govt. of India.
- (v) Employ additional staff in Primary Health Centres.
- (vi) Construct 50 Sub-centres and 10 Primary Health Centres/Subsidiary Health Centres.
- (vii) Continue the building (On-going) Programme.
- (viii) Continue the staff schemes already sanctioned during the previous years and in 1983-84.
- (ix) The flow from Minimum Needs Programme to Special Component Plan is Rs.65.00 lakhs and to Tribal Sub-Plan is Rs.52.00 lakhs.

URBAN WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

257

C.E. (Public Health)

In Andhra Pradesh State, the Public Health Engineering Department, headed by the Chief Engineer, (Public Health) is in charge of providing Water Supply and Sewerage facilities in the 2 Municipal Corporation (Viz) Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada and in all the other 84 Municipalities including the recently constituted Jaggayyapet Municipality. The Water Supply Schemes pertaining to the Twin Cities of Hyderabad Secunderabad are under the control of the Chief Engineer, Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply. The drainage scheme in the Twin cities is, however, under the control of the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad. This Department is also concerned with providing water supply to Industries in the State.

By the end of Vth Five Year Plan period (i.e.), 1974-80, the 2 Corporations and 71 Municipalities (including 2 Municipalities namely Ponnur and Jangaon where Pilot Water Supply schemes were provided earlier) were provided with water supply facilities. The drainage facilities were also provided in certain parts; of 2 corporations and in 4 Municipalities of Eluru, Guntur, Tenali and Nellore.

In the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 an amount of Rs. 7920.00 lakhs was earmarked for Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Sector. This includes the provision pertaining to the schemes under the control of the Chief Engineer, Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply.

The actual expenditure during the year 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and the anticipated expenditure during 1983-84 in respect of the schemes under Chief Engineer(PH) are as indicated below:

	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1) Actual expenditure during 1980-81	443.60	(These figures include the LIC loan amounts provided in the Annual Plan for which applications are under consideration of the LIC)
2) Actual Expenditure during 1981-82	600.80	
3) Actual Expenditure during 1982-83	278.36	
4) Anticipated Expenditure during 1983-84	<u>700.00</u>	
Total:-	<u>2022.76</u>	

In the Vith Five Year Plan 1980-85, an amount of Rs. 576.00 lakhs was originally provided for sewerage schemes. But in order to cover more population and help in the amelioration of scavenging system, it was decided to divert this provision to providing low cost sanitation schemes in Towns. As such low cost sanitation schemes are being taken up from the year 1982-83 on wards against this provision.

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ANNUAL PLAN 1983-84

258

An amount of Rs. 700.00 lakhs was earmarked for the annual plan 1983-84 for water supply schemes in Municipalities and low cost sanitation schemes under the control of the Chief Engineer (Public Health). The schemewise allocations are indicated below:

	(Rs. in lakhs)
A) Direction and Administration	-
B) Survey and Investigation	36.00
C) Research	-
D) Training	-
E) Machinery and Training	-
F) Water Supply Schemes:-	
1) Original Schemes	42.46
2) Augmentation Schemes	551.54
G) Sewerage Schemes	-
H) Drainage Schemes	-
I) Low Cost Sanitation Schemes	<u>70.00</u>
Total:	Rs. <u>700.00 lakhs</u>

With the above allocation, the following schemes are kept in progress.

- a) Warangal Water Supply Improvements Scheme (Part 'A' Works)
- b) Providing Water Supply schemes (Original schemes) in 2 Municipalities. (i.e.) Nidadavole and Kovvur.
- c) Providing Water Supply Augmentation schemes in Municipalities; The major schemes are:
 1. Guntur Water Supply Improvements scheme.
 2. Guntakal Water Supply Improvements Scheme.
 3. Kakinada Water Supply Improvements Scheme.
 4. Nizamabad Water Supply Improvements Scheme.
 5. Nalgonda Water Supply Improvements Scheme.
 6. Vijayawada Water Supply Improvements Scheme.
 7. Machilipatnam Water Supply Improvements Scheme.
 8. Visakhapatnam Water Supply Improvements Scheme.
 9. Ongole Water Supply Improvements scheme.
 10. Chittoor Water Supply Improvements Scheme; and
 11. Karimnagar Water Supply Improvements Scheme.
- d) Providing Low Cost sanitation Schemes in 16 Municipalities:

During the year 1983-84, one original water supply scheme (viz) Nidadavole Water Supply scheme and 2 Nos. of augmentation schemes namely (1) Warangal Water Supply Improvements Scheme (2) Kurnool Water Supply Improvements Scheme are programmed to be completed.

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ANNUAL PLAN 1984-85

259

The outlay proposed for 1984-85 is Rs. 716.10 lakhs as detailed below:-

	(Rs. in lakhs)
A. Direction and Administration	-
B. Survey and Investigation	-
C. Research	-
D. Training	3.00
E. Machinery and Equipment	-
F. <u>Water Supply Schemes:</u>	
1. Original Schemes	41.79
2. Augmentation Schemes	571.31
G. Sewerage Schemes	-
H. Drainage Schemes	-
I. Low Cost Sanitation Schemes	100.00
Total: Rs.	<u>716.10 lakhs</u>

Programme for 1984-85:

A. Direction and Administration:-

The cost of the establishment deployed exclusively on the execution of capital works is debitable to the schemes and as such included in the allocations proposed for individual schemes.

B. Survey and Investigation:-

No provision is made for Survey and Investigation during 1984-85 since this item of work has been entrusted to regular Circles of the Department.

C. No provision is made for Research during 1984-85.

D. Training:-

A provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is made towards Training Programme in Public Health Engineering Department for Training the Engineers and ancillary personnel in investigation, design, execution, operation and maintenance of water supply and sewerage schemes.

E. Machinery and Equipment:

No provision is made during 1984-85 for Machinery and Equipment.

F. Water Supply Schemes:

1. Mahadrigadda Water Supply Scheme:

An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided during 1984-85 for Mahadrigadda Water Supply Scheme to meet the contractual commitments and to meet the requirements of I.W.D. Authorities towards the Maintenance of the Dam Portion.

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2. Warangal Water Supply Improvements Scheme:

Part 'A' Works:

A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs only is made in the Annual Plan 1984-85 for Warangal Water Supply Improvements Scheme (Part 'A' Works) to meet the contractual commitments as the scheme is programmed to be completed by the end of 1983-84.

3. Kadiri Water Supply Scheme:-

An amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is provided during 1984-85 under Kadiri Water Supply Scheme towards the purchase of chemicals for the maintenance of defloradation plant since there is not much improvement in the finances of the Municipality.

4. Water Supply Schemes in Municipalities:-

An amount of Rs. 613.10 lakhs is provided in the annual plan 1984-85 towards water supply schemes in Municipalities, out of which an amount of Rs. 233.20 lakhs is proposed to be obtained as L.I.C. Loan assistance. With this amount, 5 Nos. of original water supply schemes will be taken up. Out of 5 Nos. original water supply schemes* 2 schemes were taken up earlier and will continue during 1984-85. Out of the 23 Nos. of augmentation water supply schemes, 20 Nos. of schemes were taken up earlier and will continue during the year 1984-85. It is programmed to complete 8 Nos. of augmentation water supply schemes by the end of 1984-85 while the rest will spill over to VIIth Five Year Plan.

By the end of 1984-85 (i.e. by the end of VIth plan period) 79 out of 84 Municipalities in the State will be provided with water supply facilities, besides the 2 Corporations of Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam and 2 Municipalities of Ponnur and Janagan where pilot Water Supply Schemes are provided earlier while the 3 schemes of Kagaznagar, Kothagudem and Kovvur Municipalities will spill over to VIIth Five Year Plan.

G. Sewerage Schemes:-

The amount provided for sewerage schemes in VI plan has been diverted for the low cost sanitation programme, Hence no provision is made for sewerage schemes in the annual plan 1984-85.

H. Drainage Schemes:- NIL

I. Low Cost Sanitation Schemes:

An amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is provided in the annual plan 1984-85 towards low cost sanitation schemes in towns. With this amount it is proposed to provide pour-flush water seal latrines in 28 Municipalities.

For these schemes, the Municipalities will obtain loans from the State Government as well as H.U.D.C.O.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes:-

An amount of Rs. 37.60 lakhs is provided under Centrally sponsored schemes in the annual plan 1984-85 towards low cost sanitation schemes in Warangal and Eluru Municipalities with 50:50 pattern of sharing of Expenditure. In respect of low cost sanitation schemes in Eluru Town the State share of Rs. 26.62 lakhs has been already provided by the end of 1982-83.

* and 23 Nos. of augmentation Water Supply schemes will be taken up

RURAL WATER SUPPLY

The Rural Water Supply programme in Andhra Pradesh comprises Dug Wells programme, Bore Wells Programme and Piped Water Supply schemes for drinking purposes. The Bore Wells are undertaken where Dug Wells are not feasible. Piped Water Supply schemes are undertaken where Bore Wells are not feasible. First priority is given to Bore Wells as the scheme can be implemented quickly and also per capita cost in this case is less. Protected Water Supply schemes are limited to fluoride affected areas and also where ground water cannot be tapped.

The Sixth Five Year Plan is aimed to cover all 8206 problem villages (population of 116.95 lakhs) at a cost of Rs.11500 lakhs, under State Plan. These problem villages will be covered at the rate of atleast one source for each village covering a population of 1971 census with the prescribed service level i.e., one spot source to every 250 persons at 40 to 70 litres per capita per day in case of P.W.S. Schemes.

Apart from State Plan allocation an amount of Rs.1891.00 lakhs is also expected from Government of India under A.R.P. to cover some more population over and above the 1971 census population of problem villages.

2) Achievements during Annual Plan 1980-81.

An amount of Rs.1140.00 lakhs has been allocated and out of which an amount of Rs.1136.06 lakhs was spent and the balance amount of Rs.3.94 lakhs is surrendered to Government under establishment charges.

Apart from State Plan provision an amount of Rs.523.83 lakhs was made available.

By utilising State Plan and A.R.P. funds, 487 problem villages have been covered by means of P.W.S. Schemes, Mini P.W.S. Schemes and by means of spot sources, out of 8206 problem villages leaving a balance of 7719 as on 1.4.1981.

3) Achievements during Annual Plan 1981-82

An amount of Rs.1319.00 lakhs was released and spent. Apart from this an amount of Rs.350.00 lakhs from Government of India was also made available. By utilising State plan and A.R.P. funds 2032 problem villages have been covered by means of P.W.S. Schemes, Mini P.W.S. Schemes and by means of spot sources, out of 8206 problem villages leaving a balance of 5687 as on 1.4.1982.

- 262 -

4) Achievement during Annual Plan 1982-83

An amount of Rs.2944.00 lakhs was originally provided in State Budget for 1982-83 to cover 2961 problem villages (population of 3313 thousands). The Allocation subsequently was reduced to Rs.1649.00 lakhs.

Apart from State Plan allocation, an amount of Rs.356.00 lakhs was expected from Government of India under A.R.P. Subsequently an amount of Rs.494.25 lakhs was released under A.R.P.

By utilising State Plan and A.R.P. funds, 2641 problem villages have been covered by means of P.W.S.Schemes, Mini P.W.S. Schemes and spot sources leaving a balance of 3046 problem villages as on 1.4.1983.

5) Programme during Annual Plan 1983-84:

An amount of Rs.2773.00 lakhs is allotted in the State Plan 1983-84 under this programme. Apart from the State Plan outlay, an amount of Rs.561.88 lakhs has been indicated by the Government of India under Accelerated Rural Water Supply programme during 1983-84.

By utilising the State Plan and A.R.P. funds, a target to cover 1478 problem villages has been fixed, leaving a balance of 1568 problem villages as on 1.4.1984.

6) Proposals under Annual Plan 1984-85.

An amount of Rs.2273.00 lakhs is proposed in the State Annual plan 1984-85. Apart from State Plan allocation, an amount of Rs.52.64 lakhs is expected from Government of India under A.R.W.S.Programme during the year 1984-85, which will be the balance amount indicated for With Plan.

The following will be the break up of Rs.2273.00 lakhs State Plan allocation.

For works in 22 Districts. ---	Rs.1940.00 lakhs.
Externally aided project under N.A.P. for 30 villages.	Rs. 125.00 "
Establishment charges. --	Rs. 208.00 "
Total: Rs.	----- 2273.00 lakhs -----

Under the State Plan from the total allocation of Rs.2273.00 lakhs an amount of Rs.125.00 lakhs is allocated for the externally aided project under N.A.P. The Government of India have been informed that a project report for Rs.1.25 Crores for the inclusion of 30 additional fluoride affected villages to the existing C.P.W.S.Scheme to 81 fluoride affected villages in Prakasam district is being executed with the assistance of Royal Netherlands Government.

- : 263 : -

These villages are situated adjacent to the distribution lines of the C.P.W.S. Schemes under execution for 81 villages and fluoride affected villages and that it is felt necessary to extend the C.P.W.S. Scheme to the 30 villages also and that the review mission of Royal Netherlands Government also wished to cover all the other fluoride affected villages in the vicinity of the C.P.W.S. Scheme.

Government of Andhra Pradesh also requested Government of India in the above letter to seek further assistance from the Netherlands Government to the extent of Rs. 1.25 crores and this scheme will be brought under the overall allocation under VI Plan.

As such this provision of Rs. 12500 lakhs is quite essential as mentioned in the above paras and hence this provision is made during 1984-85.

By utilising the A.R.P. funds in the Districts, 110 problem villages will be covered.

Therefore altogether by utilising State plan funds and centrally sponsored A.R.P. funds, 1568 problem villages will be covered which will be the balance villages will be covered from out of a total No. of problem villages of 3206 for the VI plan period.

(B) Rural Sanitation

1. Sixth Five Year Plan.

The Sixth plan 1980-85 is aimed at to cover a population of 736 thousands with different types of latrines (individual as well as community latrines) at a cost of Rs. 800.00 lakhs selecting the villages in consultation with the district authorities.

2. Annual Plan 1980-81 and 1981-82:

No rural sanitation was proposed during Annual Plans 1980-81 and 1981-82 under State Plan. However an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs was released during 1981-82 under the Head "Community Development programme" to cover 92000 of population with different types of latrines.

3. Annual Plan 1982-83:

It was proposed to cover a population of 139 thousands (the villages will be selected in consultation with the District Authorities) with different types of latrines (individual as well as community latrines) at a cost of Rs. 150.00 lakhs.

There were no releases during 1982-83 under Rural Sanitation programme.

4. Programme under Annual Plan 1983-84.

During the year 1983-84 an amount of Rs.227.00 lakhs is proposed under Rural Sanitation sector to cover 250 thousand population.

Under this sector, the State Government approved a scheme called "Vimukthi Programme" for implementation in Andhra Pradesh with effect from 1-11-1983 to achieve the following objectives:

- 1) to liberate the scavengers without economic dislocation for them;
- 2) to provide LCPFWS Latrines to improve the standards of sanitation in all major gram Panchayats which have protected water supply schemes and which employ scavengers at present;
- 3) provision of community LCPFWS Latrines for Women to ensure their dignity and privacy; and
- 4) to make a beginning in the utilisation of biogas from the night soil collected in community latrines for productive purposes.

An amount of Rs.50.00 lakhs was sanctioned to Andhra Pradesh Women Cooperative Finance Corporation as cent percent grant for construction of community LCPFWS Latrines for women in areas where there is acute lack of privacy. An amount of Rs.102 lakhs was sanctioned to the Andhra Pradesh Housing Corporation as cent percent grant for construction of individual LCPFWS Latrines in all Colonies, in rural areas. A sum of Rs.74 lakhs was sanctioned to 156 major gram Panchayats for taking up construction of individual latrines by way of subsidising the cost. Under this scheme each of the major gram Panchayats is allocated an amount of Rs.47,133 for the above purpose.

5) Annual Plan proposals during 1984-85:

During the year 1984-85 also an amount of Rs.227.00 lakhs is proposed under Rural sanitation sector to cover 250 thousand population.

HOUSING

-:265:-

A.P. Police Housing Corporation

The following schemes were taken up against the Annual Plan provision for the year 1983-84.

Construction of Quarters

(Rs. in lakhs)							
S.No. ⁴	Place	G.Os	CIs	SIs	HC/PCs	Total No.	Estimated cost
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	Rajahmundry	1	1	4	221	227	80.00
2.	Hyderabad City Barracks	--	--	--	300	300	22.50
3.	Polavaram	--	--	1	20	21	7.50
TOTAL		1	1	5	541	548	110.00

In addition, the above schemes the Corporation have set apart an amount of Rs.20.00 lakhs which is required to meet the extra cost in construction of 80 upper subordinates quarters against the Seventh Finance Commission proposals. Apart from this the State Govt. have not released a sum of Rs.11.50 lakhs from the Non-Plan Budget for the Year 1982-83 due to freeze of expenditure. This amount is required to meet the extra cost in construction of upper subordinate quarters taken up against Seventh Finance Commission, award, and the Corporation have to meet this also from the Annual Plan provision for 1983-84. Thus as against 110.00 lakhs worth of new schemes taken up against the Annual Plan provision the amount available for expenditure on new schemes would be Rs.93.50 lakhs (Rs.125.00 - (20+ 11.50 lakhs)). The expenditure on these schemes would be limited to Rs.93.50 lakhs during the year 1983-84 and the balance expenditure will spill over to the next year i.e.1984-85.

In the Annual Plan for 1984-85 an amount of Rs.16.50 lakhs would be required to meet the spill over commitments and with the remaining amount of Rs.108.50 lakhs (Rs.125.00 - Rs.16.50) The Corporation will be able to build quarters for 328 men at an estimated cost of Rs.33,000/- each.

ANDHRA PRADESH HOUSING BOARD

266

A sum of Rs. 1000.00 lakhs was allocated to the Andhra Pradesh Housing Board for the Sixth Five Year Plan period of 1980-85. The physical Targets fixed were 4449 houses and acquisition of 3899 acres of land. The year-wise details are as follows :-

During the first year 1980-81 Rs. 225.32 lakhs were released and Andhra Pradesh Housing Board realised Rs.55.00 lakhs from the Open Market Borrowings. 509 houses were constructed and 1052 acres of land was acquired. During the Second year 1981-82 Rs. 332.28 lakhs were released and Andhra Pradesh Housing Board realised Rs. 82.60 lakhs from Open Market Borrowings. 510 houses were constructed and 774 acres of land was acquired. For 1982-83, a sum of Rs. 91.00 lakhs was released and Andhra Pradesh Housing Board realised Rs. 83.00 lakhs from Open Market Borrowings. 900 houses were constructed and 723 acres of land was acquired. For 1983-84, revised allocation is Rs.300.00 lakhs. Andhra Pradesh Housing Board proposes to construct 1485 houses and acquire about 500 acres of land. Out of 1485 houses; 920 houses are exclusively for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under Special Component Plan and Tribal sub-Plan. The remaining 485 houses will also be constructed in Tribal Areas.

For the year 1984-85 also same allocation of Rs. 300.00 lakhs is proposed to Andhra Pradesh Housing Board. It is proposed to construct 1125 houses and to acquire 500 acres of land. Out of these 1125 houses 630 houses are for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan. The allocation for Scheduled Castes and Special Component Plan is Rs. 45.00 lakhs i.e., 15% of the total allocation and about 450 houses will be taken up covering three districts. Under Tribal sub-Plan an amount of Rs. 18.00 lakhs is earmarked which works out to 6% of the allocation for construction of 180 houses to Scheduled Tribes covering 2 districts.

Rental Housing Scheme:

Under this scheme quarters are provided to Govt. Employees on Rental Basis. The accommodation problem is very acute in Taluk Headquarters and fast growing towns like twin cities, Visakhapatnam etc., impairing the quality of Govt. Services. A provision of Rs 400.00 lakhs is made in the Sixth Plan for construction of quarters for State Govt. Employees under Rental Housing Scheme. The following amounts are provided.

Year	(Rs in lakhs)	
	Amount Provided	Expenditure
1980-81	21.44	21.40
1981-82	30.65	30.65
1982-83	10.00	1.96
1983-84	20.00	
1984-85	20.00	
Total:	102.09	

URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(Dir. of Municipal Administration)

Under this head there are two types of schemes.

1) ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT OF SLUMS:-

This is a continuing scheme. A sum of Rs 1141.00 lakhs was allotted for the entire Sixth Five Year Plan period. An amount of Rs 472.00 lakhs has been provided in the Budget for the year 1982-83 and the entire amount has been released to the Municipalities.

For the year 1983-84, an amount of Rs 545.00 lakhs is provided in the Budget and the anticipated expenditure will be Rs 545.00 lakhs.

For the year 1984-85 also an amount of Rs 545.00 lakhs is included in the Draft Annual Plan under Environmental Improvement of Slums.

ii) LOANS TO MUNICIPALITIES FOR UNDERTAKING REMUNERATIVE SCHEMES:

A sum of Rs 50.00 lakhs was allotted for the entire Sixth Five Year Plan period for this scheme.

During the year 1982-83 a provision of Rs 42.50 lakhs has been made in the Budget and the entire amount has been released under this scheme.

For the year 1983-84 an amount of Rs 27.00 lakhs is provided in the Budget and the anticipated expenditure will be Rs 17.95 lakhs. proposed to

For the year 1984-85 it has been provided an amount of Rs 46.75 lakhs under Remunerative Schemes.

iii) Regional Centre for Research and Training:-

For the year 1983-84, an amount of Rs 5.00 lakhs is provided in the Budget for assistance to the Regional Centre for Research and Training and the anticipated expenditure will be Rs 3.00 lakhs.

For the year 1984-85 an amount of Rs 4.95 lakhs has been proposed in the draft Annual Plan.

TOWN AND REGIONAL PLANNING

268

During Sixth Plan Period 1980-85 an outlay of Rs.440 lakhs was proposed for the following Schemes of the Department.

	Rs.
1. Preparation of Master Plan (Grants to Municipalities for the implementation of Master Plan proposals).	15.00 lakhs
2. Regional Planning for fast developing Urban Complexes (Steff Scheme)	25.00 "
3. Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns.	400.00 "

1. PREPARATION OF MASTER PLAN (GRANTS TO MUNICIPALITIES):

The With Plan outlay is Rs.15.00 lakhs. A grant of Rs.1.50 lakhs during the year 1980-81 has been sanctioned to Guntur Municipality for execution of widening of Ponnur road as per Master Plan proposals.

In the year 1981-82 a sum of Rs.1.50 lakhs has been sanctioned to the following Municipalities:

- Rs.50,000/- to Machilipatnam Municipality for 1.10 Kms. Master Plan road from Anandapeta Junction to Fluru Road.
- Rs.70,000/- to Anantapur Municipality for 60 ft. wide Master Plan road from Peace Memorial Club to Dist. Court premises.
- Rs.30,000/- to Khammam Municipality for the construction of compound wall to stadium.

During the year 1982-83 a sum of Rs.12.50 lakhs has been provided under the Plan Budget, which includes Rs.3.50 lakhs for grants to Municipalities for implementation of Master Plan proposals and Rs.09.00 lakhs towards recoupment of the cost of aerial survey released in 1981-82 from Contingency Fund. The aerial survey has been entrusted to the National Remote Sensing Agency (A Government of India undertaking) to quicken the process of survey of remaining 48 towns in the State for taking up the Master Plans before the end of the 6th Plan Period or spill over the VIIth Plan. The grant of Rs.3.50 lakhs was not released to the Municipalities due to financial constraints.

For the year 1983-84, the provision made is Rs.26.50 lakhs for grants to Municipalities having sanctioned Master Plans. This enhanced provision over and above VIth Plan ceiling has been provided mainly to cater to adequate civic amenities in the growing urban towns. There are 22 towns for which Master Plans is

269:-

sanctioned, and all these years the assistance provided is not touching the fringe of the urban needs.

However, while revising the Plan ceilings keeping in view, the need and importance of urbanisation an amount of Rs.17.50 lakhs is provided for 1983-84.

The anticipated expenditure by 31.3.84 will be Rs.17.50 lakhs.

Physical Progress during 1983-84:

During the current year a target of 8 towns was fixed taking into consideration grant of Rs.3.25 lakhs on average to each town for implementation of the Master Plan proposals. Already proposals for Rs.17.50 lakhs have been finalised in respect of 5 towns and submitted to Government, keeping in view the reduced allocation.

OUTLAYS REQUIRED FOR 1984-85:

There are 38 Municipal towns in the State excluding 3 Municipal Corporations and for taking up any improvements and developments in the 19 Municipal towns for which Master Plans are sanctioned excluding 3 Municipal Corporations the funds provided under VI Plan is not touching the fringe of the urban problems faced by the Municipalities.

For the year 1984-85 a sum of Rs.30.50 lakhs is provided for the following items:

i. The State Government has already advanced Rs.9.00 lakhs during 1981-82 from the contingency funds for taking up aerial surveys by the National Remote Sensing Agency for 48 towns for which Master Plans are yet to be taken up. The National Remote Sensing Agency has given an estimate of Rs.30.00 lakhs (tentative). Already 10 towns have been aerial surveyed during 1982-83 flying season and the remaining towns during the flying season of 1983-84 and 1984-85 i.e. (during October to April) is the flying season for aerial photography. Hence an amount of Rs.20.00 lakhs is to be provided for 1984-85 Plan Budget to meet the expenditure which includes aerial survey and ground control work preparation of mosaics to be paid to National Remote Sensing Agency.

Another amount of Rs.10.50 lakhs for advancing grants to Municipalities for taking up urban development schemes according to the proposals contained in the Master Plan sanctioned by the Government i.e. 19 municipal towns already sanctioned and 9 more towns which are under finalisation and likely to be sanctioned during the current year and next year i.e. 1984-85.

Hence under the above item an amount of Rs.30.50 lakhs may be provided for.

- 270 -

REGIONAL PLANNING FOR FAST DEVELOPING URBAN COMPLEXES
(STAFF SCHEME) VI PLAN PROVISION Rs.25.00 LAKHS.

In the year 1980-81 out of provision of Rs.3.50 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs.1.34 lakhs was incurred. A few posts have been sanctioned in the year 1980-81 and in 1981-82, a sum of Rs.2.43 lakhs was incurred.

In the year 1982-83 a provision of Rs.4.00 lakhs was made to meet the expenditure of sanctioned staff and the expenditure incurred was Rs.3.13 lakhs.

For the year 1983-84, a sum of Rs.7.50 lakhs is provided to meet the expenditure on the existing staff and for purchase of essential equipment for the interpretation of the aerial photograph mosaics to be handed over by the National Remote Sensing Agency but this amount has been reduced to Rs.3.50 lakhs under revised Plan ceilings of 1983-84. The anticipated expenditure is expected to be Rs.3.50 lakhs.

OUTLAYS REQUIRED FOR 1984-85:

A sum of Rs.7.50 lakhs has been proposed to meet the expenditure on the existing staff and also to meet the cost of additional staff for which proposals are already pending with the Government relating to nucleus staff for Urban Information Systems and also with the work to be taken up for ground verification and collection of Socio-Economic data for preparation of existing and proposed land use maps for the towns for which aerial photographs will be made available by the National Remote Sensing Agency.

Hence a sum of Rs.7.50 lakhs may be provided for 1984-85.

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL AND MEDIUM TOWNS:

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for which a token provision of Rs.400.00 lakhs was provided under State's share at the time of formulation of VI Plan proposals.

This scheme has been taken up by the Government of India for implementation mainly for the reason that in the recent past there has been an exodus to the Urban Areas in search of employment and other facilities like Medical, Health, Education etc. The Urban Population has been increasing at high rate and as a result the small and medium towns are shrinking and becoming unproductive and if this trend continues for 2 more decades, small and medium towns would be neglected and cities will be over populated which in turn cannot provide the civic facilities as they were not planned to receive such a large population. The thrust has therefore; to be on checking the growth of big cities and bringing an Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns by laying greater emphasis on provision

-:271:-

of Infrastructural and other facilities and thereby equipping them to act as growth and service centres for rural hinterland and at the same time it is envisaged to discourage migration to the larger cities.

Keeping this in view, the Govt. of India under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme have allotted 18 towns in the State as per 1971 Census for Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns providing central assistance upto 50% of the estimated cost limiting to Rs.40.00 lakhs a town and the State Government is providing the remaining 50% as the matching assistance by way of loan and grant subject to a maximum of Rs.40.00 lakhs. This scheme would cover small towns with a population of one lakh and below on the basis of 1971 Census and preference has been given to District Head Quarters towns Sub-divisional towns, Mandi towns, and other Important growth centres.

During the fig end of the financial year 1979-80 the Government of India has approved the projects of Ramachandrapuram (EHEL) Tenali, Vizianagaram, Anakapalli, and sanctioned a loan of Rs.42.00 lakhs. The State Government have released this amount during 1980-81 along with the matching assistance of Rs.42.00 lakhs (Rs.21.00 lakhs as grant + Rs.21.00 lakhs as loan) and in all a sum of Rs.84.00 lakhs including central loan and State's matching assistance was sanctioned during 1980-81.

During the year 1980-81, the Government of India have approved and released loan assistance to the projects of Kerinnagar, Bhimavaram and also approved the projects of Khammam but did not released any funds for Khammam town, as the land acquisition was not finalised and has not reached the award stage. During 1981-82, the Projects of Medak, Srikakulam, Gadwal, Guntakal, Chittoor, Nandyal, Proddatur and Mahboobnagar were approved. During the year 1982-83 the projects of Bheemunipatnam, Zaheerabad, and Tirupathi were approved. The amounts so far released by the Government of India is indicated below which includes second and subsequent instalments released for the ongoing projects along with State's matching assistance. However, the State Government depending upon the phase of execution released a total amount of Rs.100.00 lakhs as loan and Rs.98.50 lakhs as grant towards its matching assistance under the scheme till Sept. '83.

-: 272 :-

STATEMENT SHOWING THE FUNDS RELEASED AND BALANCE WITH REFERENCE TO MAXIMUM LOAN ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE UNDER THE GUIDELINES OF THE SCHEME

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Estimated cost	Maximum amount admissible under guidelines including State's matching assistance	Amounts so far released.	Balance
1.	Ramachandrapuram (BHEL)	86.60	80.00	36.00	44.00
2.	Tenali	106.30	80.00	74.00	6.00
3.	Anakapalli	100.00	80.00	36.00	44.00
4.	Vizianagaram	100.00	80.00	54.00	26.00
5.	Karimnagar	127.32	80.00	26.90	53.10
6.	Bhimavaram	154.98	80.00	29.00	51.00
7.	Medak	84.38	80.00	18.00	62.00
8.	Srikakulam	98.56	80.00	37.00	43.00
9.	Cadwal	99.59	80.00	8.00	72.00
10.	Nandyal	112.65	80.00	7.60	72.40
11.	Chittoor	108.61	80.00	10.00	70.00
12.	Proddatur	105.06	80.00	16.00	64.00
13.	Guntakal	104.28	80.00	33.00	47.00
14.	Mahboobnagar	102.54	80.00	28.00	52.00
15.	Bheemunipatnam	100.00	80.00	20.00	60.00
16.	Zaherabad	99.28	80.00	20.00	60.00
17.	Tirupathi	106.32	80.00	24.00	56.00
18.	Khammam	128.07	80.00	--	80.00
	(to be sanctioned)	1924.91	1440.00	477.50	962.50

Anticipated expenditure under State's share for the components under Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns is as follows:

- i. The Government of India have released Rs.17.00 lakhs to Medak. The State Government will be releasing additionally Rs.17.00 lakhs their share.
- ii. In addition proposals for release of Rs.20.00 lakhs central loan and Rs.20.00 lakhs State's assistance for Proddatur town is submitted to Government.

