



GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

# **DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN**

**1987 - 88**

**VOLUME - I**

**NOTES**

FINANCE AND PLANNING (PLG.-WING) DEPARTMENT  
HYDERABAD.  
DECEMBER, 1986

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DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1987-1983

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(i)

## INTRODUCTION

As we march into the middle year of the Seventh Five Year Plan, Andhra Pradesh Government have reassessed the entire gamut of plan implementation so far and reaffirmed the directions in which the plan would be implemented in the remaining years of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

At the commencement of the preparation of this Annual Plan, the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh had addressed a letter to all Secretaries to Government of Andhra Pradesh stating that the poor, deprived and weaker sections of the society, particularly members of the Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, have not received their due share even after decades of planned developmental effort. Therefore, it was essential to rectify this situation. The Annual Plan 1987-88 should bear a distinct impress of our resolve to tilt our developmental efforts markedly and substantially in favour of these sections of our people. This has to be done in every sector. This should also be reflected, inter alia, in the Tribal sub-plan and Special Component Plan. Schemes and programmes for these sections should be devised carefully so as to give them viable packages of developmental support with all necessary linkages, local infrastructure and supporting services including efficient implementational and monitoring systems, so that they become economically self-reliant and free from socio-economic dependence, on a permanent basis. The Annual Plan 1987-88 is expected to be a dynamic plan of drastic socio-economic change in favour of the weaker sections of the population. It was also necessary to reorient ongoing activities in this direction, to the extent prior commitments do not preclude us from doing so. While bringing about this significant reorientation, we should continue to give necessary importance to schemes for the development of the State as a whole like irrigation, power and industrial infrastructure and safeguarding the delta system.

This Annual Plan which has been prepared on the basis of detailed discussions with all the developmental departments seeks to succinctly secure this perspective. At the same time, it also envisages adequate outlays on the basic infrastructure for Irrigation, Power and Industrial development.

Some of the significant features of the Annual Plan are :

- a) Boost to modernisation and development of traditional artisans and self-employment of skilled workers;
- b) new approach of developmental assistance to traditional herders, fisher folk and sheep breeders;

(ii)

- c) irrigation development and allied activities for the lands belonging to small and marginal farmers from S.T. and S.C. communities;
- d) establishment of atleast one drinking water source in all drinking water problem villages;
- e) a model scheme for securing cent percent male and female literacy in a limited area;
- f) special schemes for promotion of educational and economic interest of S.Cs and S.Ts and other weaker sections through universal enrolment and retention of girls in Classes I - IV belonging to rural families of S.Cs, S.Ts, fishermen, Nomadic communities and Vimuktha jathis. This scheme would also cover the girls belonging to women-headed families in the rural and urban areas and the girls belonging to families of civic sanitation (scavenger) workers in urban areas. An essential feature of this programme is a package of relevant incentives which would include a Special Card of foodgrains entitlement subject to certain conditions of attendance and performance etc., as a part of the overall programme of the unique public distribution system in Andhra Pradesh;
- g) measures for eradication of area specific diseases such as Leprosy, Yaws, Goitre, Guineaworm etc.;
- h) new measures for control and prevention of occupation specific diseases of certain weaker sections of the population such as agricultural labourers, rickshaw pullers, stone cutters etc. ;
- i) strengthening the planning machinery at the State level through the creation of project appraisal and project preparation units and improvements in the methods of evaluation and concurrent monitoring;
- j) further acceleration of investment in Irrigation and Power, which constitute the basic infrastructure for growth in the State in order to optimise the benefits from ongoing projects and for implementation of new projects based upon the vast potential yet to be tapped in the State.

Thus the sectoral allocations proposed for 1987-88 are for the balanced development of the infrastructure, growth of the lead sectors and to meet the essential needs of the weaker sections of the population.



(iii)

The estimated resources of the State for the Annual Plan 1987-88 are given below :

	<u>Rs lakhs</u>
1. State Budgetary resources other than negotiated loans and market borrowings	
a) Balance from current revenues at 1984-85 prices	15581.00
b) Upgradation grants for capital expenditure	1490.00
c) Contribution of Public Enterprises	
i) A.P.S.E.B.	4677.00
ii) A.P.S.R.T.C.	534.00
d) Loans from market by State Government	14848.00
e) Share of Small Savings	12500.00
f) State Provident Fund	5474.00
g) Miscellaneous Capital Receipts	(-)16188.00
Total - 1.	<u>38916.00</u>
2. Additional Resource Mobilisation	<u>25101.00</u>
3. Negotiated loans.	
a) State Government	1851.00
b) Public Enterprises	1978.00
c) Others	309.00
d) Rural Debentures	1319.00
Total - 3.	<u>5457.00</u>
4. State's total resources ( 1 + 2 + 3 )	<u>69474.00</u>

( iv )

5. Central assistance

a) Normal	31791.00
b) Externally aided projects	3500.00
c) Other Plan assistance	(-) 925.00
d) Adjustment of advance Plan assistance for relief works	(-) 3013.00
	- - - - -
Net Central Assistance ..	31353.00
	- - - - -
Aggregate resources ( 4 +5 )	100827.00
	=====

The broad details of the Plan Outlays are given in the following statement.

Contd.

(Rs in lakhs)

Major Head of Development	VII FYP(1985-90)		1985-86 Actuals	1986-87		1986-87 Anticipated Expdr.	1987-88 Proposed outlay
	Outlay in Draft Plan	Outlay approved by Plg. Com.		Outlay approved by Plg. Com.	Budget		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>A. ECONOMIC SERVICES:</b>							
I) Agriculture and Allied Services	39829.00 (5.3)	26770.00 (5.1)	3876.66 (4.1)	5730.00 (5.7)	5643.00 (4.7)	6908.15 (5.2)	6714.75 (4.9)
II) Rural Development	38000.00 (5.1)	25730.00 (5.0)	6509.99 (6.9)	5361.00 (5.4)	11743.69 (9.7)	13571.96 (10.2)	9600.00 (7.0)
III) Special Area Development Programmes	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
IV) Irrigation, Flood Control and CAD	205000.00 (27.3)	148310.00 (28.6)	24996.57 (26.5)	25782.00 (25.8)	33163.51 (27.4)	33925.51 (25.6)	34325.00 (25.2)
V) Energy	150200.00 (20.0)	110590.00 (21.3)	16233.25 (17.2)	18025.00 (18.0)	18025.00 (14.8)	19314.67 (14.6)	19768.00 (14.5)
VI) Industry & Minerals	50692.00 (6.8)	31240.00 (6.0)	6649.35 (7.1)	5574.00 (5.6)	5476.00 (4.5)	5965.49 (4.5)	6742.49 (5.0)
VII) Transport	36710.00 (4.9)	27050.00 (5.2)	8127.19 (8.6)	6933.00 (6.9)	8237.45 (6.8)	7538.93 (5.7)	6810.84 (5.0)
VIII) Science & Technology	1665.00 (0.2)	1030.00 (0.2)	79.97 (0.1)	155.00 (0.2)	150.00 (0.1)	150.00 (0.1)	217.00 (0.2)
IX) General Economic Services	1558.00 (0.2)	1100.00 (0.2)	152.39 (0.2)	215.00 (0.2)	345.50 (0.4)	344.51 (0.3)	578.99 (0.4)
<b>Total A</b>	<b>523654.00 (69.8)</b>	<b>372320.00 (71.6)</b>	<b>66625.37 (70.7)</b>	<b>67775.00 (67.8)</b>	<b>82784.15 (68.4)</b>	<b>87719.22 (66.2)</b>	<b>84757.07 (62.2)</b>

(A)

(Rs in lakhs)

Maj. Head of Development	VII F.Y.P.(1985-90)		1985-86 Actuals	1986-87		1986-87 Anticipated Expr.	1987-1988 Proposed outlay
	Outlay in Draft Plan	Outlay approved by Plg. Comm.		Outlay approved by Plg. Comm.	Budget		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>B. SOCIAL SERVICES</b>							
X) Education, Sports, Art & Culture	28055.00 (3.7)	20870.00 (4.0)	3696.56 (3.9)	6460.00 (6.5)	7098.58 (5.9)	7470.91 (5.6)	9275.00 (6.8)
XI) Health	22286.00 (3.9)	16420.00 (3.2)	1698.47 (1.8)	2416.00 (2.4)	2942.00 (2.4)	3098.21 (2.3)	3040.00 (2.2)
XII) Water Supply, Housing and Urban Development	98195.00 (13.1)	62540.00 (12.0)	13619.20 (14.4)	12525.00 (12.5)	15847.91 (13.1)	18522.91 (14.7)	20443.58 (15.0)
XIII) Information & Publicity	1717.00 (0.2)	1260.00 (0.2)	207.92 (0.2)	370.00 (0.4)	340.00 (0.3)	362.00 (0.3)	140.00 (0.1)
XIV) Welfare of S.C., S.T., B.Cs	39300.00 (5.3)	28960.00 (5.6)	5975.80 (6.3)	7488.00 (7.5)	7677.00 (6.3)	9301.14 (7.0)	12899.00 (9.5)
XV) Labour & Labour Welfare	5494.00 (0.7)	4050.00 (0.8)	611.14 (0.6)	596.00 (0.6)	444.50 (0.4)	497.42 (0.4)	1206.50 (0.9)
XVI) Social Welfare & Nutrition	24179.00 (3.2)	8330.00 (1.6)	803.01 (1.0)	1725.00 (1.7)	1780.00 (1.5)	1803.28 (1.4)	2211.50 (1.6)
XVII) Other Social Services							
TOTAL-B	219226.00 (29.2)	142430.00 (27.4)	26612.10 (28.2)	31580.00 (31.6)	36129.99 (29.9)	41056.37 (31.7)	49215.58 (36.1)

(Rs in lakhs)

Major Head of Development.	VII F.Y.P.(1985-90)		1985-86 Actuals	1986-87		1986-87	1987-88
	Outlay in Draft Plan	Outlay approved by Plg. Com.		Outlay approved Budget by Plg. Com.	Budget	Anticipated Expdr.	Proposed outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<u>C. GENERAL SERVICES</u>							
XVIII) General Services	7127.00 (1.0)	5250.00 (1.0)	1055.01 (1.1)	645.00 (0.6)	2085.86 (1.7)	3623.86 (2.8)	2348.03 (1.7)
GRAND TOTAL	750000.00 (100.0)	520000.00 (100.0)	94292.48 (100.0)	100000.00 (100.0)	121000.00 (100.0)	132399.45 (100.0)	136320.68 (100.0)

N.B: Percentages are given in brackets.

## AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SERVICES

### CROP HUSBANDRY:

Andhra Pradesh continues to be a predominantly Agricultural State. About 80 % of the population is dependent on Agriculture for their livelihood. Forty seven percent of State's income is generated from Agriculture Sector. Thus Agriculture has become the main stay of State's economy. For improving the standard of living of such vast percentage of people, Agriculture and allied services deserve high priority. Programmes designed to increase Agricultural production will not only help raise the income levels of rural population, but also generate considerable employment potential for the rural masses.

Agricultural development is a complex proposition and involves co-ordinated effort of several agencies, like Research Institutions ( APAU), Department of Agriculture, Irrigation, Command Area Development, Panchayat Raj, Co-operation, Department of Marketing, Warehousing Corporation, Electricity Department, Integrated Rural Development Agency, Integrated Tribal Development Agency and Credit Institutions. The initiative and effort of millions of toiling farmers contributes to increased Agricultural Production in the State. Still there is need to change the outlook of the farmers to accept the technological innovations taking place in the field of Agriculture to increase the production levels in the country so that the ever-increasing food requirements of our growing population are not only met with, but also exportable surpluses are generated. Fluctuations do occur in Agricultural production on account of adverse seasonal conditions. These fluctuations could be kept at the minimum, if Science and Technology is adopted in an increased measure. Therefore suitable schemes need to be designed and put into operation to achieve the above objective. A strong and professional competent extension system is also equally important in educating the farmers in modern Agriculture.

### Agriculture Production 1985-86:

The year 1985-86 started on a promising note with monsoon setting in time during June with a normal rainfall in June. But the monsoon failed during the critical months of August & September. During the Kharif season ( June to September) against the normal rainfall of 602 mm, a rainfall of 506 mm was received leaving a deficit of 16 %. The region-wise deficit has been 28% in Coastal Andhra, 19 % in Rayalaseema and 21% in Telangana. During Rabi also against the normal rainfall of 203 mm a rainfall of 208 mm was received. Although the total rainfall was just above the normal by 2% in the State, there was a considerable deficit of 42% to the normal rainfall in the month of November which affected rainfed crops. Because of poor water supplies in Irrigation sources during the South West Monsoon period the Rabi prospects were also not bright. Because of the unfavourable seasonal conditions the production of food grain in Kharif declined to 72.79 lakh tonnes compared to the target of 82.95 lakh tonnes. The production during Rabi has

been 31.89 lakh tonnes, as compared to the target of 36.85 lakh tonnes. In all total annual production aggregated to 104.68 lakh tonnes compared to the target of 119.80 lakh tonnes. This, however, compares well to the production of 96.15 lakh tonnes obtained during 1984-85 which was again a drought year.

The Crop-wise production in 1985-86 is indicated below :

( In Lakh tonnes )

Sl. No.	Crop	Target 1985-86			Achievements 1985-86		
		Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total
<b>I. FOOD GRAINS:</b>							
1.	Rice	62.50	27.15	89.65	57.04	19.54	76.58
2.	Wheat	---	0.10	0.10	---	0.08	0.08
3.	Jowar	5.25	4.47	9.72	5.24	5.97	11.21
4.	Bajra	3.60	0.05	3.65	1.90	0.29	2.19
5.	Maize	4.20	1.00	5.20	3.17	1.59	4.76
6.	Other cereals	3.75	1.45	5.20	2.18	1.60	3.78
7.	Pulses	3.65	2.63	6.28	3.26	2.82	6.08
	Total:	82.95	36.85	119.80	72.79	31.89	104.68
<b>II. COMMERCIAL CROPS:</b>							
8.	Groundnut	12.81	4.25	17.06	9.43	3.82	13.25
9.	Sesamum	0.30	---	0.30	0.29	---	0.29
10.	Castor	0.76	---	0.76	0.52	---	0.52
11.	Other oilseeds	0.15	0.23	0.38	0.10	0.14	0.24
	Total:	14.02	4.48	18.50	10.34	3.96	14.30
12.	Cotton	10.00 *	---	10.00	7.19	---	7.19
13.	Mesta	6.03 **	---	6.03	7.42	---	7.42
14.	Sugarcane	126.00	---	126.00	95.75	---	95.75
	Lakh bales of 170 Kgs						
	** Lakh bales of 180 Kgs.						

Review of Agriculture Production in 1986-87 :

Kharif - 1986

During 1986-87 South West monsoon set in, around 16th June with a delay of one week. The rainfall was not widespread in the State. As against the normal rainfall of 107 mm for June only 94 mm was received.

During July also the monsoon behaved in an erratic manner and dry spells prevailed in Rayalaseema and Telangana regions. It was active during the second fortnight of July in Coastal and Telangana regions, while it was isolated in Rayalaseema region. As against 270 mm for July, 133 mm was only received leaving a deficit of 22 %.

There was encouraging turn in the season during August. Heavy and wide-spread rains were received during the second week of August. Unprecedented floods occurred in the River Godavari causing extensive damage to the crops in the districts of East and West Godavari, Krishna, Khammam, Warangal, Karimnagar, Adilabad and Guntur. As against the normal rainfall of 100 mm for August about 381 mm was received in the State as a whole, exceeding the normal by 69 %. Even there was deficit in rainfall in the districts of Nellore, Anantapur, Chittoor, Kurnool and Mahbubnagar. From the second fortnight of August dry spell prevailed in the State. During September although some rainfall was received there was pronounced deficit of 37% in the State as could be seen from the actual rainfall of 105.60 mm against the normal of 369.3 mm. Thus the total rainfall in this Khariff i.e., from June to September has been 587 mm as against the normal of 500.7 mm in the State as a whole.

Sowings of Crops:

As against the normal area of 58.00 lakh hectares under dry crops an area of about 51.50 lakh hectares constituting 87% was sown leaving an area of 6.5 lakh hectares as fallow, during this Kharif. Because of dry spells during the first fortnight of July, second fortnight of August and almost dry weather during the month of September all the dry crops have suffered moisture stress except in the districts of Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East and West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Khammam and Adilabad.

With regard to Paddy as against the normal area of 27.81 lakh hectares 23.58 lakh hectares constituting 87 % has been transplanted leaving an area of 4.23 lakh hectares as fallow :

The areas sown under important crops in Kharif 1986 are shown below:

		(In Lakh hectares)	
		Normal area	Area sown (Provisional figures)
1. Rice	..	27.81	23.58
2. Jowar	..	10.65	8.50
3. Bajra	...	5.10	3.51
4. Maize	..	2.70	3.01
5. Ragi	..	2.00	1.60
6. Other Millets		6.90	2.50
		----- 55.16 -----	----- 42.70 -----



:4:

	Normal area	Area sown (Provisional figures)
<u>Pulses</u>		
7. Redgram ..	2.20	3.31
8. Blackgram ..	0.49	0.66
9. Greengram ..	4.50	4.74
10. Other pulses ..	1.50	0.50
	<u>8.69</u>	<u>9.21</u>
<u>Oil seeds</u>		
11. Groundnut ..	11.20	13.90
12. Castor ..	2.50	3.00
13. Gingelly ..	1.03	1.86
14. Other oil seeds	0.50	0.85
	<u>15.22</u>	<u>19.61</u>
<u>Other Crops</u>		
15. Cotton ..	3.00	3.00
16. Mesta ..	0.70	0.65
17. Sugarcane ..	1.70	1.62
18. Chillies ..	1.50	1.04

Flood damage:

and

Heavy/incessant rains took place from 10th to 13th August causing unprecedented floods in the River Godavari. Large scale inundation of crops occurred particularly in East and West Godavari districts and parts of Krishna, Khammam, Karimnagar, Adilabad and Warangal. Paddy crop in an area of 6.32 lakh hectares was affected of which 4.20 lakh hectares is completely damaged and 2.12 lakh hectares was partially damaged. Dry crops to an extent of 2.40 lakh hect. were also affected.

Flood relief programme for rejuvenation of affected crop and raising of fresh crops are taken up in the affected areas. 50 % subsidy on inputs is being given to all the affected farmers for the above programmes. A programme with a provision of Rs 50.00 Crores is formulated ( 30 crores for inputs subsidy for crop + 20 Crores for reclamation of sand casted and eroded lands). Paddy seeds of 9,000 tonnes are distributed in the affected areas. So far 13.00 crores are distributed on input subsidy and another 5.00 crores are released for short term loans. Presently the assistance for raising fresh crops in Rabi is being provided on war footing.

Kharif 1986 production estimates : -

Because of wide spread drought conditions the dry crops were affected to a considerable extent specially during the month of August and September. Rice crop also was affected because of inadequate water supplies in irrigation sources particularly in Telangana and Rayalaseema region. Flood havoc brought a very serious set back to Rice production in East and West Godavari districts. About 8 to 8.50 lakh tonnes of Rice is expected to be lost in these two districts alone.

This year there was no serious pest problem in the State. Oil seed crops specially Groundnut was very badly affected particularly in the major Oil Seeds tract of Rayalaseema in the State. The pulses have suffered relatively less. The millets namely Jowar, Bajra, Maize have also suffered the most.

In view of the above situation as against the target of 83.40 lakh tonnes under foodgrains for Kharif 1986, about 52.85 lakh tonnes is only expected. These estimates are purely provisional and according to the departmental figures. The Bureau's estimates are not yet available. There has been a decline in area under Cotton from 5.50 lakh hect in 1985-86 to 3.5 lakh hect. during current year. A production of about 6.00 lakh bales is only anticipated. Although the condition of Mesta Crop is good but the area was reduced to 0.65 lakh Hect. from that of 1.00 hect. in 1985-86. A production of 4.50 lakh bales is only anticipated.

Prospects for Rabi 1986-87:

Rabi prospects are not very encouraging as in the inflows into major projects have not improved and there is no water in minor irrigation sources like Tanks and Kuntas particularly in Telangana and Rayalaseema region. With the recent rains received during the last week of November the position has improved in Nellore, Chittoor, and Prakasam districts. As against a normal area of 9.50 lakh Hect. under Rice, in Rabi 1986-87 there is likely to be a serious fall in area. However, in Krishna and Godavari deltas the water is going to be made available in an area of 4.20 lakh hect. i.e., the entire irrigated area with a view to cover the production losses in the flood affected areas.

The normal area under dry and ID crops is about 22 lakh hect. Even in this area there may be a short-fall. Therefore it will be too early to assess the production correctly. However, based on the production of last year's Rabi, which was at 31.89 lakh tonnes under food grains, in this Rabi it would be around 30.00 lakh

tonnes as the drought situation is slightly severe than last year.

Targets and provisional achievements in 1986-87

		( Lakh tonnes)					
Sl. No.	Crop	Target for 86-87			Anticipated achievements		
		Kharif	Rabi	Total	Khariff	Rabi	Total
1.	Rice	64.00	28.00	92.00	42.00	18.50	60.50
2.	Wheat	-	0.10	0.10	-	0.10	0.10
3.	Jowar	4.50	6.50	11.00	2.00	6.00	8.00
4.	Bajra	3.60	0.05	3.65	1.60	0.25	1.85
5.	Maize	4.10	1.40	5.50	2.40	1.50	3.90
6.	Other Cereals	4.00	1.25	5.25	2.00	1.50	3.50
7.	Pulses	3.20	2.80	6.00	2.85	2.15	5.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>83.40</b>	<b>40.10</b>	<b>123.50</b>	<b>52.85</b>	<b>30.00</b>	<b>82.85</b>
	<b>8. Oil seeds</b>						
	i)Groundnut	12.90	4.80	17.70	6.50	4.75	11.25
	ii)Sesamum	0.30	0.05	0.35	0.15	0.10	0.25
	iii)Castor	0.80	-	0.80	0.50	-	0.50
	iv)Other oil seeds	0.20	0.20	0.40	0.34	0.14	0.48
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14.20</b>	<b>5.05</b>	<b>19.25</b>	<b>7.49</b>	<b>4.99</b>	<b>12.48</b>
	9 Cotton	10.50	-	10.50	6.50	-	6.50
	10. Mesta	6.34	-	6.34	4.50	-	4.50
	11. Sugarcane	132.00	-	132.00	100.00	-	100.00

Programme proposal for the year 1987-88 in physical and financial terms

According to the targets envisaged in Seventh Plan the production targets for 1987--88

are hereunder :

<u>Foodgrains</u>		<u>Units (Lakh tonnes)</u>
1. Rice	..	96.37
2. Wheat	..	0.12
3. Jowar	..	12.18
4. Bajra	..	3.94
5. Maize	..	5.64
6. Other cereals	..	5.35
7. Pulses	..	6.00
Total		129.60
<u>8. Oil seeds</u>		
i) Groundnut	..	18.39
ii) Castor	..	0.67
iii) Sesamum	..	0.42
iv) Other oil seeds	..	0.54
Total		20.02
9. Cotton	..	11.00
10. Mesta	..	6.66
11. Sugarcane	..	139.00

To accomplish the higher agriculture production envisaged for 1987-88, 38 schemes are proposed to be implemented which are included in 7th Plan and are continuing from 1986-87. Although there was need to expand the activity under many programmes, because of financial constraints, the size of the programmes have to be mostly limited to the level of 1986-87.

#### Budget Provision:

A budgetary provision of Rs 1624.00 lakhs is made for 1987-88 as against the allocation of Rs 1474.00 lakhs given for 1986-87 with a step up of Rs 150.00 lakhs. The break-up of the outlay for 1987-88 between the 3 Heads of Development is indicated below :

		<u>(Rs in lakhs)</u>			
Sl. No.	Head of Development.	Outlay 1986-87	1987--88 proposed provn.		
			State Plan	State's share towards C.S.S.	Total
1.	Crop Husbandry	900.00	319.00	405.00	924.00
2.	Dry land farming	474.00	224.00	376.00	600.00
3.	Soil and water conservation	100.00	100.00	--	100.00
Total ..		1474.00	843.00	781.00	1624.00

Special attention is given to some schemes for exclusive benefits to SC & ST farmers in addition to allowing the benefits for the other on-going schemes intended for all farmers. An outlay of Rs 260.50 lakhs constituting 16% of the total outlay and Rs 97.50 lakhs constituting 6 % of the total outlay is earmarked for special component plan and Tribal sub-plan respectively.

Details of all schemes are given in Statements GN-2 and GN-6. Some of the important schemes are discussed below.

Training and visit system of extension programme with World Bank Assistance:

A new extension approach known as Training and Visit system was introduced in the State as World Bank Assisted Programme in the year 1982-83 for a period of five years, with an outlay of Rs 783 lakhs of this, an expenditure of Rs 715.00 lakhs would be made by the end of 1986-87. This system of extension seeks to offer timely transfer of Agriculture know-how from Research Stations to the farmers fields step by step through intensive training to extension personnel, for ensuring rapid maximisation of agricultural production in the State. Appreciable achievements made in the area of increasing per hectare yields of major crops in the State.

Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme ( C.S.S.)

Crop Insurance Scheme has been in implementation in the State from Kharif 1981-82 onwards on a pilot basis, In its place a comprehensive crop insurance scheme is introduced from Kharif 1985 with Mandal as the unit of insurance and 11 crops viz., Paddy, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Raji, Redgram, Greengram, Blackgram, Groundnut, Gingelly, and Castor are covered against all risks except War and Nuclear risks. This scheme is implemented by Co-operative Central Banks, National and Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks under the guidance and co-ordination of Agriculture Department. The farmers taking short-term loans from the above Institutions for the above crops are compulsorily insured 150% of the crop loan disbursed is the sum insured. A premium of 2% on the insured amount in respect of Cereals and Millets and 1% in respect of oil-seeds and pulses crops is collected. Amount to be paid towards premium is also sanctioned as a part of loan. 50% subsidy is given to small and marginal farmers on the premium by Government of India, and State Government 50 : 50 basis. 80% of the average yield of past 5 years at the Mandal level is kept as threshold yield. Farmers will be compensated according to prescribed formula, should the yield fall below the threshold levels. For the year 1986-87 a budget of Rs 100.00 lakhs is provided as State's share, towards premium subsidy. But an amount of Rs 1100.00 lakhs is expected to be utilised on account of compensation to be given for damaged crops in flood affected areas. For the year 1987-88 an amount of Rs 60.00 lakhs is proposed.

High Yielding Varieties Promotional Programme in Rain-Fed Areas.

The low productivity and production, in the rain-fed

areas is causing a concern. To step up the production in these areas cultivation of High-Yielding Varieties have to be taken up on a large scale involving small and marginal farmers alongwith others. The cost of H.Y.V. 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, the High Yielding Varieties Seeds are supplied to the farmers at a cost of Rs 2.00 per Kg. subsidising the difference in the cost. With the increased importance to dry land farming this programme needs special priority. Therefore, for the year 1987-88 an amount of Rs 43.00 lakhs is proposed as against the provision of Rs 30.00 lakhs in 1986-87 for this scheme.

Increasing Productivity in Tribal Farmers Holdings  
and in the Assigned Lands of S.C. Farmers.

Presently the per hectare yields are low in the fields of tribal farmers compared to the fields in the plain areas. This is because of traditional farming practices in tribal areas. It is proposed to take up demonstrations in their holdings with high yielding varieties and other improved practices. The inputs are proposed to be supplied for these demonstrations at Rs 375/- per hectare. Scheduled Caste farmers are assigned with lands every year. But in many cases on account of poor economic background, cultivation is not being attempted. To bring such lands under cultivation, the farmers are provided with inputs worth Rs 375/- per hectare. For both these programmes an outlay of Rs 30.00 lakhs is made for the year 1987--88.