-: 273 :-

iii. The balance of central loan released during the previous year to the following Municipalities is to be released by the State Government for which proposals are already with the Government.

	Rs.		
1. Anakapalli	5.00 lakhs	0	
2. Vizianagaram	7.50 "	0	
3. Guntakal	8.25 "	0	Rs.27.75 lakhs
4. Mahboobnagar	7.00 "		

Before the end of 1983-84 State's Matching Assistance to the tune of Rs.27.75 lakhs is also to be released.

iv. Proposals for release of 2nd instalment of funds were also received from the Guntakal Municipality is Rs.26.21 lakhs for commercial complex which is under progress and Rs.3.00 lakhs for the 60ft. wide road approved component under the scheme.

v. Proposals for release of 2nd instalment for Gadwal Project for Rs.36.00 lakhs has also been submitted to State Government.

vi. Proposals in respect of Nandyal Project for Rs.19.80 lakhs is under scrutiny and also of Ramachandrapuram (BHEL) is under assessment.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Project	Central loan	State Govt.		Total
			loan	Grant	
1.	Medak	17.00	8.50	8.50	34.00
2.	Proddatur	20.00	10.00	10.00	40.00
3.	Anakapalli	5.00	2.50	2.50	10.00
4.	Vizianagaram	7.50	3.75	3.75	15.00
5.	Guntakal	8.25	4.125	4.125	16.50
6.	Nandyal	10.00	5.00	5.00	20.00
7.	Gadwal	18.00	9.00	9.00	36.00
8.	Ramachandrapuram	10.00	5.00	5.00	20.00
9.	Srikakulam	--	6.50	6.50	13.00
10.	Vijayawada	--	--	7.50	7.50
11.	One more project under sanction (Initial loan)	10.00	5.00	5.00	20.00
		105.75	59.375	66.875	232.00

vii. Low Cost Sanitation Scheme:

In view of the certain difficulties experienced by the Implementing Agencies due to delay in land acquisition, land owners going to Court etc. it has been decided by the Government of India to include the component of Low Cost Sanitation under this Scheme and the towns

-: 274 :-

which are already implementing Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns has been included by the State Government in the list of towns to be taken up for Low Cost Sanitation and it is proposed to give loan and State's matching assistance for each town for which estimates have already been prepared by the Chief Engineer (Public Health) Andhra Pradesh amounting to Rs.3,854.00 lakhs and the decision of the Government of India to release funds is awaited.

Hence the entire central share of allocation for 1983-84 as well as State's matching loan and grant of Rs.240.00 lakhs is expected to be utilised.

Physical Progress during 1983-84:

The total target of 18 towns allotted to Andhra Pradesh has been completed by 1982-83. The Government of India have approved all the 18 projects and they are under various stages of execution and released funds towards 1st, 2nd Instalments already except for one town as in respect of Khammam land acquisition has not reached award stage and it is proposed to supplement by some other town for which project reports over and above 18 towns are already with Government of India.

The Government of India releases further instalments of their 50% loan according to performance by the Implementing Agencies and production of Utilisation Certificate for the amounts released initially.

OUTLAYS REQUIRED FOR 1984-85:

This scheme has to be completed by the end of VII Plan ie. 1984-85 and no assistance will be forthcoming from the Government of India beyond 31.3.85.

During the current Plan Period 18 towns have been allotted and all the 18 projects have been cleared by the end of 1982-83 itself. As per the guidelines under the scheme the Government of India will meet 50% of the cost of scheme as loan and each project is entitled to Rs.40.00 lakhs or half of the estimated cost of project whichever is less. On this basis, the Central Government is committed to Rs.18 x 40 = 720.00 lakhs. Similar is the commitment of the State Government towards its matching assistance of 50% ie. Rs.720.00 lakhs.

The Statement showing below is the committed expenditure of Government of India and State Government.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Agency	Committed expenditure	Amount so far released till 31.3.83	Allocation made during 83-84.	Balance 84-85
Govt. of India	720.00	238.75	240.00* 119.25+	362.00
State Government.	720.00	167.00	240.00	313.00

* Provided in State Plan Budget under Centrally Sponsored Scheme.
+ Allocation indicated by Govt. of India for Andhra Pradesh.

- 275 -

It is requested that an amount of Rs.223.00 lakhs as Central loan component and Rs.111.50 lakhs as State's loan and Rs.111.50 lakhs as Grant may be provided for the year 1984-85, tentatively within the Plan Ceiling for 1984-85 as now indicated.

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- 276 -

LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE:

(Comm. of Labour)

The following schemes were sanctioned to implement various Labour Laws:-

1. Creation of 43 circles of Assistant Labour Officers for effective implementation of Minimum Wages under Agricultural Employment.
2. Creation of 2 circles of Assistant Labour Officers for effective implementation of Muttah, Jattu, Hamals Act.
3. Creation of 4 circles of Assistant Labour Officers for effective implementation of Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act.
4. Creation of 6 Circles of Assistant Labour Officers for effective implementation of Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishments Act.
5. Creation of additional staff of 12 Senior Assistants, 18 Junior Assistants and 5 typists to bring about uniform staffing pattern.
6. Creation of 2 posts of Drivers.

The expenditure on the above schemes during 1980-81 was Rs.0.14 lakhs. Rs.16.00 lakhs were provided during the financial year 1981-82. An amount of Rs.10.89 lakhs was spent owing to certain posts sanctioned in 1980-81 not filled. The actual expenditure on the schemes during the year 1982-83 was Rs.16.74 lakhs.

The allocation is Rs.23 lakhs during the current year 1983-84 and for next year a sum of Rs.26.00 lakhs is proposed in the draft Annual Plan 1984-85.

Motivation of Industrial Workers towards Family Planning:

There are 12 full fledged Labour Welfare Centres in the State. They provide recreational, health and educational facilities to the Industrial Workers and their families. Each Welfare Centre is under the charge of a Welfare Organiser. There are six sections in each centre to cater to the welfare of the workers and their families.

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—: 277:—

The following are the different sections in each Labour Welfare Centre:-

1. Adult Education.
2. Audio Visual.
3. Games.
4. Crafts.
5. Nursery School and
6. Health (including Family Planning)

The present annual allocation of Rs.2000 for each Labour Welfare Centres is quite inadequate . Of this amount Rs.900/- are spent for news papers and magazines for the reading room Rs.500/- are spent for the Independence Day, the Republic Day and the Formulation of Andhra Pradesh Day celebrations and the remaining Rs.600/- are utilised as permanent advances towards day-to-day **sundry expenses** for all the sections of the Welfare Centre. **This** leaves no amount for arranging programmes during the year.

Equipment such as projectors, Record Players, Tape Records, Musical Instruments, Games material, sewing machines children's corner and Nursery School apparatus etc., which were supplied to the Centres over 20 years are beyond repair.** The play grounds are in a bad condition and have to be improved. The centres at Guntur and Sitaphalmandi are without compound walls and there is no safety for the Government property at the Centres and the residents of the neighbourhood misuse the compound.

The activities of various sections are not satisfactory due to paucity of funds. There is need to bring the activities on modern lines to suit the needs of the workers and their... families.

**There is urgent need to replace
all such equipment.

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- : 298 : -

Though the Labour department is spending Rs.18.48 lakhs towards pay and allowances of the persons employed in various labour Welfare Centres the services of these persons are not fully utilised for the benefit of economically weaker sections of the society for want of funds to undertake various educational, health and recreational activities. It is essential that these Labour Welfare Centres which are established by incurring huge expenditure to extend benefits to the economically weaker sections of the society are made operative and active. There is urgent need to replace the old equipment and provide them with modern equipment.

An amount of Rs.3.00 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1983-84 for the above purpose. The Welfare Centres are also having health sections with Health Visitors. These Health Visitors visit the Industrial Housing Colonies and Houses of the Industrial Workers to guide and advise them on matter of health and family planning. They also attend pre and post-natal cases and refer the cases to the hospitals nearby whenever necessary. In view of the National importance attached to the Family Planning programme, the services of these Health Visitors could be effectively utilised for motivating the industrial workers and their families towards Family planning. If these Health Visitors are provided with requirements needed and connected with the Family Planning Programme, they can effectively motivate the Industrial workers and their families adopt family planning. As these Health Visitors regularly visit the houses of the Industrial workers and are also constantly in touch with them. Therefore it is proposed to allocate an amount of Rs.3.00 lakhs to the 12 Labour Welfare Centres in the State for motivating Industrial workers and their families towards family Welfare methods.

CREATION OF 3 POSTS OF ASST.COMMISSIONERS OF LABOUR AT MEDAK, MAHABOBNAGAR AND ADILABAD (Supervision of implementation of Minimum Wages in Agriculture and other Scheduled Employment.)

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-: 279 :-

At present there are no Assistant Commissioners of Labour for the following three districts and they are tagged on to the other Assistant Commissioners of Labour as stated against them:-

1. Medak .. Assistant Commissioner of Labour,
Nizamabad,
2. Mahabubnagar ... Assistant Commissioner of
Labour, Rangareddy District.
3. Adilabad Assistant Commissioner of Labour,
Karimnagar.

The Assistant Commissioner of Labour is the District Officer and his territorial Jurisdiction is required to be coterminus with district. Sanction was accorded for the creation of 4 circles of Assistant Commissioners of Labour with supporting Ministerial Staff for Districts of Khammam, Nalgonda, Chittoor and Cuddapah leaving three other Districts i.e. Medak, Mahabubnagar and Adilabad without Assistant Commissioners of Labour.

The Industries and Shops and establishments have increased considerably during the past few years. As a result, work load of Assistant Commissioners of Labour to whom the above three Districts were entrusted has considerably increased. It is therefore essential to create 3 circles of Assistant Commissioners of Labour with supporting Ministerial Staff of 3 Senior Assistants, 3 Stenotypists and 5 attenders for the above three districts.

The 3 Assistant Commissioners of Labour proposed for the districts of Medak, Mahabubnagar and Adilabad will also supervise the implementation of Minimum wages in Agriculture and other Scheduled Employment. The proposal involves an expenditure of Rs.2.00 Lakhs and this amount is provided in the draft Annual Plan 1984-'85.

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ENFORCEMENT OF SAFETY STANDARDS IN INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS

This is, by far, the primary and most important function of the Factories Inspectorate. There are various regulations governing the management of industries towards provision of Industrial Safety Health and Welfare measures to the workers employed. A constant vigil is required to ensure better standards in the industries. The International Labour organisation has fixed a norm of 150 factories for supervision of the industrial establishments by each Inspector of Factories and these norms were endorsed by All India Conference of State Labour Ministers in 1960 to ensure compliance of the various statutory provisions relating to Industrial Safety and Industrial Labour Welfare. Along with the education of the Managements as well as the workers, it is also necessary to conduct repeated and effective inspections of the various institutions so that the industrial units might be forced to observe and comply with the various regulations. For this purpose the inspections should be thorough, it should be frequent and very often this should be by surprise. With the present territorial jurisdiction of the Inspectors, the coverage was poor since each Inspector has to inspect over 800 industrial establishments as against the norms of 150 prescribed. It is not only the inspections that will have to be conducted but it should also be followed by appropriate action either by way of advice or by way of punitive action. All these throw a heavy burden on the Inspectors and if effective inspections are to be done, the workload of the Inspectors will have to be realistic and the area of operation in industries carrying on dangerous operations and those which throw Safety and Health problems to the operatives. It is, therefore, necessary to strengthen the Inspectorate with the objective of intensification of inspection work for enforcement of regulatory provisions of Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare. There are now six districts viz., Mahaboobnagar, Warangal, Srikakulam, Cuddapah, Medak and Adilabad without the post of Inspector of Factories. Further, the Hyderabad Twin cities, Visakhapatnam, Guntur and West Godavari and Ranga Reddy Districts are heavily industrialised. The receipts of the Department during the year 1982-83 were Rs 63.05 lakhs where as the expenditure was Rs 49.39 lakhs. Considering the immediate needs of the Inspectorate atleast 2 posts of Inspectors of Factories with supporting staff are necessary for the said purpose. The two posts of Inspectors of Factories will be located at Narasaraopet in Guntur District and another at Sangareddy in Medak District where the industrialisation is rapid. A recurring expenditure of Rs 0.20 lakh and a non-recurring expenditure of Rs 0.40 lakh are required for the same during the year 1983-84.

Further it is proposed to equip the Directorate and the Subordinate Offices which calculated for

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-:281:-

improving the efficiency of the departmental working. Also it is proposed to purchase Technical journals, films and other audio visual aids on Industrial Safety and Health, for which a non-recurring expenditure of Rs 0.40 lakh is required.

During the year 1980-81 a sum of Rs 0.80 lakh was provided for implementation of the scheme "Industrial Safety Education Programme for the Management and Workers". The above scheme was sanctioned in the month of January, 1981. As such, the Physical targets fixed for the above scheme for the year could not be achieved and a sum of Rs 0.45 lakh was incurred for purchase of audio visual aids.

A sum of Rs 0.80 lakh was provided under Annual Plan 1981-82 for implementation of the above continuing scheme and a new scheme "Establishment of Monitoring Information and Reporting System". The expenditure incurred was Rs 0.50 lakh.

During the year the physical targets achieved for implementation of the continuing scheme "Industrial Safety Education Programme for the Management and Workers" are 1,080 workers were imparted training and 34,860 industrial workers witnessed the Safety films in various factories in the State.

"Establishment of Monitoring Information and Reporting System". No physical targets were fixed as the scheme engaged mainly in formulation and analysis of the various items of the statistical data collected by it.

During 1982-83, 1,138 workers were imparted training in Industrial Safety and Health 2,42,020 Industrial Workers witnessed the Safety films. An expenditure of Rs 0.93 lakh was incurred in 1982-83.

During 1983-84, the following schemes are being implemented:

1. Industrial Safety Education Programme for the Management and workers (continuing scheme)
2. Establishment of Monitoring Information and reporting system (continuing scheme)
3. Enforcement of Safety standards in Industrial Establishment (new scheme)

A sum of Rs 2.15 lakhs was provided in the Revised Annual Plan 1983-84 for implementation of the above schemes.

For the year 1984-85, same allocation of Rs 2.15 lakhs is proposed in the draft Annual Plan.

CRAFTSMEN TRAINING SCHEMES

282

The allocation for Craftsmen Training Schemes in the VI Plan is Rs.198.65 lakhs. Amounts provided during 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 (Revised) are shown, below:

1980-81.	Rs.	58.50 lakhs.
1981-82	Rs.	78.60 lakhs.
1982-83	Rs.	58.50 lakhs
1983-84.	Rs.	63.68 lakhs.
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Total:	Rs.	259.28 lakhs
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The proposed outlay of Rs.64.35 lakhs for 1984-85 will be distributed between continuing schemes (barest minimum) and new schemes to the extent mentioned below:

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sl.No.	Classification	Revenue account	Capital account	Total
1.	Continuing Schemes.	34.00	9.00	43.00
2.	New Schemes.	16.35	5.00	21.35
Total:		50.35	14.00	64.35

The various schemes included are as detailed below:

CONTINUING SCHEMES:

1. MODERNISATION OF INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTE AT VISAKHAPATNAM (ADVANCED VOCATIONAL TRAINING SYSTEM): Under this Scheme the Advanced Vocational Training System courses are being taught to the Industrial Workers at Visakhapatnam with the assistance of United Nations Development Programme/International Labour Organisation. So far 1979 workers have been trained under this programme. It is proposed to continue the programme during 1984-85.
2. SCHEDULED CASTE & SCHEDULED TRIBE UNITS: 160 Additional Seats introduced in shortage categories for the benefit of S.C. & S.Ts., are proposed to be continued.
3. 72 ADDITIONAL SEATS AT I.T.I., MEDCHAL: The 72 additional seats introduced in I.T.I., Medchal to meet the manpower requirement of Industries located in Rangareddy District will be continued.
4. New I.T.I. AT VISAKHAPATNAM AND 160 ADDITIONAL SEATS IN ITIs:
5. 328 ADDITIONAL SEATS IN I.T.Is:

6. ON-THE-JOB TRAINING PROGRAMME INCLUDING REGIONAL OFFICE AT VISAKHAPATNAM:

To meet the manpower requirement of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant and other industries coming up in and around Visakhapatnam a new I.T.I. was established at Visakhapatnam with 224 seats and 488 additional seats were introduced in Industrial Training Institutes and District Level Training Centres in other Districts during 1980-81 and 1981-82. I specialised training courses introduced under On-the-job training programme including the Regional Office at Visakhapatnam are proposed to be continued during 1984-85.

7. ESTABLISHMENT OF AN I.T.I. AT TIRUPATHI: The I.T.I. established at Tirupathi to meet the manpower required for the Carriage Repair Workshop and other Industries is proposed to be continued during 1984-85.

8. ESTABLISHMENT OF AN I.T.I. AT SANATHNAGAR: The Hyderabad Allwyn Metal Works, Sanathnagar has proposed to adopt to Industrial Training Institute, Sanathnagar to suit their needs and of the other Industries in and around Sanathnagar and Balanagar area. Hence the I.T.I. at Sanathnagar started during 1982-83 is proposed to be continued during 1984-85.

9. ESTABLISHMENT OF AN I.T.I. AT JANNALAMADUGU: The Industrial Training Institute established at Jannalamadugu with the aid of local college committee during 1982-83 is proposed to be continued during 1984-85.

10. PURCHASE OF DEFICIT EQUIPMENT: Many Industrial Training Institutes and District Level Training Centres are not having sufficient Equipment as per the norms of Government of India and the old wornout machinery have to be replaced with new machines. Hence it is proposed to purchase Equipment to the I.T.Is.&.D.L.T.Cs., as per the norms of Directorate General of Employment & Training.

11. STRENGTHENING OF LIBRARIES: It is proposed to strengthen the Libraries in the I.T.Is., by purchasing Technical Books, Visual Aids, Periodicals etc., as they are required for the trainees and the teaching staff.

12. COMPLETION OF BUILDINGS TAKEN UP DURING EARLIER YEARS i.e., SPILLOVER SCHEMES: The construction of permanent buildings have been sanctioned earlier at Cuddapah, Kakinada, Sangareddy, Mancherial, Tenali and Vikarabad and the works are in progress. They have to be completed urgently for providing accommodation to the existing courses. Hence a provision of Rs.8.00 lakhs is proposed during 1984-85.

NEW SCHEMES:

13. INTRODUCTION OF A.V.T.S. COURSES IN I.T.Is., UNDER 2nd Phase It is proposed to introduce the Advanced Vocational Training System programme in 6 more Industrial Training Institutes at Hyderabad, Sangareddy, Kothaguden, Tirupathi, Nellore and Vijayawada as per the instructions of Government of India and a minimum provision of Rs.3.00 lakhs is made during 1984-85.

14. ESTABLISHMENT OF 2 GIRLS I.T.Is: It is proposed to start two Girls Industrial Training Institutes at Anantapur and Rajahmundry as recommended by Directorate General of Employment and Training and to meet the needs of Industries in respect of Women Technicians. A minimum provision of Rs.3.00 lakhs is made during 1984-85.
15. ESTABLISHMENT OF AN I.T.I. AT GUNTAKAL: In order to overcome the Regional imbalances in the number of I.T.Is., and their seating capacity and to meet the needs of Industries in the "Nucleus" District of Anantapur selected by Government of India. It is proposed to establish an I.T.I. at Guntakal in Anantapur District in Rayalaseena Region during 1984-85. A minimum provision of Rs.1.50 lakhs is made during 1984-85.
16. ESTABLISHMENT OF AN I.T.I. AT PATANCHERU: It is proposed to establish an I.T.I. at Patancheru, in Medak District during 1984-85, in order to meet the needs of the Industries in the District and to meet the needs of Ordinance Factory that are coming up in the District. The Ordinance Factory is expected to provide employment to 10,000 skilled workers. Hence a minimum provision of Rs.1.50 lakhs is made.
17. CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS FOR EXISTING I.T.Is: The following Industrial Training Institutes and District Level Training Centres are not having permanent buildings.
1. I.T.I., Visakhapatnam (New)
 2. I.T.I., Nuzvid.
 3. I.T.I., Ongole.
 4. I.T.I., Venkatagiri.
 5. I.T.I., Tirupathi.
 6. I.T.I., Jannalanadugu.
 7. I.T.I., Mahaboobnagar.
 8. I.T.I., Bhongir.
 9. I.T.I., Secunderabad.
 10. I.T.I., Sanathnagar.
 11. D.L.T.C. Srikakulam.
 12. D.L.T.C., Eluru.
 13. D.L.T.C., Guntur.
 14. D.L.T.C., Gudur.
 15. D.L.T.C., Musheerabad.

Hence it is proposed to construct buildings in a phased manner and hence a minimum provision of Rs.2.00 lakhs is made during 1984-85.

18. DIVERSIFICATION OF TRAINING PROGRAMME: It is proposed to introduce new courses in Computer Programming etc., as per the instructions of Government of India. Hence a minimum provision of Rs.1.00 lakh is made during 1984-85.
19. SANCTION OF POSTS FOR SOCIAL STUDIES AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP TRAINING PROGRAMME: The Subjects of Social Studies and Industrial Entrepreneurship Training Programme were introduced in I.T.Is. & D.L.T.Cs., under Craftsmen Training Scheme and Apprenticeship Training Scheme during 1983-84 as per the instructions of Directorate General of Employment and Training. It is proposed to create Instructor Posts in each I.T.I. & D.L.T.C. Hence a minimum provision of Rs.1.50 lakhs is made during 1984-85.

20. REGIONAL EVALUATION TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF TRAINING: The Regional Evaluation System was introduced both under Craftsmen Training Scheme & Apprenticeship Training Scheme to improve the standard of training and as much difficulty is being faced due to insufficient staff. It is proposed to create staff for the successful implementation of the system. Hence a minimum provision of Rs.1.00 lakh is made during 1984-85.
21. RURAL TRAINING CELL: It is proposed to start Rural Training Centres in I.T.Is., as per the instructions of the Planning Commission for training candidates to meet the needs of the Rural areas and hence a minimum provision of Rs.0.85 lakh is made during 1984-85.

SUB-PLAN FOR SCHEDULED CASTES & SCHEDULED TRIBES:

22. ESTABLISHMENT OF AN I.T.I. AT UTNOOR IN ADILABAD DISTRICT FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES:
23. ESTABLISHMENT OF AN I.T.I. AT NAGARJUNASAGAR FOR S.C., B.C. & E.B.Cs.:
24. ADDITIONAL UNITS FOR S.C. & S.Ts., IN SHORTAGE CATEGORIES:
25. CONSTRUCTION OF HOSTELS FOR S.C. & S.Ts.:

Normally 14% of seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes and 4% for Scheduled Tribes in admission to Industrial Training Institutes & District Level Training Centres. In all the Schemes, the respective share is flowing towards Sub-Plan in all the Schemes. As per the Statistics 22% seats are being filled in by Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes. However, keeping in view of their economic status in the Society and the dearth of the qualifying candidates in these categories, additional seats are being introduced to every year under Sub-Plan for these categories. It is proposed to continue the same during 1984-85 and to construct Hostels for Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribes.

Collector, Adilabad District has proposed for the establishment of an Industrial Training Institute at Utnoor exclusively for Scheduled Tribes and 10% seats for others in Adilabad District during 1984-85 for which he has promised to provide Rs.25.00 lakhs towards Non-recurring expenditure and requested to provide recurring expenditure for the same. Hence a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh is made during 1984-85. Commissioner, Special Employment Schemes has also agreed to provide Rs.5.00 lakhs for this Scheme.

It is proposed to establish an Industrial Training Institute at Nagarjunasagar, Guntur District during 1984-85 for the benefit of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes also. The reservation of seats proposed in this Industrial Training Institute will be 40% for S.Cs., 10% for S.Ts., 25% for B.Cs., 25% for F.B.Cs.

- 286 -

EMPLOYMENT SCHEMES

Provision is made in 1984-85 for the following continuing schemes.

- | | | |
|----|--|-----------------------|
| 1) | Strengthening of State Employment Exchange for SCs/STs. | Rs. 0.30 lakhs |
| 2) | Strengthening of Employment Exchanges by additional staff (3 typist posts, | Rs. 0.24 lakhs |
| 3) | Sub-Employment Exchange, Tirupathi. | Rs. 0.40 lakhs |
| 4) | Sub-Employment Exchange, Analapuram | Rs. 0.38 lakhs |
| | Total: | <u>Rs. 1.32 lakhs</u> |

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

287

The total outlay approved for the welfare of backward classes for the Sixth Five Year plan is Rs.6,000.00 lakhs. An amount of Rs.2845.28 lakhs has been spent for the years 1980-81 to 1983-84 as indicated below:

Expenditure in 1980-81	Expenditure in 1981-82	Expenditure in 1982-83	Revised Provision 1983-84	(Rs. Lakhs) Total
237.89	515.297	817.414	1274.68	2845.28

An amount of Rs.1274.68 lakhs is proposed for the draft Annual Plan 1984-85. The scheme-wise details are discussed below:-

I. EDUCATION

1. Maintenance and opening of Government hostels:

The children of classes IV to X are admitted into Government hostels. The students who are not residing within a radius of 5 Kms. from the place of study and whose parental income does not exceed Rs.12,000/- per annum are eligible for admission. The distance rule will not apply to girl students. The students residing in these hostels are given free boarding and lodging, two pairs of dresses @ Rs.85/- per annum, utensils at Rs.30/- to be replaced once in 5 years, nationalised text books, note books at a cost of Rs.10/- each, trunks @ Rs.50/- and bedding materials @ Rs.25/-. Bedding material is to be replaced once in 3 years. An amount of Rs.54.00 lakhs was utilised during 1980-81 for continuing 3 hostels and opening of 73 new hostels, benefitting 3800 boarders. During 1981-82 an amount of Rs.100.00 lakhs has been utilised for continuing 76 hostels already opened and 50 new hostels have been opened, benefitting 6300 students. During 1982-83 an amount of Rs.225.00 lakhs has been provided, but only Rs.136.570 lakhs was spent. 126 hostels already opened are being continued and 107 more hostels have been opened benefitting about 12,315 boarders. Besides 10% increase in the existing strength has also been made benefitting 4,437 boarders. An amount of Rs.310.00 lakhs was provided for 1983-84 for continuing the 233 hostels and to open 100 more hostels, benefitting about 21,000 students. But due to reduction in plan new hostels could not be opened. Further there are a number of hostels which are having a strength of more than 100. They have become unwieldy for maintenance. It is therefore proposed to bifurcate the existing hostels which are having a strength of more than 100 and open 174 more units. An amount of Rs.331.00 lakhs is proposed for 1984-85 for continuing 233 hostels and also to bifurcate 100 hostels into 174 units and to open 50 more hostels.

2. Construction of hostel buildings:

There are about 602 hostels for backward classes students and 32 Ashram School Hostels for the children of Fishermen and Nomadic Tribes. It was not possible to secure

good and suitable accommodation for accommodating these hostels. It was therefore proposed to construct buildings by Government for locating these hostels. An amount of Rs.15.00 lakhs during 1980-81, Rs.25.00 lakhs during 1981-82, Rs.30.00 lakhs during 1982-83 has been provided. Thus a total amount of Rs.70.00 lakhs has been utilised and the construction of about 119 hostel buildings has been completed so far. The construction of 137 more hostel buildings has been taken-up and they are at various stages of construction. This scheme is being implemented with the institutional finance. 60% of expenditure being borne by the State Government and 40% of the expenditure is through institutional finance. An amount of Rs.30.00 lakhs has been provided for 1983-84 to take-up and complete the construction of 30 more buildings. An amount of Rs.25.00 lakhs is proposed for 1984-85 to complete the work of 25 buildings.

3. Repayment of bank loan:

An amount of Rs.55.00 lakhs has been taken as a loan from the banks towards 40% of the expenditure towards cost of construction of hostel buildings so far and this has to be repaid within a period of 10 years alongwith the interest. An amount of Rs.25.70 lakhs has been spent towards repayment of this loan so far from 1980-81 to 1982-83. An amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been provided for 1983-84 towards repayment and Rs.12.70 lakhs is due for 1984-85 which is proposed.

4. Ashram School Hostels for the children of Fishermen:

Both the parents of fishermen children are generally away from home and so the children need to be taken care in school-cum-hostels. The schools are maintained by Education Department and annex hostels are maintained by Backward Classes Department. An amount of Rs.2.13 lakhs was utilised during 1980-81 towards maintenance of 5 Ashram school hostels for the children of Fishermen benefitting 250 students. During 1981-82 an amount of Rs.3.207 lakhs was utilised for continuing these 5 school hostels. During 1982-83 an amount of Rs.5.05 lakhs has been spent for continuing the existing 5 school hostels and also to open 7 more hostels benefitting 600 boarders. An amount of Rs.14.897 lakhs has been provided for 1983-84. But an amount of Rs.12.327 lakhs is proposed to be spent for continuing the 12 school hostels already opened and also to open 8 more hostels benefitting about 1,000 boarders. An amount of Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed for 1984-85 for continuing 20 school hostels and also to open 6 more hostels benefitting 300 more children.

5. Supply of Nationalised Text Books to the boarders of the Hostels: -----

An amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs was utilised during 1980-81 benefitting 10,000 students and an amount of Rs.7.738 lakhs has been spent during 1981-82 benefitting 45,760 boarders. An amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been provided during 1982-83 benefitting 45,000 boarders, but only Rs.3.26 lakhs was spent. An amount of Rs.13.00 lakhs has been provided for 1983-84 to benefit 65,000 boarders. An amount of Rs.14.00 lakhs is proposed for 1984-85 to

cover about 70,000 boarders during 1984-85.

6. Pre-matric Non-residential scholarships:

The students of pre-matric courses whose parent's/ Guardians' annual income does not exceed Rs.12,000/- and who are not residing in the hostels are sanctioned non-residential scholarships at the following rates:

1st and 2nd classes	Rs. 30/- p.a.
2nd and 4th classes	Rs. 45/- p.a.
5th to 8th classes	Rs. 50/- p.a.
9th & 10th classes	Rs. 70/- p.a.