Intensive Cotton Development Programme:(CSS 50 : 50 )

Intensive Cotton Development Programme has been in implementation in the State from quite some time, as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 50 : 50 basis. But during 7th Five-Year Plan the Government of India have informed that they will share only 50% of expenditure on the State level staff. But in Andhra Pradesh the staff has been provided under this scheme at the district-level also, in fact the major portion of the staff is at the district and village-level. With the introduction of T & V extension system in the State all the staff is pooled and re-deployed on this scheme. The staff in cotton scheme is attending the extension programme in addition to the work of Cotton Development Programme. Therefore they have to be essentially continued. Since the Government of India is not agreeable to share the expenditure on the staff, **funds** are provided fully by the State Government in so far as district staff is concerned. With regards to development components of the programme the funding pattern continues to be 50 : 50.

In view of the difficulties in export of superlong staple and super medium long staple cotton the thrust is now shifted to Medium staple and Long staple cottons to meet the internal needs of the country. For this programme an outlay of Rs 105.50 lakhs is made ( State share Rs 90.00 lakhs + Government of India's share Rs 15.50 lakhs). The scheme is proposed to be implemented as per the revised guidelines given by the Government of India during 1986-87.

Intensive Mesta Development Programme :

It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and in implementation from the past several years. The **funding pattern** is on 50 : 50 basis both on development and staff components. In the current year Government of India has informed that they will provide 50% share only on the state level staff and on the Developmental components. The State Government have to meet the full cost on staff working at District and Village level.

Based on the above funding pattern for the year 1986-87 a provision of Rs 30.00 lakhs is made on this scheme, out of this allocation Rs 17.00 lakhs is towards staff and Rs 13.00 lakhs is towards development component. (State share is Rs 23.50 + Central share is Rs 6.50 lakh). The staff of Mesta Scheme is also deployed on T & V extension programme for the reasons as in the case of Cotton Scheme, therefore, they have to be essentially continued for attending to extension and Mesta Development Programme. For Mesta Development Programme a provision of Rs 41.50 lakhs (State share Rs 35.00 lakhs + Central share Rs **6.50** lakhs) is proposed for the year 1987-88.

Control of Pests and Diseases in Endemic Areas :  
( CSS 50 : 50 )

- (a) Control of B P H and
- (b) Control of Hispa on paddy.

The object of the scheme is <sup>to</sup> control BPH and Hispa on paddy crop in the endemic areas of the State. A provision of Rs 16.00 lakhs for BPH and Rs 8.00 lakhs for Hispa was made towards State's share in the year 1986-87 with matching grants from Central Government. These two schemes are proposed to be continued with a State Share of Rs 16.00 lakhs and Rs 8.00 lakhs respectively for BPH and Hispa Control for 1987-88 also. Under this Scheme 50 % subsidy on plant protection chemicals subject to a maximum of Rs 60/- per hectare is provided to control the pests. These subsidies are given to only Small and Marginal farmers.

National Pulses Development Project ( C.S.S. 50 : 50)

Under the 20 Point Economic Programme emphasis is laid on increasing pulses production to attain self-sufficiency in pulses. To achieve the above objective a Centrally Sponsored Scheme called National Pulse Development Project is in operation in the State. The productivity of pulses is sought to be raised by adopting Scientific Techniques of cultivation and area expansion. A provision of Rs 43.00 lakhs ( State share Rs 23.00 lakhs + Central share Rs 20.00) is proposed for the year 1987-88 for this scheme as against the provision of Rs 41.50 lakhs provided for the year 1986-87. Under the scheme, Block demonstrations, Seed Mini-kit distribution adoptive trials, training of extension staff are proposed to be taken up in the districts which have potential to increase the pulse production. A target of 6 lakh tonnes is set under pulse production for the year 1987-88.

Supply of Paddy Seed Mini-kits to Scheduled Caste Farmers:

About 70 to 80 % of the paddy area is under High Yielding Varieties in the State. But participation of Scheduled Caste Farmers in High Yielding Varieties Programme is rather poor. It is proposed to take up large scale paddy seed mini-kit programme for this sector of farming community. Mini-kits of 30 Kgs of paddy seed to cover an area of 0.50 hectare are proposed to be distributed. A provision of Rs 15.00 lakhs is made for the year 1987-88.

Erection of processing equipment and construction of storage accommodation for A.P.S.S.D.C.

The A.P. State Seed Development Corporation is undertaking seed production and distribution on a large scale to meet the requirements of farmers in respect of high yielding varieties. The Corporation has programmed to increase the production capacity of 242900 Qtls., in 1983-84 to 542000 Qtls, in 1989-90 to be in tune with the growing demand for quality seed. The present processing capacity of the corporation is about 3.00 lakh quintals and has to be increased to 6.4 lakh quintals by 1989-90. Similarly the storage capacity which is at 74000 quintals needs to be increased to 150000 quintals during Seventh Plan.

For this purpose the A.P.State Seed Development Corporation is proposing to construct 13 processing plants with storage accommodation at a cost of Rs 6.00 crores with the help of Govt. of India, State Government and Bank finances. For providing margin money an amount of Rs 1.00 crore is provided in 7th Plan. An amount of Rs 30.00 lakhs is provided for in the current year. The scheme is under sanction of the Government. For the year 1987-88 a provision of Rs 30.00 lakhs is made towards State Government share. The Govt. of India have also agreed to provide a matching share for this purpose.

National Oil Seed Development Project ( CSS 50 : 50 )

Oil Seed development is given high priority under 20 Point Programme. To increase the production of the oil seeds in the State a Centrally Sponsored Scheme known as National Oil Seed Development Project with an outlay of Rs 431.93 lakhs is in implementation on 50:50 basis. Under this Scheme the production is sought to be raised by the supply of seeds of improved oil seed crops, organising large scale demonstration plots, opening many retail outlets for supply of inputs in interior areas, supply of seed mini-kits, PP equipment improved farm implements, and sprinkler sets etc.

Oil seeds production in the State was about 12.50 lakh <sup>tonnes</sup> during 1985-86 and the area being 16.50 lakh hectares. With the intensive efforts made for increasing oil seed production, the production went upto 18.40 lakh tonnes in the year 1983-84. The area also got extended to 23.00 lakh hectares. These gains need to be consolidated and the production has to be further increased to meet the National deficit in oil seed production. Since the State has been reeling under drought condition for the last 3 years the production targets could not be achieved.

The scheme is proposed to be continued in 87-88 with an outlay of Rs 204.00 lakhs as State's share. If the Government of India is going to provide more funds for the scheme, matching share will be provided by the State Govt., also at a later stage.



DRY LAND FARMING

About 68% of the arable area is dependent on rainfall. Coarse grains, oilseeds and pulses are predominantly grown in these areas. The production and productivity of these crops in these areas are low on account of uncertain and erratic monsoon. With a view to step up the productivity in dryland areas special stress is laid on dryland farming. It has now become possible to increase the overall productivity and minimise the risk of drought to certain extent with the adoption of the dryland technologies generated during the past few years.

For the 7th Plan an outlay of Rs.8000 lakhs is proposed for Agriculture Development, of which, Rs.4000 lakhs is set apart for dry land farming in addition to providing Rs.1000 lakhs for Soil Conservation works, In 1985-86 a beginning has been made with an amount of Rs.100.00 lakhs for developing dry land farming. Dry land Development Programmes are taken up on watershed basis. 295 Watersheds are selected at the rate of one watershed per Panchayat Samithi for taking up development on integrated approach, which comprises of land development and crop improvement, for ensuring soil and moisture conservation and better crop performance. With the experience gained during 1985-86, the dry land farming activity is enlarged with an outlay of Rs.474.00 lakhs and during the year 1986-87 it is proposed to further expand the activity with an outlay of Rs.600.00 lakhs from State provision and Rs.400.00 lakhs from Government of India.

In the current year major thrust is towards the implementation of dry land technologies. The ideal approach to dry land development is on watershed basis for integrated and fuller development involving both land development and crop improvement. 250 Watersheds have already been selected and work is in progress. In the current year a programme called 'National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture' (NAWAPDRAG) is proposed to be implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with an outlay of Rs. 6.95 crores to cover an area of about 32,000 hectares particularly with land development measures. This programme will also be dovetailed into selected watersheds to the extent possible. Although, the watershed approach is ideal but it is an investment oriented and time consuming process. Unless some simple dry land techniques are taken up in large areas as a short time measure, much head way cannot be made in increasing the productivity and production in dry land areas. Therefore in the current year one to two villages at Mandal level, based on the rainfall, percentage of irrigated areas (20% of less than 20% irrigated areas) about 1578 villages are selected, in 800 Mandals covering an area of about 9.6 lakh hectares, for taking up simple dry land techniques like use of better quality seeds, planting techniques, fertiliser use, improved cultural practices and need based plant protection measures. The funds available under various dry land farming schemes are dovetailed into this programme to extend financial assistance to the small and marginal farmers.

Programme for 1987--88

For the year 1987--88 seven schemes are proposed under dry land farming with an outlay of Rs.1000 lakhs (State Rs.600 lakhs + Government of India Rs.400 lakhs)

The details of the schemes are discussed below.

Fertilisation of Dryland Crops:

The lands owned by S.C. & S.T. 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 background and the risks involved. For increasing the productivity and production of these dryland areas, fertilisation is one of the basic requirements. Under this programme fertilisers as per the recommended doses are proposed to be supplied to S.C. and S.T. Farmers, on 100% subsidy basis and for others (Small and Marginal Farmer) at 50% subsidy basis. For the year 1986-87 a provision of Rs. 40 lakhs was made. This scheme is proposed to be continued in 1987-88 with an outlay of Rs.40 lakhs as good results are obtained in enthusing the farmers to take up fertilisation in dryland areas.

Rainfed Farming Project in Maheshwaran Watershed-  
Rangareddy District with World Bank Assistance:

For Developing Dry Land Farming on a watershed basis a World Bank Assisted Project is taken up during 1984-85 in Maheshwaran Water Shed extending to 23 Villages covering an area of 25,331 hectares in Rangareddy district.

This Project envisages a comprehensive Development of the Water-shed area based on the capability of the lands by taking up Soil Conservation Measures, Crop improvement and Management, Horticulture Development in arable lands and afforestation, gross land development in non-arable lands, at a total cost of Rs.582.00 lakhs spread over a period of 7 years. For the year 1986-87 an outlay of Rs.35.00 lakhs is made. For implementing this programme separate staff is sanctioned.

It is proposed to cover 16,000 hectares under Soil Conservation Programmes. The Survey and the execution of works is in progress. The execution is being done both by labour and by Agro Industries Development Corporation with machines. The Crop improvement programme is also in progress with the help of the on-going developmental programmes in the district. The Forest, Animal Husbandry, Horticulture Departments are actively involved in this Watershed. This scheme is proposed to be continued in 1987-88 with a financial outlay of Rs.55.00 lakhs keeping in view the possibility of utilisation.

During the 1st two years of the scheme an amount of Rs.90.00 lakhs is utilised. From 1987-88

the tempo of the programme will get increased as the full staff is in position.

Training for farmers in dry land farming:

The dry land farming is proposed to be given a special thrust for improving the economic standard of the dry land farmers. Dry land technology is already developed and the farmers have to be trained in this technology specially in moisture conservation and crop management practices.

In 7th plan, it is proposed to train about 75000 farmers from the selected water-sheds for integrated dry land development at the rate of about 250 farmers per water shed and another 75000 farmers from other areas in the Districts. One training programme, per season for 3 day, is proposed to be organised in the farmers training centres. A stipend of Rs.10/- per head per day is proposed to meet the boarding and lodging charges.

For this programme, an outlay of Rs.4.00 lakhs is made for the year 1987-88 as against the provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs in 1986-87.

Providing Plant Protection cover to Dry Land Crops:

All dry land crops are affected by pests and diseases. At times. The losses are as high as 50% of the production. Dry land farmers being poor are not taking up control measures. It is proposed to supply plant protection chemicals on 50% subsidy not exceeding Rs.60% per hect., This programme is confined to small and Marginal farmers only. An amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed during the year 1987-88. The provision for 1986-87 is also Rs.10.00 lakhs.

Development of Dryland farming in selected Micro Water Sheds & Out side the selected Waters sheds:

Integrated Dry land development programme will provide a reasonable level of insulation against the weather aberrations which are of common occurrence. This programme comprises of two components. (a) Hard core - land treatment with soil and moisture conservation measures and (b) Soft Core Crop management under improved technology. Keeping in view the limited resources of professional man power and finances this programme could create mass visible impact. These water sheds would demonstrate the potential of dry land technology and provides working experiences to the panchayat sanithis have been selected leaving 35 Panchayat Sanithis which fall in the irrigated areas. The area of each water shed is about 2000 hecets. The total area under this programme is of the order of 6.00 lakh hecets. water shed development programme is proposed to be implemented in all these selected watersheds in a phased manner.

The hard core treatment comprises of  
Diversin drains bunding, land shaping formation

of water ways, gully reclamation, water harvesting structures. Average cost of these works come to about Rs.1200 per hect. Among these items most of the items are community works and are subsidised in full excepting bunding and land shaping which are individual works. Soft core treatment comprises of crop management and adoption of cultural practices like contour cultivation, soil mulching and supply of inputs, adopting of plant protection measures and other dry land practices. The seeds are proposed to be supplied at the rate of Rs.2/- a K.G. while the fertilisers and Plant Protection measures cost about Rs.500/- (Rs.420/- for fertiliser and Rs.80/- for pesticides). On these items for S.Cs. and S.T. farmers 100% subsidy and for other farmers 50% x subsidy is proposed. The hard core programme (S.C. works) will be taken up from Soil Conservation funds.

Dry Farming Programme on Integrated Package approach outside the selected water sheds :

For the benefit of farmers who are still practicing traditional farming due to their economic backwardness, an Integrated Package of Dry Land Farming is proposed to be implemented. This package consists of purely crop management practices supported by the supply of inputs on subsidy basis. The subsidies under this programme will be same as proposed under the soft core treatment in the Integrated Dry Land Development Programme in the selected water sheds.

For implementing both these programmes an amount of Rs.80.00 lakhs is proposed as against the out lay of Rs.44.00 lakhs, during 1986-87.