An amount of Rs.2.25 lakhs has been utilised during 1980-81 benefitting about 3,700 students and an amount of Rs.50.00 lakhs has been utilised during 1981-82 benefitting about 95,592 students. An amount of Rs.60.00 lakhs has been provided during 1982-83 to benefit about 1,32,000 students. An amount of Rs.100.00 lakhs is provided for 1983-84 to cover about 1,56,000 students. There are about 23,00,000 students studying pre-matric courses and even 10% of the students population are not covered by grant of scholarships. An amount of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed for 1984-85. It is proposed to cover about 1,00,000 students.

7. Post matric Residential & Non-residential scholarships:

The students studying in post matric courses whose parent's/guardian's annual income does not exceed Rs.12,000/- are eligible for scholarships. There are two types of scholarships:

- i) Residential scholarships: The students who reside in the hostels attached to institutions and hostels run by community organisations or in students managed hostels are eligible for sanction of residential scholarships @ Rs.135/- per month for a period of 10 month in a year. The students of post-graduate and professional courses residing in attached hostels are eligible for mess charges.
- ii) Non-residential scholarships: The students who are not residing in the hostels but residing with their parents are eligible for non-residential scholarships at the following rates:
 - 1) Intermediate Rs.80/- p.a.
 - 2) Graduate courses Rs.120/- p.a.
 - 3) Post-graduate courses: Rs.200/- to 250/- p.a.

An amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs was utilised during 1980-81 benefitting 3,000 students. An amount of Rs.87.05 lakhs was utilised during 1981-82 covering about 6,000 students. An amount of Rs.100.00 lakhs has been provided during 1982-83 but actually an amount of Rs.195.00 lakhs was spent benefitting about 7,400 students. The additional

amount was reappropriated from other Plan schemes. During 1983-84 an amount of Rs.366.00 lakhs is provided. The existing provision available under Plan and Non-plan is not sufficient to meet the expenditure for sanction of scholarships to all the students who were sanctioned scholarships upto the level of last year as the rates of scholarships has been raised from Rs.120/- to Rs.135/- p.m. Excess provision has therefore been made to cover the students of 1982-83 level. About 27,000 students are benefitted with this provision. An amount of Rs.366.00 lakhs is proposed for 1984-85 also to cover equal number of students.

8. Stipends to I.T.I. Students:

The students studying in Government I.T.Is are sanctioned a stipend of Rs.70/- p.m. for the entire course. An amount of Rs.1.00 lakh was spent during 1980-81 benefitting 125 students. During 1981-82 an amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs was spent benefitting 625 students. An amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been provided during 1982-83 to cover 600 students. An amount of Rs.14.00 lakhs is provided for 1983-84 to benefit about 1,000 more students. An equal amount of Rs.14.00 lakhs is proposed for 1984-85 to cover about 1,000 students.

9. Short-term training programmes:

A scheme has been sanctioned for giving training to backward classes in different courses to increase the employment opportunities to them as Village Officers, Drivers, Tailors, Mechanics, Stenographers, Typists etc. During the course of training each trainee will be paid a stipend varying from Rs.50/- to Rs.100/- p.m. It is also decided to run dress making centres to give training to backward classes women in tailoring and dress making from 1981-82. During 1980-81, an amount of Rs.2.96 lakhs was utilised benefitting about 1,100 candidates. During 1981-82 an amount of Rs.5.916 lakhs was utilised. Out of this Rs.4.00 lakhs was released to Backward Classes Co-operative Finance Corporation Ltd., for implementing the short-term training programmes in individual cases and the balance of Rs.1.916 lakhs was utilised for opening and maintaining 3 dress making centres at Visakhapatnam, Kurnool and Sanga-reddy benefitting about 60 women candidates. During 1982-83 an amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been provided for continuing 3 centres already opened and also it was decided to open 6 more centres benefitting 180 candidates. Only Rs.1.422 lakhs was spent for continuing 9 centres. An amount of Rs.13.210 lakhs is provided for 1983-84 for continuing the 9 centres and also for opening of 6 more centres, besides about 550 individuals are proposed to be given training in motor driving, typewriting, shorthand etc., courses. An amount of Rs.6.83 lakhs is likely to be utilised for continuing 9 centres only. An amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for 1984-85 to continue 9 centres and also to open 6 more centres.

10. Fellowships to M.Phil., and Ph.d., Courses:

The fellowships granted by the U.G.C. to the students

who take-up courses of M.Phil., and Ph.D., is limited and there is no reservation for backward classes. Many backward class students are therefore not covered. It was therefore decided to sanction fellowships to such of the backward class students who could not get fellowship from the U.G.C. by this Department. They are at present sanctioned Rs.2,000/- per annum. During 1980-81 an amount of Rs.0.50 lakhs was spent benefitting about 25 candidates. During 1981-82 an amount of Rs.1.00 lakh was spent benefitting about 50 Candidates. During 1982-83 an amount of Rs.1.00 lakh was provided benefitting about 50 candidates. An amount of Rs.4.00 lakhs was provided for 1983-84 to benefit about 100 candidates. The rate of fellowship is proposed to be increased to Rs.4,000/- per annum. An amount of Rs.4.00 lakhs is proposed for 1984-85 also to benefit equal number of 100 candidates.

11. Special coaching training centres:

The backward class candidates who like to appear for Central Service Examinations like I.A.S., I.P.S., are given special coaching in A.P. Study Circle. They are paid a stipend @ Rs.225/- p.m. Special coaching to about 50 candidates who desire to appear for competitive examinations of Group.I. Services and other Bank examinations was also being arranged in the pre-examination coaching centres attached to Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute. An amount of Rs.0.50 lakhs was utilised during 1980-81, and Rs.0.70 lakhs was utilised during 1981-82. An amount of Rs.1.30 lakhs was provided during 1982-83 to give coaching for about 25 candidates for I.A.S., I.P.S., examinations and 55 candidates for Group-I Services. But it could not be utilised. An amount of Rs.1.345 lakhs is provided for 1983-84 to give coaching to 25 candidates for I.A.S., and I.P.S., and 55 candidates for Group-I Services. An amount of Rs.1.35 lakhs is proposed for 1984-85 to benefit equal number of candidates.

12. Ashram school hostels for nomadic tribes like Waddars, Shephards etc. -----

There are number of nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes like waddars, shephards etc., who are included in the Group of 'A' and 'B' list of backward classes who need the special attention of their development as the parents wander from place to place and the children are not able to continue their education at particular place. The scheme was introduced during 1981-82 and an amount of Rs.2.377 lakhs was utilised for opening 8 Ashram school hostels. An amount of Rs.4.07 lakhs was spent for 1982-83 to continue the existing 8 Ashram school hostels and also to open 2 more hostels. An amount of Rs.11.032 lakhs is provided for 1983-84 to continue the 10 school hostels and also to open 6 more hostels. An amount of Rs.19.27 lakhs is proposed for 1984-85 to continue 16 hostels and also to open 6 more hostels benefitting a total number of 1,100 children.

13. Special coaching to 7th and 10th Class students of backward classes hostels:

The backward classes students studying in 7th and

-:292:-

10 classes who are residing in Government hostels require special coaching to enable them not only to pass but be able to compete with others in securing good marks and also to have good standard in College education. Therefore a scheme to provide special coaching to backward class students of 10th class of Government backward class hostels was introduced during 1981-82. An amount of Rs.1.248 lakhs was spent in about 250 hostels. An amount of Rs.1.230 lakhs was spent during 1982-83 to cover about 500 hostels. An amount of Rs.3.005 lakhs was provided for 1983-84 to cover about 600 hostels for giving special coaching to 10th class students. An amount of Rs.5.60 lakhs is proposed for 1984-85.

14. Special Libraries for students of Professional Courses:

Backward Class students studying in Professional courses of Medical, Engineering, Polytechnic, Agriculture are not able to purchase costly books and reference books. It is also not possible to supply books to each of the students. A scheme of establishing special libraries has been taken-up during 1981-82. An amount of Rs.2.261 lakhs was utilised during 1981-82 for establishing 3 special libraries at Visakhapatnam, Tirupathi, and Hyderabad. An amount of Rs.11.00 lakhs was provided for 1982-83 for continuing the 3 libraries and also establish 10 more libraries. But only Rs.0.378 lakhs was spent for continuing 3 libraries. An amount of Rs.0.720 lakh has been provided for 1983-84 to continue 3 libraries. An amount of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed for 1984-85 for continuing 3 libraries.

II. ECONOMIC SUPPORT SCHEMES:

1. Investment in A.P. Backward Classes Co-operative Finance Corporation Limited towards Margin Money:

Government are providing money under plan towards share capital contribution to backward classes finance corporation towards margin money loans for taking up economic support schemes for the welfare of backward classes. The authorised share capital of the Corporation is Rs.26.00 crores. The Corporation has prepared several model schemes for the economic uplift of the backward classes suitable to the occupational groups and those engaged in the field of Agriculture, small scale and cottage industries, small business ventures etc. An amount of Rs.100.00 lakhs was provided during 1980-81, Rs.170.00 lakhs during 1981-82 and Rs.345.00 lakhs during 1982-83. An amount of Rs.375.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1983-84 to benefit about 40,000 individuals. The Corporation has so far implemented schemes with an outlay of about Rs.57.99 crores benefitting about 2,44,655 persons utilising margin money of Rs.11.72 crores. It has also formulated the scheme for hard working backward classes under Pragati Programme and 20 point programme. There is a constant pressure and demand for the increase of the margin money as the population of the backward classes is more. It is therefore proposed to continue the scheme for 1984-85 with an outlay of Rs.300.00 lakhs to benefit about 30,000 families.

2. Managerial subsidy to Backward Classes Fin. Corporation Limited.

The annual expenditure on the District Societies and the Backward Classes Finance Corporation approximately about Rs.21.38 lakhs on establishment and contingencies. Whereas the income of the corporation is very little from the sources of interest on deposits and interest accrued on margin money loans. As the Corporation is being run on the service motto some subsidy is being provided to the Corporation towards establishment charges. An amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs during 1980-81, Rs.2.00 lakhs during 1981-82 and Rs.4.00 lakhs during 1982-83 was provided. An amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs is provided for 1983-84. A similar amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed for 1984-85.

3. Loans to A.P. Backward Classes Coop. Fin. Corporation Limited:

Surplus lands are assigned to backward classes by Collectors. A scheme for developing and providing Irrigation facilities assigned to backward classes and for providing other necessary inputs has been taken-up. It is proposed to give some loans for sinking of irrigation wells. An amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs during 1980-81 and Rs.10.00 lakhs during 1981-82 and Rs.5.00 lakhs during 1982-83 was utilised, so far. The scheme with an outlay of Rs.42.52 lakhs was grounded benefitting 5733 individuals upto 31st March, 1983. An amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed for 1984-85 to give loans for about 200 wells.

4. Investment in A.P. Washermen Coop. Societies Federation Limited.

The A.P. Washermen Coop. Societies Federation Ltd. was established during 1981-82 to look after the welfare measures of the washermen community. It was actually started functioning with effect from 1982-83. An amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs for 1982-83 and an amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs for 1983-84 has been provided towards share capital contribution. An equal amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for 1984-85.

5. Managerial subsidy to A.P. Washermen Coop. Societies Federation Limited:

As the Federation was established newly and there is no source of income for the Federation, it is necessary to provide some subsidy towards managerial charge. An amount of Rs.1.00 lakh was provided during 1982-83. As the establishment charges comes to about Rs.2.00 lakhs was provided for 1983-84. An equal amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed for 1984-85.

III. Other Schemes:

1. Civic amenities and subsidy for construction of Dhobhighats for Washermen, Saloons for Barbers etc.

A scheme of giving subsidy for construction of Dhobhighats for washermen, modernisation of existing Dhobhighats was taken-up from 1981-82. Under this scheme subsidy

to the extent of 50% estimated cost of Dhobhighats subject to a maximum of Rs.25,000/- will be provided to Municipality/Panchayat and the remaining 50% of the cost be borne by the concerned Municipality/Panchayat. The subsidy for the individual schemes also for construction of barber saloons to Nayerbrahmins and Laundries for washermen and sanction of subsidy to purchase tools required for professional classes of backward classes has also been taken-up under this scheme. An amount of Rs.1.00 lakh was utilised during 1980-81 for about 5 Dhobhighats. An amount of Rs.15.00 lakhs was provided during 1981-82 for giving subsidy to about 40 Dhobhighats and to give subsidy to about 500 individuals. An amount of Rs.45.00 lakhs has been provided for 1982-83 to give subsidy to about 120 Dhobhighats and to implement individual schemes benefitting about 1,500 individuals. But it was not utilised. There is heavy demand for construction of Dhobhighats also for giving subsidy for taking up individual schemes as there two communities are considered to be most backward among the backward classes communities and priority should be given for their uplift. An amount of Rs.60.00 lakhs is provided for 1983-84 to give subsidy to about 180 Dhobhighats with an expenditure of Rs.45.00 lakhs and to give subsidy to about 1,500 individuals at an expenditure of Rs.15.00 lakhs. But only an amount of Rs.20.00 lakhs is likely to be spent. An amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for 1984-85 to give subsidy to about 40 Dhobhighats.

2. Subsidy to backward class Advocates to set-up practice:

A scheme of training in Administration of justice was sanctioned for about 23 backward class Law Graduates for a period of 3 years. Under this scheme the following assistance will be provided to each candidate:

1. Enrolment fee Rs.585/-
2. Subsidy for purchase of Law Books Rs.1000/-
3. Stipend @ Rs.300/- p.m. in the I Year
Stipend @ Rs.350/- p.m. in the II Year
Stipend @ Rs.400/- p.m. in the III Year

An amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs was provided for 1983-84 to continue training of 2nd year to existing 23 candidates and to train 23 new candidates. An amount of Rs.3.26 lakhs is proposed for 1984-85 to continue the above scheme.

3. Grant-in-aid to rehabilitate Destitute & Socially handicapped B.C. Women:

Backward Class women particularly those belonging to communities entered at items 9 and 14 of Group 'D' and their children suffer from social disabilities and are not able to get social and economic support to start a new life. It was therefore proposed to train them in trades and professions and assist them by giving margin money loan through A.P. Backward Classes Finance Corporation by establishing and maintaining training-cum-production centres for these women exclusively. This scheme was also sanctioned during 1981-82. An amount of Rs.4.00 lakhs was utilised during 1981-82 by opening 4 centres at Karimnagar, Guntur, Sangareddy,

and Visakhapatnam. An amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been provided during 1982-83 for continuing 4 centres. But only an amount of Rs.0.026 lakh was spent for continuing 4 centres. An amount of Rs.2.07 lakhs is proposed for 1983-84 for continuing the 4 centres. The trainees will also be provided with subsidy from this provision only for establishing their trade. An amount of Rs.5.70 lakhs is proposed for 1984-85 to continue 4 centres.

4. Socio Economic Survey:

So far no census has been conducted for backward class population and statistics are not available for backward classes their social status and financial requirements etc. With a view to identify occupational groups among the backward classes and their requirements the Department of welfare of Backward Classes taken-up the work of conducting a socio economic survey in all Districts in a phased manner. An amount of Rs.2.50 lakhs was utilised during 1981-82 and the survey work in three districts has been taken-up. An amount of Rs.4.00 lakhs was provided during 1982-83 and the survey work of three more districts have been taken-up. An amount of Rs.9.00 lakhs is provided for 1983-84 to take-up the work in about 6 districts. An amount of Rs.8.00 lakhs is proposed for 1984-85 to take-up work in 5 more districts.

NEW SCHEMES

1. Financial aid to Infrastructural facilities to Professional backward classes:

There are a number of backward class communities who are engaged in their traditional profession like washermen, potters, blacksmiths, wadders, padmasalis etc. There is no provision any aid for providing infrastructural facilities to start their profession or to develop their skill with modern techniques and increase their income. There is provision for S.Cs and S.Ts for sanction of such aid. As these communities come under village artisans and live in rural areas and are very poor, it is necessary to provide infrastructural facilities to such artisans either to establish their profession or to develop their trade by providing land or sheds or training or facilities for making. It is proposed to sanction subsidy for infrastructural assistance to start their profession or develop the same. The scheme will be taken-up in co-ordination with the Industries Department or A.P. Khadi and Village Industries Commission. This is a new scheme taken-up during 1983-84. An amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs is provided for 1983-84. An amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed for 1984-85 also.

IV. Administration:

The following posts have been sanctioned to strengthen the Directorate.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Joint Director | One |
| 2. Publicity & Statistical Officer | One |

- 296 -

3. Statistical Assistant	One
4. L.D. Stenos	Two
5. Attenders	Two
6. Driver	One

Proposals for creation of one post of L.D.C. and one Typist for each District Office have been included in the budget of this Department for 1983-84. It is proposed to continue the above posts during 1984-85. Orders have been issued designating District Social Welfare Officers (LA) as District Social Welfare Officer (BCW) and utilising the work of backward classes welfare exclusively. It is necessary to provide the following staff to each office and also amount required for maintenance of office.

1. Superintendents	One for each Office	23
2. Steno	One "	23
3. Drivers	One "	23
4. Attenders	One "	23

There are 9 Jeeps being utilised by Dist. Social Welfare Officers (LA) and 9 Jeeps are available in the Districts which are purchased from Dist. B.C. Society funds. It is proposed to use these 18 existing additional Jeeps of Social Welfare Department for the use of District Social Welfare Officer (BCW). It is therefore proposed to purchase 6 new jeeps, so that all the District Social Welfare Officers (BCW) will be having vehicle. It is also proposed to provide money required for Petrol/Diesel and expenditure required for maintenance. An amount of Rs.23.00 lakhs is proposed for the same.

V. State Share Towards Centrally Sponsored Schemes:

1. Pre-matric scholarships to the children of those engaged in un-clean occupations:

The children of those engaged in unclean occupations are sanctioned special scholarships of Rs.145/- p.m. for a period of 10 months which is meant for boarding, lodging dresses, books etc. The expenditure on this scheme is shared 50:50 basis between Government of India and State Government. An amount of Rs.14.74 lakhs has been utilised so far about 1,375 students are getting these scholarships. An amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs is therefore provided for 1983-84 towards State share. It is proposed to cover 520 more children during 1984-85 at 18 more places. The total expenditure comes to Rs.27.60 lakhs. An amount of Rs.13.80 lakhs is proposed for 1984-85 towards State Share.

2. Financial assistance to A.P.B.C. Coop. Finance Corporation towards development of surplus lands assigned to B.Cs.

This is a scheme sanctioned under Centrally sponsored Scheme. The expenditure under this is shared

- 297 -

between Government of India and State Government on 50:50 basis. An amount of Rs.55.09 lakhs has been released to the Corporation so far. The Corporation has so far utilised an amount of Rs.54.10 lakhs benefitting 12,009 individuals developing an area of 7644.44 hectares. An amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs is provided for 1983-84 towards State's share to benefit 2,000 backward class families for developing 2,000 hectares of land. Similar amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for 1984-85 to benefit 2,000 backward class families during 1984-85.



- 298 :-

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

The State has a tribal population of 31,76,001 as per 1981 Census constituting nearly 6% to the total population. The tribals live in Scheduled areas and outside. For tribals living in Scheduled areas, Sub-plan programmes are under implementation with allocations from General Sector supplemented by Special Central Assistance and Institutional Finance. In small pockets outside scheduled areas, M.A.D.As are under implementation. Special programmes are being taken up for Primitive Tribal Groups. The dispersed tribal groups are being taken care mostly by D.R.D.A. although the coverage is not full. In such cases the budget of Tribal Welfare Department is being used to take up programmes which do not ordinarily fall within the purview of any development departments.

During Sixth Plan period (1980-85) an amount of Rs.3000.00 lakhs is allocated to Welfare of Scheduled Tribes of which the year-wise allocations are as follows:-

Sl.No.	Year	Rs. in Lakhs Allocations made.
1.	1980-81 (Expenditure)	157.62
2.	1981-82 (Expenditure)	257.01
3.	1982-83 (Expenditure)	361.48
4.	1983-84 (Budget)	813.00
5.	Cutlay proposed for Draft Annual Plan 1984-85	813.00

The Programmewise details for 1984-85 are as follows:-

I. EDUCATIONAL SCHEMES:

1. Incentives to S.T. Students: (Rs.116.15 lakhs)

Four programmes namely (a) Supply of books, dresses, etc., to all school-going children (b) Book-grants to Post-graduate students in Engineering and Medicine (c) Book-grants and instruments to I.T.I. and Polytechnic students, and (d) Supply of text-books to Engineering and Medicine students of graduate classes are proposed.

a) Supply of books, dresses, etc.,

It is proposed to cover 1,26,200 Day scholars under Plan with the following incentives at the following

rates:

299/-

1. Supply of clothes : One pair @ Rs.50/- per student.
2. Supply of S.T. Books: @ Rs.15/- per student.
3. Supply of note books: @ Rs.10/- per student.

At the rate of Rs.75/- per student per annum, the requirement is Rs.94.65 lakhs.

b) It is proposed to provide book-grants @ Rs.6000/- per student for 25 students in Post-graduate classes in Engineering and Medicine. The funds required is Rs.1.50 lakhs. This is a continuing programme. The present rate of Rs.1000/- per student is not sufficient and as per the information provided by Principals, an average of Rs.6000/- per student is needed.

c) Similarly book-grants are proposed to be given to 600 students in I.T.I. and Polytechnics at average rate of Rs.200/- with an amount of Rs.12.00 lakhs. 200 S.T. Students of Engineering in Graduate classes will be supplied text books @ Rs.4000/- each. The cost involved is Rs.8.00 lakhs.

2. PRE-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIPS:

This is a Continuing scheme with following details.

a) Bright Boys Scheme:

1012 Bright Boys sanctioned during 1982-83 will be continued in reputed institutions and 100 more are proposed during 1983-84. Therefore, a total of 1112 students will be under this scheme @ Rs.2750/- per boarder and Rs.1100/- per Day scholar during 1984-85 as no increase is proposed during '84-85. The amount required to continue the scheme is Rs.22.24 lakhs at average rate of Rs.2000/- per student.

b) Public School Students:

104 Students studying in Public Schools will be sanctioned @ average rate of Rs.5,000/- per student varying from Rs.3000/- to Day scholars and Rs.7000/- to boarders. The total cost will be Rs.5.20 lakhs.

c) Pre-matric - Day scholars:

1,28,700 Pre-matric day scholars are proposed to be covered at the following rates:

Class I.	Rs. 20/- per annum.
Classes II to VII	Rs. 50/- per annum.
Classes VIII to X	Rs. 70/- per annum.

The funds required is Rs.48.91 lakhs at average rate of Rs.38/- per student.

The total funds proposed under Pre-matric scholarships under the above schemes are thus Rs.76.35 lakhs during 1984-85.

3. HOSTELS:

← 300 →

74 Hostels were opened during 1979-81 and during 1982-83, 36 Hostels have been opened. In addition to these 110 Hostels, 41 Hostels have been proposed to be opened during 1983-84. The total requirement for Continuing 151 Hostels during 1984-85 is Rs.120.00 lakhs.

4. Ashram Schools:

i) The 35 Ashram Schools opened during 1979-82 are proposed to be continued with an outlay of Rs.45.00 lakhs.

ii) Strengthening of Educational Institutions:

There are 62 Upper Primary schools which were upgraded by the Integrated Tribal Development Agency Project Officers from Ashram Primary school. These schools are having upto 7th Class. But the actual sanctioned strength is only 5 teachers without any Warden. Therefore, it is desirable to sanction seven teachers for seven classes and one post of Warden to look after the management of Hostels. Unless it is done immediately there would not be any benefit of running Ashram school in the State. An amount of Rs.36.47 lakhs is required for the purpose to meet the staff cost and extra expenditure, to be provided on par with other Upper primary schools.

Presently the expenditure on these schools and Upper Primary schools are being met from the Central Assistance as there are no funds available in the State Plan. There are also 16 High Schools upgraded by I.T.D.As for which an amount of Rs.25.42 lakhs is needed. In order to provide universal Education to all the Children and to minimise the dropouts in the High school section, it is desirable to upgrade all the Upper Primary ashram schools which are existing for more than 5 years into a high school during 1983-84 and 1984-85. The Total requirement for upgradation during 1983-84 is Rs.61.00 lakhs. An amount of Rs.33.00 lakhs is proposed in view of the financial constraints.

The total outlay proposed under Ashram schools is thus Rs.88.00 lakhs.

5. Construction of Ashram Schools: Hostel Buildings & Other Buildings:

a) There are 887 Ashram schools and Hostels including 41 D.N.T. Hostels in the State of which buildings have been taken up for 546 institutions (330 completed and 216 on-going). An amount of Rs.50 lakhs is earmarked during 1983-84 for construction of Ashram schools with teacher quarters (Rs.5.20 lakhs per Ashram school) and Hostels with Warden Quarters (Rs.2 lakhs per hostel). and 32 buildings are proposed to be constructed and the funds will be matched by loan to the extent of 40% of cost from Banks. During 1984-85 an amount of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed.

- 301 -

b) Creation of Infrastructure to provide services not covered by the Sub-Plan budget or Central Assistance Budget:

An amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for construction of Polytechnic, Paderu during 84-85 and Rs.25 lakhs was already provided during 1983-84.

The total funds proposed for items (a) and (b) above is Rs.60.00 lakhs for construction of Ashram School, Hostel and Paderu buildings during 1984-85.

6. Construction of Girls Hostel Building

Out of 93 Girls Hostels in the State, 34 have buildings and for 35 institutions buildings are under construction. 24 Girls Hostel buildings are proposed to be taken up during 1983-84. Eventhough this is expected to clear the backlog, there will be 10 Girls Hostels proposed to be opened during 1983-84 without buildings. An amount of Rs.20 lakhs is proposed to attract equal amount from Govt. of India under Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

7. Repayment of Principal & Interest on Bank Loans:

The TRICOR has borrowed an amount of Rs.67.86 Lakhs for construction of Ashram schools and Hostels as a matching contribution to the Plan provision. The details of the loans obtained from the Banks are given below:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Principal	Interest	Total
1.	Indian Bank, Himayatnagar	3,00,000 (8th instalment by 1/85)	72,000	3,72,000
2.	IIInd term loan Rs.30.00 lakhs.	3,00,00 (2nd instalment by 2/85)	72,000	3,72,000
3.	Allahabad Bank Abids.	78,600 (6th instalment by 11/84).	25,000	1,03,600
Total Rs:				8,47,600

Rs.8,47,600 has to be paid to the Banks. The Plan provision proposed during 1984-85 is Rs.10.00 lakhs since TRICOR is likely to borrow some more loans during 1983-84.

8. Residential Schools:

Besides continuing Residential school at Upper Sileru, two more Residential schools at Srisailem and Adilabad have been sanctioned during 1982-83. They

started functioning during 1983-84. There is also a programme of opening of one more Residential school at Bhadraviri in Vizianagaram district during 1983-84. An amount of Rs.30.00 lakhs is required during 1984-85 for continuing these institutions @ Rs.6.00 lakhs per year. The 85 students in Andhra Pradesh Residential Junior College, Nagarjuna Sagar are also proposed to be continued during 1984-85 with an outlay of Rs.5 lakhs. For construction of buildings, an amount of Rs.22.50 lakhs is needed. The Total amount required is Rs.57.50 lakhs.

9. Pre Examination Training Centre:

The Pre-Examination Training Centre is proposed to be continued during 1984-85 with an outlay of Rs.1.50 lakhs with 50% matching contribution from Govt. of India.

10. Training Programmes:

The I.T.I. at Upper Sileru and Dindi are proposed to be continued besides taking up Special training programmes for tribals for equipping them to take-up Self Employment Programmes and for filling up the backlog vacancies in various Public Sector undertakings. An amount of Rs.20.00 Lakhs is proposed for 1984-'85. The following are the programmes proposed to be taken up with the above provision.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

1. Maintenance of I.T.I. at Upper Sileru, Visakhapatnam District.	5.00
2. Maintenance of I.T.I. at Dindi, Nalgonda Dist.	5.00
3. Payment of Un-employment allowance to S.T. graduates and Post-graduates.	0.20
4. Training programmes like Motor Driving, Typewriting, Dress-making Centres, book binding, etc.,	9.80
Total:	----- 20.00 lakhs -----

11. Provision of Margin Money through A.P.S.T.C.F.C. (TRICOR)

During the year 1984-'85, this department has decided to cover 50,000 S.T. families under Poverty Line Programme @ Rs.1000/- per beneficiary. A margin Money of Rs.500.00 lakhs is required. However, as we are not going to provide margin money to beneficiaries covered under CCBs, PADBs, etc., and also because of reduction in allocations to department, only Rs.160.00 lakhs is proposed to cover 16,000 beneficiaries under ITDAs, MADAs & PTGs and DRDA, @ Rs.1000/- per beneficiary as margin money.

12. Economic Rehabilitation of Poor Plain Tribals:

There are an estimated 20,000 families living outside scheduled areas who are not covered by any of the programmes including MADA/PTG/DRDA. The present tendency to take-up programmes in Scheduled Area has got its won merit. But the poor tribals living in plain areas are left high and dry without much assistance from any quarter. Therefore, in order to bring these poor Scheduled Tribe Families on par with other Communities and to benefit poorest among them, an amount of Rs.25.00 lakhs is proposed in the plan at an average subsidy of Rs.2500/- per family to 1000 families. The maximum subsidy permissible under this scheme would be Rs.5000/- (Rupees Five Thousands only).

13. Managerial Subsidy to APSTCEC (TRICOR)

An amount of Rs.8.00 lakhs is proposed in the budget as managerial subsidy to TRICOR., during 1984-'85 to meet the expenditure on salaries of the staff working in the corporation and Dist. Offices.

14. SHARE CAPITAL SUBSIDY TO TRIBALS:

An amount of Rs.1.50 lakhs is proposed as share capital subsidy to 7000 tribals to enrol as members of TRICOR and to make them eligible for Margin Money.

15. Financial Assistance to Girijan Coop. Corpn:

The Girijan Coop. Corporation is proposed to be given a financial assistance of Rs.6.00 lakhs for obtaining N.C.D.C. assistance for construction of Godowns, D.R. Depots etc., which is a continuing scheme.

For continuing the Engineering Cell sanctioned during 1982-'83, it is proposed to provide Rs.2.00 lakhs during 1984-'85.

In total, Rs.8.00 lakhs is proposed in the budget for the above two schemes.

16. Coffee Plantation:

It is proposed to cover new areas during 1984-85 and an amount of Rs.12.00 lakhs is proposed. This amount would be placed at the disposal of Project Officer, Integrated Tribal Development Agencies, to take-up new areas in Agency Areas of Vizag, Vizianagaram and East Godavari on Selective basis. The subsidy available would be Rs.2,000/- per beneficiary to cover 600 acres.

17. Strengthening of Chintapally Live Stock Farm:

This is a continuing scheme for which an amount of Rs.1.00 lakhs is proposed during 1984-'85.