Integrated Watershed Development under Land Use Board Programme:

A decision was taken to develop an area of about 2,000 Hectares in each district under Composite Land Use Integrated Watershed Management in 1985-86 in the meeting of Land Use Board held on 25.5.1985. Accordingly, a programme has been launched to develop a Watershed of 2,000 hectares in each district in an integrated manner. The development comprise of Soil and Water Conservation Measures, Farm Forestry, Pasture Development, Sericulture, Horticulture, Fish Farming and Development of Irrigation sources etc. All the concerned Departments at the District level, will work in Co-ordination under the over all control of the District Collector to develop the Watershed based on its capabilities to ensure that the socio economic standards of Dry Land Farmers are improved. For developing 22 Watersheds in the State an amount of about Rs.431.20 lakhs is required of which 415.58 lakhs will be tapped from the on going schemes of the concerned departments. The balance of 15.80 lakhs or say 16.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986-87 and another 19.00 lakhs for the soil conservation works. The above provision of Rs.16.00 lakhs is for pasture, sericulture, fish farm and

Groundwater development as the concerned Departments are not able to provide funds from their existing budget.

National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Areas:

In the 7th Plan Dry Land Farming is given a major thrust, as about 68% of the arable land is under rainfed farming and only 40% of the agricultural production is obtained from this area. Because of uncertain rainfall the production in these areas is low and fluctuations are wide. The dry land technology generated so far lays emphasis on the Soil and moisture conservation as these measures are prerequisites for taking up better farming techniques in dry land areas. The measures include land shaping, grading, bunding, water harvesting structures, gully control works, afforestation and grass land development etc. and costs about Rs.2000/- per hectare. Since these works involve heavy investment the poor farmers have not been able to take up these works. Here after the increased production has to be aimed at mainly by increasing the per hectare yields as the scope to bring additional areas under cultivation is rather remote. In this context the dry land farming gets high priority as the production and the productivity are low.

Government of India formulated a scheme known as National Watershed Development Programme for rainfed Agriculture as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Under this programme land development works duly supported by the improved crop technology are proposed to be taken up in arable lands while in non-arable lands, forestry and grass land development works are proposed for treating the dry lands on a watershed basis. Stress is laid on moisture conservation for better crop stand. Government of India has suggested an annual programme of 0.32 lakh hectares for Andhra Pradesh with an estimated cost of Rs.8.00 crores to be shared equally by Government of India and the State Government from the year 1986-87 onwards. For taking up this programme the State's contribution should be around Rs.4.00 crores.

In the current year, the scheme is not yet sanctioned and the sanction is likely to be given shortly. For the year 1987-88 a provision of Rs.375.00 lakhs is made to cover an area of 32,000 hectares with a total outlay of Rs.800.00 lakhs. For implementing the programme in full the State share will be raised to Rs.400.00 lakhs at appropriate time.

FAILED WELL SUBSIDY SCHEME

For the benefit of Small Farmers, Marginal Farmers and others, a new scheme called "Failed Well Compensation Scheme" was introduced during 1984-85. Since this scheme was applicable only in respect of

wells taken up from December 1984 onwards, the programme has not yet picked up. The acceleration of the Minor Irrigation Programme through wells which was envisaged has not yet come through. Therefore, the Plan allocations made earlier, i.e., Rs.200.00 lakhs per annum could not be spent fully. However, a Plan provision of Rs.50.00 lakhs is earmarked for year 1987--88. It is also expected that the Government of India will also share the expenditure involved by way of subsidy in favour of Small and Marginal Farmers on 50 : 50 basis.

### HORTICULTURE

The Horticultural crops besides giving maximum food per hectare provide vitamins and minerals which are essential for a balanced diet. Andhra Pradesh is having a variety of soils and suitable Agro-Climatic conditions for growing a large number of Horticultural crops. The major crops grown are Mango, Citrus, Banana, Grapes, Coconut, cashew-nut and a variety of indigenous and exotic vegetables. The area under different Horticultural crops in the State is 7.70 lakhs hectares and the gross value of the produce of these crops is Rs.725.00 crores. It is proposed to bring 1.52 lakh hectares of additional area under various fruit & Vegetable crops during Seventh Plan.

During 1985-86, fruit and vegetable growers co-operative societies have been formed in the districts of Visakhapatnam, Krishna, Cuddapah and Ranga Reddy with an object of eliminating middlemen and to provide remunerative price to the growers and at a cheaper rate to the consumers.

Under fruit development, 3,000 hectares of area was covered under Mango, Citrus, Banana, Sapota and Guava. An area of 2061 hectares was also covered under cashew under multi-state cashew project with World Bank assistance.

2.00 lakh fruit plants were produced and distributed to the fruit growers. Further 1.39 lakh coconut seedlings were also produced and distributed. 300 hectares of Mango crop was covered under plant protection measures against Mango hopper.

25,000 vegetable nurseries were distributed on free of cost to the weaker sections under rural housing programme, 15 Horticulture Service Centres have been established and maintained for supply of vegetable seedlings.

Further special schemes were implemented to benefit Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Farmers. 4,262 vegetable nurseries were supplied on free of cost to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe farmers, 175 sprayers were also supplied to these farmers on 50% subsidy basis.

During 1986--87, 15.79 lakh plant material is being produced for distribution under Pachadanam-Parishubran of Telugu Gramena Kranthi Padam. It is also proposed to popularise dry land Horticulture through planting of Bare, Pomegranite and Custard apple. These crops come up well under moisture stress and also in the waste lands.

With assistance from National Horticulture Board, 3,000 vegetable nurseries are being supplied to the small and marginal farmers in the districts of Visakhapatnam, Krishna and Cuddapah for growing in an extent of 5 cents each.

The department has also taken up a scheme to encourage farmers and house wives to take up Mushroom cultivation.

During 1987--88, 25.00 lakh plant material is proposed to be produced for distribution under Pachadanam-Parishubran.

Coconut development Board is giving assistance for raising 50,000 T X D hybrid seed coconuts besides giving assistance to coconut growers to remove Tatipaka disease affected palms.

Cultivation of Oilpalm, Medicinal and aromatic plants will also be encouraged.

A new scheme to combat pest menace on fruit crops is proposed by providing 50% subsidy on chemicals subject to a maximum of Rs.200/- per hectare to cover 1,000 hectares.

A provision of Rs.175.00 lakhs is earmarked for Annual Plan 1987--88 covering 21 on going schemes and 6 new schemes including Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Among the on going schemes, the M S C P (Multi State Cashew Project) is a World Bank aided Project for which Rs.26.00 lakhs is provided. The details of the schemes are given in statements G N 2 and G N 6.

ANDHRA PRADESH STATE AGRO INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.,

The Corporation was incorporated on 5-3-1968 by both the State Government and Central Government as subscribers to the Share Capital. The Share capital amounted to Rs.843.90 lakhs. The Central Government has not been contributing to the equity of the Corporation from 1-4-1979.

The main activities of the Corporation are:

1. Land Development
2. Agro-Chemicals
3. Agro Service Centres
4. Workshop
5. Marketing

6. Fruit Products, and
7. Development of Agro Based Industries.

In the Seventh Five Year Plan a total provision of Rs.300 lakhs has been made for the Corporation. During 1987--88 it is proposed to procure Bull @ zers for systematic land development to undertake land development of S.Cs. and modernise existing Plants. A Plan provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs is earmarked for 1987--88 for this Corporation.

#### SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

In Andhra Pradesh about 68% of the cultivable land is under rainfed farming. Most of these lands are undulating in topography and are subject to soil erosion leading to depletion of Soil fertility and consequent decline in productivity. These areas often experience drought conditions. Therefore Soil and Water Conservation Measures have to be taken up for securing better crop performance on a sustained basis. In fact these measures are essential for taking up crop improvement programmes in Dry Land Areas as they provide a fair degree of insulation against the drought situation particularly in low rainfall areas besides preventing soil erosion and run off losses. Soil Conservation Programmes are taken up in the State from the past several years. The measures taken are contour and graded bunding, stone terracing, Bench terracing in lands with steep slopes particularly in agency areas, Gully control and water harvesting structures, formation farm ponds and percolation tanks.

By 1986--87 an area of 9.25 lakhs hectares would be covered which constitutes about 10% of the area requiring soil conservation measures. An area of 71.00 lakh hectares is yet to be tackled. The slow progress under this programme is mainly on account of limited annual financial outlays.

For carrying out soil conservation programmes, there are 32 soil conservation Sub-Divisions controlled by 6 divisions located in 16 districts. The Districts left out are Vizianagaram, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Prakasan and Nizanabad. Soil Conservation Programmes are carried out in Agricultural lands on loan basis after obtaining the consent of the farmers. 25% subsidy is granted on works, water harvesting structures, farm ponds percolation tanks are done free of cost. The works in agency areas are also executed free of cost.

During 1986--87 a provision of Rs.100.00 lakhs is made for Soil Conservation works from the Plan Budget and another



Es.122.00 lakhs is provided from drought relief Programmes. Es.50 lakhs from ITDA and DPAP Es.181.00 lakhs are also provided. The total outlay is Es.453.00 lakhs. This year soil conservation works are being implemented in the micro watersheds selected for Integrated Dry Land Development and an area of 45000 hect. will be covered.

#### Budget Provision

It is proposed to continue Soil Conservation Works during 1987--88 in the selected watersheds only. From the plan provision an outlay of Es.100.00 lakhs is made. From D.P.A.P., I.T.D.A, Agencies an amount of Es.200.00 lakhs is expected for these works. An area of 30000 hectares could be covered.

#### Soil Conservation Works in River Valley Projects:

A Central Sector Scheme known as Soil Conservation Works in River Valley Projects in the catchment areas of Nizanasagar, Sriramasagar, Nagarjunasagar is in operation. The objective being to reduce the siltation in the reservoirs, besides protecting Agricultural lands from Soil erosion losses. Four Soil Conservation Sub-Divisions are working in the said catchment areas. In the current year an outlay of Es.46.00 lakhs is provided by Government of India, to cover an area of 6,000 hectares under Soil and Water Conservation Measures in these catchments. This scheme is proposed to be continued during 1987--88 with an outlay of Es.50 lakhs to cover an area of 6,000 hectares. Thus the total area under Soil Conservation will be about 36000 hectares.

Pilot Project for control of shifting cultivation: under this scheme, it is proposed to take up afforestation and soil conservation work in the areas of Visakhapatnam District to wean away the Tribals from practicing shifting cultivation. A provision of Es.5.00 lakhs is made for 1987--88.

### Animal Husbandry:

Livestock is one of the major sectors in rural economy. Rearing of livestock is adopted as an important component of the socio-economic programmes. While the Rural Development Department has taken up these programmes for individual families, the Animal Husbandry Department, besides implementing these beneficiary oriented programme, provides the technical support to them to make them successful.

With this back ground, the objectives of the Seventh Five Year Plan have been mainly intended to increase the production of Milk, Meat and Eggs to meet the increasing human nutritional needs, improve the marketing of these products to produce good working animals for agricultural purpose and to evolve suitable strategies to provide more opportunities for the Weaker Sections to rear livestock and earn additional income from Livestock Products.

Some of the important achievements during 1986-87 are establishment of 7 Veterinary Polyclinics, establishment of 3 ISD Projects and strengthening of 2 ISD Projects; establishment of mini-slaughter house with the assistance of N.C.D.C., providing loans and their feeding charges and health care; supply of 2600 feeder minikits to S.C. beneficiaries besides raising 4 fodder feed plants; strengthening of offices of Assistant Directors at certain Divisional headquarters, survey and assessment units at Dist. headquarters, taking up of scheme to develop system for surveillance and monitoring important animal diseases of National importance at VBRI, Hyderabad and strengthening of VBRI, Myderabad.

### Annual Plan 1987-88:

An outlay of Rs 477.01 lakhs is proposed for ongoing and spill-over works. The new schemes proposed are as follows:

Under "Veterinary Services and Animal Health" a Master Plan for the Veterinary Hospital, Seetarampet to make it an ideal Veterinary Polyclinic is being prepared. Veterinary Polyclinic at 3 out of the 5 remaining district headquarters are proposed, besides strengthening of existing 16 Veterinary polyclinics. The existing livestock supervisory units are to be provided with shelters, trevies and motorcycles besides technical assistance. As a first phase, 50 motorcycles are proposed to be provided, besides filling the gap of livestock assistants and attenders in 100 institutions. Scheme for disease-free zone is proposed to be taken up around Zoological parks in the State.

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The Veterinary, Biological & Research Institute, Hyderabad and Testing Unit at Rajendranagar are proposed to be strengthened with additional accommodation as per Master Plan, under "Veterinary Research".

Mainly spill-over building programmes for sheds, quarters, office buildings etc. at Government Livestock Farms, Aswaraopet, Karimnagar, Chintaladevi, Ramatheertham, Gudgarpalle and Banavasi are proposed under "Cattle Development programme". Also buildings programme in a phased manner for frozen semen banks and semen depots at Warangal, Gannavaram, Banavasi, Karimnagar, Guntur and Adilabad are proposed to meet the minimum requirements. As per the Fourth phase collaboration with Swiss Government, the Indo-Swiss Project is to be extended to the entire State. Hence minimum essential staff at district level, depot level and for Liquid Nitrogen Plants are proposed for A.I. coverage. It is also proposed to distribute in the selected districts cross-bred heifer calves and also provide the supportive feed till it calves. This provides mainly the accelerated cattle development in the milk shed areas, besides serving as poverty alleviation programme.

In short the schemes of Animal Husbandary Department and outlays are as follows:-

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
1. Ongoing Schemes	477.01
2. New Schemes	
	Rs. in lakhs
i) Veterinary Services and Animal Husbandary	32.39
ii) Veterinary Research	5.00
iii) Cattle Development	76.60
iv) Sheep and Goat Development	5.00
v) Other Livestock Development	4.00
	----- 122.99
	-----
Total:	600.00
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A.P. MEAT & POULTRY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

During 1986--87, an amount of Rs.20.00 lakhs has been provided. Rs.10.00 lakhs towards Share Capital and the remaining Rs.10.00 lakhs for strengthening of the infrastructure. During 1987--88 the Corporation proposes to purchase feed ingredients, feed and water additives to prepare ready-made feed and medicines to poultry units started under Weaker Sections Programmes, S.C. Programmes etc., and hence an outlay of Rs.25.00 lakhs is proposed as Share Capital.