18. Development of Surplus Lands and Assigned Lands:

An amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed for development of surplus lands assigned to tribals as well as Government land assigned to Scheduled Tribe families in the State at Rs.1,000 per hectare to benefit 500 tribal beneficiaries. This amount would go as 50% subsidy, while the balance amount would be met from the Institutional Finance.

19. Research & Training (TCR & TI)

An amount of Rs.4.00 lakhs has been provided as a State Government share for continuing the scheme of Research & Training for the year 1984-'85.

The proposal under Research and Training under plan scheme has been prepared for an amount of Rs.8.00 lakhs of which 50 percent would be borne by State Government and the rest by Government of India. In order to cater to the growing needs of the Department and to cope with work load, strengthening of accounts branch, planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Social Status verification Cell have been proposed. In fact this scheme was approved during 1982-'83 and Government of India released funds. Government could not be implemented in that year. This scheme proposed for 1983-'84 will be continued during 1984-'85. Further an amount of Rs.5 lakhs is proposed for building. The total outlay proposed is Rs.9 lakhs.

20. Strengthening of Medical Institutions:

The 10 Bedded Hospital at Doramamidi is proposed to be strengthened with an outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh.. This is a continuing scheme.

21. Administration:

It is proposed to continue the Staff already sanctioned during 1979-'82 and proposed to be created during 1983-'84. Besides, the expenditure on sanctioned posts in Integrated Tribal Development Agencies presently charged to Special Central Assistance is proposed to be met from Tribal Welfare State Plan as this is eating into the programme coverage under Poverty Line Programme which is the only programme to be taken under Special Central Assistance. An amount of Rs.22.00 lakhs is required for this scheme.

The details of the different schemes on which funds are proposed to be spent is given below:

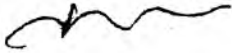
(a) Continuance of the posts sanctioned during 1980-81 and 1981-82.	Rs.10.00 lakhs.
(b) for creation of staff in the offices of the DTWOs Krishna, Prakashan, Cuddapah & Medak districts.	Rs. 4.00 "
(c) towards salaries of the staff at 8 ITDAs.,	<u>8.00 lakhs.</u>
Total:	<u>22.00 lakhs</u>

-:305:-

However, only Rs.12 lakhs is provided.

22. Integrated Mother & Child Care Services:

An amount of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed for continuing the scheme as Tribal Welfare Departments share.



SOCIAL WELFARE:

- 306 -

Welfare of Physically Handicapped:

The agreed outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 in respect of schemes for the welfare of Physically handicapped persons is Rs 220.00 lakhs of which an expenditure to the extent of Rs 102.33 lakhs was incurred towards implementation of various welfare measures taken upto the end of the year 1982-83. The physical targets achieved upto this period are as follows:-

1. Home for the physically handicapped persons.	50 inmates
2. Assistance to unemployed physically handicapped.	300 persons
3. Training-cum-Production Centre	180 Trainees
4. Clinic & Workshop & School for Deaf and Blind.	60 students
5. Scholarships to physically handicapped studying I to VIII classes	3200 students
6. Supply of Prosthetic Aids	1500 Beneficiaries
6. Economic Rehabilitation of physically handicapped.	1250 Beneficiaries.

The revised outlay for 1983-84 and the proposed outlay for 1984-85 is Rs 125.61 lakhs for each year. The targets anticipated for the year 1983-84 and proposed to be achieved during 1984-85 are as follows:-

	<u>1983-84</u>	<u>1984-85</u>
1. Home for the Aged and Blind	100 inmates	150 inmates
2. Home for the physically handicapped.	150 inmates	--
3. Assistance to unemployed physically handicapped	3000 Beneficiaries	2700 Beneficiaries
4. Training-cum-Production Centres.	60 Trainees	60 Trainees
5. Scholarships	2000 students	1800 students
6. Supply of Prosthetic Aids	1500 Beneficiaries	2000 Beneficiaries
7. Economic Rehabilitation	250 Beneficiaries	1000 Beneficiaries

WOMEN AND CHILD WELFARE

The outlay for the VI Plan for Women and Child Welfare Programmes is Rs.410.00 lakhs.

The expenditure in the 1st three years of the plan and anticipated expenditure for 1983-84 is as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Expenditure (Rs. Lakhs)</u>
1980-81	39.56
1981-82	66.18
1982-83	95.65
1983-84	190.00 Revised allocation
Total:	392.39

The annual plan 1983-84 envisaged the continuance of the following programmes.

I. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION:

One post of Assistant Director, one section for the Directorate office and 22 posts of Junior Assistants for the (22) District Offices have been continued.

II. WOMEN WELFARE:

The Service Home at Nellore, Working Women Hostel, Tirupathi, Craft Training Centre, Golkonda FLAW at Marpalli and Visakhapatnam and the construction of buildings for the Women's Technical Training Institute, Hyderabad, State Home, Rajahmundry, Service Home, Hyderabad and Working Women Hostel, Tirupathi have been continued.

III. CHILD WELFARE:

(8) Children Homes, 154 Balwadies including (54) Mother and Child Care Service Balwadies, 9 ICDS Projects, 3 Sishuvihars and 7 Balwadies and one Creche taken over from Indo Dutch project have been continued. The Children Home, Wanaparthy sanctioned during 1982-83 is also continued.

IV. OTHER PROGRAMMES:

Financial assistance of Rs.30.00 lakhs by way of contribution as share capital to A.P. Women's Co-operative Finance Corporation, Hyderabad has been continued.

The following new schemes only have been sanctioned for 1983-84:-

1. Working Women Hostels (8)	Rs. 10.82 lakhs
2. Regional Organisers and staff excluding cars amount (5)	Rs. 2.10 "
Total	Rs. 12.92 "

ANNUAL PLAN 1984-85.

The programme envisaged for 1984-85 involves the continuance of the following schemes with an outlay of Rs.177.17 lakhs on spill over schemes and Rs.15.75 lakhs on new schemes.

A. STATE WIDE SCHEMES.

308

I. SPILL OVER:

1) Continuance of the one post of Asst. Director and two sections	Rs. 1.21
2) Continuance of 5 Regional organisers along with staff.	Rs. 3.00
3) Setting up of Women Training Centre for Rehabilitation of women in distress.	Rs. 2.00
4) Services for children in need of Care and protection.	Rs. 15.00
5) Managerial subsidy to A.P. Women Co.op. finance Corporation, Hyderabad.	Rs. 15.00
6) Share capital contribution to A.P.W.C.F.C. Hyderabad.	Rs. 15.00

Total:	Rs. 51.21

B. DISTRICT SCHEMES.

1) Continuance of 23 posts of Junior Assistants	Rs. 2.95
2) Continuance of Service Home, Nellore.	Rs. 1.96
3) Continuance of (9) Working Women Hostels.	Rs. 12.75
4) Continuance of Craft Training Centre, Golkonda.	Rs. 0.95
5) Continuance of Functional Literacy for Adult women, (9)	Rs. 4.75
6) Continuance of Children Homes (9)	Rs. 7.25
7) Continuance of Balwadies	Rs. 20.00
8) Continuance of ICDS Projects	Rs. 47.00
9) Take over of Indo Dutch project Balwadies	Rs. 0.60
10) Continuance of Sishuvihars	Rs. 2.75
11) Construction of Buildings.	Rs. 25.00

Total:	Rs. 125.96

II. NEW SCHEMES.

1. Opening of (20) Creches	Rs. 5.75
2. Opening of (10) Children Homes	Rs. 10.00

Total New Schemes:	Rs. 15.75

-: 309 :-

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES:

The Women's & Child Welfare Department has been entrusted with the following two Centrally sponsored schemes with the 45% central assistance (Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisation).

- 1) Services for children in need of care and protection
- 2) Setting up of Women training Centres/ Institutions for rehabilitation of Women in distress.

Under the 1st scheme Government of India have sanctioned 64 Cottages to look after the 1600 children under plan. Therefore proposals are under consideration for some more cottages. The following amounts are proposed for 1984-85.

1. Continuing cottages 64	Rs. 14.00
2. New Cottages	Rs. 1.00
	- - - -
Total	15.00
	- - - -

Under the scheme of Women Training centres 3 units are to be continued during 1984-85 and 2 more are under consideration. Hence the following amounts are allocated for 1984-85.

1. Continuing centres	Rs. 1.00
2. New Centres	Rs. 1.00
	- - - -
Total:	Rs. 2.00 lakhs
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-:310:-

CORRECTIONAL SERVICES
(Inspector General of Prisons)

School dropouts, juvenile vagrancy and delinquency, adolescent crime and their treatment and rehabilitation form part of Social Defence, Social Legislation, such as the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958, and the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Children Act, 1920, and the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Children Act, 1951 are already in operation in the State. The Schemes proposed in the Sixth Five Year Plan are intended to strengthen the existing services and to extend them to all areas in the State in a rational manner so that the provisions of Legislation could be implemented in all parts of the State on an uniform basis. Schemes for the implementation of the Andhra Pradesh Children Act, 1979, adult education of Prisoners and improvement of vocational training in Correctional Institutions are also included. The scheme-wise details included in the Draft Annual Plan 1984-85 are given below:-

1. Strengthening of Headquarters Office:-

The following posts of Officers alongwith one Section of Ministerial Staff etc., were created during Annual Plan 1980-81.

- a) Joint Director of Correctional Services
- b) Deputy Director of Correctional Services.

Except the two posts i.e., Steno-typists and Typist all posts have been filled in and the above two are expected to be filled very shortly after allotment of candidates by the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission. For continuing this scheme during 1984-85, an amount of Rs.1.50 lakhs is proposed.

2. Auxiliary Home for Boys at Hanumakonda (Warangal District)

It becomes inevitable to provide a Remand Home for lodging under-trial children at every District level when the new Andhra Pradesh Children Act, 1979 is brought into force. The new Act prohibits detention of Children in Jails or Police Lock-ups during trail period, Government have sanctioned one such Remand Home at Warangal during Annual Plan 1980-81 and is functioning satisfactorily, with an average population of "50" inmates. An amount of Rs.2.80 lakhs is required to continue this scheme during Annual Plan 1984-85.

3. Starting of Certified School for Boys at Cuddapah:

As per the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Children Act, 1920 and Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Children Act, 1951, delinquent and neglected children have to be detained in Certified Schools. At present there are four Certified Schools in the State, viz.,

Junior Certified School at Hyderabad and Eluru Senior Certified School at Hyderabad and Girls Certified School at Hyderabad. The population of Junior Certified School for Boys at Eluru is constantly increasing due to the effective functioning of Reception Homes at Vijayawada, Rajahmundry and Tirupathi. The Children detained in Junior Certified School, Eluru are from the entire Andhra area and there is a need to open one more certified School preferably in Rayalaseema area to facilitate frequent interview with their kith and kin and for availing home leave facilities on important occasions like festivals, marriages in family etc. Recourse to discharge on license or unconditional discharge cannot be made in the case of children who have neither interested parents non-guardians, as they will have no place of abode after release. Moreover, quite a number of children admitted in Junior Certified School at Eluru hail from the districts of Rayalaseema region, as no other Certified School exists in any one of the Districts of that region. Therefore, it is proposed to start a Junior Certified School for Boys in Rayalaseema Region at Cuddapah during Annual Plan 1983-84 and the same is proposed to be continued during 1984-85. As majority belong to weaker sections of Society, this would solve the burden of parents in going all the way to Eluru to interview the pupils or to receive them on discharge from the School. Provision has been made for the employment of Teachers, Craft Instructors, House Masters etc., in the institutions so that the children are educated and given vocational training with a view to ensuring their proper rehabilitation after discharge. The Annual Expenditure works out to Rs.10.35 lakhs during 1984-85.

4. Starting of Reception Home for Boys at Kurnool:-

One more Reception Home is proposed to be started during Annual Plan 1983-84 with an estimated expenditure of Rs.1.30 lakhs, in one of the Districts where such Home is not existing. It has been decided to start a Reception Home at Kurnool where large population of vagrant, delinquent and neglected children gather. At present there are such Homes only in Five Districts as against 23 Districts in the State. It is expected that this Reception Home will have an average population ranging between "60" and "100" inmates. To continue the scheme during 1984-85, a sum of Rs.2.50 lakhs is proposed.

contd.

5. Starting of Child Guidance Bureau at Visakhapatnam

Juvenile beggars, vagrants and school dropouts are persuaded to join this institution and are provided training guidance and counselling for rehabilitation. One such Bureau started at Hyderabad during III Five Year Plan has received wide recognition and appreciation and it is functioning on sound basis. It is, therefore proposed to start such Child Guidance Bureau at Visakhapatnam with an anticipated expenditure of Rs.1.42 lakhs during the Annual Plan 1983-84. To continue this scheme during 1984-85 a sum of Rs.2.08 lakhs is proposed.

6. Creation of additional posts of Probation Officers Grade-I

It is necessary to employ one Probation Officer for every two Courts according to the recommendation of the Government of India. If this yard-stick is to be followed hundreds of additional posts of Probation Officers will have to be created. At present, there are only 47 Probation Officers working in the State and they are distributed at the rate of three in some districts, two in few and only one in many Districts. As the Courts have been making increased use of Probation Services in the State, the case-load is on the increase and there is every need to create additional posts of Probation Officers as the existing 47 Probation Officers have been finding it difficult to cope up with the increased case load. To begin with, two more posts of Probation Officers, Grade-I are proposed to be created during Annual Plan 1983-84 with estimated expenditure of Rs.0.50 lakhs. To continue this scheme during 1984-85, a sum of Rs.0.62 lakhs is proposed.

7. Dieselizing the present Van at Junior Certified School, Hyderabad.

During the Annual plan 1983-84 an amount of Rs.0.95 lakhs was allocated for the purchase of Vehicle. But, due to ban on purchase of Vehicles, this proposal was deferred.

However at present a van is available at Junior Certified School, Hyderabad which is petrol driven and it is idle now due to heavy consumption (i.e.) 1 Liter 1 K.M. If this van is dieselised, this can be made use of by the 5 local correctional institutions viz., (1) Junior Certified School, Hyderabad (2) Senior Certified School, Hyderabad (3) Auxiliary Home for Boys, Hyderabad (4) Girls Certified School, Hyderabad and (5) State After Care Home, Hyderabad for carrying the diet articles from market and for arranging outing of inmates of these institutions. As dieselisation is more economical an amount of Rs.57,000/- is proposed during 1983-84 and Rs.15,000/- for 1984-85 for maintenance and running charges.

SPECIAL EMPLOYMENT SCHEMES

313

The Special Employment Scheme is meant to cover the educated unemployed candidates belonging to weaker sections. The object of the scheme is to impart training and orient the educated unemployed on live registers of local employment exchanges in the fields of activities that are employment intensive and productive. The intention is to make the candidates acceptable to employers in terms of skilled endowment and to develop entrepreneurial talents. This will render them eligible to productive self-employment ventures and for absorption in various sectors of development.

2. REVIEW: For VI Plan period i.e. 1980-81 to 1984-85, an outlay of Rs.1800.00 lakhs was allotted to Special Employment Scheme programmes of which Rs.350.00 lakhs was allocated for each of the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 towards implementation of various programmes under Special Employment Scheme.

3. During the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 as many as 120 schemes, both on-going and new were sanctioned and implemented at a total outlay of Rs.970.547 lakhs, as against which, an expenditure of Rs.805.222 lakhs was incurred. The percentage of expenditure is 83. Out of the expenditure of Rs.805.222 lakhs, an amount of Rs.468.00 lakhs was towards District Level Schemes forming about 58%. Regarding physical achievement, as against the proposed target of 56,876 candidates, the coverage of achievement was 27,980 beneficiaries forming about 49%. Under the District Level Schemes, against the proposed target of 24,705 candidates, 9,428 candidates were reported to have been covered during the last three years i.e., 1980-81 to 1982-83. The percentage of achievement was about 21. The progress of implementation at the District Level appears to be low, as the District Societies for Employment & Training are still in their infancy and not fully equipped to handle much work excepting that of SETWIN.

During the current year 1983-84, as against the Budget provision of Rs.500.00 lakhs, 20 schemes, both ongoing and new have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs.249.160 lakhs with a proposed target of 12,311 candidates. This provision is being revised to Rs.385.00 lakhs.

Proposals for 1984-85: For the year 1984-85 an amount of Rs.385.00 lakhs is proposed in the State's Annual Plan 1984-85 for continuance of the programmes sanctioned and implemented during the years 1982-83 to 1983-84 and also towards strengthening of SETWIN type of District Societies for Employment and Training in all the districts. This has also been aimed at keeping in view the progress of expenditure and target to be covered. It is proposed to expand the SES programmes so as to cover all those sections, who need help in developing skills and financial assistance by way of margin money loan for enabling them to set up their own small scale industrial and business units which will ensure securing gainful employment. There are proposals separately under consideration to re-organise the existing agencies implementing various employment schemes at the District level by setting up District Employment and Entrepreneurial Promotion Agency which

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- 314 -

is known as 'DEEPA'. The existing District Societies for Employment and Training are proposed to be strengthened by fully equipping them with all the necessary infrastructure facilities, staff etc. for enabling them to take up suitable schemes for the benefit of Weaker Sections. It is, therefore, proposed to make a provision of Rs.385.00 lakhs for SES programmes for 1984-85. 15,400 beneficiaries are estimated to be covered by the programmes proposed for 1984-85 under SES. Out of the proposed outlay of Rs.385.00 lakhs, Rs.154.00 lakhs and Rs.38.50 lakhs being 40% and 10% out of the total provision are intended to be utilised for the benefit of educated unemployed candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively. Similarly, the number of candidates belonging to those categories shall be in the same proportion i.e. 40 and 10 respectively of the total candidates targetted. Out of 15,400 candidates targetted, about 6,160 Scheduled Castes and 1,540 Scheduled Tribes candidates are proposed to be benefitted under SES during 1984-85. The remaining shall be equally among Backward Classes and other Economically poor. A brief outline of the programmes with outlays and targets proposed is as follows:-

(A) STATE-WIDE SCHEMES

I. MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

- a) DIRECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT & TRAINING A sum of Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed for the programmes of training in shortage and heavy demand categories like Refrigeration, Air conditioning Instrument Mechanics, Draughtsman (Civil), Fitter, Mill wright Mechanic, Electrician etc. in Government Industrial Training Institutes, District Level Training Centres, Government recognised private Industrial Training Institutes which will cover 800 candidates.
- b) DIRECTOR OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION A sum of Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided for the programmes of training in LCE, Pharmacy, LME, Metallurgy, Diploma in Textile Technology and Leather Technology and Commercial Practice etc. which will cover 800 candidates.

II. TRAINING CUM SELF EMPLOYMENT SCHEMES:

- a) DIRECTOR OF SERICULTURE: An amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided for implementation of the programme of training in Mulberry cultivation Silk-worm Rearing, Cocoon production and New Silk reeling unit at Chittoor which will benefit about 200 candidates.
- b) AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES A sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed towards training and employment of 80 selected beneficiaries under this sector.
- c) & d) POULTRY AND DAIRYING A sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs each is proposed towards setting up of 500 layers Poultry units and Dairy units which will cover about 80 candidates each.
- e) FISHERIES An amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed towards development of brackish water fish farming and Inland fisheries which will cover about 80 candidates.

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III. TARGET GROUPS SCHEMES

a) Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes Cooperative Finance Corporation Ltd.

For continuance of the programme of training in maintenance of bore-wells, watch repairing etc. and also towards construction of shopping complexes, a sum of Rs.25.00 lakhs is proposed which will cover about 1,000 candidates.

b) A.P.Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Finance Corporation Ltd.: An amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for training-cum-employment in replantation, logging and small wood based units, which will cover about 400 candidates.

c) A.P.Backward Class Cooperative Finance Corporation Ltd.: A sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided towards establishment of training-cum-production units to develop skills of artisans in different districts which will benefit about 400 candidates.

d) A.P.Womens' Cooperative Finance Corporation Ltd.: Towards training-cum-self-employment in screen printing, lacquere toys and setting up of Women Employment Complex, a sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed which will benefit about 80 educated unemployed Women candidates.

e) Universities For continuance of vocational training courses like Photography, slide making, printing and Dyeing, Yoga, Secretarial courses, etc., a sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs is proposed, which will cover about 120 candidates.

f) A.P.Non-Resident Indian Investment Corporation (ANRICH): A sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed towards rendering financial assistance to about 80 trained persons seeking employment abroad, especially in Gulf countries and also those Non-Resident Indians, who come forward in setting up industries in the State.

B) DISTRICT LEVEL SCHEMES

SOCIETIES FOR EMPLOYMENT & TRAINING

a) SETWIN An amount of Rs.75.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided for continuance of the training, training-cum-self-employment schemes, and also towards provision of margin money assistance for post training placements which will benefit about 3,000 candidates.

b) DISTRICT SOCIETIES FOR EMPLOYMENT & TRAINING: An amount of Rs.205.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided to Twenty two (22) District Societies for Employment and Training for formulation and implementation of training, training-cum-employment/self employment schemes having employment potential, District Employment Plans which will cover about 8,200 beneficiaries under these schemes.

NUTRITION PROGRAMME

316

(Women and Child Welfare Department)

One of the services in the ICDS scheme is the provision of Nutrition supplement and the expenditure of this, is the concern of the State. The year 1983-84 continued with 53 projects (44 central and 9 state and Government have sanctioned 8 new central projects. With this the total No. of projects is raised to 61, out of which (33) Rural (7) urban and (21) Tribal and 18 more projects are expected before the closure of sixth plan period. Thus total projects will be 79. A sum of Rs.100.00 lakhs has been provided during 1983-84, and a sum of Rs.132.00 lakhs has been proposed for the next year i.e. 1984-85, as there will not be non-recurring expenditure for the continuing projects.

A sum of Rs.29.738 lakhs has been estimated towards the 40% beneficiaries of Schedule Castes in each of the urban and Rural (55) ICDS Projects under special component plan for the year 1984-85.

A sum of Rs.21.60 lakhs has also been allocated under Tribal sub plan for (24) tribal projects during 1984-85.

Director of Municipal Administration:

Special Nutrition Programme in Urban Slum Areas:-

This is a continuing scheme under which Ready to Eat Food is provided to the Urban Poor Children.

A sum of Rs 322.00 lakhs is provided under this scheme for the entire sixth Five Year Plan period.

During the year 1983-84 an amount of Rs 60.00 lakhs has been provided in the Budget and the anticipated expenditure will be Rs 60.00 lakhs.

For the year 1984-85 it is proposed to provide Rs 20.00 lakhs only under this scheme.

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-2317-

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAMME (Tribal Welfare)

The Special Nutrition Programme was started in the State of Andhra Pradesh in August, 1970 for Tribal Children in the Age group of 0-3 years in the Scheduled areas in the State. Subsequently during the same year the programme was extended to the children of the age group of 0-6 years and also to Pregnant and Lactating mothers. The scheme is meant for providing nutritious supplementary diet to fill up the protein gap and calory deficiency in Children and expectant and lactating mothers.

Local food in all Special Nutrition Programme Centres as prescribed by the National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad was being supplied to the beneficiaries upto 1976. From the year 1976, the local food was substituted by CARE food. As on today there are 3,854 Special Nutrition Programme centres covering 3,54,639 beneficiaries. Out of these 3,854 centres, 1,557 centres covering 2,09,000 beneficiaries have been upgraded into I.C.D.S. centres and brought under the care of the Women and Child Welfare Department. Thus only 2,297 centres covering 1,45,639 beneficiaries have been left in the Tribal Welfare Department.

During 1983-84 the CARE authorities have withdrawn from the Special Nutrition Programme, thus creating the necessity to replace CARE food by R.T.E. processed food. The R.T.E. programme has already been implemented during 1983-84 in 10 districts of Nalgonda, Mahaboobnagar, Ranga Reddy, Medak, Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, East Godavari, Adilabad, Khammam and Warangal covering 1,603 centres and 99,839 beneficiaries at a cost of Rs.60.00 lakhs which is the expenditure of six months only as the R.T.E. programme was launched from September, 1983 onwards. Thus there are 694 more centres and 45,800 beneficiaries yet to be brought under R.T.E. during this year in the districts of Chittoor, Cuddapah, Guntur, Prakasham, Kurnool and Nellore.

Thus to implement the programme in 16 districts to cover 2,297 centres and 1,45,639 beneficiaries during 84-85 an amount of Rs.1.55 crores is required. However, the Programme is being limited to Rs.88.00 lakhs only.

-:318:-

School Midday Meal Scheme in Andhra Pradesh:

In order to give a boost to the 16th point in the New 20 Point Programme of the Prime Minister i.e. to:-

- i) Enroll all the children in the age-group of 6-11 under universalisation of Elementary Education.
- ii) To ensure regularity in attendance, and
- iii) For the prevention of drop-out of children in classes I to V.

Government decided to introduce the scheme for provision of Midday Meal to all the children in Classes I to V in the recognised schools throughout the State under all managements during all working days, with effect from 14-11-1982. Menu decided to be served was rice, dal, oil supplemented by vegetables in the shape ofambar Bath or Vegetable Bath. The quantities approved were:

Rice	...	100 grams per child per day.
Dal	...	15 grams per child per day.
Oil	...	5 grams per child per day.

The existing feeding programme with CARE assisted food was decided to be implemented in Six Districts of Srikakulam, Vijayanagaram, Visakhapatnam, Anantapur, Mahabubnagar and Adilabad on interspersal basis with Government Programme. The quantities of food components were:

Bulgar Wheat	...	80 grams per child per day
Dal	...	25 grams per child per day.
Oil	...	5 grams per child per day.

For the indigenous programme of feeding the Commissioner for Civil Supplies Department was entrusted with the responsibility of rice, dal and Oil upto the concerned recognised outlets like Fair Price Shops, Taluk Centres etc. and later at the School premises itself. The Provision @ Rs. 0.10 Ps. per child per day required towards expenditure on fuel, condiments and vegetables was kept at the disposal of the Head Master of the School.

- 319 -

Cooking work was done by part time cooks and helpers @ Rs.75/- per month and Rs.45/- per month per head on the following scale.

Schools having children upto 100 ... One cook.

Schools having children 100 to 200 ... Two cooks

Schools having children more than 200 .. Two cooks and helpers(one)

Where the strength exceeds 200 for every 200 more children one cook was appointed additionally and one additional helper for every 300.

About 59.43 lakh children studying in Classes I to V in all 48,000 schools under all managements in the State were offered Midday Meals at a cost of Rs.28.90 crores. The earlier practice of utilising the services of school children in cooking the Midday Meal was dispensed.

Schools were provided with Cooking utensils and Vessels for storage of water etc., by the A.P.P.S.S.I.D.C.

The Releases made for 90 days during 1982-83 (from 14-11-1982 to the end of academic year) on various items in the implementation of the scheme were as detailed below:-

<u>Item</u>	<u>Rs.</u>
Wages to cooks and helpers ...	3.65 crores
Honorarium to Headmasters ...	0.30 crores
Utensils/Vessles ...	5.37 crores
Diet charges(including cost of Vegetables fuel condiments etc.)	19.58 crores.
	<u>28.90 crores.</u>

The funds were released to Collectors as they were made responsible for implementing of the scheme at District level. All the Non-Official functionaries at Village, Block and District levels have been actively associated with this programme by including them in the Committees at Different levels. These committees were to monitor and to over see the implementation of the programme.

Besides covering 59.43 lakh children reading in Classes I to V, the Midday scheme was extended to 3 lakh children studying in classes VI and VII in Upper Primary Schools in the State.

There was certain criticism that lot of time was being wasted in cooking involved Rice, Dal, Scheme. Government, on experimental basis, served with effect from 1-2-1983 Bun about 80 grams and Milk 100 ml.per child per day in Municipal areas. Under this scheme about 12.50 lakh children were covered.

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Children of fluent families were not accepting the food, also there were malpractices and manipulation.

With a view to avoiding the wastage and also to make it more purposeful, Nutritionists, experts and leaders of Opposition were also consulted and the scheme was modified during 1983-84 and it was decided.

- i) To cover children reading in Classes I to V and belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes and also those children whose parental annual income is less than Rs 3000/- per annum.
- ii) To implement the scheme in Government schools and schools run by Panchayati Raj and Municipalities. Privately aided and unaided and fee levying schools were excluded.
- iii) That food component is Rice, Dal and Oil, Bun and Milk Programme should be discontinued in the Municipalities and rice, dal and oil programme introduced in lieu thereof.
- iv) To serve food on all working days.
- v) To implement the scheme by a small committee headed by Sarpanch/Municipal Chairman while representatives of Yuvadal, Mahila Mandals and Parents committee along with the Headmaster of the school as Members.

During the current year teachers have been relieved from supervision, cooking and serving food as cooking is entrusted to cooks and helpers and supervision is assigned to the Committee. Cooking not to be done in the school premises.

This year also as in the proceeding year Collectors are made responsible for the implementation of the scheme.

About 36 lakh children, satisfying the criteria and norms decided by Government are being covered under the Midday Meals scheme. Data regarding current number of children that are being covered as per norms laid down is under collection from the districts.

In the beginning, an amount of Rs 80.00 Crores was provided in the Vote-on-Account Budget but an amount of Rs 50.00 crores is provided for the purpose in the revised Annual Plan 1983-84.

It is proposed to cover 40.00 lakh children during 1984-85 satisfying the norms and an amount of Rs 40.00 crores is likely to be the estimated expenditure in the year 1984-85 and this has been provided in the Draft Annual Plan 1984-85 .

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SECRETARIAT ECONOMIC SERVICES:

~321~

An amount of Rs 1355 lakhs has been proposed for the "Secretariat Economic Services, State Development Board etc"., for the Annual Plan 1984-85 consisting of (i) Rs 55 lakhs for Godvari Valley Development Authority, (ii) Rs 38.15 lakhs for Research Schemes,, (iii) Rs 34.55 lakhs for formulation of District Plans (iiv) Rs 5 lakhs towards TA and Office expenses of the Task Force under 20 Point Economic Programme (v) Rs 1.80 lakhs for T.A. and Office expenses to the State Development Board and (vi) Rs 0.50 lakh for Ocean Development.

Godavari Valley Development Authority:

The Godavari Valley in Andhra Pradesh presents prospects of vast development as it comprises country rich in water, forest and mineral resources. Of late, programmes of Development have been taken up sector-wise-Irrigation, Coal Mining, Thermal Power etc. of a pre-determined plan. It has been felt necessary to undertake detailed planning of this belt and planned development of Irrigation, Power, Forests, Industry, Urban Development and Social Services to enable working to a definite programme of development. It is proposed to constitute in due course a development authority for Godavari. A post of Commissioner has been sanctioned in October, 1982 initially. The Centre for Economic and Social Studies have brought out a preliminary Report on integrated Resource Development in Godavari Basin based on data and information collected from various Departments. This Centre has also been entrusted with work of studies and surveys for taking stock of the situation of resources obtaining and identifying the resource regions for preparing a Master Plan of Development. A seminar is also proposed to be held on Godavari Basin Development. An amount of Rs 55 lakhs was provided towards expenditure under Godavari Valley Development Authority during the year 1982-84. A similar provision of Rs 55.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1984-85.

RESEARCH SCHEMES:

Establishment of Centres for Planning and Development Studies in the three Universities:

With a view to placing research efforts in the Universities on behalf of the Government on a continuing basis and to create focal points through which expertise available in the Universities could be drawn, the Government have established Centres for Planning and Development studies in the Andhra, Sri Venkateswara and Osmania Universities. The main objective of establishing these three centres for Planning and Development Studies in the Universities is to help the Government in identifying areas of potential development and to make up studies, the results of which could help in determining Plan priorities. Under this scheme in each Centre, a Senior Research Officer and Two Senior Investigators and a Typist-cum-clerk are appointed. A provision of Rs 6.00 lakhs

was made in the Budget for 1983-84 towards grant-in-aid. A similar provision of Rs 6.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1984-85 Plan towards payment of salaries and Other allowances for the staff in the 3 Centres for Planning and Development Studies.

An amount of Rs 15,000 was provided for 1983-84 towards annual subscription to Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy, Bombay for Economic Intelligence Service. Similar provision of Rs 15,000 is proposed for 1984-85 also.

Payment for Professional and Special Services:

During 1983-84 a provision of Rs 22 lakhs was made towards payment of consultancy fees to Research Institutions and to entrust new studies on specific problems in Area Planning. A similar provision of Rs 22 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1984-85 for the above purpose.

Centre for Economic and Social studies:

With a view to strengthening the Planning Machinery in the State for undertaking certain studies, etc., of the State Economy in the longer perspective and of specific problems of more immediate nature, the Government have set up a Centre for Economic and Social Studies in 1980. The Centre has been registered under the Registration of societies Act. A grant-in-aid of Rs 10 lakhs was provided for the Centre during 1983-84 towards salaries of staff, office expenses etc. A similar provision of Rs 10 lakhs is proposed for 1984-85.

District Plans:

The Government of India has been emphasising the need for preparation of District Plans as an approach to area Planning. The State Government has also decided to prepare a five year plan for each district. Accordingly the District Plans for the Districts of Medak and Nizamabad were prepared by the Planning Department. The preparation of District Plans for Visakhapatnam and Anantapur and for up-dating the District Plans for Medak, Nizamabad, using the modern Technology of remote sensing and ground truth surveys has been entrusted to the Geo-Engineering and Resources Development Department of Andhra University at a cost of Rs 14.70 lakhs during 1981-82 and the project is in final stages. A provision of Rs 34.55 lakhs is proposed for 1984-85 for formulation of District Plans in the State as against Rs 37.25 lakhs provided for 1983-84.

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Travel Expenses:

In 1983-84 an amount of Rs 3.00 lakhs is provided towards expenditure on Travelling Allowance and other office expenses to the members of the Task force constituted for the review of the 20 Point Economic Programme and Pragathi Padham programmes. In 1984-85 it is proposed to provide an amount of Rs 5.00 lakhs under this head.

State Development Board:

With a view to advise the Government on all matters of Development, to provide necessary intellectual input for a scientific systematic and efficient utilisation of States own resources apart from helping mobilisation of additional resources and to evolve a perspective of development for the State and with a view to building a strong prosperous and equitable society for the people of Andhra Pradesh, a State Development Board has been set up on Fifth November, 1983. It was also felt that such a Board is necessary for advising Government on the required social reforms to provide a fuller and richer life for all sections of people, including youth, Women and Weaker sections of the society. In order to meet Travelling Allowance and Other Office Expenses of the members of the Board it is proposed to provide an amount of Rs 1.80 lakhs for 1984-85. In the current year 1983-84 no provision was made since the State Development Board has come into vogue in the month of November, 1983.

Ocean Development Division: Perspective Plan for East Coast:

An Advisory Committee for 'Ocean Development in Finance and Planning (Planning Wing) Department under the Chairmanship of Dr. S.Z. Qasim, Secretary, Department of Ocean Development, Government of India and 5 others as Members and Secretary (Planning) being Member Secretary was constituted in May, 1983. The Andhra Pradesh State has got a very vast coast line on the east coast. From the recent past, the potential of Ocean Wealth is being recognised in its right perspective, as it very substantially affects the ecology and environment, contributes to the economic development of the State and is a source of Socio-economic development directly for the villageers living nearby coastal line. There are several agencies in the State working on the Coastal and Off-shore issues and it was considered essential to co-ordinate their activities and plan towards organised development of the Coastal region of Andhra Pradesh and the vast potential that the Ocean in this region has to offer. An amount of Rs 50,000/- is proposed to meet the expenditure to hold meetings and other office expenses during 1984-85.

The outlay for Statistics in the Sixth Five Year Plan was Rs.170.00 lakhs. Against this, the expenditure incurred was Rs.12.43 lakhs in 1980-81, Rs.39.89 lakhs in 1981-82 and Rs.52.96 lakhs in 1982-83. For the year 1983-84, the Planning Commission approved an outlay of Rs.65.00 lakhs, but Rs.105.00 lakhs were provided in the Budget. In the draft Annual Plan 1984-85 also, same allocation of Rs.105.00 lakhs as in the current year's Budget is proposed.

A brief note on each of the schemes proposed for inclusion in the Draft Annual Plan 1984-85 is given below:-

1) Strengthening of Documentation Wing:

There are about 10,000 publications in the Bureau's library. Besides a number of periodicals are received from different sources. In order to organise the library in a systematic manner one qualified Librarian-cum-Documentation-ist was appointed during 1979-80. An amount of Rs.0.34 lakhs has been provided for 1983-84 to meet the salaries of the Librarian-Cum-Documentationist and for purchase of books and equipment necessary for the library. An amount of Rs.0.40 lakhs is required to continue the scheme during 1984-85.

2) Conduct of Family Living Survey:

The Bureau has been releasing the Consumer Price Index Number with base 1971 = 100 for six centres under state series viz., 1) Visakhapatnam 2) Rajahmundry 3) Adoni 4) Warangal 5) Nizamabad - Shakkarnagar - Bodhan complex and 6) Mancherial - Ramagundam - Peddapalli complex centres. These indices are based on the results of the Family Living Survey conducted by the Bureau during 1970-71 and price lists being collected regularly every week. Since it can be expected that there would be a change in the consumption pattern in a period of ten years it was proposed to conduct fresh Family Living Surveys in the selected centres of the state during the year 1980-81 on the lines of similar surveys proposed by the Government of India, to collect data for the preparation of revised weighting diagram for the compilation of consumer price index number with 1980-81 as base. Accordingly a survey was taken up in November 1980. The field work was completed. The filled in schedules were scrutinised and sent for processing. The processing and tabulation of the data is expected to be completed in 1983-84. The report writing is proposed to be taken up in 1984-85. An amount of Rs.0.90 lakhs has therefore been proposed in the Annual Plan 1984-85 for this scheme.

3) Strengthening of Crop Survey Section:

The Crop Survey section in the Bureau deals with estimation of average yields of principal crops. The work

in the section has multiplied several fold. The cadre strength in the section last sanctioned in 1966 was only 14. Since then the number of crops covered by Crop Estimation Surveys had increased from 12 to 18 and the number of experiments from around 6,500 to 16,500. Further, while only average yield was estimated initially a large amount of ancillary data on plot yields and variations therein, inputs and cultural practices is now being collected and analysed. This has increased the work load on each crop several times as compared to the early sixties. The integration of the crop estimation surveys conducted by the Bureau with those of the Command Area Development Department since Kharif 1980-81, as recommended by the State level Committee on Agricultural Statistics, has further added to the work load involving as it does, the planning, tabulation and analysis of results of the integrated series and Bureau's series separately. In view of the above increase in work load 5 Senior Investigators were appointed under this scheme. In order to continue them during 1984-85 and to purchase and supply crop cutting equipment to the field staff an amount of Rs.1.62 lakhs has been proposed under this scheme in the Annual Plan 1984-85.

4) Purchase of furniture and equipment to the Conference Hall in the Bureau:

An amount of Rs.0.50 lakhs was spent during 1981-82 for purchase of equipment to the Conference-cum-training hall in the Bureau. In order to purchase further equipment during 1984-85 an amount of Rs.0.25 lakhs has been proposed for inclusion in the Annual Plan.

5) Conduct of 13th Quinquennial Livestock Census:

The Livestock Census is being conducted once in every five years in all the districts of the State and information relating to Livestock, Poultry, agricultural implements, fishing equipment etc., in respect of all the rural and urban areas of the State is collected through prescribed schedules and reports prepared. The 12th Quinquennial Livestock Census was conducted with 15.4.1977 as reference date. It was proposed to conduct the 13th Quinquennial Livestock Census during 1982-83 with 15.4.1982 as reference date. But the Government Printing Press expressed their inability to print the schedules and instructions due to other urgent items of work. Hence the census could not be conducted with 15.4.1982 as the reference date. The schedules and instructions were got printed in a private press and census is being conducted with 1.10.1983 as the reference date. The field work is expected to be completed during 1983-84. During 1984-85 it is proposed to scrutinise the schedules, tabulate and prepare the report. It is therefore necessary to continue the scheme during 1984-85 and for this purpose an amount of Rs.2.48 lakhs has been included in the Annual Plan 1984-85.

6) Strengthening of Official Statistics Section and preparation of District Statistical Hand Books:

The Official Statistics Section which is responsible

for bringing out the Statistical Abstract and Hand Book of Statistics every year has a sanctioned strength of 2 Senior Investigators and 2 Junior Investigators only. Since the sanction of this staff a number of years ago, the activities of the unit increased manifold. The contents of the publications have been increased and the timeliness is being maintained with great difficulty. Further, the working group on Regional Level Statistics has recommended that a minimum list of statistics should be maintained at district level which should be up-dated annually. The minimum list of statistics should be published either in printed or mimeographed form for the benefit of the users in the Government and outside the Government. For this, the District Statistical Officer's staff should be given adequate training for maintenance of the statistics as per the minimum list. All these additional items of work required further Strengthening of the Official Statistics Section. Hence, an amount of Rs.0.98 lakhs is included in the Annual Plan 1984-85 for Strengthening of this unit.

7) Strengthening of Rainfall Statistics Section in the Bureau:

In order to assess seasonal conditions better it has been decided to locate rain gauges in all firka headquarters centres which are not having them in the 3 chronically drought affected districts of Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Mahaboobnagar, Nalgonda, Rangareddy and Medak. The non-recurring cost of installation of the rain gauges is proposed to be met from out of the relief funds. The recurring cost of maintaining the rain gauges, recording rainfall and processing the data, including the cost of staff at the headquarters has to be met from out of plan funds. A plan scheme with a total outlay of Rs.0.62 lakhs is therefore included in the Annual Plan 1983-84. In order to continue this scheme during 1984-85 an amount of Rs.1.20 lakhs is proposed for inclusion in the plan.

8) Purchase of calculators to the Headquarters of the Bureau:

This is also a new scheme. In order to purchase desk electronic calculators for use in the Headquarters of the Bureau an amount of Rs.0.56 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1984-85.

9) Strengthening of Supervision of Crop Cutting Experiments:

This is a continuing scheme intended to meet propulsion charges for the Jeeps spared by the Collectors for the use of Assistant Directors (Planning and Statistics) in the districts to undertake intensive tours to supervise the conduct of Crop Cutting Experiments. As jeeps were supplied to the Asst. Director (Planning and Statistics) in 11 districts under the scheme Strengthening of Planning Machinery at District Level, the propulsion charges have to be provided to the remaining 12 districts only. Hence an amount of Rs.0.24 lakhs only is provided in the Annual Plan 1984-85.

10) Establishment of District Statistical Agencies in Vizianagaram and Hyderabad (Urban) districts:

Under this scheme, the District Statistical Agencies were established in the newly formed districts of Vizianagaram and Hyderabad (Urban) districts by appointment of one Assistant Director in each district with supporting staff. They are attending to the regular items of work of the Bureau. As this scheme is of a continuing nature, an amount of Rs.2.80 lakhs is proposed for 1984-85.

11) Appointment of Taluk Statistical Assistants in the newly formed taluks:

Under this scheme, Taluk Statistical Assistants were appointed in the newly formed taluks in the State. They are attending to the regular statistical items of work of taluk level. As the work is of a continuing nature, an amount of Rs.12.90 lakhs has been included in the Annual Plan to continue the staff appointed under this scheme.

12) Scheme for Strengthening of Agricultural Statistics Wing:

The work of Agricultural Statistics in the Bureau has increased in the last few years due to the creation of a number of new taluks and districts. The work has increased in functional terms also due to the increasing sophistication in the collection of statistics of area, introduction of Crop Estimation Surveys on a number of additional crops and other items of Agricultural Statistics. With the expansion of the Crop Insurance Scheme and adoption of the block as unit for planning, the need for obtaining estimates of area and yield at taluk level has become imperative. All this expansion in work is essentially of a higher order of responsibility involving planning and supervision of an increasing volume of work at District and Taluk levels. Presently there are no posts at Senior Officer level to look after the whole spectrum of agricultural statistics work and the sub-sectors thereunder. The conference of the State Ministers of Statistics recommended establishment of several divisions manned by Officers of the level of Joint Director to strengthen the statistical system in the States. As a beginning in this direction, it is proposed under this scheme to create the post of one Joint Director, with supporting staff of two Senior Investigators at the headquarter and one Statistical Officer in each district excluding Hyderabad district. An amount of Rs.7.89 lakhs has been included in the Annual Plan 1984-85.

13) Payment of honororia to rainfall recorders:

The daily rainfall data of the raingages located in Tahsil and Samithi Offices are being recorded by the Statistical staff viz., Taluk Statistical Assistants and progress Assistants and no honororia is paid to them. Some of the raingages are however located in places other than Tahsil and Samithi Offices and the responsibility for recording of rainfall data has been entrusted to the school teachers and Patwaris in these villages. As such it has been

— 328 —

decided to pay honoraria at Rs.10/- per month to each of the enumerators. An amount of Rs.0.10 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan for the year 1984-85 to meet the above expenditure.

14) 50 Percent State share of expenditure on the Scheme for Timely Reporting of Agricultural Statistics:

The scheme for Timely Reporting of Agricultural Statistics is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme which is being implemented since 1971-72 with cent percent central assistance. As per the revised pattern of Central assistance of the Government of India, 50 percent of the expenditure on this scheme is being borne by the State Government from 1979-80 onwards. Hence, an amount of Rs.4.75 lakhs has been included in the Annual Plan 1984-85 towards 50 percent state share of expenditure on this scheme.

15) 50 percent State share of expenditure on the scheme for Strengthening of Supervision of Area and Yield Survey:

The scheme "Strengthening of Supervision of Area and Yield survey" is also a Centrally Sponsored Scheme which is being implemented since the last year of the Fourth Five Year Plan, with cent percent central assistance. As per the revised pattern of central assistance from the Government of India, fifty percent of the expenditure on this scheme is being borne by the State Government. As this is a continuing scheme an amount of Rs.3.00 lakhs has been included in the Annual Plan 1984-85 to meet the 50 percent state share of expenditure on this scheme.

16) Establishment of Printing Press in the Bureau:

Bureau is issuing Monthly, Quarterly and Annual publications like Monthly Economic Reviews, Quarterly Economic Bulletin, Statistical Abstract, Season and Crop Report, Hand Book of Statistics, besides adhoc reports. All these reports are being printed in the Government press. Bureau also conducts periodical and adhoc surveys/Censuses like Livestock Census, World Agricultural Census, Economic Census, Irrigation Census, Sample Socio Economics Census in Rural households, Census of Government Employees in State Sector etc., which involve printing of huge number of forms and instructions. Further, the Crop Cutting Experiment forms and instructions, Cards for Timely Reporting of Agricultural Statistics, Village/Tirka/Taluk/District Agricultural Census abstracts etc., have to be printed regularly every year for use in the Crop Surveys, Timely Reporting of Agricultural Statistics, Rainfall and other sections also. All these involve a large volume of printing work. Whenever there is some important and urgent items of work like Budget, Elections work etc., they are not in a position to undertake the printing work of the Bureau. As the Census like Livestock Census, World Agricultural Census etc., are of time bound nature, any delay in printing of forms will hamper the field work and consequently the very purpose for which this Census/Survey is undertaken is defeated. In the recent time there is

-: 329: -

abnormal delay in the printing of regular publications like Statistical Abstract, Season and Crop Report, Hand Books etc., which are required by administrators and Policy makers in time. Hence it is proposed to establish a separate printing unit in the Bureau itself. A tentative provision of Rs.15.00 lakhs has been made in the Annual Plan proposals of 1984-85.

17) Deputation of Officers and Staff of Bureau for training:

Some of the Officers and staff members of the Bureau are being deputed every year for training organised by the C.S.O., I.S.I., N.I.R.D., A.S.C.I. Institute of Public Administration etc., for which some expenditure have to be incurred towards their T.A., Allowances and Course fees etc., In order to meet this expenditure an amount of Rs.0.50 lakhs has been proposed for 1984-85.

18) Special Component Plan for Welfare of Scheduled Castes:

Many schemes are being implemented for the uplift of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections. These schemes are intended for their economic uplift and social advancement by providing concessions and special incentives in almost all activities. Even after several years, after implementation of these, there is still not only a gap in the data relating to the Socio Economic conditions of these sections but there has been no effort made to assess systematically and continually the impact of these developmental schemes to know how far these groups are benefitted by the various schemes being implemented by Government and other agencies. In order to take up studying in this direction it is proposed to establish a technical cell at the headquarters of the Bureau. For continuing the scheme during 1984-85 an amount of Rs.2.50 lakhs has been proposed.

19) Establishment of Planning Unit at the Headquarters of the Bureau:

Under the scheme, Strengthening of Planning Machinery at District Level, one Deputy Director with supporting staff comprising of 3 Senior Investigators, one UD. Steno etc., were appointed in each of the districts to attend to the work relating to formulation, review and evaluation of Five Year and Annual Plans of the districts. But no unit is created at the Headquarters of the Bureau either to give suitable guidance or monitor the work being done at the district level units. Hence it is proposed to create a District Planning Cell in the Bureau with Senior Officer with supporting staff to attend to the above items of work. An amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme for 1984-85.

20) Scheme for appointment of staff for Crop Insurance work:

Crop Insurance has been introduced in the State on a basis to cover Rice, Jowar and Groundnut Crops in 40 selected taluks during Kharif 1981-82 and 55 taluks during Rabi 1981-82. This is expected to be extended to some more crops and taluks. The Bureau of Economics and Statistics is expected to issue fortnightly reports on the conditions of the insured crops in the selected taluks indicating the condition of the crop, the extents affected along with reasons etc., organise the conduct of crop cutting experiments on the insured crops in the selected taluks and prepare the estimates on the average yield for the taluk on the basis of which the indemnity payable to the insured cultivators is decided. It is proposed to appoint one Senior Investigator in each of the District Statistical Agencies to attend to the work connected with Crop Insurance scheme.

21) Establishment of Compugraphical Processing Unit at the Headquarters of the Bureau:

This scheme is being implemented since November 1979. Under this scheme, a Compugraphical Unit was established in the Bureau in collaboration with the University of High Normandy, Rouen, France and the French Government. The French party provided a micro computer with necessary peripherals and technical expertise and the Government of Andhra Pradesh meets the incidental charges and the salaries of the staff appointed under this scheme. The scheme is intended to improve the graphical presentation of the statistical data collected by the Bureau and to take up methodological studies on micro level planning. In order to continue the scheme during 1984-85, an amount of Rs.4.48 lakhs has been included in the Annual Plan.

22) Sample Socio Economic Census in Rural areas of Andhra Pradesh 1982:

One of the objectives of plan is aimed at the betterment of Socio-Economic conditions of the population at large and more particularly those belonging to the weaker sections. Though many Welfare schemes for those sections are under implementation such as Small Farmers Development Agency, Drought Prone Area Programme, Integrated Rural Development Programme, National Rural Employment Programme more information on the Socio Economic Conditions of the people and particularly, information on their income and expenditure, employment and social facilities, housing etc., is found to be essential. Such data for lower level units like district, taluk and block is essential for Micro level planning. With a view to identify the poor in rural areas of Andhra Pradesh and to provide estimates of the households according to their income and expenditure a survey viz., Sample Socio Economic Census in Rural Areas of Andhra Pradesh 1982 was conducted in 10% of the villages in all the districts of the State. The scrutiny and tabulation of data is in progress and the report writing is expected to be completed during 1983. Hence no provision

is made under this scheme during 1984-85.

331

23) Strengthening of Planning Machinery at District level:

This is a new scheme sanctioned during the year 1982-83. Under this scheme, the District Statistical Agencies are strengthened by the appointment of one Deputy Director with supporting staff to attend to the work relating to the formulation of District plans, monitoring, review and evaluation of the plan programmes at district level. It is also proposed to supply one Jeep to each of the districts in a phased programme. In order to continue the scheme during 1984-85 an amount of Rs.33.40 lakhs is proposed for inclusion in the Annual Plan.

- 332 -

GENERAL SERVICES (Buildings):

Chief Engineer (Buildings):

An amount of Rs. 1,500.00 lakhs is provided in the Sixth Plan for the Construction of Administrative Buildings under General Services. This Provision is made in the Sixth Plan taking into account the dearth of adequate accommodation in the Government Buildings. Out of the Sixth Plan ceiling of Rs. 1,500.00 lakhs, amounts as indicated below are provided:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount Provided</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
	<u>Rs. in lakhs.</u>	
1980-81	167.00	169.52
1981-82	254.00	255.82
1982-83	159.00	163.65 (Provi- sional)
1983-84	275.00 (R.E.)	
1984-85	525.00	
Total Rs.	<u>1,380.00</u>	

Physical Progress:

During the above period the following Major Works are taken up and the same are in progress.

1. Construction of Secretariate Buildings as per Master Plan.
2. Construction of Police Office Complex in the Office of the D.G.P. Compound.
3. Construction of permanent Buildings for Director of Animal Husbandry in the premises of V.B.R.I., Mallepally.
4. Construction of Buildings Complex to Accommodate Collectorate and other Government Offices at Karimnagar.

In addition to the above, the following Major Works which are continued as spill-over works are completed.

1. Construction of Annexe for Legislative Assembly Buildings.
2. Construction of Buildings for Commercial Taxes Department and Excise Department.

- 2333 -

The following works are proposed to be taken up during 1983-84.

1. Construction of Buildings for Collectorate Complex, at Vizianagaram.
2. Construction of Collectorate Complex at Kurnool.
3. Construction of Additional Guest House with 16 Suits and a Hostel Accommodation for 50 persons at Guest House, Vijayawada.
4. Construction of Multistoried Building Complex, Opposite to Director of Fisheries, Hyderabad.

It is also proposed to take up the work of Construction of Buildings for accommodating State Transport Authority and Deputy Transport Commissioner (Tel.) Office at Hyderabad during 1984-85.

Schemewise details of allocations for 1983-84 and 1984-85 are given below:

		(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sl. No.	Name of the Work Department.	Budget Estimate 1983-84.	Revised Estimates 1983-84.	Draft Annual Plan 1984-85.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.

General Services.

1.	Court Buildings	36.00	28.00	36.00
2.	Secretariat Buildings (L. Shape (2nd & 3rd Phase).	-	-	-
3.	Election Godwors.	4.00	3.00	1.00
4.	Jail Department	20.00	8.00	15.00
5.	Commercial Taxes & Excise Departments	7.00	10.00	5.00
6.	(a) Batchelor Type Qtrs. Kundan Bagh, Hyderabad.	-	1.00	4.00
	(b) Family Type Qtrs. Kundan Bagh, Hyderabad.	-	1.00	4.00
7.	Revenue Department	20.00	7.00	15.00

Sl. No.	Name of the Work Department	Budget Estimates 1983-84.	Revised Estimates 1983-84	Draft Annual Plan 1984-85.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
8.	Permanent Secretariat Building as per the Master Plan.	120.00	50.00	100.00
9.	Roads & Buildings Department.	25.00	10.00	20.00
10.	Assembly Secretariat	60.00	50.00	30.00
11.	A.P. Administrative Tribunal.	1.00	1.00	1.00
12.	Press Buildings	1.00	1.00	2.00
13.	Traffic Control Room	-	2.00	1.00
14.	Police Office Complex	65.00	40.00	40.00
15.	Buildings for Animal Husbandry Department.	30.00	20.00	10.00
16.	Agricultural Buildings	1.00	1.00	1.00
17.	Karmika Bhavan	1.00	1.00	1.00
18.	Collectorate Complexes			
	(a) Karimnagar	45.00	30.00	45.00
	(b) Vizianagaram	45.00	1.00	10.00
19.	Vijayawada Guest House	-	1.00	5.00
20.	Other Buildings	63.76	1.00	8.00
21.	Collectorate Complex, Kurnool.	-	1.00	10.00
22.	Establishment	4.24	5.00	5.00
23.	Constn. of Treasury & Collectorate Offices, Rajahmundry.	1.00	1.00	5.00
24.	Constn. of Multistoried complex, Opp: to Director of Fisheries Office, Hyd.	-	1.00	150.00
25.	Constn. of New Buildings for accommodating S.T.A. & Deputy Transport Commissioner(Tel.) Offices, Hyd.	-	-	1.00
Total:		550.00	275.00	525.00

PRINTING AND STATIONERY

335

In the VI Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs has been ear-marked. An amount of Rs.26.95 lakhs (Provisional) has been incurred out of the outlay of Rs.30.00 lakhs allocated for 1981-82. Though an outlay of Rs.41.00 lakhs has made for in the Annual Plan for 82-83, no expenditure was incurred because of Freeze orders and the amount was surrendered to Government.

In the Annual Plan for 1983-84 the outlay earmarked for Printing & Stationery is Rs.50.00 lakhs and the entire amount will be spent before the close of the current financial year.

The Printing Industry is rapidly advancing in and around the State especially in private sector. There is urgent need in this State to keep pace with the developments taking place in the Industry. The old process is getting extinct from the international market with the result the machineries and spares have become very costly. There is no after sales service by the firms supplying these machines. The amount spent is not worth commensurate with the production since it is a slow process. This has necessitated to go for latest machines with modern techniques to meet the heavy print demand due to increased activities of the Government. The wide gap between workload and production can be narrowed down if effective steps are taken to modernise the presses using the latest technology.

There is an urgent need under the scheme of modernisation of presses such as replacement of all old machinery, creation of certain additional posts like Senior Technical Officer and Additional Director etc., opening of separate Telugu language press and separate Urdu press. The requirements to implement the above programmes is of the order of Rs.302.00 lakhs. Keeping in view the reduced outlay allocated for Printing and Stationery Department in the Draft Annual Plan for 1984-85, the following are the details of the programme for the outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs.

	Rs. in Lakhs
<u>Govt. Press, Hyderabad.</u>	
Purchase of two off set sheet Fed Machines.	15.00
<u>Govt. Press, Kurnool:</u>	
Purchase of 2 off set sheet fed	15.00
Auxilliary equipment,	5.00
Lorry.	1.50
	21.50
<u>Secretariat Press, Hyderabad:</u>	
Purchase of 2 Balry Offset.	0.00
2 Electronic Computer meters	1.25
	11.25
<u>Govt. Press, Vijayawada:</u>	
Purchase of folding Auxiller equipment for the existing Offset.	2.25

Total:	50.00

EMPLOYMENT AND MANPOWER

Progressive reduction in the incidence of poverty and unemployment is one of the objectives of the Sixth Plan; and therefore effective policy measures have been suggested to tackle the problems of growing unemployment and under employment. In other words, the employment policies become an integral part of the strategies and development. In the context of this national objectives and also them strategy it has been attempted to review the employment and unemployment trends and the commencement of the sixth plan and assessed the employment outlook during 1980-85 in general and during 1984-'85.

Again, before projecting the outlook of employment generation during 1984-'85, it becomes relevant to review the employment and unemployment situation obtaining in the last phase of 1983-'84.

The total population of Andhra Pradesh according to the 1981 census is 535 lakhs which forms 8.14 per cent of the total population of the Indian Union as against 7.94 in 1971. The state ranks fifth in All India both in terms of area and population. In terms of literacy level, the State is backward, as only 29.72 per cent of the population were literate in 1981 as against 36.12 in All India (excluding J & K).

Estimates of Labour Force: Employment and Unemployment

The Planning Commission has assumed that the Labour participation rates provided by the NSS 32nd Round would not have undergone any significant changes. However as far A.P is concerned, the percentage of persons employed to total population (15-59) on the base weekly activity status has gone down from 93.34% in 1972-73 to 91.88% in 1977-78, and the unemployment increased from 5.36% to 5.38% during the period. According to official projections of population for 1981 the percentage of population by different ages groups is given in the following table.

TABLE-I

Percentage of Population by age-groups 1981 (Projected)

Age Group	%age to total Population.
0-4	12.28
5-14	24.87
15-59	57.21
60 and above	5.64
TOTAL:	100.00

Applying these proportions to the provisional population of 1981 and projected population for 1982 and 1985, the estimates of labour force for the year have been worked out.

TABLE-II

Estimated population by Age-Groups 1981-82 and 1985

Age Group	(Fig. in lakhs)		
	1981 Provisional	1982 Projected	1985 Projected
1	2	3	4
0-4	65.58	67.02	71.54
5-14	132.81	135.74	144.90
15-59	305.53	312.25	33.31
60 and above	30.12	30.78	32.85
Total:	534.04	545.79	582.60

As already said, as per the results of the 32nd Round 91.88 percent of the total population (15-59) was assumed to be employed; about 5.38 per cent chronically unemployed and the balance 2.74 per cent not in labour force. Applying these proportions, the following estimates are worked out and these estimates would undergo revision in due course.

TABLE-III

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(Figures in lakhs)

	1981	1982	1985
1. Population 15-59	305.53	312.25	333.31
2. Employed (15-59)	280.72	286.90	306.25
3. Chronically unemployed	16.44	16.80	17.53
4. Not seeking employment	8.38	8.55	9.13

Pressure of job-seekers on Employment Exchanges:

The extent of unemployment in the organised sector can be assessed to some extent from the data from Employment Exchanges. The particulars of Registrations and placements effected through Employment Exchanges indicate that the proportion of placements effected to the number on live registers is declining, resulting in the swelling of the number on live registers at the end of every year.

The following table shows the number of persons on the Live Register and the number of placements effected each year through Employment Exchanges in Andhra Pradesh from 1973-'84 to (1982-'83)

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TABLE-IV

NUMBER OF PLACEMENTS EFFECTED AND NUMBER OF THE LIVE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN ANDHRA PRADESH.