Infrastructure Development: (40% Govt. Grant Bankable Schemes)

It is proposed to establish a Modern Abattoir since the existing slaughter houses in the twin cities are out-dated and conducting slaughter is therefore under most unhygienic conditions. An amount of Rs.500.00 lakhs was provided for the Project in the VII Five Year Plan. During 1987--88 an amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs are proposed for undertaking preliminary works like levelling of land, fencing, etc.

Netherlands Government have come forward to help poultry units established in Hyderabad under Weaker Sections Programmes by setting-up of a Chicken and Eggs processing Plant with Cold storage facilities for marketing. The total project works out to Rs.106.57 lakhs. Out of this 60% i.e. Rs.63.95 lakhs has to be obtained from banks and 40% has to be provided by the Govt. which works out to Rs.42.62 lakhs. A sum of Rs.14.50 lakhs is proposed for undertaking civil works during 1987--88. Parent stocks of pigs suitable to local climate are proposed to be imported to multiply and distribute piggery units to the Weaker Sections for fattening since the present stocks are highly inbred.

The old and worn-out machinery is proposed to be replaced with new items of machinery for processing pork and beef products in order to procure the pigs from the Weaker Section programmes and to process for marketing as service motive.

The Animal by products plant is manufacturing mineral mixture, meat meal, tallow out of dead animals and waste products of animals and distributing at cheaper rates for including in poultry, cattle and piggery feeds. The old equipments which were purchased 22 years back are giving trouble. Hence machinery like Bone Digester, mineral mixture unit and a vehicle to transport carcasses are proposed to be purchased for preparation of the said by-products for use in poultry, cattle and pig feeds.

Since small units of rabbits in backyards by the tribals and weaker sections in rural areas can easily be reared and to fetch substantial income, it is proposed to start by utilising Government grant Rabbit Breeding Farm with 500 parents at Regional Poultry Farm, Vizag. to supply 15,000 rabbits per-year.

A feed analytical lab is also proposed to be established at Vijayawada / Guntur with Government grant to ensure quality feed supply to all the weaker section programmes poultry units by analysing feed ingredients and different feeds.

The existing feed analytical lab at Sarcornagar is proposed to be strengthened by purchase of machinery to enable aflatoxin elimination in feed and feed-ingredients, Since the aflatoxins in feed and feed-ingredients are highly injurious for birds and animals.

The present pharmaceutical unit at Sarcornagar is proposed to be strengthened to take up some more products, feed additives and water soluble vitamins, anti-biotics, nitrofurans etc., for poultry by providing more machinery and extending the present building. The corporation will be able to produce them at a cheaper rate which will have direct economy for the poultry beneficiaries.

The production capacity of day-old chicks at R.P.F. Patancheru is proposed to be increased by providing more parent stocks, required sheds, equipment etc., The quality chicks at fairly reasonable prices are proposed to be supplied to poultry units of Weaker Section Programmes. This scheme assures quality chicks.

It is proposed to supply day-old-commercial broiler chicks to meet the requirement of broiler birds in Vizag town and exploit the potentialities for chicken meat.

Quails are becoming popular and are in demand by Star Hotels. These have efficient feed conversion abilities and are fast growing. To meet the demand Quail breeding farm is proposed to be strengthened at Sarcoornagar. 75,000 Quails are produced and distributed for rearing in rural villages and marketing at towns.

To meet the increasing demand for broilers especially in twin cities and all round industrial area, broiler hatchery at Patancheru is proposed to be strengthened by providing more parents and sheds. The broiler chicks produced will be distributed among the weaker sections for uplifting their economy.

The schemes and outlays in brief are:--

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
Share Capital ...	25.00
Infrastructure Development Schemes. 40% Govt. grant ...	50.00
Total:	<u>75.00</u>

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT:

The Dairying is developed on cooperative lines on a 3-tier system i.e., Primary Village Milk Producers' Cooperative Societies at Village level, District Unions at the district level and an Apex body-the Federation at the State level.

Milk is procured through about 6,400 Cooperative Societies and milk collection centres through a net work of 286 milk routes covering a distance of about 26,000 kms. per day. Annually about Rs 7600.00 lakhs is paid to about five lakh milk producer families mostly belonging to small farmers, agricultural labourers and marginal farmers, scheduled caste and scheduled tribe producers towards the milk supplied by them. Dairy industry has provided direct employment to about 8500 people besides indirect employment for several thousands in rural areas.

Plan funds are being utilised for building up of processing infrastructure, for handling more milk and for providing of technical inputs for production and enhancement. The milk procurement which was 1933 lakh litres during 1984-85 was stepped up to 2526 lakh litres during the first year of the Seventh Plan (1985-86) and the milk procurement will be further stepped up to 2900 lakh litres during the year 1986-87.

Special Schemes for the benefit of rural women: Women have been playing a greater role in the rural dairying i.e., feeding of animals, washing and milking etc. Traditionally the women take care of the milk business. To encourage this activity in an organised way, the APDDCF has launched a pilot project with the financial assistance of the Ford Foundation in Nalgonda, Krishna and Chittoor districts to make a special drive in the enrolment of the rural women in the milk producers cooperative societies to play a meaningful role in the management of the societies. The response from the rural women is very encouraging. Already 150 women cooperative societies are organised.

Annual Plan 1987-88: The Netherland's Government has come forward for financing the implementation of similar programmes in Prakasan District at an estimated cost of Rs 125.65 lakhs, spread over for a period of four years for which additional funds to the extent of Rs 28.00 lakhs will be available during 1986-87 as a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

An outlay of Rs 174.00 lakhs is proposed for the ongoing schemes and the federation proposes to take up the following new schemes.

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Establishment of Urea Molasses brick plant: Urea molasses brick plant is a latest technique developed by the N.D.D.B. This provides natural required levels of huminal-micro-flora which is responsible for human fermentation. Supply of Urea molasses blocks will help the rural section of the milk producers. Therefore this scheme is proposed.

Establishment of MCC, Mulugu: It is proposed to establish a new MCC at Mulug with higher capacity in lieu of the existing one.

Establishment of MCC at Chittedu: The villages on southern side of Suvarnamukhi river are not covered under milk procurement operation by the existing Dairy Units available in Nellore District. Therefore it is proposed to establish a new MCC at Chittedu in Nellore District.

Conversion of MCC at Hindupur into Dairy: The Milk production and procurement in Hindupur area is fast increasing since it is situated in a corner place of the State. It is difficult to transport milk in chilled condition to the far off Milk powder factories at Nandyal and Proddatur. Therefore, it is proposed to convert the existing MCC at Hindupur (Anantapur district) into a Dairy. For all these new schemes, an outlay of Rs 26.00 lakhs is proposed.

To sum up, for 1987-88 the outlays are as follows:

Ongoing schemes	Rs 174.00 lakhs
New schemes	Rs 26.00 lakhs
	-----
Total	Rs 200.00 lakhs
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### Fisheries:

Andhra Pradesh has vast potential for marine, inland water and brackish water sector but small portion only has been covered under an attempt to improve conditions of these sectors as target group by specific locations and content approach.

An outlay of Rs 3586.00 lakhs has been provided for the fisheries department for the Seventh Five Year Plan. In the first year of the Plan, the expenditure was Rs 378.00 lakhs. During the year 1986-87 an amount of Rs 800.00 lakhs has been provided.

In preparing Plan for 1987-88 the approach is to identify thrust areas and concentrate on the critical material and managerial input to ensure that the objectives set are completely fulfilled.

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An outlay of Rs 475.00 lakhs is proposed for the on-going schemes. The new schemes proposed are: In anticipation of passing of Marine Fisheries Act by Government of India a tentative provision of Rs 1.00 lakh is proposed in the Plan for its implementation. Under Inland Fisheries in addition to the existing ITFDAs it is proposed to establish 2 more ITFDAs and cover the entire State by the end of Seventh Plan, with Central Assistance. Because of the non-utilisation of vast water sources in the reservoirs natural production in the water bodies is of very low order. This was proposed for World Bank assistance but it appears this has not materialised. It is felt that Government of India may take it up as Centrally Sponsored Scheme. However, because of importance of the scheme it is already taken up and is being continued as an ongoing scheme. It is proposed to establish Pilot Project Centre to develop and demonstrate new technology. In order to upgrade seed farms to latest technical level new farms are proposed to be created with modern facilities to increase productivity. Thus under Inland Fisheries an outlay of Rs 56.00 lakhs is proposed.

Brackish water fish farming: Considering the vast potential which has been identified and sanctioned by Government of India, brackish water fish farming in Krishna district under area development programme is proposed to be taken up and for this an outlay of Rs 30.00 lakhs is proposed. For fishermen who are prone to accidents, cyclone disorder etc., it is proposed to supply life jackets free of cost under Marine Fisheries Development. Introduction of Beach land craft, motorisation of traditional craft with 50% Central assistance is proposed anticipating clearance by the Government of India to meet the balance 50%. The outlay under Marine Fisheries Development is therefore proposed as Rs 25.00 lakhs.

Towards share capital contribution to A.P. Fisheries Corporation an outlay of Rs 50.00 lakhs is proposed.

Fisheries Cooperative Schemes through N.C.D.C. are proposed. Integrated Marketing Project for Marine and inland sector has been proposed with funding by N.C.D.C. (Loan and subsidy) Government subsidy also involving beneficiaries. Pending clearance by N.C.D.C. an outlay of Rs 52.00 lakhs is proposed.

Under welfare programme, village access roads, treatment of catamarah, group accident insurance of fishermen, establishment of fisheries industrial estate (taken provision) and relief-cum-savings schemes with an outlay of Rs 96.00 lakhs are proposed.

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It is proposed to establish Training-cum-Research Unit under A.P. Agricultural University envisaging research, training, survey, feasibility studies on schemes. For this an outlay of Rs 15.00 lakhs is proposed.

In short, the proposals and outlays are as under:

		Rs in lakhs
		-----
Ongoing schemes		475.00
<u>New Schemes</u>		
Direction and Administration	1.00	0
Inland fisheries	56.00	0
Brackish water fish farming	30.00	0
Marine fisheries	25.00	0
Assistance to APFC	50.00	325.00
Coop. schemes through NCDC	52.00	0
Welfare programmes	96.00	0
Training-cum-Research unit	15.00	0
	Total	800.00
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FORESTS:

During the Seventh Five Year Plan, emphasis will be given in the protection of the existing forest and improvement and extension of the forest areas in the State. The major thrust during this Plan period will also be towards ecological improvement, employment generation and increase in production forestry, wild life protection and preservation.

Besides continuing the existing development it is proposed to take up new schemes to keep pace with diversified activities.

ANNUAL PLAN 1987-88:

The following are the new schemes proposed for 1987-88.

Direction and Administration: Under this the following new Schemes have been proposed during 1987-88.

Strengthening the Forest Settlement Works:- It is proposed to expedite the settlement work and complete the entire work within 3 to 4 years. Under this Scheme each of the Five Forest Settlement Officers will be provided with supporting staff and vehicles and equipment. It is also proposed to strengthen the field staff which will be attached to Conservator of foresters concerned. At the headquarters, necessary staff is provided for co-ordination and monitoring the work. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been earmarked.

Forest Conservation Act Cell.- After the introduction of Forest Conservation Act, 1980, a large number of cases have been referred to Forest Department for processing and onward transmission. At present there is no separate Cell to monitor and take necessary action in all such cases. It is, therefore, proposed to create one such Cell with supporting staff. An outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed.

Strengthening of Communication Facilities.-

The Officers at field level (even some Conservator of Forests) do not have facility of passing on some important information, like one related to smuggling and other illegal activities, after the Office hours, as they do not have Telephones at their residences. It is therefore proposed to install Telephones at the residences of the Officers of the Department. For this purpose an outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been proposed.

Forest Conservation and Development.- Under this scheme, following are proposed.-

Fire Protection.- One of the main factors which cause damage to the forests is fire. It is therefore proposed to take appropriate measures to save the forests from fire. An outlay of Rs.6.00 lakhs has been proposed.

Creation of Wireless net work in the remaining parts of the State:-

present wireless net-works are existing to small pockets of Andhra Pradesh. For effective protection and management of the forest, it is necessary that this communication system is extended to cover the entire State to effectively check smuggling and other illegal activities and the management will become more purposeful and effective. For this purpose an outlay of Rs.58.00 lakhs has been proposed.

Machanised Plantation Schemes.-

For raising successful plantations, especially in the low rainfall area, it is necessary that ripping and ploughing is done before planting. Uprootal of stumps may also be necessary. For grounding this scheme, bulldozers and tractors would be required for the scheme during 1987-88. A token provision of Rs.1.00 lakh has been proposed.

Tribal area Sub-Plan.-

The tribals resort to Podu cultivation and once the production of the crop dwindles, they move to a new area, clear it to grow crops like paddy etc., Thus there are vast stretches of Podu areas in forests. These blank areas are proposed to be re-clothed by raising plantations. For this purpose an outlay of Rs.35.00 lakhs has been proposed.

Other Expenditure.- Establishment of Documentation Cell.-

Several new species are being introduced and innovative schemes are being executed in different States. It is therefore necessary to document the success or otherwise of the species tried in India and also the management practices that are being tried for successful execution of the schemes. It is therefore proposed to create a Document Cell for which an outlay of Rs.0.50 lakh is proposed.

Social and other Community Services.-

Nehru Zoological Park.- To create recreational facilities to the urban population, Nehru Zoological Park was established. During 1987-88 developmental works like construction of Tiger Safari Park, Nocturnal houses etc. will be continued for which an outlay of Rs.13.00 lakhs is proposed.

Indira Gandhi Zoological Park- Developmental works like construction of enclosures for animals etc will be undertaken during 1987-88 for which an outlay of Rs.11.00 lakhs is proposed..

Marine Land Complex.- This is proposed to be implemented as a Centrally sponsored Scheme with 50%

assistance from the Government of India. A token provision of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed during 1987-88 for implementation of this scheme.