S.NO.	Year	No. of place- ments effected (in lakhs)	No. on live register at the end of the year (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	1973-74	0.31	4.92
2.	1974-75	0.26	5.89
3.	1975-76	0.39	6.11
4.	1976-77	0.53	7.21
5.	1977-78	0.51	8.41
6.	1978-79	0.48	10.72
7.	1979-80	0.34	13.11
8.	1980-81	0.27	15.00
9.	1981-82	0.28	16.31
10.	1982-83	0.31	18.65

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges in A.P. increased from 4.92 lakhs at the end of Fourth Plan (i.e. 1973-74) to 18.65 lakhs by the end of 1982-'83. During the period 1974-83, 13.73 lakhs of unemployed persons have registered their names with Employment Exchanges while the placements effected during the period amounted to only 3.68 lakhs. This indicates that about 26.8 per cent of the new entrants have secured jobs through the Employment Exchanges in the State.

The employment programmes have to naturally take into account the present composition of the different categories of the educated unemployed. The extent of unemployment among the different category of educated persons as on 30th March, 1983 may be seen from the following table.

TABLE-V

STATEMENT SHOWING CATEGORY-WISE NUMBER OF CANDIDATES OF THE ROLLS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN ANDHRA PRADESH AS ON 30-3-1983.

S.NO.	CATEGORY	NUMBER OF CANDIDATES
1	2	3
I.	Professional and Executive Standard applicants.	3
a)	B.E., Civil	877
b)	B.E., Mechanical	1662
c)	B.E., Electrical	916
d)	B.E., Others	736
e)	Agricultural Graduates	2606
f)	Medical Graduates	4239
g)	Post Graduates (Arts, Science & Commerce)	24407
h)	Veterinary Graduates	91
i)	Law Graduates	399
j)	P & E applicants	216
	Total	36149

1	2	3
2. Graduates (Arts; Science & Commerce)		1,09,985
3. Metriculates and Under Graduates		6,80,871
<u>4. Engineering Diploma Holders:</u>		
a. L.C.E.		5,751
b. L.M.E		6,441
c. L.E.E		4,913
d. Other Engineering Diploma Holders		2,411
TOTAL ENGINEERING DIPLOMA HOLDERS		19,516
5. Ex.I.T.I. Trainees		66,282
6. B.Eds		11,583
7. Typists		41,200
8. Stenographers		6,988
9. Secondary Grade Teachers		8,631
10. Cooperative Supervisors		5,442
11. All other categories including unskilled		8,77,946
GRAND TOTAL		18,64,593

Source: Directorate of Employment and Training.

It may be seen that out of the total 18.65 lakhs persons found on the Live Register, about 47.1 percent are unskilled who are not educationally qualified and these persons can secure unskilled jobs mostly in private sectors (hotels etc., Of the remaining 9.87 lakhs, about 69.0 percent are matriculates, 11.1 percent are graduates and 2.4 percent post graduates, I.T.I. trainees form 6.7 percent, Engineering diploma holders form 2.0 percent and Typists and Stenographers form 4.9 percent.

In this connection it may also be noted that all those who are registered with Employment Exchanges cannot be treated as unemployed. Some of them might be already in employment and looking for better jobs. Some registered their names at more than one Employment Exchange. Some of the studies undertaken recently to study the characteristics of certain categories of educated unemployed in the State revealed that a certain proportion of them was already employed.

The backlog of unemployed according to the Employment Exchanges data at the end of March, 1983 is 18.65 lakhs. Considering all the above limitations of the data of the Employment Exchanges, and also the past trends, it is estimated that during 1980-85 the number of job seekers through the Employment Exchanges would be more than double the number of the live register of the Employment Exchange.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE ORGANISED SECTOR:

The data on employment in the organised sector both in the public and private sectors is being collected by the Directorate of Employment and Training under the Employment Market Information Scheme. This data covers all establishments in the

public sector and non-agricultural establishments employing 10 or more workers in the private sector. The following table shows the employment trends in the organised sector.

TABLE-VI

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS IN ORGANISED SECTOR IN ANDHRA PRADESH

(Nos. in Lakhs)

S.No.	Year	Public Sector	% increase over the previous year	Private sector	% increase over the previous year	Total	% increase over the previous years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	1971	7.14	3.63	2.95	-	10.09	2.54
2.	1972	7.52	5.46	3.13	6.10	10.66	5.65
3.	1973	7.74	2.79	3.18	1.60	10.92	2.44
4.	1974	8.14	5.17	2.24	1.89	11.38	4.21
5.	1975	8.63	6.02	3.17(-)	2.16	11.80	3.69
6.	1976	9.06	4.98	3.13(-)	1.26	12.19	3.33
7.	1977	9.48	5.00	3.17	1.00	12.65	4.00
8.	1978	9.90	4.00	3.20	1.00	13.10	4.00
9.	1979	10.40	5.00	3.37	5.00	13.77	5.00
10.	1980	10.77	4.00	3.13	7.12	13.90	1.00
11.	1981	11.16	3.62	3.32	6.07	14.48	4.17
12.	1982	11.69	3.10	3.21	6.14	14.90	4.29

Source: Employment Market Information, Directorate of Employment and Training, A.P.

During the period 1971 to 1982, while the total employment in public and private sectors recorded an increase of 47.6 percent, the employment in public sector recorded an increase of 63.7 per cent, while the employment in the private sectors was 3.85 per cent.

Employment Generated under the Plan schemes during 1982-'83 to 1983-'84.

An attempt is made to find out the employment content of the Plan schemes during 1982-'83 and 1983-'84. The following table shows the sectorwise construction and continuing employment under the State Plan Schemes implemented during the period.

Sectoral Distribution of Employment Generated during 1982-'84.

Sector	1982-'83		1983-'84(*estimated)	
	Constn. person days	Continuing person years	Constn. person days	Continuing person years
1	2	3	4	5
I. Agriculture and allied services	186.44 (19.2)	9559 (8.2)	122.19 (12.5)	6891 (8.3)
II. Cooperation	-	535 (0.5)	-	629 (1)

III. Irrigation and Power.	514.60 (52.9)	8674 (7.5)	681.32 (69.5)	20383 (25.0)
IV. Industries and Minerals.	7.97 (0.8)	60445 (52.1)	-	35419 (43.0)
V. Transport and Communications.	84.30 (8.7)	6427 (5.5)	45.89 (4.7)	2797 (3.0)
VI. Social and Community Services.	174.20 (17.9)	30112 (25.9)	128.53 (13.1)	16583 (20.0)
VII. Economic Services	-	263 (0.2)	-	391 (1.0)
VIII. General Services	4.94 (0.5)	52 (0.1)	2.04 (0.2)	17 -
TOTAL:	972.45 (100.00)	116067 (100.00)	979.97 (100.00)	82551 (100.00)

(The figures in brackets indicate the percentage to total)

* As the complete information has not yet been received from the heads of Departments concerned the estimates only have been adopted.

It may be seen from the statement that the total construction employment may increase from 972.45 lakhs to person days in 1982-'83 to 979.97 lakh person days in 1983-'84. While the continuing employment was decrease from 116067 person years in 1982-'83 to 82551 person years in 1983-'84. During the period, Bulk of the construction employment is likely to be generated in Irrigation and Power Sector which from 52.9 percent in 1982-'83 and 69.5 percent in 1983-'84 of the total construction employment under the Plan.

The other sectors which account for sizeable construction employment during the period are Agriculture and Allied Services 19.2 and 12.5 percent. Transport and Communications 8.7 to 4.7 percent, Social and Community Services 17.9 percent to 13.1 percent.

In respect of continuing employment the total number of person years may decrease from 116067 in 1982-'83 to 82551 in 1983-'84. Of this, the share of Industries and Minerals to decrease from 52.1 percent to 43.0 percent, Social and Community Services decreases from 25.9 percent to 20.0 percent. The employment to be generated in the Irrigation and Power Sectors accounts for 7.5 percent in 1982-'83 and 25.0 percent in 1984-'85, which Agriculture and Allied Services accounts for 8.2 percent in 1982-'83 and 8.3 in 1983-'84. The level of employment in Transport and Communications may be decreased from 5.5 percent in 1982-'83 to 3.0 percent in 1983-'84. The share of other sectors in the generation of continued employment under the plan is negligible.

Employment outlook during 1984-'85.

The following statement shows the construction and continuing employment content of the State Annual 1984-'85.

Employment content of the Annual Plan 1984-'85.

(Anticipated)

SECTOR	CONSTRUCTION LAKH MANDAYS	CONTINUING PERSON YEARS
1	2	3
1. Agriculture and Allied Services.	130.38 (11.1)	7360 (8.0)
2. Cooperation	-	97 (0.01)
3. Irrigation and Power	837.13 (71.5)	25045 (28.0)
4. Industries and Minerals	-	34289 (38.0)
5. Transport and Communications	76.35 (6.5)	4663 (6.0)
6. Social and Community Services	123.15 (10.5)	15890 (18.0)
7. Economic Services.	-	391 (2.0)
8. General Services	3.60 (0.4)	30 -
TOTAL:	1170.61 (100.00)	87767 (100.00)

(The figures in brackets indicate the percentage to total)

It may be seen from the statement that the total construction employment on account of implementation of the Plan amounts to 1170.61 lakh mandays while the continuing employment amounts 87767 person years.

Out of 1170.61 lakh mandays of construction employment to be generated by the Plan Programmes, 837.13 lakh mandays forming 71.5 percent of the total would be generated in the Irrigation and Power Sectors, while Social and Community services account for 10.5 percent, Agriculture programmes 11.1 percent. Transport and Communications 6.5 percent. There would be no construction of Employment under cooperation Secretariat Economic Services and Industries and Minerals.

In respect of continuing employment, on the other hand, Industries and Minerals Sector accounts for 38.0 percent followed by Social and Community Services 18.0 percent. Irrigation and Power 28.0 percent, Agriculture 8.0 percent, Transport and Communications 6.00 percent of the total continuing employment under the Annual Plan 1984-85, the continuing employment in respect of Cooperation and General Services and Economic Services Sector put together is negligible.

343: —

THE NEW 20 POINT PROGRAMME 1984-85

The New 20 Point Programme announced by the Prime Minister on 14-1-1982 intends to impart greater dynamism to some of the key and socio-economic programme included in the Sixth Plan period. The programme has been acclaimed as "a leaf out of the Sixth Five Year Plan" a new deal for the weaker sections and a comprehensive charter of action in key areas of development. The major objectives of this programme are,

- i) increase in production and productivity in the farm and factory through better utilisation of available capacity, upgrading of skills and technologies;
- ii) provision for the basic human needs of subsisting families such as food and nutrition, water, clothing, housing, education, health care and slum clearance;
- iii) promotion of socially desirable forward looking programmes such as Planning, Social and Farm Forestry and Generation of alternative sources of energy; /Family
- iv) improvement in industrial policies, investment procedures, operation of public enterprises and
- v) stringent action against Socio-economic offences.

As many as 16 out of 20 Points directly or indirectly relates to the rural sector which focuses sharply and directly on the amelioration of the living conditions of the vulnerable sections of society such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Economically backward classes, small and marginal farmers, bonded labour, agricultural labour, artisans, women and children.

The State Government have given special emphasis for effective monitoring and review of the implementation of this programme in bringing about its successful implementation. With a view to watching the implementation of this programme and also to maintain a close liaison between the Head Quarters and the field functionaries, the State Government have constituted a Task Force with Senior Secretaries to Government who will tour the Districts as frequently as possible, make field visits, inspect development works, guide the Collectors and help in resolving problems if any, being encountered by them with reference to the predetermined targets. Apart from this, the Chief Secretary to Government or Secretary to Chief Minister will review the progress of the programme every month at the State Level with the concerned Secretaries and Heads of Departments. It is hoped that the arrangements set out will meet the needs of the situation.

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- 344 -

The progress made so far and the targets set out for 1984-85 in respect of each of the point in the New 20 Point Programme. The State Government will take steps to disaggregate the targets set out at the State Level to the District Level and communicate them to the districts for the purpose of review and monitoring of the programme after approval of the final Plan.

THE NEW 20 POINT PROGRAMME - PROPOSED OUTLAY FOR
ANNUAL PLAN 1984-85

Point No.	Item	(Rs in Crores) Proposed Outlay
1.	2.	3.
1.	Major and Medium Irrigation	227.69
2.	Minor Irrigation	16.45
2	(a) Pulses Development	0.29
2	(b) Oil Seeds Development	1.72
3	(a) I.R.D.P.	23.93
	(b) N.R.E.P.	20.90
5.	Minimum wages of Agri.Labour	0.28
6.	Bonded Labour	0.88
7	(a) Welfare of Scheduled Casts	29.46
7	(b) Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	6.00
8.	Rural Drinking Water Problem solved	22.73
9	(a) House sites allotted	18.00
9	(b) Construction assistance provided and EWS housing programme.	40.00
10	(a) Environmental Improvement of Slums	7.08
11	(a), (b) Rural Electrification and energisation of pumpsets.	31.00
12	(a) Social Forestry/Afforestation - No additional allotment.	-
12	(b) Biogas Units set up	N.A.
13	Family Planning Sterilisation - 100% Centrally Sponsored scheme.	--
14	(a) Primary Health Centres established	2.05
14	(b) Sub-centres set up	N.A.
15	I.C.D.S.Blocks sanctioned	0.47
16	(a) Elementary Education including mid-day meals programme.	57.04
16	(b) Adult Education	1.50
17	New Fair Price Shops opened	No provision
18.	Village and Small Scale units set up	6.41
TOTAL:		513.85

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POINT NO. I :

INCREASE IRRIGATION POTENTIAL, DEVELOPMENT AND DISSEMINATE TECHNOLOGY AND INPUTS IN DRY LAND AGRICULTURE:

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During the Sixth Plan Period an outlay of Rs.890.29 crores has been earmarked for major, medium and minor irrigation projects in the State. With this outlay it is programmed to create an irrigation potential of 1472.93 thousand hectares besides stabilising the existing ayacut under different projects.

NAGARJUNASAGAR PROJECT:

The latest estimated cost of this project is Rs.532.00 crores. The VI Plan provision for this project is Rs. 173.00 crores. The cumulative expenditure incurred under this project upto 1982-83 is Rs.428.37 crores. The total ayacut proposed is 8.95 lakh hectares including ayacut proposed under lift irrigation. Against this target by the end of September 1983, a total potential of 7.54 lakhs hectares has been created. The provision approved for this project for the year 1983-84 is Rs.35.50 crores. Of this, a sum of Rs.14.50 crores is allotted for Nagarjunasagar Right Canals and dam and Rs.21.00 crores for Nagarjunasagar Left Canals. The concept of irrigation potential created underwent a change in 1979 as a consequence of which, a potential can be used to be created only when the field channels are excavated upto 5 hectares limited to the last survey number.

For Nagarjunsagar(Right) Canals the total contemplated ayacut is 475.47 thousand hectares comprising of 22 blocks. The total number of villages benefited under this project is 670 i.e., 380 villages in Guntur District and 219 in Prakasam District. Out of this an area of 452.54 thousand hectares is localised i.e., 276.14 thousand hectares in Guntur District and 177.40 thousand Hectares in Prakasam District. The balance of 21.92 thousand hectares is yet to be localised. The cumulative irrigation potential created upto September 1983 is 421.16 thousand Hectares. The balance irrigation potential in localised ayacut is 32.381 thousand hectares and is tentatively programmed to be created by June 1984. For 1983-84 a sum of Rs.14.50 crores is allotted for Nagarjunsagar Right Canals the irrigation potential programmed to be created 40.33 thousand hectares against which 1069 thousand hectares have been irrigated upto September 1983.

The ayacut contemplated under Nagarjunsagar(left) Canals is 419.82 thousand hectares. This ayacut includes 28.33 thousand hectares under lift irrigation and 23.20 thousand hectares yet to be identified. Out of the balance of 368.29 thousand hectares, 43.94 thousand hectares is in differed area to be taken up after June 1984. Thus the balance 324.35 thousand hectares is proposed to be created by June 1984. For the year 1983-84 an irrigation potential of 39.75 thousand hectares is proposed to be created against which 12.87 thousand hectares has been irrigated upto September 1983. The Plan for 1984-85 made to N.S. Project is Rs.50.00 crores with an irrigation of 36.19 thousand hectares is targetted.

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SRI RAMSAGAR PROJECT:

- 346 -

The Sriramsagar Project envisaged construction of a Dam across river Godavari at Pochampad with a length of 234 KM crossing the Manair river at KM.146 of the main canal by construction of a dam across Manair enabling to create an irrigation potential of 2.89 lakhs hectares. The latest estimated cost of this project including the cost of the Saraswathi Canals head-reach and Lakshmi Canal is Rs.435 crores. The VI Plan provision for this project is Rs. 164.00 crores. The total expenditure incurred under this project to end of March 1983 is Rs.63.21 crores. The irrigation potential created upto the end of June 1983 is 1.90 lakh hectares. The target proposed for creation of additional irrigation potential during 1983-84 is 38.00 thousand hectares with a revised provision of Rs.37.50 crores. Against which the irrigation potential created upto September 1983 is 20.00 thousand hectares.

The proposed plan for 1984-85 is Rs.40.00 crores with an irrigation potential of 39.00 thousand hectares is targeted.

GODAVARI BARRAGE PROJECT:

The estimated cost of this project is Rs.78.00 crores. The VI Plan provision for this project is Rs.18.68 crores. This project is meant for stabilising of existing ayacut of 10 lakh acres (i.e. 405.09 thousand hectares). The expenditure incurred under this project to end of March 1983 is Rs. 17.60 crores. The provision made in the Plan for 1983-84 is Rs.4.00 crores and it is programmed to complete the barrage works and road bridge.

The provision made for 1984-85 is Rs.3.60 crores.

SOMASILA PROJECT:

The Somasila project originally contemplated to be taken up in two stages. In the first stage it is proposed to construct a dam across Pennar river near Somasila to form a reservoir to stabilise existing ayacut of 1.19 lakh hectares under Pennar delta. In the 2nd stage a new ayacut of 44.24 thousand hectares has been proposed. The total cost of the project including Stage-II is Rs.107.57 crores. The VI Plan provision for this project is Rs.46.63 crores. The provision approved for this project for the year 1983-84 is Rs.6.00 crores against which Rs.2.26 crores has been spent upto September 1983.

The provision made for 1984-85 is Rs.9.35 crores.

VAMSADHARA STAGE-I:

The Vamsadhara Stage-I project comprises the construction of a barrage across the Vamsadhara river at Gotta and excavation of left main canal for 108 KM. in order to irrigate a new ayacut of 20.14 thousand hectares and stabilisation of existing ayacut of 39.85 thousand hectares. For the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs.2.40 crores has been provided with a target of 1500 hectares. Against which Rs.0.98 crores has been spent upto September 1983. The irrigation target is expected to be created by June 1984.

347

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

The revised estimated cost of this project including the Dharmavaram Canal is Rs.58.89 crores, envisaging the creation of additional irrigation potential of 49.19 thousand hectares. For the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs.2.45 crores has been provided with a target of additional irrigation potential of 3,000 hectares to be created.

OTHER MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION SCHEMES:

During the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs.52.30 crores has been provided for other Major & Medium Irrigation schemes (including Drainage and Flood Control) to create an additional irrigation potential of 19.70 thousand hectares by the end of June 1984.

The provision made for 1984-85 is Rs.56.24 Crores, with an irrigation potential of 29.32 thousand hectares contemplated.

MINOR IRRIGATION:

A sum of Rs.10.00 crores has been made to Chief Engineer, Minor Irrigation targeting to create an additional irrigation potential of 10500 hectares during 1983-84. The provision proposed for 1984-85 is Rs.10.00 crores and the target is set at 10000 hectares.

ANDHRA PRADESH STATE IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION:

The A.P.State Irrigation Development Corporation is engaged in exploiting irrigation potential in the State by constructing lift irrigation schemes for exploitation of surface water and Tube/Borewells for exploitation of Ground Water. For the year 1983-84 the Corporation has proposed to execute 60 lift irrigation schemes at an outlay of Rs.10.38 crores covering about 49578 hectares. Under the State Plan a sum of Rs.5.00 crores has been proposed to irrigate 11.30 thousand hectares for 1984-85 which is exclusive of Corporation's Programme.

GROUND WATER DEPARTMENT:

The Ground-Water Department is actively associated with developmental programmes taken up by the District Rural Development Agencies, A.P.State Irrigation Development Corporation and private agencies for Ground-Water Development. The department evaluated feasibility of Minor Irrigation programmes and clearances were accorded for sinking of 664 Tube Wells/ Bore wells, 1568 dug wells, development of 1094 old wells and installation of 1740 pumpsets together valued at Rs.3.414 crores which on implementation will bring an additional area of about 6052 hectares under irrigation. Further the Department examined 700 sites identified by various Government and private agencies like State Irrigation Development Corporation, District Rural Development Agency etc., and recommended 362 sites for construction of various types of wells for irrigation purpose. This programme on

Implementation will bring an area of about 635 hectares under irrigation. For the year 1983-84, Rs.100.00 lakhs has been provided for this programme. The proposed target for 1983-84 is 1350 hectares. The outlay proposed for 1984-85 is Rs.1.00 crore with a target of 1600 hectares to be created.

CHIEF ENGINEER-PANCHAYATIRAJ (MINOR IRRIGATION) :

An amount of Rs.0.45 crore has been proposed for the year 1983-84 programming to restore 635 un-restored Minor Irrigation sources of 3990 hectares of ayacut. By the end of June 1983, 30 hectares have been brought under Irrigation. The proposed plan allocation for 1984-85 is Rs.0.45 crore and 1800 hectare is expected to be created.

POINT NO.I (ii) DRY LAND AGRICULTURE :

a) Dry Land Farming On Watershed Approach:

For intensive dry farming practices 250 blocks have been selected. It is programmed to take up 2000 hectares on watershed basis for intensive development in each block. Soil and moisture conservation methods form an important component of improvement of dry land farming specially in the lands with rolling uneven topography, requiring sizable financial investments. The programme is limited only to the general dry land farming practices, as the Government of India did not provide any finances under this scheme.

The minimum yield guarantee programme with an object of increasing the productivity and stabilise production of rainfed crops, is implemented in an area of 4000 hectares in each Panchayat Samithi situated in 3-4 compact locations on watershed basis.

b) Application of ICRISAT and ICAR Technology:

To popularise and demonstrate the latest technologies generated by the research stations for the development of dry land farming, the ICRISAT and ICAR, Hyderabad have launched two projects at the village level for development of rainfed farming in the black and red soils respectively in Medak Dist. In this programme to prevent red soil erosions and to conserve more rain water beds and furrow with ICRISAT key lines and funds with ICAR technology are formed on the fields and the excess run-off water is drained through community drains to a safe place without causing damage to the fields. The crop in these areas is good and the technology adopted has got the appreciation of the farmer of the area. During the year 1983-84 it is proposed to extend the programme to cover an area of 1500 hectares in districts of Adilabad, Karimnagar Warangal, Khammam, Medak and Nizamabad with an financial outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs. The proposed outlay for 1984-85 is Rs. 55.00 lakhs.

II. Make Special Efforts to increase production of Pulses and Vegetable Oil Seeds.

PULSES:

Pulses production is accorded high priority to meet the nutritional requirements in the State. With a view to step up pulses production a centrally sponsored scheme providing incentives to the farmers in the shape of subsidy on seed, plant protection chemicals, plant protection equipment and demonstration are in operation. Both long term and short term measure consisting of package approach, (distribution of improved seeds, phosphatic fertilisers, Rhizovium culture, taking up plant protection measures) and additional area approach, are taken up to boost the production and productivity. In irrigated areas introduction of a pulse crop in rotation with rice, increasing cropping intensities in inter cropping system and adoption of double cropping and sequence cropping in dry lands are being advocated. For the year 1983-'84 a financial outlay of Rs 23.00 lakhs is provided to achieve a production target of 5.45 lakh tonnes.

For 1984-85, a sum of Rs 29.00 lakhs is proposed to achieve a production target of 5.70 lakh tonnes.

OIL SEEDS:

The important oil seeds crops grown in Andhra Pradesh are Castor, Groundnut and Sesamum. All out efforts are made to step up the productivity and production of oil seeds with the help of the following Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

- (1) Intensive Oil Seeds Development Programme.
- (2) Extension of Oil Seeds to new irrigated areas
- (3) Development of Sun Flower.

The above schemes consist of laying of demonstrations, subsidised distribution of seed and plant protection chemicals, supplying plant protection equipment on subsidy basis besides advocating suitable package of practices.

Oil Seeds are grown in an area of 18.00 lakh

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hectares constituting 13.7% of the total cultivated area in the State. Among oil seeds Groundnut takes a predominant position with an area of about 13.50 lakh hectares. The constraints for increase in production of oil seeds especially that of Groundnut is on account of their being mainly cultivated under rainfed conditions in soils of marginal and poor fertility and the crop being highly susceptible for pests diseases. Though, Groundnut grown under I.D. conditions has certain stability in production, it will be difficult to enlarge the area because of competing crops and cereals. However, in respect of Groundnut on account of buoyancy in the price in the recent times it is possible to sustain the crop in the adequate area. Efforts are being made to notify larger areas under the Major Canals for growing Groundnut under I.D. Conditions in Raby season. For the year 1983-84 a financial outlay of about Rs 162.00 lakhs is provided to achieve a production of 18.00 lakh tonnes. The Plan for 1984-85 is Rs 172.00 lakhs with a production target of 18.00 lakh tonnes.

STATEMENT-II

(Rs in lakhs)

POINT NO.	UNIT	1983-84			1984-85		
		Provi- sion made	Expon- diture incurred (Provisional)	Tar- get fixed likely	Achie ve- ment	Pro- vi- sion made	Tar- get fixed
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
2(a)	1000 Tonnes	23.00	23.00	545.00	545.00	29.00	570.00
(b)	Oil Seeds	162.00	162.00	1800.00	1800.00	172.00	1800.00

III. STRENGTHEN AND EXPAND COVERAGE OF INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMMES.

(a) I.R.D.P.: The Government of India extended the area operation of I.R.D.P. to all the blocks in this country. Accordingly all the 330 blocks in the State have been covered

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by I.R.D.P. and Programmes like S.F.D.A., I.R.R.D. (SFDA:CAD: DPAP and area Planning) special Minor Irrigation programmes have been merged with the programme and will continue upto end of VI Plan period with an uniform outlay per block of Rs.8.00 lakhs per annum upto the end of 1984. The pattern of funding of the IRDP & DPAP is 50:50 basis between Government of India and State Government.

All the Districts except Hyderabad urban have District Rural Development Agency registered under public societies registration Act with collector as the Chairman. The Chief executive is project Director.

The rate of subsidy applicable under the programme are as follows:

25% of a unit cost for small farmers and

33 1/3% for marginal farmers and agriculture labourers.

Rural artisans and non-agricultural labour and 50% in respect of the Tribals.

50% of the apportionable cost for the Community Irrigation and other works.

The Government of India have stipulated that about 600 families should be covered under I.R.D.P. per year in each block.

The Programme content broadly falls in the following categories:

- 1) Agriculture (2) Minor Irrigation
- 3) Animal Husbandry (4) Fisheries
- 5) Sericulture (6) TRICUM (7) Industries Service and Business Sector.

During 1983-84 a sum of Rs.2677.00 lakhs has been provided covering 2 lakh beneficiaries under the State Plan against which upto the end of October 1983, 70262 have been benefited. During 1984-85, a sum of Rs.2390.00 has been proposed to be provided to cover 2 lakh beneficiaries.

III. (b) National Rural Employment Programme:

The National Rural Employment Programme started in 1980 replacing the food for work programme. The Programme has three basic objectives as given below:

- 1) Generation of additional gainfull employment for the unemployed and under employed persons both men and women in rural areas;
- 2) Creation of durable community assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure

will :: 352 ::

which/ lead to rapid growth of economy and steady raise in the income levels of the rural poor;

and

- 3) Improvement of the nutritional Status and the living standards of the poor. The programme will be financed on 50:50 sharing basis between centre and the State. During 1982-83 an allotment of Rs.19.00 crores was made available with a matching grant of the same amount from Government of India and the total amount against which Rs.33.42 crores have so far been released against Rs.38.00 crores. The target fixed for generation of additional employment during the year was 325 lakh mandays and the achievement reported upto the end of March 1983 was 327.08 lakh mandays. The State Government have executed National Rural Employment Programme in a more systematic manner for the past 3 years. Shelves of projects have been prepared for all the districts and there is good response from certain districts in the shape of peoples contribution ranging from 15 to 30 percent. It has been possible to take up durable assets under the programme like construction of school buildings, metalling of roads, sinking of drinking water wells, group housing of scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, etc., some of the problems were;

- a) lack of adequate quantities of cement.
- b) lack of adequate personnel.

The programme has been entrusted to the surpanches in the villages as the contract system has been abolished.

During 1983-84 a provision of Rs.20.00 crores is made available as State's share under this programme covering 300 lakh mandays.

For the year 1984-85, the amount proposed is Rs.20.90 crores being the State's share to cover 300 lakh mandays.

4. IMPLEMENT AGRICULTURAL LAND CEILINGS DISTRIBUTE SURPLUS LAND AND COMPLETE COMPILATION OF LAND RECORDS BY REMOVING ALL ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGAL OBSTACLES.

The Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms (Ceiling on agricultural holdings) Act, 1973 after its inclusion in the IX Schedule has come into effect in the State from 1-1-1975. For the implementation of the Act, land reforms tribunals headed by an officer in the cadre of a Deputy Collector with full complement of subordinate staff and an authorised officer in the cadre of a Tahsildar have been set up. At present three full time land reforms appellate tribunals are functioning in the East and West Godavari districts while in the remaining districts part time appellate tribunals comprising regular district additional and sessions judge attending to the appeal cases.

As on 31st March 1983, 19995 acres is made available for taking possession (2321 wet 17672 dry). Area covered by stay orders of the taking possession as on 31.3.1983 is 31148 acres i.e. (1903 wet and 29245 dry). The balance available for assessment as on 31.3.1983 is 20680 acres (732 wet and 19948 dry). The total area available for 1983-84 is 71821 acres (4956 wet and 66865 dry). In the year 1983-84 it is programmed to distribute 71821 acres of land to the landless against which till the end of October, 1983, 7315 acres have been allotted.

COMPILATION OF LAND RECORDS:

There is a scheme of statutory preparation and maintenance of record of rights in (Telangana area) record of rights Regulation, 1358 fasli. In Andhra area there was no such scheme and hence the transfer of registry cases are being governed by the executive instructions contained in the Boards standing orders. With a view to have a uniform statutory scheme of record of rights for the entire State the Andhra Pradesh Record Rights in Land act 1971 (Act 26 of 1971) was enacted. The act aims at preparation and maintenance of land records upto date and preparation of a register showing the rights of occupancy of an individual over an agricultural land. Though the Act was enacted in 1971 it was not brought into force till the year 1978 in view of the implementation of A.P. Land Reforms (Ceiling on agricultural holdings) Act, 1973. The provisions of the Act has been enforced in 299 taluks of the State in 3 phases as detailed below:

First Phase: 100 taluks with effect from 15-8-1978.

Second phase: 3 taluks in Chittoor district from 1-4-1979, and 42 taluks in other districts from 1-8-1978.

Third Phase: 59 taluks from 1-7-1980.

For effective and speedy implementation of the Act special staff of two Deputy Tahsildars and 2 Junior Assistants were sanctioned for each Taluk. The work of preparation of record of rights in 149 taluks has been completed and the works in the remaining 59 taluks are in progress. Six newly formed taluks are not covered by the record of rights operations. Instructions were issued to all the Collectors for implementation of record of rights entries in the village revenue records.

NOTE ON ARRESTING UNWARRANTED LAND PRICE INCREASE:

The ushering of the Urban Land Ceiling Act has no doubt pushed up the land value as there is restriction of alienation of land held by surplus holders the land held non-surplus holders and the retainable extent held by the surplus holders are far less than the demand for open land. The demand and supply factors is the main cause that can be attributed to raise in land price. The orders issued stipulated that surplus land can be sold to only such societies as were registered prior to the act has lead to a clear price-hike as very few societies eligible for acting as monopoly agencies in a sellers market. The withdrawal of the above orders and modified instructions issued did effectively dampen the rise in price trend as the condition that a member of the society can not sell the land with or without consultation thereon for a period of 10 years was deterrent for a speculative activity on the part of the society or the members. The condition that the land purchased under the above orders should be constructed upon within a period of three years also acted as a dampen and the member purchases had to resort to construction activity only. With a rise in prices of steel and cement and other building material the cost of construction has gone up tremendously in the last 2 years and added to this a high cost land would be beyond the reach of ordinary, middle and lower middle classes. Therefore in the context of the aforesaid mentioned factors, it can not be said that there has been a raise in land price in the recent past, though such a situation prevailed for sometime immediately after coming into force of the urban land ceiling act. Efforts are being made to revise a method of expeditiously taking over the land and distributing to the members of the genuine cooperative societies and also reserve extents for industrial purposes.

V. EFFICIENT ENFORCEMENT OF MINIMUM WAGES FOR AGRICULTURAL LABOUR:

In Andhra Pradesh the initial fixation of minimum wages in the employment in agriculture was made in the year 1961. These were subsequently revised and final revision was made in the 1981. Instructions were issued by the Government that these wages will be revised after 2 years.

Enforcement of the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act and rules are entrusted to the labour department. Implementation of minimum wages in agriculture is stupendous when compared to the machinery available with the Department. Because of inadequate staff Government have notified Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars, Revenue Inspectors, Block Development Officers, Extension Officers and VDOs as inspectors under the Act to secure effective implementation of Minimum Wages in agriculture. At present there are 24 labour officers at the rate of one for each district and 154 Asst. Labour Officers including the newly sanctioned 43 Asst. Labour Officers to implement the minimum wages. These officers are to visit low wage pockets in the first visit and to contact agricultural labour to know about the existing wages. In case of less payment the land holders are to be persuaded to pay the difference of wages.

The Asst. Labour Officers (Agrl.) have been directed to educate the agri. labour and landholders about the need for payment of minimum wages and the provisions and the Act and rules. Each Asst. Labour Officer has to visit atleast 25 villages in a month, labour officer, 4 villages and Asst. Labour Officers 2 villages in a month. Govt. are also considering various publicity media to give adequate publicity about the payment of minimum wages through agriculture labour through hand bills and tour in villages, broadcasting in Radio, telecasting news items in TV display of posters at Revenue and Panchayat Offices in rural areas.

Against the target of 14748 villages to be covered, 4095 villages have been covered upto Sept. 83. As against 44,92,240 agri. workers targetted to be benefited, 12,54,971 agri. workers have been covered upto Sept. 83.

::355:: For the year 1984-85, Rs.28 lakhs have been proposed to be provided covering 41,400 villages at the rate of 10 villages per month per each Asst. Labour Officer.

VI. REHABILITATION OF BONDED LABOUR.

Bonded Labour scheme was launched in the year 1979. In the entire State 13363 Bonded Labourers have been identified and released all over the State. Out of these released bonded labourers 7900 bonded labourers have been rehabilitated and an amount of Rs 2.28 crores has been spent for their rehabilitation. Programme of rehabilitation included supply of milch animals, plough bullocks, bullock carts, irrigation wells, supply of oil engines and supply of rickshaws etc. There are 7070 bonded labourers yet to be rehabilitated in the State.

During 1983-84 it is programmed to rehabilitate 1590 bonded labourers and an amount of Rs 31.85 lakhs for their rehabilitation. Against this, 419 bonded labourers have been rehabilitated upto the end of October, 1983.

For the year 1984-85, the proposed outlay is Rs 88.00 lakhs to rehabilitate 2200 bonded labourers in the State.

VII. ACCELERATED PROGRAMMES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES:

Keeping in view the objectives of economic development of the members of the Scheduled Caste in the State, the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes Cooperative Finance Corporation has been trying to play its role as a Catalyst/Promotional organisation providing margin money and assisting the target groups in securing institutional finances, subsidies and grants available under various other organisations effectively involving the District Societies and other welfare and development oriented State and Centrally Sponsored Organisations like the Brought Forward Area Programmes and District Rural Development Agencies. The number of Scheduled Caste families is estimated to be 14.70 lakhs as per the survey conducted in the year 1980. The Corporation right from its inception in 1974 till 31-3-1982 had got 400289 Scheduled Caste Families covered involving a total outlay of Rs 91.47 crores including margin money component of Rs 19.36 crores and the institutional finances Rs 59.39 crores and subsidy of 12.71 crores.

Accepting the directive of the Government of India's indication that by the close of VI Plan i.e., 1980-85 atleast 50% families belonging to Scheduled Castes should be effectively covered by economic support programmes making them cross the poverty line, a target of 6.22 lakh families were adopted by the corporation. The Scheduled Castes action plan for 1982-83 envisages coverage of 2.50 lakh families (including families assisted under Intensive Rural Development Programme) with a total outlay of Rs 186.21 crores. The Scheduled

Castes programme will have margin money support of Rs 26.07 crores through the Scheduled Caste Corporation and subsidy support of Rs 13.20 crores has been assumed to the forthcoming for the I.R.D.P. Programme funds. The total credit requirements for the Scheduled Castes Action Plan 1982-83 has been estimated at Rs 86.95 crores. As against 1.50 lakh families targetted 1.59 lakh families have been economically assisted under this programme during the year.

In the year 1983-84, a provision of Rs 3350.00 lakhs is made available covering 1.52 lakh families. Upto the end of Oct. 1983, 143280 families have been economically assisted under this programme. For the year 1984-85, a sum of Rs 2946.00 lakhs has been proposed to cover 1.50 lakh families excluding 1.00 lakh families to be covered under IRDP programme.

ACCELERATED DEVELOPMENT OF TRIBES IN ANDHRA PRADESH:

The population of 133 Scheduled Tribe groups in Andhra Pradesh according to 1971 Census is 88.86 lakhs consisting of 4.45 lakh families. The Scheduled Tribe population of the State constitutes 5% of the total population. The Strategies of Tribal Development as envisaged in the approach document for VI Plan period aims at covering all Tribal population by special programmes suitable to area and people in order that they achieve a level of living comparable with other developing neighbours. Special emphasis has been laid on assisting the tribal families to cross the poverty line through the Integrated Tribal Development Agencies, Modified Area Development Approach, District Rural Development Agency, and the family oriented programmes contained in the Tribal sub-plan with margin money support provided by the TRICOR. During the VI Plan period 1,11,000 families have been assisted so far under the above programmes like supply of sheep units, poultry units, construction of irrigation, energisation of wells and land development. Many more number of families have also been assisted with social security and community services in the field of education, health, electricity, drinking water etc., which have made their living conditions better.

During 1982-83 a sum of Rs 2,357 lakhs was provided for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes covering 56214 families.

The strategy being followed under poverty line programme is to identify the families living below the poverty line with the help of a check memo which gives details of all the sources of income of the family. Selection of beneficiaries starts with the persons with lowest income. By the end of 1983-84 it is programmed to cover 24,800 families for which a provision of Rs 502.00 lakhs has been made. The families covered upto Oct. '83 is 17143. During 1984-85, sum of Rs lakhs has been proposed to cover 55,000 families.

OF

VIII. SUPPLY/DRINKING WATER TO ALL PROBLEM VILLAGES:

The magnitude of the problem of drinking is very enormous and the State Government have given utmost importance to tackle this problem. There are 27,221 revenue villages and 32,750 hamlets/habitations in Andhra Pradesh which have been grouped together into nearly 19,550 Gram-panchayats. The rural population which has not been provided with drinking water facilities by the Government has been depending for drinking water on open wells, step wells, canals, streams etc., which are also used for their cattle and for irrigation resulting in water pollution and spread of water born diseases. Drought and consequent failure of the monsoon in the State brings down the water-table further. The prescribed service level for provision of drinking water assumes one spot source for every 252 to 300 persons and where there is a pipedwater supply scheme, water should be at the rate of 40 to 70 litres per capital per day as per the norms given by the Government of India.

The guidelines prescribed by the Government of India for identifying villages as problem villages are:-

- (1) Those not having an assured source of drinking water within reasonable distance (1.6 K.M. or within a depth of 15 Metres)
- (2) Those which suffer from excess salinity, iron or flouride, or other toxic elements hazardous to health.
- (3) Those where sources of water are liable to cholera or Guinea - worms infection. The village that satisfied any one of the above 3 criteria can be listed as "Problem-Village". Two surveys were conducted in Andhra Pradesh in 1972 and 1980 and 12,269 villages identified as problem villages. List I - 6133 + List II 6136 = 12269

contd.,

As against 12,269 villages identified 4063 problem villages were covered upto the end of V Five Year Plan leaving a balance of 8206 villages.

During the VI Plan period an outlay of Rs 115.00 crores has been fixed in addition to Rs 18.91 crores expecting as Central Assistance during the VI Plan. In the first three years of the VI Plan period an amount of Rs 56.14 crores including Central Assistance has been provided covering 4319 problem villages leaving 3887 problem villages yet to be tackled in the list I & II. A massive effort is on to complete the job on hand towards the end of VI Plan by providing wherever feasible atleast one source of drinking water to all the remaining problem villages.

For the year 1983-84 a sum of Rs 27.73 crores has been provided with a target of covering 1478 problem villages. Upto the end of October, 1983; 754 problem villages have been provided with drinking water.

For the year 1984-85, an amount of Rs 22.73 crores has been proposed to cover 1568 problem villages in the State.

contd.,

IX (a) ALLOTMENT OF HOUSE SITES TO RURAL FAMILIES.

The scheme of acquisition of land for providing house sites to members of the weaker sections societies such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes, Economically Backward Classes and other weaker sections free of cost has been one of the most in welfare measures undertaken by the Government in the context of 20 Point Programme, the Government embarked upon a massive expansion of this programme for acquisition of land for allotments of house sites to the needy persons belonging to the weaker sections of the society. The eligibility for grant of house sites is confined to those whose monthly income does not exceed Rs.500/- per month and who do not possess property worth over Rs.5000. Each family is provided with 5 Cents of house site in dry areas and 3 Cents in wet areas. House sites are provided on Government land wherever they are available and through acquisition of private land and suitable Government land is not available.

The progress of land acquisition for provision of house sites slackened due to filling of writ petitions filed against land acquisition proceedings by the land owners, questioning the validity of the notifications.

In the year 1982-'83 an amount of Rs.11 crores was allocated for this purpose by providing 2,41,690 house sites to the landless needy. For the year 1983-'84 a massive programme has been taken up with an amount of Rs.18.00 crores for acquisition of land for providing 2,00,000 house sites to the weaker sections. By the end of October, 1983; 102767 house sites have been provided.

For the year 1984-85, the same amount of Rs.18.00 crores as provided in the previous year has been proposed to provide 2,27,000 house sites.

IX (b) CONSTRUCTION ASSISTANCE PROVIDED:

Under the Housing Programme for the weaker sections in the State, assistance is being provided to the beneficiaries belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes for construction of low cost structures on the house sites provided to them by the Government. Rs.400 was provided as subsidy to each beneficiary under this programme till 9-2-1981, and the same was enhanced to Rs.1000/- from 10-2-1981. This subsidy was also extended to the beneficiaries in respect of semi-permanent houses costing Rs.2500 taken with assistance from financial institutions from 15-5-1981. Levelling and civic amenities like internal roads, drinking water supply, electricity, drainage, sanitation, etc, are being provided to the colonies by linking the programme with National Rural Employment Programme wherever feasible.

During 1982-'83 the construction assistance provided was to the tune of 1,16,996 families of weaker sections.

In the year 1983-'84 the Government have dispensed with the hutting programme and targetted only permanent houses.

It is proposed to take up construction of 10,000 houses in each District and 2.20 lakh houses in all the 22 districts (except Hyderabad urban) with a total outlay of Rs.129.65 crores of which Rs.40.00 crores is Government, subsidy, Rs.84.48 crores is the loan component and Rs.5.17 crores is the contribution by the beneficiaries. These 10,000 houses include both rural and urban permanent houses and also semi-permanent houses in tribal and in-accessible areas. Up to the end of October, 1983 assistance for 25335 houses has been provided.

For 1984-85, again a sum of Rs.40.00 Crores is proposed as State Government's contribution to take up the above scheme.

X (a) ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT OF SLUMS:

The scheme of environmental improvement of slums was originally launched in the year 1972 under the Central programme of special welfare schemes with 100% Central assistance at the rate of Rs.120/- per capita of slum population in cities with a population of 5 lakhs and above. The scheme was transferred to the State Sector from 1974-'75 with a per capita assistance of Rs.150/-. The per capita assistance has been enhanced to Rs.200/- from 1978-'79 and this population restriction has also been removed and all the municipalities have been covered in this scheme.

The facilities that would be provided under this scheme are water supply, storm water drains, paving of streets, street lighting and community latrines. Areas inhabited by Scheduled Castes are to be given priority. This scheme generates man power potential to the local slum population besides living conditions of the people who are mostly living in unhygienic surroundings.

According to the survey conducted there are 1575 slums with a population of 23,40,000. So far 699 with a population of 11,28,599 have been covered leaving 13 lakhs slum population yet to be covered. Right from the introduction of the programme about 14.80 crores have been released for their betterment.

In the year 1982-'83 an amount of Rs.4.72 crores was spent covering 3,36,520 beneficiaries.

For the year 1983-'84, Rs.7.29 crores has been made with a programme to cover 2,92,012 slum population; (2,72,500 in Municipalities and 19,512 in the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad). The slum population covered under this programme upto the end of October, 1983 is 170778.

X (b) E.W.S. HOUSES PROVIDED:

The habitat housing programme was introduced in the twin cities in the slums where house sites pattas were given. The U.C.D. motivated the slum dwellers to construct their own houses on self help basis with a loan assistance from banks. The lay out plan, building type design and Engineering guidance are provided by the U.C.D. Out of the

3269 units taken up from 1974-1980 in 30 slums, 2824 houses are completed and the rest are nearing completion.

So far the matter relating to improvement in the quality of shelter is being attended in piecemeal manner without any coordination and also without any through out target or programme. In the Metropolitan cities like Hyderabad and Visakhapatnam, the matter is being dealt with by the U.C.D. Projects of respective Municipal Corporations and also by the Social Welfare Department in Municipal towns the Social Welfare Department through the respective District Collector have undertaken a few schemes in the Municipal towns of the State.

The improvement of the quality of the shelter in the urban areas assumed greater importance due to the fact that the huts constructed in the slum areas are vulnerable to recurring fire accidents. The fire accidents in urban areas specially in summer are more frequent when compared to rural areas and after fire accidents the cost of rehabilitation is increasing from year to year. In addition to that, the personal losses to the hut dwellers are considerable. Therefore the kacha dwelling units that are located in slum areas are to be urgently converted into a pucca shelters, free from fire hazards and which would give proper protection to the inmates during summer. In the year 1982-'83, 14,826 houses were constructed under this programme.

During 1983-'84 a sum of Rs.40.00 crores has been set apart for providing house building subsidy to be extended to the weaker sections of the State. 44,000 houses are proposed to be constructed at a unit cost of Rs.10,000/- of which Rs.1000/- will be subsidy, Rs.8700/- loan and Rs.300/- contribution by the beneficiary.

It is proposed to get the scheme implemented by the Municipal councils and Municipal Corporations. The Director of town and country planning and Director of Municipal Administration will not only assist the Municipal bodies in identifying the schemes to be undertaken by them and will also help them in formulating the schemes, in working out suitable layouts, the type of designs and specifications, estimates of the cost of the houses etc. Once the scheme is prepared with all the required particulars the HUDCO will be moved the sanction. The schemes to each of the Municipalities, Government standing guarantee for the loans to be obtained for the schemes. The schemes by and large will have to be implemented only in the areas covered by the slums which are improved under the environmental improvement scheme. Therefore the question of adding the cost of the land and the development cost, to the cost of the building will not arise. Upto the end of October, 1983; 1235 houses have been provided under this programme.

XI (a) MAXIMISE POWER GENERATION IMPROVE THE FUNCTIONING OF ELECTRICITY AUTHORITIES AND ELECTRIFY ALL VILLAGES.

Andhra Pradesh is one of the States in the country which is able to meet the demand for power satisfactorily and assist the neighbouring States to some extent. The installed capacity has increased from 668 MW in 1973-74 to 2298 MW at present. The peak demand has touched 1416 MW and energy generation 27.2 Million units per day.

Andhra Pradesh is fortunate in its natural resources in energy development being endowed with both hydel resources and coal reserves. Today there is a balance development of both these resources giving an ideal mix with 1038 MW of hydro and a 260 MW of thermal in the total installed capacity of 2298 MW. This mix enables adequate power and energy availability to meet the power demands even under adverse monsoon conditions.

During the Sixth Plan the State would be adding about 1900 MW additional generating capacity. Steps also have been taken to develop our replenishable hydro resources and also to further augment the capacities in our thermal stations for a proper hydrothermal mix, so that the State will continue to enjoy a very satisfactory power position to ensure the industrial and agricultural growth in the State.

The installed generating capacity in the State which was 668 MW at the end of the Fourth Plan (1973-74) has been increased more than threefold to 2300 MW in the last 7 years against the normal doubling with 10% to 11% annual growth. In 1982-'83; 230 MW against a target of 285 MW was added by the board to the installed capacity by commissioning third and fourth units of 100 MW capacity each at Nagarjunasagar Pumped storage scheme and the first unit of 30 MW capacity at Nagarjunasagar Right Canal Power House. In addition two units of 110 MW each at Srisailem was commissioned during 1982-'83 by State Government.

In 1982-'83 the actual energy generation is 10246 MU. Exceeding the target of 10,000 M.U. This became possible by the excellent performance of Vijayawada Thermal Power Station units.

The Plant load factor of thermal stations in 1982-'83 is 51.72% as against 46.88% in 1981-82. Thus showing an improvement of 4.8% in load factor over the previous year.

TARGET FOR 1983-'84:

It is proposed by the Board to add 375 MW to the

installed capacity by commissioning the second unit of 30 MW capacity at Nagarjunasagar Right Canal Power House and 25 MW at Donkanyal Canal Power House and the First unit of Nagarjunasagar Pumped Storage Scheme Stage-II, and Third and Fourth units 110 MW each at Srisailem during 1983-84. It is also proposed to increase the generation of energy from 10246 M.U. in 1982-'83 to 11116 M.U. in 1983-'84.

During the year 1983-84 upto the end of September, 1983; 5620 MU of cumulative energy is generated against the annual target of 11,116 M.U. The operating Load Factor of Thermal Station upto September, 1983 is 52.14%.

CONSUMER SERVICES:

The year 1980-81 was celebrated as a consumer service year and special emphasis was laid for improving the consumer-board relationship. To reduce the difficulties of the consumer and to bring the authority nearer to the consumer the field organisation is divided into 5 zones each headed by a Chief Engineer. For expeditious decision making per redressal of difficulties of the consumer in the area. Further to avoid delays in preparation and serving of bills a new system of billing by providing annual cards is introduced from last November, 1981 thereby eliminating monthly bills.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION:

The progress and prosperity of the State can be achieved only by giving necessary emphasis to the development of the rural areas where 80% of our population is living, lack of adequate power should not be a major constraint on rapid development of Rural Industries and Agriculture. Hence Rural Electrification has been given highest priority and programmes have been drawn up. For extensive and intensive electrification of the State, as a First step 100% electrification was done in the backward district of Medak, Rangareddy, and drought stricken Anantapur District. Similar programmes would be extended to other districts in a phased manner and it is proposed to cover 90% villages by 1985. During 1982-'83; 1471 villages and 512 hamlets are electrified against the target of 1600 villages. It has also been programmed to release supply of electricity to 55,000 Agricultural pumpsets against which 53,302 Agricultural pumpsets are energised.

The programme for 1983-'84 is to electrify 1000 villages and to energise 45,000, Agricultural pumpsets. Upto the end of October, 1983; 307 villages and 44 hamlets are electrified and 18704 pumpsets are energised.

For the year 1984-85, a sum of Rs.31.00 crores is proposed to be provided to electrify 1000 villages and to energise 60000 Agricultural pumpsets in the State.

XII.(a) PURSUE VIGOROUSLY PROGRAMMES OF AFFORESTATION SOCIAL AND FARM FORESTRY.

TREE PLANTATION PROGRAMME:

The social forestry programmes in the State did not make much head way till recently due to inadequate investments coupled with lack of suitable extension organisation in the Department leading to non-awareness at various levels on the necessity to take up tree plantation on large scale. The break through has been achieved during 1981-'82.

Rural Fuel Wood Plantation:

This is a centrally sponsored scheme of raising fuel wood plantations in the six selected districts (Rangareddy, Medak, Nalgonda, Krishna, Guntur and Nellore) which are chronically deficit in fuel woods. The programme envisages raising of fuel wood plantation on Government waste lands, village common lands alongwith sides of roads, canals and railway lines, on degraded forest etc. The programme also envisages raising of seedlings for free distribution to the public for planting on their own land.

Raising shelter belt plantations:

Under this programme shelter belt plantation along the coast line has been taken up as a first line of defence against cyclone storms covering with casuarina.

Mixed Fuel Wood Plantations:

It is proposed to raise mixed plantations to fuel wood species in the districts of Srikakulam, West Godavari, Prakasam and Chittoor over an extent of 1000 hectares.

Make India Green Programme:

This programme envisages extension of forestry in rural and urban areas by encouraging people to plant trees on farms, private and public vacant towns and in villages. The Forest Department supplies necessary grown seedlings and render technical guidance to the public for planting and maintenance of the plants and trees.

Increasing attention is being paid by the presidents of the Samithies and Chairmen of the Zilla Parishads to push through the social forestry programme in a big way in the State. This augurs wells for restoring the ecological balance and also to reduce the pressure on forest by developing alternate sources of fuel fodder and other wood resources for domestic and industrial purposes.

The programmes of afforestation social and farm forestry and plantation programmes are being implemented with the funds under plan, NREP, DPAP and drought relief works programmes. In the year 1983-84 the Forest Department in total proposes to supply number of plantations of about 16.20 crores on all these programmes. Upto the end of October, 1983; 8.28 crores number of plantations have been distributed.

During the year 1984-85, it is proposed to take up plantation programme to the tune of 22.00 crores for distribution under different categories.

XII (b) BIOGAS PLANTS SET-UP:

Andhra Pradesh is endowed with the target livestock population of about 330 lakhs comprising of about 125 lakhs of cattle, 70 lakhs of buffaloes, 83 lakhs sheep, 4 lakhs of goats and 8 lakhs of other livestock. It is estimated that over 30% of 980 million tonnes of cattle dung produced in India is burnt for fuel. The quality can produce gas enough for domestic fuel requirements of 437 million persons that would provide manure equivalent to 3 of total chemical fertilisers used in India. Gobar gas would thus be a renewable source of energy which would relieve the existing pressure on cooking gas consumption.

There are about 3000 Gobar Gas Plants functioning in Andhra Pradesh. The scheme is implemented by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. The Andhra Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board has also formulated a scheme for popularisation of Gobar Gas. As per the scheme in the pattern of assistance approved by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay, a subsidy of 20% of the total approved part of the plant is provided. The balance of 80% has to be met from his own funds or from the funds borrowed from the Commercial Banks. In the year 1982-83 it has been targetted to set up 5000 biogas units in the State against which 3657 units have been set up.

During the year 1983-84 it has been proposed to set up 6500 biogas units in the State.

been Upto October 1983, 2028 biogas plants have/set up in the State.

XIII. PROMOTE FAMILY PLANNING ON A VOLUNTARY BASIS AS A PEOPLES MOVEMENT.

FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMME:

The educational component (Mass Media) of Family Welfare programme aims to create awareness among the population in different communities where as the extension approach (group and inter personal approach) aims to increase the rate of acceptance and adoption of different family welfare methods among the communities after the awareness is created on a voluntary basis as a peoples movement. The programme with the infrastructure existing today has been developed in a phased manner. With the establishment of a net work of 421 rural family welfare centres, 181 urban family welfare centres and 1934 subcentres.

The Family Welfare Programme often contraceptive services to the eligible couples and services for the welfare of the mother and child. Acceptance of family planning is purely voluntary and left to the choice of the acceptors. In the implementation of Family Programme local bodies, voluntary organisations and private medical Practitioners are also involved. The acceptors are free to choose any of the contraceptive methods such as Vasectomy (Male sterilisation) Tubectomy (Female sterilisation) IUD, Nirodh pills and oral pill cycles.

The Government of India every year assign the targets in respect of each contraceptive method to be achieved by the State. These targets are distributed to the various districts and from there to the peripheral institutions.

Since inception of the programme Andhra Pradesh has been predominantly sterilisation orientation State. During the earlier periods of the programme vasectomy were in high proportions. There is reverse in the trend from 1973-1974. Presently the female sterilisations are nearly 90% of total sterilisations.

One salient feature of the programme during 1981-82 has been the introduction of laproscopic sterilisations a simple technic of female sterilisations. During 1982-83 about 90000 laproscopic sterilisations have been done. These sterilisations are being done mostly in camps organised in rural and urban areas in the districts. As a result of the implementation of the Family Welfare Programme in Andhra Pradesh the birth rate has declined from 37.79% in 1969 to 31.5% in 1981 showing a percentage decline of 20.83 in the birth rate. During 1982-83, 3,50,414 sterilisation were done.

In the year 1983-84 the State Government have a target of 4,09,300 and the performance of Family Welfare Programme upto the end of Oct.1983 is 145994. It is hoped that Cent Percent achievement will be made by the end of the current financial year.

ITEM XIV " AUGMENTATION OF UNIVERSAL PRIMARY HEALTH CARE FACILITIES, AND CONTROL OF LEPROSY, T.B. AND BLINDNESS.

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With the object of better coverage of rural medical and health care and necessary infrastructure to the primary health centres and sub-centres, minimum needs programme was implemented in Andhra Pradesh with effect from 1974-75.

There are 425 Primary Health Centres as on 1.4.1983. In order to increase the Primary Health Centres in tribal areas, the construction of 4 Primary Health Centres is taken up in 1982-'83 at (1) Kusimi, Srikakulam District (2) Memidipalli, Vizianagaram District (3) Puliramannagudem, West Godavari District (4) Narvur Adilabad District (5) Thottamvedu, KV.R.Puran, Block; Chittoor District. In so far plain area is concerned the seedy block of Thottamvedu does not have a Primary Health Centres. This block is also proposed to be provided with Primary Health Centres for that area.

During the year 1983-'84, 5 Primary Health Centres are proposed to be established. The amount provided for establishing these Primary Health Centres is Rs.119.00 lakhs during 1983-84. During the year 1984-85, a sum of Rs.205.00 lakhs is proposed to establish 10 Primary Health Centres in the State.

SUB-CLAIMS:- The Family Welfare Programme was introduced in the State during the year 1965-'66 with Government of India assistance and has been developed with a full fledged programme in phased manner with the establishment of sub-centres at village level rural family welfare centres at Primary Health Centres level etc.

Sub-Centres are opened under various schemes before 1.4.1974 as follows:

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 1. Opened under Family Welfare before 1.4.1974 | .. 1794 |
| 2. Opened under Primary Health Care Schemes before 1.4.74 | .. 1260 |
| 3. Opened under M.N.P. during 1.4.74 to 31.3.1980. | .. 962 |

Total:	4016
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According to the guidelines of Government of India one Sub-Centre for 5,000 population in rural areas and one for 3,000 population in tribal areas have to be opened to render maximum service in rural areas.

During the Sixth Plan the physical target for opening of sub-centres has been fixed at 2707. Against this target 275 sub-centres under minimum needs programme and 140 sub-centres under IPP were opened during the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 respectively. In addition to this 400 sub-centres including 150 sub-centres in IPP districts were opened under Family Welfare Programme during the year 1983-84.

It is also proposed to open 800 sub-centres under Family Welfare programme and 215 under IPP programme during the year 1983-84.

:: 368 ::

INDIA POPULATION PROJECT:

India population project is one of the area projects seeking assistance from International Agencies for financing the Family Welfare activities under the Sixth Plan. It has been designed to assist the Government of India in accelerating its long pause programme of Family Welfare and it is aided by the World Bank.

Government of India in collaboration with the World Bank sponsored the population project-I in two States viz., Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh from 1973-1978. Encouraged by the results of the first project, Government of India decided on the population project-II in collaboration with the above agency in Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh. The project comprises three districts in Andhra Pradesh viz., Chittoor, Cuddapah and Anantapur which are contiguous to the First project area in Karnataka. The total project cost under different heads of account is estimated to be Rs.23.72 crores. The tenure of the project is for a period of 5 years from April,1980 to March, 1985.

Project objectives and justification:

The main objectives of the project are to lower infant and child mortality to improve the health status of the mothers and children and to lower the fertility. The justification of the project is that it will provide improved family welfare services as a part of a comprehensive programme including service facilities and supporting activities designed for the specific area of the project. The family welfare services include, both family planning and maternity and child health services. The project is expected to improve the existing services through better facilities from trained staff and new strategies in the field of I.E.C.activities. The project consists of the following components. (1) Service Delivery (2) Training (3) Construction (4) Information, Education and Communication (5) Monitoring, Evaluation and operation research and (6) Accounts.

The progress of activities in respect of each component of the project upto 1982-1983 is furnished below:

Service Delivery:

The progress of work under service delivery upto 1982-83 is as follows:

S.No.	Item	Target for the project (5 years)	Target upto the end of 1982-83	Achievement upto end of 1982-83.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	No. of GHVs trained	2850	2760	2626
2.	No. of Dais trained	3382	2752	2435
3.	No. of A.N.Ms. trained	357	430	213
4.	No. of Addl. ANMs appointed	557	507	342
5.	No. of Male MPWs trained	447	270	nil *
6.	No. of Addl. Male MPWs appointed	447	270	nil *
7.	No. of LHVs trained.	141	110	80 (13 under MNP)
8.	No. of LHVs appointed	141	110	62 (13 under MNP)
9.	No. of addl. male health assts. appointed.	118	nil	nil

* The scheme of training the Male MPWs was not taken up as the Govt. of India has not given clearance.