For these new schemes the outlay proposed is Rs.112.50 lakhs. The expenditure on the on-going schemes is Rs.1567.50 lakhs which includes CIDA aided Social Forestry. Thus the outlay of Forest is -

	<u>Rs. in lakhs.</u>
1. Ongoing schemes	1567.50
2. New schemes	112.50
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Total	1680.00
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STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING:

The Andhra Pradesh Warehousing Corporation was established under the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962. The main objectives of the Corporation are:-

- i) Creation of a negotiable paper to provide for expansion of credit through commercial banks for the benefit of producer and others so as to improve their holding capacity and avoid distress sales; and
- ii) Decreasing waste and losses in storage by promoting and developing warehousing and scientific storage facilities.

During the VII Five Year Plan it is proposed to create 2.50 MTs additional storage capacity involving about Rs 900 lakhs, by equity participation of the State Government and Central Warehousing Corporation and also by raising Institutional Finances. During 1985-86, the Corporation completed construction of spill-over works totalling 30,600 MTs godown capacity, besides new works totalling 62,000 MTs capacity. During 1986-87, 0.70 lakh M.Ts godowns will be completed besides the spill-over works and it is also proposed to take up the remaining works of 0.46 lakhs MTs godowns to be completed by June/July, 1987.

As regards the programme for 1987-88, the target is 0.50 lakh MTs godowns. But the Corporation proposes to take up 1.20 lakhs MTs additional godowns considering the heavy demand. Since funds by way of equity and internal resources are not sufficient, the Corporation is raising the credit from Nationalised Banks to be refinanced by NABARD. The State share proposed for 1987-88 plan is Rs 40 lakhs.

RESEARCH AND EDUCATION (APAU):

The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University was established in the year 1964 to serve as a seat of learning and scholarship and also to assume a large measure of responsibility for the economic development and improvement of the status of rural people, who are mostly agriculturists in the State. The Agricultural University is imparting Agricultural Education both at the Under-graduate and post-graduate levels so as to provide competent technical personnel for the furtherance of Agricultural knowledge to the progressive farmers and contribute to the progress and prosperity of cultivators of the State. The University has also undertaken applied research at various branches of Agricultural Sciences and Animal Sciences with an avowed objective of developing latest improved innovations and improvement

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and evolve better yielding crops and tackle the problems confronted by cultivators in the prosecution of their Agricultural practices and Extension Education which aims at imparting the benefits of research to cultivators and feed back the problems to researchers for solving various problems encountered by them.

Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University has made contributions that are clearly identifiable. The University has produced 5,739 B.Sc. Agriculture graduates; 2,000 B.V.Sc. and Animal Husbandry graduates and 842 B.Sc. Home Science graduates. The Post Graduate programme of the University has resulted in 1367 M.Sc's in Agriculture; 469 in Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry and 130 in Home Science. The Ph.D. Degree has been awarded to 53 in Agriculture, 25 in Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry and 3 in Home Science.

The graduates of Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University have secured employment in State Departments of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Poultry and Meat Corporation, Dairy Development Federation and University services in teaching, research and extension. The graduates and Post-graduates have also found employment in nationalised banks, Agro-Industry and a number of business agencies serving the farming sector, directly or indirectly. The Home Science Graduates have found employment in agencies dealing with women's welfare activities and in teaching and research.

The University Research programme has resulted in the development of improved crop varieties in different crops of specific locations and specific problem areas. A total of 105 improved crop varieties with high yield and some resistant to pests and diseases released by the University are popular with the farmers. 'Tella Hansa' in Rice and 'X-235' in Chillies have gained acceptance outside the State. Red rot of sugarcane has ceased to be a problem as a result of the release of resistant strains. The crops in which Varietal improvement has made impact are Rice, Maize, Major and Minor Millets, Oilseeds like Groundnut, Gingelly and Safflower, Sugarcane, Pulses like Greengram, Blackgram, Redgram and Bengalgram, Cotton, M-sata, Chillies, Cashewnut, Vegetables and Fruit Crops like Mangoes. Agronomical practices such as application of major nutrients and minor elements, seed treatment for protection against seed borne diseases, mixed cropping, threshold levels of incidence for taking pest control measures, water management in rice crop and agricultural implements such as Seed-cum-Fertilizer drills, paddy threshing, bunch groundnut decorticatar are other items of research which have practical application.

In livestock, a number of cross breeds developed in the Cross-breeding programme at Lam Research Station have been supplied to the farmers' organisations. As a result of the cross breeding work in sheep at Palamaner Station, cross breed sheep have been supplied to farmers.

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Half-bred rams are kept in farmers flocks in villages for producing quarter bred lambs. Superior genetic material in terms of selected Nellore ewes, rams and lambs from Chintaladeevi Research Station are supplied for multiplication under the new Sheep Development Programme and Drought prone areas programme of the State.

In poultry, new strains and hybrids with high yielding potentials have been developed and distributed to the farmers. New management practices evolved have improved the health and the yields under intensive rearing conditions.

In fisheries, the technology of rearing and culture of brackish water fish and prawns developed at the Kakinada fish farm are being transmitted to the fish farmers through training programmes.

The technology of fish culture of the commercial important air breathing fish with an accent on utilisation of the derelict weed-infested swampy waters developed at Palair Station is being transmitted on to the field. The seed of fresh water prawns is being made available to the fish farmers from Kovvali Fresh Water Prawn Culture Unit.

Home Science Faculty has developed information on nutritional status of people of different age groups including tribals in Andhra Pradesh. They have developed low cost nutritious food, energy saving devices, new dehullers for sorghum and many training programmes for various field functionaries who are working in the supplementary feeding programmes organised by the Government.

The State Government Development Departments and Public Corporations involved in agricultural development and the farming public have recognised the contribution of Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University in significantly improving the productivity in the farming sector. The increasing numbers of farmers who visits the Regional Research Stations and Sub-stations in the different Agro-Climatic Zones of the State, the sustained interest in the training courses conducted by the University and the calls that are made by the farmers and the Department of Agriculture on Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University staff are evidence of confidence of farmers and the State Departments that the university can help them to solve their problems. A large number of bulletins on various aspects of farm production that are distributed and used by the farmers are indicative of their faith in the usefulness of the University's publications.

The Farm bulletins of the Agricultural University over the radio have educated farmers on the use of fertilizer and pesticides and fungicides to a high degree as would be revealed by talking to any farmer.

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With the expansion of the T.V. relay stations, the visual agricultural programmes are having a better impact.

Because of the strengthening of the Regional Research Stations in the 6 Agro-climatic Regions of the State and the close linkages in each of these Agro-climatic zones with the State Department of Agriculture and the participation of the farmers in research programme formulation and in dissemination of useful technical knowledge, it is evident that the influence of the University has diffused to the different areas of the State. With the setting up of Krishi Vignana Kendras in each of the districts of the State including the tribal belt, this diffusion of technical knowledge can be expected to become more location-specific. It should, however, be mentioned that without the necessary inputs of seed, fertiliser, credit, plant protection chemicals and the pricing policy, the impact of the University could not have been effective. Similarly, without the output of A.P. Agricultural University in terms of trained manpower, research results and transfer of technology, the use of available inputs could not also have been effective. All these put together in a balanced programme of efforts by the State Government, input agencies and the A.P. Agricultural University, the results exceed the expected. With a good rapport between the above complimentary agencies, which is evident in Andhra Pradesh, further increases in productivity of crops and animals leading to increases in overall production and meeting the diversification in land use through newly emerging farming systems hold a great promise.

There are 50 continuing schemes and 4 new schemes in all disciplines which are continued during 1987-88 also. The details of the schemes are given in Statement GN2. The plan provision made for the continuing schemes is Rs 175.00 lakhs.

The four new schemes at a total cost of Rs 25.00 lakhs proposed for 1987-88 are:

- a) Strengthening of Hostel establishment of three campuses (Rs 4 lakhs);
- b) Provision for Principal & Warden Quarters at the Home Science College, Bapatla (Rs 4.00 lakhs);
- c) Workshop and Laboratory buildings for Agricultural Engineering Course at Bapatla (Rs 8.50 lakhs); and
- d) Processing plant of Dairy Technology Course at Tirupati (Rs 8.50 lakhs)

The total allocation proposed for Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University for both continuing and new schemes is Rs 200 lakhs for 1987-88.

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During the year 1987-88, the total loaning target of the bank being Rs 90 crores. The Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Central Agricultural Development Bank, Hyderabad is expected to float debentures to the tune of Rs 90 crores (Rs 5.00 crores Ordinary Debentures and Rs 85.00 crores Special Development Debentures). The share of State Government participation as loans in debentures is expected at Rs 400.00 lakhs (Rs 25 lakhs for Ordinary Debentures and Rs 375.00 lakhs for Special Development Debentures). A budget provision of Rs 400.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1987-88. Though it is expected that the merger of ST&LT credit institutions will start from the year 1987-88 there would be no change in L.T. loaning, which will be done through the resultant ST credit institutions.

### MARKETING

The Marketing Organisation is entrusted with the responsibilities of eradication of malpractices in the marketing of Agricultural Produce creation of grading facilities and such other services in order to promote orderly marketing of agricultural produce. This is sought to be achieved effectively by enforcing the provisions of the A.P. (Agricultural Produce and Livestock) Markets Act by establishing markets yards with minimum facilities for weighing, storage, etc.

A well laid out market yard with proper facilities is therefore, necessary to exercise supervision and control over the purchase and sale of agricultural produce and implement the provisions of the

A.P. (Agricultural Produce and Livestock) Markets Act. So far, 689 Market centres in the State have been notified under the provisions of the Act and 231 market committees have been constituted to exercise supervision over its functioning. Sites have been finalised at 267 market centres and 187 market yards have been developed while 80 are in various stages of the development.

Of the 689 market centres notified under the provisions of the Act, 567 are located at Mandal headquarters, while the remaining are in close proximity to the Mandal headquarters. It has been decided among other things, that each Mandal headquarter must necessarily have a regulated market with adequate warehousing facilities and that there should also be Agricultural Market Godown for stocking the Agricultural inputs required by farmers, viz. fertilisers, seeds pesticides etc.

The Department is presently charged with the responsibility of constructing a godown at each Mandal headquarter in the State covered under Markets notification. Godowns are available at 148 Mandal Markets in the State, where a storage capacity of 1.34 lakhs M.Tonnes is handled. This apart construction of 114 godowns to create an additional storage capacity of 0.66 lakh M.Tonnes is in progress. They are expected to be completed by end of 1986-87.

## INVESTMENTS IN AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

The Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Central Agricultural Development Bank, Hyderabad with its network of 218 Primary Cooperative Agricultural Development Banks in the State has been providing long term credit to the agriculturists mainly for Minor Irrigation and farm mechanisation. The Bank has also diversified its loaning operations to cover farm activities such as dairy, fisheries, poultry, purchase of bullocks and bullock carts, social forestry, gobar gas, pisciculture and sericulture etc.

The Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Central Agricultural Development Bank, Hyderabad has been taking steps to see that majority of the advances are made to small farmers and that sizeable amount of loans are issued to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Bank has also been actively associating itself in implementation of DRDA programme, Command Area Development Programmes, National Programmes of massive assistance to small farmers and marginal farmers, programmes of multi-state-cashew nut project with World Bank aid etc.

The Bank has been drawing up special schemes of assistance for rehabilitation of farmers affected by adverse seasonal conditions, reclamation of lands affected by sand cast, soil erosion and land levelling, repairs to tobacco barns in cyclone hit areas, desilting of irrigation wells etc.

The programme for the Annual Plan 1987-88 is to issue Rs 90 crores as loans. In order to implement the various schemes the Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Central Agricultural Development Bank, Hyderabad has been raising resources by way of floatation of debentures, most of which are being subscribed by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) Bombay.

Ordinary Debentures are subscribed by sister Land Development Banks in the country, Commercial Banks, Life Insurance Corporation etc. The nominal subscription of the State Government will be decided by NABARD. Special Development Debentures are subscribed only by NABARD on average upto 90% leaving the balance to be subscribed by Government of India and the State Government on 50:50 basis. The pattern of assistance to the Special Development Debentures by NABARD is as follows:

i) Minor Irrigation schemes	95%
ii) Land Development including Command Area Development	90%
iii) <u>Diversified purposes:</u>	
a) Small Farmers	90%
b) Other Farmers	85%
iv) Farm mechanisation and others	75%

contd..

It is expected that by end of 1987-88, 567 markets at Mandal headquarters will be provided with adequate storage capacity to meet the storage requirements of the farmers. The expenditure on construction of godowns to cover 567 Mandal markets by the end of 1987-88 will be met from the resources of Market Committees, Central/State Governments under the scheme of National Grid of Storage of Agricultural Produce. 50% of the cost of construction will be met by Agricultural Market Committees from its own resources, while the balance 50% is to be shared equally between the State and Government of India.

25% of the State scheme will have to be provided in the Plan budget of the Department for 1986-87 and 1987-88 towards construction of godowns of Rural Markets in the State. The proposed State share for 1987-88 is Rs 105.40 lakhs. The total plan outlay for this Department for 1987-88 is Rs 129.00 lakhs.

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COOPERATION

The Seventh Five Year Plan conceived with broad based objectives and innovative schemes covering, inter-alia, the following under implementation from the year 1985-86.

- 1) Increased Investments in direct poverty alleviation programme.
- 2) Increase in agricultural production
- 3) Improvement of Dry land farming and rainfed farming.
- 4) Special efforts in developing saline affected lands and chronically flood affected areas.
- 5) Increased provisions for Minor Irrigation.
- 6) Concentrated efforts on productivity and utilisation of the infrastructural facilities.
- 7) Major role for the Cooperatives in Public distribution system.
- 8) Free flow of institutional credit to the Farming community and weaker sections.
- 9) Strengthening of Cooperative Societies by Provision of adequate funds and close supervision and monitoring activities.
- 10) Tapping up more central assistance for accelerated development of the societies.

Keeping the above objectives in view, the Annual Plan for 1987-88 is prepared, with the following targets.