TRAINING:

424 Medical Officers including Deputy District Medical and Health officers and District Medical and Health Officers are proposed to be trained in management techniques. For this purpose, the Administrative Staff College of India located in Hyderabad was selected. Two batches of 58 Doctors were trained by them. After that the Institute of Administration at Hyderabad was entrusted with the training programme. 220 Medical Officers are trained.

T.B. PROGRAMME:

As at present there are 8 T.B. Hospitals in the State with a bed strength of 2580. The progress of achievement for the last 3 years are furnished below:

Year	No. examined		Total No. of New TB patients detected	Patients on treatment			No cured comple- tely	BCG Vac- ination given
	X-Ray New	Sputum New		New	Old	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1979	116746	103757	50955	50955	68962	119937	5099	1583343
1980	128255	136161	68762	66859	66517	132376	7156	1349849
1981	121361	161596	56011	53524	71740	125264	5814	1485106
1982-83	125634	188555	59407	57103	74721	131824	7949	1109257
		297200	70000					1300000
1983	-	9416	15319					221619
April to June	Propor- tional target	63150	22050					328500
		252600	87500					1300000
	(Annual Target)	(Annual Target)	(Annual Target)					(Annual Target)

NATIONAL LEPROSY ERADICATION PROGRAMME:

Andhra Pradesh is hyper-endemic for leprosy. The estimated number of leprosy patients in the State is 6.2 lakhs, so far about 4.9 lakhs of patients have been detected and registered for treatment. The prevalent rate as per the cases registered so far in different districts ranges from a minimum of 6.6 per thousand in Mahabubnagar district to maximum of 21.4 per thousand in Srikakulam district. The total case load in the district ranges from a minimum of 8511 in Nizamabad district to the maximum of 43803 in East Godavari district. The average prevalence rate works out to 12.4 per thousand.

The population increase of about 100 lakhs as per 1981 census is to be reorganised by establishing more sub-centres and S.E.T. Centres.

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INSTITUTION ESTABLISHED FOR IMPLEMENTING THE PROGRAMME:

S.No.	Name of the institution	Non-Plan	Plan	Total
1.	Leprosy Control Units.	57	4	61
2.	S.E.T. Centres	492	160	652
3.	Urban Leprosy Clinics.	35	39	74
4.	Temporary Hospitalisation Wards	27	16	43
5.	Reconstructive Surgical Units.	10	4	14
6.	Leprosy training centres.	5	-	5
7.	Zonal Leprosy Officers.	14	9	23
8.	Supervisory Medical Urban Unit.	1	-	1
9.	Leprosy Control Project.	1	-	1
10.	Sample Survey-cum-Assessment Unit.	--	1	1

The Government of India communicates yearly targets of new cases to be detected and cases to be discharged and also physical targets for achievement. The following is the achievement of objective targets and physical targets.

S.No.	Year	Target for New Cases to be detected.	Total Achievements	% Age Targets cases to be discharged	Discharged	% Age	
1.	1981-82	58000	71708	123%	48000	38831	80.8%
2.	1982-83	58000	89405	154.1%	65100	53845	82.7%
3.	1983-84	60000	21201	106%	65000	13995	64.4%
	Upto July 1983.						

NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR CONTROL OF BLINDNESS IN ANDHRA PRADESH:

The programme for prevention of visual improvement and control of blindness was started in 1977-78. One mobile ophthalmic unit with necessary staff at Kurnool started functioning with effect from May, 1977. During 1979-80 one more mobile ophthalmic unit came into existence at Warangal. Dr. P. Siva Reddy worked as Hon. Adviser in Ophthalmology, A.P. State from September, 1981 to March, 1983. A community ophthalmic cell was also created in 1982 at the Directorate level and this had augmented the programme activities. The main strategies of the programme is to conduct 20 Catearact operation per 10,000 population.

MOBILE OPHTHALMIC UNITS:

Central State	:	3 (Kurnool, Warangal & Visakhapatnam)
Upgraded Ophthalmic Departments in district headquarters hospitals.	:	21 (Except Warangal & Hyderabad)
Upgraded Ophthalmic Departments in Medical Colleges.	:	4 (Kurnool, Warangal, Guntur and Vizag)
Identified Primary Health Centres:	:	80
Regional Eye Institute	:	1 (Sarojini Devi Eye Hospital, Hyd)
Regional Eye Hospital	:	1 (Kurnool)
Training Centres for Ophthalmic Assts.	:	4

In each of the following Ophthalmic Training Units Ophthalmic Assistants are trained in two batches in each year and 15 students are admitted in each batch. The duration of the course is two years and Rs.150/- is paid as stipend per month for a trainee for the entire period.

Place of the training unit.	No. of batches	Candidates undergoing Training	
		1982	1983
1. Kurnool Medical College, Kurnool	2		1 (till June, 83)
2. Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal	1		1
3. Andhra Medical College, Vizag	1		1
4. S.D. Eye Hospital, Hyderabad	-		1

For the speedy implementation of the programme, State Advisory Committee has been constituted. Similarly District Coordination Committee for arranging and programming of eye camps in 9 districts already formed. The programme is being implemented as follows:

1) PERIPHERAL LEVEL:

Setting up of Mobile Units, there are three mobile units at Kurnool, Warangal and Visakhapatnam. For each unit 5 districts are earmarked for ophthalmic services. One more mobile ophthalmic unit at Guntur has been proposed for sanction during 1983-84.

2) STRENGTHENING OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES:

80 Primary Health Centres have been identified so far as against 421 PHCs in the State. Ophthalmic units at 21 district hospitals have been upgraded. Equipment for 9 ophthalmic units is supplied and for the rest arrangements are being made to supply the equipment.

Kurnool, Warangal, Visakhapatnam and Guntur Medical Colleges were already upgraded and Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada is being upgraded during the year 1983-84.

First phase construction of Regional Eye Hospital, Kurnool is over. 2nd phase work is being taken up.

Another Regional Eye Hospital at Visakhapatnam was sanctioned.

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REGIONAL EYE HOSPITAL: GOVERNMENT OF INDIA:

The existing Sarojini Devi Eye Hospital, Hyderabad has been recognised as a Regional Eye Institute for South India. Managing Board was sanctioned for the Institute. Equipment work of Rs.10 lakhs have been received. 21 Faculty Members are in position.

CORNEAL GRAFTING FACILITIES:

Facilities for corneal grafting are available at Sarojini Devi Eye Hospital, Hyderabad. Eye balls are received on donation from London and Sri Lanka and they are utilised at this Hospital only.

The outlay provided for the year 1983-84 is 67.58 lakhs under this programme.

INVOLVEMENT OF VOLUNTARY ORGANISATION:

Voluntary Organisations like Lions clubs, Rotary Clubs, Mission Hospitals etc., are conducting eye camps through out the State and some of them are furnishing the performance particulars to this office with a request to arrange release of grants-in-aid under NPCB.

Till last year, Government of India have arranged reimbursement of expenses to voluntary organisation directly at the rate of Rs.40/- per case of intraocular operation if Government machinery was utilised, at the rate of Rs.60/- per case otherwise, provided they are not getting any aid from Royal Common Wealth Society for the Blind etc., for the same purpose.

Guidelines have been received from the Government of India that Rs.60/- per case if the eye camps are conducted in rural areas or in towns with less than 50,000 population, subject to a Ceiling of Rs.12,000/- per each eye camp conducted by voluntary organisation or Zilla Parishad/Panchayat Samithi/Gram Panchayat and that the financial assistance will be released through State Government for this purpose.

XV. ACCELERATED PROGRAMMES OF WELFARE OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN AND NUTRITION PROGRAMMES FOR PREGNANT WOMEN, NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN SPECIALLY IN THE TRIBAL, HILL AND BACKWARD AREAS:

The Women and Child Welfare Department has taken the initiative to organise, strengthen and mobilise Mahila Mandals, i.e., Voluntary Women's Organisations. There are numbering about 20,000 registered have been organised in the federations at the block, District and State levels. These organisations actively involved in mobilising public opinion against dowry system and other social evils; taking responsibility for the public distribution system of essential commodities in some Districts and taking up income generating schemes to improve the economic status of the women.

/and

The Government of Andhra Pradesh commemorated the International Women's year 1975 by establishment of Andhra Pradesh Women's Cooperative Finance Corporation Limited with the main objective of extending financial assistance to Women/in particular to Weaker Sections in launching self employment ventures. This Corporation extends loan assistance to women of weaker sections within the income ceiling of Rs 200/- per month (Rural) and Rs 500/- per month (Urban). 100 Model Self Employment Projects suitable for women have been worked out. The Corporation extends a loan assistance of 20% of the cost of schemes and banks provide the balance 80% of the cost general traditional skills such as poultry and Dairy Development are popular in rural areas whereas petty business and sophisticated trades like manufacturing the Detergents, Stationery items and running of Balwadies, Creches are popular in Urban areas. The Corporation has so far received a total share capital contribution of Rs 192.33 crores from the Government and released margin money to the District committees. The District Level Committees have so far issued loans worth of Rs 144.75 crores with Bank Credit of Rs 5,75.01 crores at a total cost of income generating schemes Rs 723.77 crores to 56,395 beneficiaries upto 31-1-1983 (13534 S.Cs., 2255 S.Ts., 19174 B.Cs and 21432 Economically Weaker Sections forming 24% S.Cs; 4% S.Ts; 31% B.Cs; 38% other Economically Weaker Sections).

In the year 1982-83 an amount of Rs 30.07 lakhs is released to the District Level Committees and these committees have spent Rs 17.13 lakhs covering 7160 women beneficiaries.

An amount of Rs 1.00 crore is proposed to be utilised during 1983-84 covering 30,800 (4590 S.Cs, 918 S.Ts, 2592 Others)

∟ beneficiaries

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CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES:

Children under Six years of age consists about 17% of the population. There were significant achievement in first 4 Plans in all spheres of development from which children too derived benefit. The various problems concerning child welfare are still of fairly large dimensions. The incidents of mortality and morbidity and malnutrition among the children continues to be high. Various surveys have indicated a fairly high incidence of malnutrition among pre-school children. This lead to the organising of early childhood welfare services for the future development of the child.

The objectives of I.C.D.S. Scheme are:

- (1) To improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age group of 0-6 years;
- (2) Today the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of the child;
- (3) To reduce incidence of mortality, morbidity, mal-nutrition and school dropout;
- (4) To achieve effective coordination of policy and implementation amongst the various departments to promote child development and (5) to enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education.

The scheme of I.C.D.S. consists of a package of services viz., (1) Nutrition supplement (2) Immunisation (3) Health check up (4) Referred services (5) Nutrition Health Education (6) Non-formal education for pre-school children (7) functional literacy for adult women.

These services are supplemented with a programme of functional literacy for adult women (Flaw) with the following objectives:

- (a) To enable illiterate women to acquire the skills of illietaracy and participate in the developmental effort to the community;
- (b) To promote better awareness among women of modern methods of health and hygiene (including population control) and the importance of nutrition and protein rich food.
- (c) To impart need based training in home management and child care;
- (d) To bring about additional changes among women so as to enable to play their role as citizens and

contd.,

(e) To adopt appropriate follow up measures to sustain the interest of the beneficiaries in their newly acquired skills.

The introduction of I.C.D.S. in Andhra Pradesh was done in 1975-76 with two projects at Kambathur of Ananthapur District, Utnoor of Adilabad District. By the end of 1982-83, 53 projects have been grounded. Out of which 9 are state sector and 44 are central sector projects. Out of the 9 projects 1 urban project at Visakhapatnam is exclusively for Scheduled Castes and the project at Koyyur of Visakhapatnam District is exclusively for Scheduled Tribes.

In the year 1982-83 a sum of Rs 150.45 lakhs has been allocated for the 53 projects and Rs 120.00 lakhs under nutrition supplement. The beneficiaries covered under the 53 projects Nutrition supplement for lactating and pregnant mothers and children between 0-6 years is 4.183 lacs. The nutrition supplement is being supplied by ready-to-eat food factory at Nacharam to 24 projects and care-food to 29 projects. The present level of beneficiaries at the end of the VI Plan would be 8,33,100 children and 3,43,000 pregnant women and nursing mothers receiving supplementary nutrition.

During the year 1983-84 it is proposed to establish 17 I.C.D.C. projects. The outlay provided for the 9 State projects with continuance in 1983-84 is Rs 47.00 lakhs and that of 44 Central Projects is Rs 191.00 lakhs. The allocation under nutrition supplement for 53 old projects and 26 new projects is Rs 46.00 lakhs. Only 8 I.C.D.S. Projects have been sanctioned for 1983-84 and the State Government will have discussions with Government of India for sanction of the remaining projects.

The probable achievement under nutrition supplement for lactating and pregnant mothers and pre-school children of 0-6 years is expected to cover 6.203 lakh beneficiaries.

XVI: SPREAD UNIVERSAL ELEMENTARY EDUCATION FOR THE AGE GROUP 6-14 WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON GIRLS, AND SIMULTANEOUSLY INVOLVE STUDENTS AND VOLUNTARY AGENCIES IN PROGRAMMES FOR THE REMOVAL OF ADULT ILLITERACY.

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According to Article 45 of the Constitution of India, every State will endeavour to provide Compulsory Elementary Education for all the children upto the age of 14 within a period of 10 years from the commencement of the constitution. In accordance with the constitutional directive, Government of Andhra Pradesh enacted in the year 1961 Compulsory Primary Education Act for the children in the age group 6-11. By 1965-66 Compulsory Primary Education was in vogue. However the penal provision of the act were not enforced and persuasive and educative measures were resorted to. The total provision of Rs.66.15 lakhs is earmarked for school education including Midday meals during the year 1983-'84.

It was proposed to enrol 6.72 lakhs of additional children in classes I to V during the Sixth Plan Period taking the total enrolment to 58.54 lakhs accounting to 95% of the population of the Corresponding age group 6-11. At the upper Primary stage it was proposed to enrol 4.43 lakhs of additional children in classes VI & VII by the end of the Sixth Plan Period taking the total enrolment to 12.55 lakhs accounting for 50% of the population of the corresponding age group (11-13).

AGE GROUP 6-11:

The estimated target of enrolment in Classes I-V of the age group 6-11 by the end of the year 1982-'83; 56.50 lakhs (53.50 lakhs boys and 23.00 lakhs girls). As against this, the total number of enrolment as at 31-3-1983 is 58.61 lakhs forming 103.7% (34.09 boys and 24.52 girls).

AGE GROUP 11-13:

Though the constitutional directive envisages providing free universal education upto the age of 14, the State of Andhra Pradesh has adopted a pattern of 7 years Elementary Education which corresponds to the age group 6-13.

The enrolment in the classes 6 and 7 during the year 1982-'83 is estimated at 9.94 lakhs (6.54 lakhs boys and 3.40 lakhs girls) against which the actual enrolment was 9.82 lakhs forming 98.8%. (6.33 lakhs boys and 3.49 lakhs girls).

Keeping the above targets in view and to achieve the constitutional objective of providing universal education upto the age of 14 years, it is proposed to enrol 3.94 lakhs of additional children at the Primary Stage (including 2.42 lakhs of children in non-formal educational centres) and 1.00 lakh of additional children in classes VI & VII during the year 1983-'84.

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For the improvement of functioning and enrolment of additional children for the universalisation of Elementary Education the following schemes have been included in the Annual Plan Programme of 1983-'84.

- 1) Opening of 404 new primary schools by appointing 404 Secondary Grade Teachers.
- 2) Conversion of 5000 single teacher schools into two teacher schools by appointing one additional teacher in each school to improve the functioning and to enrol additional children.
- 3) Appointment of 2000 posts of Secondary Grade Teachers in existing primary schools to achieve the additional targets of enrolment and to meet the existing deficiency of teachers as per the teacher pupil ratio.
- 4) Upgradation of 1000 primary schools into upper Primary Schools by appointing 1000 B.Eds and 1000 Grade-II Language Pandits.
- 5) Appointment of 2000 Language Pandits Grade-II (Both Telugu and Hindi) in upper primary schools to partially make up the deficiency of staff.
- 6) Supply of equipment to Elementary Schools.
- 7) Construction of Elementary School Buildings.
- 8) School Health Programmes.

The aims and objectives of these schemes are

- a) to provide schooling facilities on an universal basis so as to ensure existence of schools within a walking distance of 1.5 Kms in the case of primary schools and 3 Kms in the case of Upper Primary Schools by providing necessary physical facilities, school building furniture, equipment and teaching staff.

- b) to enrol additional children in the age group 6-13.
- c) to retain the enrolled children in the age group of 6-13 till the complete age of 13 years.

MIDDAY MEALS PROGRAMME:

In the beginning of the academic year 1982-'83, there were two types of feeding programme for school going children in the age group 6-11 in the State. One was the Upna Feeding Programme with CARE assisted food and the other with "Muruku" a processed food under a plan scheme. Under the non-plan scheme 6.70 lakh children studying in classes 1 to V in 18 districts other than Hyderabad, Rangereddy, Mahaboobnagar, Medak and Nalgonda were being covered. In the districts of Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda and Ranga Reddy about 2.00 lakh children were being covered with the Muruku Food.

To cover all children studying in classes I to V in all recognised schools in the State with effect from 14-11-1982, the Midday meals Programme was launched. This programme comprises of 100 grams of rice, 15 grams of dal and 5 grams of oil per child per day. A cost component of Rs.0.10 p. per child per day is included in the scheme towards incidental charges on condiments, fuel, vegetables etc., Where the local habits are different it was decided to supply the staple food that was used like Jowar, Ragi etc. With a view to ensuring the effective implementation of the programme, it was decided to integrate CARE and RTE also with this programme. The CARE food comprising of 80 grams of Bulgar Wheat and 5 grams of salad oil supplemented with 25 grams of dal and vegetables to bring the cost per child on par with the districts implementing the Rice, Dal feeding Programme. Since 14-11-1982, the CARE Programme was restricted to the 6 districts of Srikakulam, Vijayanagara, Visakhapatnam, Anantapur, Mahabubnagar and Adilabad.

Subsequently the feeding programme under Government Scheme (Other than CARE and RTE) was extended to classes VI and VII of upper Primary schools. Under this programme 2.32 lakh children were covered in all 4556 upper primary schools. With effect from 1-2-1983, Bun and Milk was being supplied to about 12.50 lakhs children studying classes I to V of all recognised schools and VI to VII of recognised upper primary schools in all urban areas and Municipalities of the State in lieu of other feeding programmes. Under this programme each child was served with a bun of 50 Grams and 100 ml. Milk per day.

This programme has been critically reviewed thereafter and it was decided to modify the scheme. Now only the children belonging to S.Cs, S.Ts and B.Cs and also those children whose parents income is less than Rs.3000/- per annum are covered under this programme. Consequently the outlay made under Mid-Day Meals Programme has been reduced to Rs.51.90 crores from Rs.80.00 crores in the final Budget of 1983-'84.

The mid-day meals programme is reported to have very good impact in increasing enrolment and also increasing regular attendance of children particularly belonging to weaker sections.

ADULT EDUCATION:

The State Government have launched an Adult Education Programme in December, 1979 considering literacy as a fundamental human right, as a means for liberation and an instrument of Socio-Economic change, treating as a Minimum Needs Programme in Sixth Plan with a view to

objects of promoting literacy, improving functional skills and generating an awareness among the masses in the age group of 15-35 to utilise the State resources for their Socio-Economic Upliftment.

The State runs 22 projects under Centrally Sponsored Schemes and 6 projects under State Plan.

The State Government proposed an outlay of Rs.3.00 crores for Adult Education during VI Plan Period and allotted a sum of Rs.124 lakhs for expenditure during 1983-'84. It has been targetted to cover 1.98 lakhs illiterate Adults in the age group of 15-35.

The State Department of Adult Education could convert nearly 4 lakh adult illiterates into literates by opening 300 Centres in two blocks in each of 23 districts during the last three years.

The percentage of learners among the S.Cs and S.Ts is about 24.8 and 15 of the total enrolment. During 1982-'83, besides the centres in the Telugu Medium 79 centres in the Urdu Medium, 15 centres in Marathi Medium and 2 centres in Kannada Medium were opened, in Nizamabad, Medak, Krishna and Hyderabad Districts for the benefit of linguistic minorities.

Special attention is being paid to women, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by opening centres to the extent of 50%; 40% and 10% respectively. In fact, a good number of centres are opened in Harijanwadads and in localities where the weaker sections are preponderant to promote literacy and consequential benefits that follow in its wake.

In the existing Six projects, the department covered 54,000 illiterates of the age group of 15 to 35 at 1800 Adult Education Centres in Six districts.

POST LITERACY PROGRAMME:

An amount of Rs.3.50 lakhs has been sanctioned to cover, 90,000 Neo-Literates who have completed 10 months courses during 1980-82. It is proposed to extend this programme to the six State Projects and to cover 99,000 Neo-literates in Visakhapatnam, Nellore, Cuddapah, Medak, Khammam and Vijayanagaram districts.

The District Collectors as the Chairman of the District Adult Education Committees and Revenue Divisional Officers as the Chairman of Project Level Committees have been actually associated with the organisation of the Adult Education Programme in the State. It is through their personal guidance and supervision the programme has been functioning very effectively in rural areas.

XVII: EXPAND THE PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM THROUGH MORE FAIR PRICE SHOPS INCLUDING MOBILE SHOPS ON FAR IN FAR-FLUNG AREAS AND SHOPS TO CATER TO INDUSTRIAL WORKERS STUDENTS HOSTELS AND MAKE AVAILABLE TO STUDENTS TEXT BOOKS AND EXERCISE BOOKS ON PRIORITY BASIS AND TO PROMOTE A STRONG CONSUMER PROTECTION MOVEMENT.

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rural For the first time complete coverage of the entire population by the card system has been achieved stocks are being physically taken into the taluk vide by the A.P.State Essential Commodities Corporation Limited. The Public Distribution System consists of nearly 33,800 fair price shops of which only 11% are in the cooperative sector. At the District and Taluk Level there are food Advisory Committees comprising the non-officials representing the all recognised parties. At the village level the gram panchayat plays this Advisory role and the elected leadership at the village level exercises, watch-dog functions over the performance of the public distribution system at the grass root level. The No. of fair price shops opened during 1983-84 was 2842 and by the end of October 1983 it was 4101.

The Government of India have communicated guidelines that the mobile fair price shops should also be opened in the State to cover the rural and interior areas. At present Essential Commodities are being taken to the Village level even to the remote areas through the transport vehicles organised by the A.P.State Essential Commodities Corporation Limited and they are being delivered at the Fair Price Shop level itself. This way the entire population and all the villages are covered by Public Distribution System. Even to the inaccessible areas commodities are being taken by tractors, bullock carts and even by head loads are being made available to the consumers.

LEVY RICE FROM THE FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA:

At present, the drawal limit of levy rice for Andhra Pradesh is 1,29,000 Metric tonnes per month. Each family is being given 25Kgs. of Rice on the house-hold supply of cards per month as there is no statutory rationing in force in the State. The State Government is not found to the normal requirements of every card holder per month.

Levy Sugar:

The case of Levy Sugar is different as statutory rationing of levy sugar is in force making it binding on the District Authorities to meet the requirements of 425 grams per head per month as prescribed by the Government of India. But the release of sugar by Government at 22,696 tonnes per month is based on the population of 1978. However, this is being increased from October 1st onwards to 24,027 tonnes. The supply of sugar is made available as per the existing norms to meet the requirement of the population on the basis of 1981 census is not sufficient and requires release of additional quantity of Sugar.

Edible oils:

The important edible oils released from time to time by the Central Government are not adequate to meet the requirements of the State. At about 6,500 M.Tonnes per month of F.B.D. Palmolive Oil are being released. The entire quantity is being distributed on house hold supply cards by only within the major urban centres as well as taluk towns.

Kerosene:

About 40,000 Kilo Litres of Kerosene are being released every month to the State approximating to per capita allocation of 4 litres per month per family.

A.P. CIVIL SUPPLIES CORPORATION LIMITED:

It is proposed to strengthen larger equity capital and share capital in order to enable it to diversify and expand its activity. This corporation apart from its normal duties has undertaken certain additional responsibilities towards consumer protection. Apart from, movement, stocking and distribution of both sugar and cement the corporation has considerably helped the MARKFED in procurement of cotton particularly within the tribal areas.

The Corporation has also funded the National Institute of Consumers studies mainly entrusted with the responsibilities of consumer movement and spreading consumer awareness and also protecting consumer rights. The National Institute of Consumers studies is expected to conduct frequent courses, and seminars to bring about proper understanding of each others problems amongst manufacturers and consumers as well as overall coordination of various interests representing the Governmental agencies, the private producers, cooperatives as well as other corporate bodies.

XVIII. LIBERALISE THE INVESTMENT PROCEDURES AND STREAMLINE THE INDUSTRIAL POLICIES TO ENSURE TIMELY COMPLETION OF PROJECTS GIVE HANDICRAFTS HANDLOOMS SMALL VILLAGE INDUSTRIES ALL FACILITIES TO GROW AND UP DATE THEIR TECHNOLOGY.

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Liberalisation of procedures with regard to large and medium industries is under the jurisdiction of Government of India and the role to be played by State Government in this matter is minimal. With regard to the small scale industries some of the acts like Panchayats, Municipalities and factories etc. could be simplified for expeditious implementation of small scale industries programme and in this regard a proposal for providing certain exemptions and relaxations for lines sector units is already under the consideration of the Government. Further, the State Government have evolved a streamlined system for the issue of registration within a prescribed period. For the effective implementation of this system a nodal agency has been created at the District level with the District Collectors as Chairman and the officials of other Departments as members

to sort out the problems and clear cases pending in any of the more departments for more than sixty days.

In order to accelerate the growth of village and small scale industries and artisan oriented units the State Government through the network of District Industries Centres is undertaking several extension programmes like identifying and mobilising the entrepreneurs through campaign, extending necessary guidance and assistance to the entrepreneurs in all aspects of project implementation, training of artisans in the use of modern tools and modern techniques, assisting the artisans and tiny sector units through Banks and loans etc.

In addition to the above, the Government with a view to help the rural artisans to increase their level of income have undertaken a massive programme of organizing rural artisans complexes. Under this programme village with 20 or more artisans are selected for set up of these artisan complexes which would provide to the artisans a package of facilities and services like house-cum-workshop, common facilities, financial and marketing assistance. Through this programme the finance mobilised from various agencies is effectively channelised for the welfare of artisans and also to improve their earning capacities. In the year 1982-83 it was targetted setting up 4,300 village and small scale units against which 15514 units have been set up.

During the year 1983-84 a sum of Rs.619.00 lakhs has been provided with a target of 6200 units under this programme and by the end of October 1983; 5044 units have been set up.

XIX. CONTINUE STRICT ACTION AGAINST SMUGGLERS HOARDERS TAX EVADERS AND CHECK BLACK MONEY.

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The public Distribution System envisages proper checks as to provide quality stocks in proper weight to the needy at the prescribed rates. The Vigilance Cell in the Civil Supplies Department has therefore been strengthened and they are ensuring that consumers are not cheated by the unscrupulous traders. Erring traders are being booked as per the Law. Food Advisory Committees have also been constituted at the State, District and Village and important town level which also act as Vigilance Cell for the purposes of proper functioning of Public Distribution System. The Vigilance Cell of the Civil Supplies Department has also intensified its vigilance over the activities of the unscrupulous traders.

During the year 1983-84 upto the end of September 1983 the Vigilance Cell of Civil Supplies Department has booked 888 cases, arrested 742 persons and seized commodities and properties worth about Rs.597.08 lakhs for violation of various control orders issued under essential commodities Act.

XX. IMPROVE THE WORKING OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES BY INCREASING EFFICIENCY, CAPACITY UTILISATION AND GENERATION OF INTERNAL RESOURCES.

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The Public Enterprises Management Board has been established at the State level to supervise the functioning of all State Government Public Sector Corporations as well as large cooperative undertakings like sugar mills and spinning mills. Thus its scope covers both public and large sector. There are 48 Public Enterprises in the State and 18 large Sugar Mills 7 Spinning mills in the cooperative sector. The Government have invested an amount of Rs.932.46 crores in these undertakings out of which equity is Rs.305.68 crores and loan is Rs.622.78 crores.

A preliminary analysis of Public Undertakings has been done while a similar exercise in respect of cooperative sector is yet to be taken up. Some of these units in the public sectors are making profits, while most are making losses. As on 31.3.1982, the total cumulative losses was Rs.231.48 crores. The net loss after setting of the profits made by the organisations during the year 1982-83 was about Rs.47.00 crores. A few units like A.P.State Financial Corporation, Hyderabad Alloys, Republic Forge Company, A.P.Warehousing Corporation and A.P.State Seeds Development Corporation have paid dividends which vary from 3.5% to 13.5%. The total dividend paid by the profit making units was Rs.59.57 lakhs last year.

PUBLIC ENTERPRISES MANAGEMENT BOARD:

Wage Policy:

Guidelines were issued on wage policy covering basic pay, fixed and variable Dearness Allowance and other benefits to be followed by the Public Enterprises in the State.

Additional Members in Public Enterprises Management Board.

Orders were issued nominating Secretary, Industries and Commerce Department and Secretary, Finance & Planning (Fin. Wing) Department as additional members on the public Enterprises Managing Board.

General:

Bio-data of the officers working in public enterprises whose basic salary is Rs.1,500/-p.m. and above is being collected and the list of posts available in public undertakings in the State is being prepared.

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Meeting with Senior Executives;

Updating of directory of public and cooperative enterprises in Government of Andhra Pradesh is on hand.

Information on progress made on recommendation of the conference of chief executives of public/cooperative enterprises of Government of Andhra Pradesh which was addressed by the Chief Minister on 13.4.1982 at Hyderabad has been collected.

The present status of various public/Cooperative enterprises on key areas has been obtained.

Action has been initiated to increase the capacity utilisation of the production units of Government of Andhra Pradesh, by production cooperation among the production units.

Two meetings on 6.9.1983 and 20.9.83 have been conducted by the Advisor((P&IM) with senior executives of production enterprises at Secretariat and at Hyderabad Allwyns.

Codification of all the public and cooperative enterprises for introducing computerised M.I.S. has been completed.

A meeting has been conducted on 19.8.1983 by the Adviser(Finance) under the Chairmanship of Director General (PEMB) with the defaulting companies who have not completed the Annual accounts to impress on the urgency to bring the accounts upto date and the matter is being followed up constantly.

Sub-National Systems Unit,
National Institute of Educational
Planning and Administration
17-B Saikuntala Marg, New Delhi-110028
DOC. No. 2595
Date 17.9.85

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