1. Disbursement of Short term loans	Rs 225.00 crores
2. Disbursement of Medium Term loans	Rs 19.00 crores
3. Disbursement of Long Term Loans	Rs 90.00 crores
4. Retail sale of Fertilisers through Cooperatives (Value)	Rs 76.00 crores
5. Procurement and Marketing of Agricultural produce (value)	Rs 90.00 crores
6. Retail sale of Consumer goods in Urban areas (value)	Rs 70.00 crores
7. Retail sale of Consumer Goods in Rural Areas (value)	Rs 30.00 crores
8. Increase in the storage capacity under Cooperatives (cumulative)	Rs 7.00 Lakh Mts
9. Organisation and installation of processing units (number)	

The Cooperative movement in Andhra Pradesh has been playing a vital role in Integrated Rural Development in catering to the credit needs of the farmers as well as in serving the needs of the other members of the community in rural and urban areas in a large measure. Besides providing production credit by way of crop loans, medium-term loans, and investment credit by way of long term loans,

Cooperatives have also been assisting the farmers in storing, processing and marketing their agricultural produce. The Cooperative Societies supply inputs, chemical fertilisers and also essential Consumer goods at reasonable prices. In order to enable cooperatives perform the above functions, they are being assisted by the State Government by making plan allocations and by providing Government Guarantees. Besides the State Government, other Central financing agencies, like Government of India, National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) New Delhi, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) Bombay and Rural Electric Corporation, New Delhi have been assisting the Cooperatives.

The financial assistance to the Cooperatives in the state is proposed at Rs 726.75 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1987- 88, for the following schemes.

A. Borrowings from NABARD	Rs 40.00 lakhs
B. State Government Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund.	Rs 25.00 -do-
C. Other Cooperation Schemes	Rs 649.75 -do-
D. Investments in Gramena Banks	Rs 12.00 -do-

Total Cooperation	Rs 726.75 lakhs
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Note: A provision of Rs 400.00 lakhs has also been made for investments in Agricultural Financial Institutions,

Central Sector / Centrally Spon-sored Scheme.	Rs 900.00 lakhs
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5. The proposed provision of Rs 900.00 lakhs under Central Sector / Centrally Sponsored Schemes will be borne by Government of India, NCDC, New Delhi and RFC New Delhi. The details of their assistance sought for sectorwise are shown below.

Sector of Development	GOI	NCDC	RFC	Total
1. Credit Cooperatives	299.00	125.00	--	424.00
2. Warehousing & Marketing Cooperatives.	5.00	117.00	--	122.00
3. Processing Cooperatives.	--	69.00	--	69.00
4. Consumers Cooperatives.	52.80	82.20	--	135.00
5. Rural Electric Cooperatives	--	--	150.00	150.00
Total:	356.80	393.20	150.00	900.00

Keeping in view the observations made by the Prime Minister and the Chief Minister regarding the assistance to the weaker sections- some working schemes are devised and the benefits of which will pass on to the really needy and deserving and which will help them without transforming them as dependants on Government assistance.

Prominent among the new schemes contemplated for introduction and implementation during the year 1987-88 is the prestigious "Single Window Credit Delivery Scheme". The existing ST, MT and LT Credit structures and the marketing structure are proposed for merger to undertake multi-credit activities and render multi-functional services to the members at single contact points. The organisation of Health Cooperatives, Engineering Cooperatives, Vocational Education and training cooperatives, vegetable growers Cooperatives, and Cooperative Societies for Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Women headed families are some of the new ideas expected to materialise during 1987-88.

It is the policy of the Government to earmark at least 15% of plan funds for Scheduled Castes and 6% to Scheduled Tribes. Accordingly amounts of Rs 80.00 lakhs for SCs and Rs 37.00 lakhs for STs are earmarked for the year 1987-88. The details of the schemes under which the amounts will be routed through are given in statements S.C.P.I AND T.S.P.I

#### A. Borrowings from NABARD (S.C.C. to Coop. Credit Institutions)

This is a continuing scheme, Under this scheme the State Government have been investing in the share capital of Cooperative Credit Institutions with the loan assistance from National Rural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund of NABARD to enable the Cooperatives to increase their borrowing capacity to provide larger finance to greater number of farmers including weaker sections. An amount of Rs 40.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided during the Annual Plan 1987-88.

#### B. Andhra Pradesh State Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund

This is a continuing scheme, under which the State Government release grants to the revolving Fund "Andhra Pradesh State Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund" to meet the 15% state share of the cost of conversion of S.T. loans to M.T. loans by the Cooperatives in case crop failures on account of natural calamities. It is proposed to provide Rs 25.00 lakhs for this scheme during 1987-88.

#### C. Other Co-operative Schemes:

There is a number of Co-operative Schemes, both continuing and new, covering different and varied areas of operation proposed for 1987-88. Among continuing schemes come mainly Credit Co-operatives, Audit Co-operatives, Housing Co-operatives, Labour Contract Co-operatives, Farming Cooperatives, Warehousing & Marketing Co-operatives, Processing

Co-operatives, Consumer Co-operatives, Weaker Co-operatives etc. The important new schemes contemplated are Assistance to Co-operatives for Women-headed Families, Assistance to Backward Community Co-operatives, Assistance to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Vegetable Growers' Co-operatives, Assistance to Health Co-operatives, Assistance to Engineering Co-operatives, Vocational Education and Training Co-operatives. A special provision of Rs 200 lakhs is additionally earmarked for other new Schemes. The total Plan provision earmarked for 1987-88 for all these Co-operative schemes is Rs 649.75 lakhs. The details of the Schemes are given in Statement-GN.II.

D. Grameena Banks:

Share Capital Contribution to Regional Rural Banks:-

Government of India are providing additional Share Capital to the Regional Rural Banks which have completed 5 years and had accumulated losses of more than 25 lakhs and requested the States also to release their share of Rs 3.75 lakhs (15% of the Issued Capital to each such RRB).

As on date, the following four RRBs have completed 5 years of existence and accumulated losses incurred by them at the end of December 1985 as per the Statistics on RRBs brought out by NABARD are shown against them.

<u>R.R.B.</u>	<u>Accumulated Losses as at the end of December, 1985.</u>
	(Rs . in lakhs)
1. Sree Visakha Grameena Bank	35.33
2. Nagarjuna Grameena Bank	72.04
3. Rayalaseema Grameena Bank	29.50
4. Sree Venkateswara Grameena Bank	36.29

Keeping in view the likely needs of the above referred Banks and the provision made during the year 1986-87, a sum of Rs 11.25 lakhs is proposed towards additional Share Capital Contribution during 1987-88.

Risk Fund Contribution to Commercial Banks/-Regional Rural Banks.

Under the scheme for provision of assistance towards Risk Fund for consumption credit to Commercial Banks/RRBs/Co-operative Banks assistance is provided to the extent of 10% of the total consumption loan disbursed by them during the year to the cultivators with land holdings upto 0.5 acre, agricultural labourers, rural artisans, and other people of very small means. The expenditure on the Risk Fund assistance is shared in 50: 50 ratio between the



Central and State Governments. The procedure is that the State Government contributes the entire amount of Risk Fund assistance (i.e. 10% of the total consumption loans disbursed) in the first instance. Later, 50% of the Risk Fund assistance (i.e. 5% of the total consumption loans disbursed) is claimed as reimbursement from Government of India to the State Government. An amount of Rs 75,000/- is proposed in the Annual Plan 1987-88 towards contribution to Risk Fund assistance on the consumption loans advanced by Commercial Banks / Co-operative Banks and Regional Rural Banks.

The total provision proposed for 1987-88 is Rs 12.00 lakhs.

## II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

Since Independence a number of Programmes for the uplift of Rural Population particularly the Rural poor have been introduced. The first major effort in this direction was launched during 1952 with the introduction of the Community Development programme. The small and Marginal Farmers including the weaker sections of the society, have been proposed to be brought into the main stream of national development. Concerted efforts in this direction have been made from Fourth Plan period through the introduction of individual beneficiary oriented programmes of Small and Marginal Farmers and other poverty groups. This strategy has been supplemented by other programmes providing employment to Rural Labour force with massive works programmes.

In Andhra Pradesh there are 23 Districts of which 22 districts are Rural districts comprising of 330 Panchayati Samitis. There are 1104 Revenue Mandals of which 4 Revenue Mandals are in Urban Areas. 27,221 inhabited villages have been organised into 19,512 Gram Panchayats with 410.62 lakh Rural population constituting 76.68 per cent of the total population (535.50 lakh) Scheduled Caste population constitutes 16.4 per cent, while that of Scheduled Tribes constitutes 7.2 per cent as per the 1981 census.

The per capita income has risen to Rs.1878 during 1983-84 from the level of Rs. 585 during 1970-71. Income from Agriculture constitutes nearly 50 per cent of the State income. About 37.8 per cent of the area sown is irrigated.

As per 1976-77 World Agriculture Census there are 61.47 lakh operational holdings of which 41.20 lakh holdings belong to the category of Small and Marginal Farmers constituting nearly 67 per cent of the total holdings, but they possess only 22% of the total area under cultivation.

As per the report of the National Sample Survey Organisation the percentage of population below the poverty line in Andhra Pradesh has come down to 38.7 per cent as on 1983-84 from/level of 45.4 per cent during 1978-79. However according to the Report on Sample Socio Economic Census 1981-82 brought out by the State Bureau of Economics and Statistics it is estimated that 64.27 per cent of the Rural population have a monthly per capita expenditure of Rs. less than 80 indicating per annum consumption level of Rs 4,800 per family.

The above factors have been kept in view in the formulation of the Annual Plan under the sector of Rural Development for planning and implementing programmes for providing direct attack on Rural poverty to be supplemented with the programmes for generating gainful employment particularly during the off season and create durable community assets in the process. Towards upgrading the existing Technology or imparting new skills to the poverty groups enabling

them to be self employed or wage employed the on-going programme of training of Rural youth for self-employment has also been integrated with the other programmes.

These programmes are meant for alleviation of poverty which has been the primary objective of the VII Five Year Plan. Efforts are being made for active participation of all the institutions connected with the programmes. The poverty groups also are being enthused to participate in the programmes in increased number. The concurrent evaluation taken up by the Government of India under IRDP has been giving a feed back with encouraging results. Qualitative improvement in implementation of these programmes is proposed to be brought about to attain Plan objectives of bringing down the levels of poverty to less than 10 per cent by 1994-95. The infrastructure component is proposed to be tapped from the other going programmes like DPAP, NREP and RLEGP.

Accordingly the proposals for the Annual Plan 1987-88 in Physical and Financial terms indicating the State and Central shares as well as the special component plan and Tribal sub-plan have been prepared.

The following special programmes in Rural Development are being implemented through the Panchayati Raj and Rural Development Department.-

1. IRDP
2. TRYCEM Infrastructure
3. Strengthening of SIRD
4. Failed Well Compensation Scheme.
5. State support to IRDP
6. Strengthening of Administrative arrangements.
7. PASMA. Programme for Assistance to Small Farmers and Marginal farmers.
8. DWCRA. Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas.
9. DPAP Drought Prone Area Programme.

IRDP:

As per the Survey of old beneficiaries of the VI Plan period a target of 54000 was fixed during 1985-86 and 91000 families during 1986-87. Of the total target of 1.45 lakh families it is estimated that 1 lakh families will be covered by the end of 1986-87 leaving a balance of 45000 families. It is estimated that they will be covered during 1987-88.

In addition about 1.55 lakh families are proposed to be covered making a total of 2 lakh families.

The average investment proposed for old beneficiaries is Rs.1000 and for new beneficiaries Rs.2000 towards subsidy component taking into the unspent balance which may be available as on 1-4-1987 with the DRDAs.

For supporting the above physical programme and

keeping now the infrastructure component an amount of Rs.1543.82 lakhs have been proposed towards State share.

TRYSEM INFRASTRUCTURE:

The Government of India have been releasing funds to the States in proportion to the allocation under IRDP for providing additional facilities with the training institutions for imparting training to the candidates under TRYSEM under IRDP. The Government of India allocation has to be matched in respect of the private and State owned institutions while the Government of India funds can fully be utilised in case of the Central Government institutions and those owned by Andhra Pradesh Agriculture University and Krishi Vignana Kendras. It is estimated the Government of India may release an amount of Rs.20.00 lakhs as against their release of Rs.26.96 lakhs during current year.

Therefore an amount of Rs.20 lakhs towards State share and equal amount towards Central share have been proposed.

Strengthening of SIRD:

An amount of Rs.10 lakhs towards the cost of faculty, Class room and hostel equipment etc., has been proposed towards State share. Government of India share will be Rs. 2.00 lakhs towards faculty.

State Support of IRDP:

An amount of Rs.30.00 lakhs has ~~xx~~ been proposed during 1987-88 also to meet the cost of the staff of the Commissionerate to strengthen the Accounts Wing and (7) Assistant Hydrogeologists and (7) Messengers of the Ground Water Department and 10 Engineering Supervisors with 10 DRDAs. The entire amount has to be met only from the State resources.

PASMA:

The programme of assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for Increasing Agricultural production is being implemented in all the Blocks in the State. The outlay is of the order of Rs.3.5 lakhs for minor irrigation Rs.1.00 lakh for land development and Rs.50,000 for minikits for each block. It is proposed to be continued during 1987-88 also with an outlay of Rs.1650 .00 lakhs of which State share will be Rs.825 lakhs. Provision has also been made for an equal amount of Central share.

DWCRA: Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas.

This scheme is in operation in three districts viz., Srikakulam, Adilabad and Cuddapah districts. Government of India have permitted extending the area of operation to (4) more Blocks in Srikakulam district and coverage of two more districts (Mahbubnagar and Anantapur in the State during 1986-87. Two more

districts will be sanctioned during 1987-88. An amount of Rs.18.68 lakhs have been proposed towards State share. Double the amount will be forthcoming from the Government of India and UNICEF.

Strengthening of Administrative Arrangements for Rural Development.

The recommendations of the GVK. Rao Committee on administrative arrangements for Rural Development are under examination in Government. As and when a decision is taken the required budgetary provision will be proposed. Meanwhile a token provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88 also under State share and equal amount under Central share.

DPAP.-

The Drought Prone Area Programme is a Centrally sponsored scheme and the budget is shared 50 : 50 basis between State and Centre.

The programme has been under implementation during V and VI Plans and it is being continued during VII Plan period also. Under this programme 69 Blocks in DPAP districts are covered. The four Rayalaseema districts of Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Prakasan from coastal Andhra and Mahbubnagar, Rangareddy and Nalgonda districts are covered under this programme.

Government of India have informed that the Blockwise allocations will be at Rs.15 lakhs during VII Plan. This works out to Rs.1030 lakhs annually shared equally between State and Centre for 69 Blocks.

The annual plan for Rs.517.50 lakhs for 1987-88 is accordingly framed as State share keeping the guideline issued by the Government of India.

The basic objective of the programme is to restore the ecological balance in the hard core drought prone areas by a multi sectoral approach. The strategy is designed to develop the identified Drought Prone pockets systematically on a Watershed basis and proof the Area against drought over a period.

An amount of Rs.2457.50 lakhs is proposed in the Plan for 1987-88 towards State share. In addition, Rs.517.50 lakhs under DPAP have been proposed towards State share.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT / CYCLONE SHELTERS.

Andhra Pradesh has a long Coast line of 1018 KMs. which is susceptible for frequent Natural Disasters such as Cyclones and floods. The State is being visited almost every year by a

cyclone or flood in the Coastal districts followed by drought in some other parts of the State. In view of this a "State Level High Power Standing Committee on Natural Disasters" was constituted to look into all the aspects of both long term and immediate measures for Disaster Mitigation and ~~Man~~ Management. The Committee meets twice a year to take stock of preparedness of both the State and Central Government agencies to meet any eventuality.

Long-term measures contemplated by the Government of Andhra Pradesh for Disaster Management include (1) Construction of Community Cyclone Shelters (2) Purchase of Bailey-type of Bridges (3) Purchase of Rescue Boats and High power launches to evacuate the people in the low-lying areas or on seas and rivers in time of floods, tides and cyclone (4) Installation of HAM Radios by the A.P. State Amateur Radio Society (5) Strengthening Police Wireless Communication systems in the Coastal areas (6) Providing ambulances to Fire Service Department to come to the rescue of people in the emergencies caused due to Natural calamities, (7) Organisation of Medical Stores to provide medicines for men and Cattle, (8) Cyclone stores and (9) Establishing and equipping the Joint Control Room at State Headquarters. An overall outlay of Rs.11.10 Crores is approved for the entire Plan period of 1985-90.

Construction of Community Cyclone Shelters in the vulnerable coastal villages has been taken up, with the assistance extended by Voluntary Organisations matched with Chief Minister's Relief Fund and also by the EEC Brussels under the Externally Aided Programme. As against 1336 villages identified, 723 shelters, have already been constructed in VI Five Year Plan. There are 896 villages yet to be covered by the Cyclone shelters. Out of this EEC sanctioned 100 shelters in Phase I was already completed and Phase II is going to be completed by 1986-87. As against Rs.600 lakhs provided @ Rs.3.00 lakhs per shelter (Phase II) Rs.345 lakhs is the share of EEC and Rs.245 lakhs is that of the State Government. Total expenditure incurred so far is Rs.600 lakhs. Again 102 Cyclone Shelters have been sanctioned by the State Government during 1986-87, the expenditure of which (i.e., Rs.306.00 lakhs @ Rs.3.00 lakhs per shelter) has to be met out of the State Plan Funds during VII Five Year Plan. An Outlay of Rs.195.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1986-87 for taking of the construction of the cyclone shelters and purchase of other equipment out of which Rs.75.00 lakhs is meant for on-going EEC Cyclone Shelters and Rs.50.00 lakhs provided for the construction of new Cyclone Shelters. The entire amount will be spent.

The balance of Rs.70.00 lakhs is meant for

purchase of equipment ie. Cyclone store (Rs.15.00 lakhs) Police Wireless (Rs.20.00 lakhs), Advance for Bailey bridge (Rs.14.00 lakhs). HAM Radio (Rs.5.00 lakhs), Construction of Helipads (Rs.2.00 lakhs), Medical Stores (Rs.1.00 lakh), Ambulances (Rs.10.00 lakhs) and other miscellaneous expenditure (Rs.3.00 lakhs). The entire amount will be spent during 1986-87.

During 1987-88, it is proposed to earmark an out-lay of Rs.200.00 lakhs in the budget for the following:

	<u>Rs. in lakhs.</u>
1. Construction of on-going Cyclone <del>Cyclone</del> shelters	115.00
2. Bailey-Bridges 2 Nos.	
3. Ambulance <sup>(Balance to be paid)</sup> for Fire-Services department	28.00 7.00
(Balance to be )	
4. HAM RADIO . . . . .	5.00
5. Cyclone Stores	15.00
6. Rescue Boats.	10.00
7. Power-Launches	15.00
8. Joint Control Room. . . . .	5.00
Total Rs.	----- 200.00 -----

#### NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME. (NREP)

One of the Principal objectives of the Five Year Plans is to reduce progressively the problems of under-employment and unemployment. In pursuance thereof, several programmes and schemes to alleviate poverty has been taken up in the rural areas. They are National Rural Employment Programme, Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme and Integrated Rural Development Programme among other poverty alleviation programmes.

The following criteria are being followed from 1986-87 in the allocation of NREP funds.-

(i) 50% weightage to be given to the number of agricultural labour and marginal workers and marginal farmers; and

(ii) 50% weightage to the incidence of poverty.

The percentage of allocation among the sectors is as follows from 1986-87.-

(a) Social forestry	..	25%
(b) S.C. Housing	..	18%
(c) B.C. Housing	..	7%
(d) Tribal Sub-Plan	..	7%
(e) P.R. Works	..	43%

Besides the housing and forestry programmes,

construction of rural link roads as part of MNP, minor irrigation workw, renovation of village tanks, works of purely social and community nature, school buildings, dispensaries Panchayat ghars etc are being taken.

Each year an allocation of Rs.2,270 lakhs is being provided for the various programmes under NREP as State's share with equal matching grant from Centre. A provision of Rs.2270.00 lakhs is made for 1987-88 Plan with equal assistance from Centre.

#### RURAL LANDLESS EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE PROGRAMME (RLEGP)

This is a 100 Centrally Sponsored Scheme introduced during 1983-84 in order to tackle effectively the hard-core of rural poverty particularly landless during lean agricultural periods when work is scarce; by provided employment opportunities in rural areas. The main objective of the scheme is to provide employment to at least one member of every landless household upto 100 days in a year. Among the landless persons belonging to SCs and STs. are given priority for providing employment under the scheme. Under this programme, PR Works, MNP Roads, Community irrigation wells, SC Plan, rural roads and Minor Irrigation Works under Tribal Sub Plan, rural Sanitary Latrines besides social forestry programme are being taken up. School building programme for the benefit of SCs. and STs. are also being undertaken.

The allocation of the Central Government for this programme during 1986-87 is Rs.4,739 lakhs and similar amount is expected for 1987-88 also. This amount is besides the foodgrains being supplied by the Government of India free of cost.

#### LAND REFORMS.

RECORD OF RIGHTS.- The basic objective of the Record of Rights Scheme includes.-

- (a) Time to time updating of Revenue Registry and Records;
- (b) Updating and maintaining of survey records with reference to Record of Rights;
- (c) Preparing and supply of Pattas and Pattadars' Pass Books to the Pattadars and others having interest in the land;
- (d) Maintenance of land revenue accounts; and
- (e) creating the conditions for meeting the credit etc., needs of the farming community without such difficulty.

Maintaining the Record of Rights in an updated condition, simultaneously taking care of the survey side of the work also will result in allowing term benefits for balanced around development. Accurate



and up-to-date land records help in monitoring developmental activities and welfare programmes connected to land resources and innovating and planning newer ones and in precise collection and compilation of data on agricultural statistics.

It has been proposed to up-date the Record of Rights in the Tribal Areas for which work is going on. Surveying of the unsurveyed tribal areas and also updating the records the Tribes have since been taken up. An annual provision of Rs.120.00 lakhs for the purposes (Rs.20.00 + 100.00 lakhs) is proposed for 1987-88.

#### COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATS.

The Panchayati Raj institutions have been made fully responsible in playing a dynamic rôle for various developmental activities at the grass-root level. The Panchayati Institutions are encouraging self-help, competitions, and Popular participation in various developmental activities. Recently a new Act was passed for the constitution of Mandala Praja Parishads and Zilla Praja Parishads in place of Panchayathi Samithis and Zilla Parishads. For Annual Plan 1987-88 a provision of Rs.20.00 lakhs has been made for the construction of Panchayati Bhavan (Rs.5 lakhs) and financial assistance to Panchayats (Rs.15.00 lakhs).

#### TELUGU GRAMEENA KRANTI PATHAM SCHEME.

With a view to utilise the immense potential available in the country-wide for execution of large number of small works not requiring substantial skills but locally relevant and significant, which reflect the felt needs of the people and to utilise voluntary and free labour, Government in November, 1985, have launched a new scheme called "Telugu Grameena Kranti Patham" as a people Project for execution of such works directly by the people through "Telugu Srama Dalans" without the medium of any intermediary.

First phase works: Initially the following types of schemes were ordered to be taken up under the scheme:

- 1) Construction and maintenance of Irrigation and drainage works such as canals, channels and other distributaries.
- 2) Construction and maintenance of minor irrigation sources including restoration of abandoned tanks and similar other sources.
- 3) Levelling and improvement of public parks, school play grounds etc.,
- 4) Laying of village roads, samithi roads etc., including their upgradation and maintenance.
- 5) Afforestation programmes including afforestation of tank foreshores, raising of avenue plantations, planting trees in hospitals and school compounds etc.
- 6) Public buildings in rural areas, such as Primary health centres, Primary schools, etc. sanctioned as

per the policy of Government.

The District Planning Boards have formulated and approved 30,687 works under phase I of the Telugu Grameena Kranthi Patham Scheme at an estimated cost of Rs.12,532.24 lakhs. The Government have cleared all these schemes and issued orders in January, 1986. Subsequently in February 1986 orders were issued that in respect of Telugu Grameena Krianthi Patham Schemes, 50% of the value of the work done irrespective of the cost of material and labour shall be paid by the Government. On this basis, Government contribution for the above works under Phase-I is Rs.6266.12 lakhs.

#### Second Phase Works.-

The Government have extended the scheme as phase II works for execution of Irrigation works costing not more than Rs.5.00 lakhs on nomination at S.S.R. to Gram Panchayats, representatives of Ayacutdars or other local representatives, provided 50% of the value of work was forthcoming from the sponsor. The works under this category include construction and restoration of minor irrigation works, maintenance and repairs to spring channels, supply channels and repairs to irrigation canals and drains. The District Planning Boards have formulated 4646 works at an estimated cost of Rs.2564.526 lakhs. Government's 50% contribution for these schemes works to Rs.1249.538 lakhs. The Government have cleared these schemes and issued orders sanctioning the works.

#### Third Phase Works.-

The Government have launched 'Telugu Mahila Bahir Pradasam Project' as phase-III works under Telugu Grameena Kranthi Patham Scheme to provide community latrines-cum-bio-gas plants for rural women. This programme will be implemented in Major Panchayats with a view to provide energy for lighting and cooking purpose through gas pipes connected to the houses. Each latrine with 12 seats is estimated to cost Rs.2.70 lakhs including public contribution of Rs 25,000/-. Similarly, the community latrine having 24 seats is estimated to cost 3.50 lakhs including public contribution of Rs.50,000/-. The Major Panchayats will be fully responsible for the maintenance and cleanliness of these plants. In other village Panchayats, ordinary community latrines per woman will be built at an estimated cost of Rs.9,000/- each for latrine having 6 seats and Rs.15,000/- a latrine with 10 seats. The State Government will bear half of the cost of these latrines in village panchayats where people contribute voluntary labour for the rest of the cost under Telugu Grameena Kranthi Patham Scheme.

Panchayats are also permitted to contribute their surplus funds as part of public contribution. The District Planning Boards have formulated 1646 works and the estimated cost of these works is Rs.1332.43 lakhs, of which Government contribution is Rs.1137.615 lakhs. The Government have cleared the works, as approved by the District Planning Boards and orders were issued releasing the State Government contribution.

The details of the three phase works under the Telugu Grameena Kranthi Patham scheme are given below.-

Item	No. of works.	Estimated cost.	Rs. in lakhs
			Government contribution.
1.	2.	3.	4.
1. Phase I	30,687	12,532.240	6,266.120
2. Phase II	4,646	2,564.526	1,249.538
3. Phase III	1,646	1,332.430	1,137.615
Total ..	36,979	16,429.196	8,653.273

#### Fourth Phase Works:

The Government have also extended Telugu Grameena Kranthi Patham Scheme for planting of trees as phase IV works (Pachadanam - Parisubram). The District Planning Boards have indicated their requirements for various species as 483.59 lakhs, comprising 167.61 lakhs fruit-bearing plants and 315.98 lakhs non-fruit-bearing plants. There is no difficulty or shortage of forest seedlings to be supplied under the scheme. As regards fruit-bearing trees, it was decided to supply 18.62 lakhs as against the requirement of 167.61 lakhs fruit-bearing plants. It has been decided to provide transport charges after the actual amount required is made known later, besides fore-going a revenue of Rs.1.25 crores on account of supply of fruit-bearing plants free of cost.

The Government have subsequently issued orders for taking up the following schemes also under Telugu Grameena Kranthi Patham.-

- a) Community Irrigation wells for B.Cs., E.B.Cs., S.Cs. and STs.
- b) In-well bores for BCs., E.B.Cs., S.Cs., and S.Ts.
- c) Protected Water Supply Schemes also subject to the ceiling of Rs.5,00 lakhs; and
- d) Milk collection centres to be called "Telugu Ksheera Samikarana Kendram" in terms of expenditure on buildings.

The inclusion of these schemes through reallocation and identified new activities mentioned above will have to be accommodated within the ceilings prescribed for each district and communicated. The District Planning Boards are also authorised to substitute those schemes in respect of which implementation has been difficult with schemes provided ~~for~~ these new schemes satisfy the guidelines.

The works under Telugu Grameena Kranthi Patham Scheme are to be grounded on 23-1-86 and completed by 30-6-1986 as per the original programme. The Government taking into account the recent initiatives in the programme including the authority to substitute schemes given to the D.P.Bs. have extended the date for completion of the works upto 31-3-1987 without allowing any spill-over.

Out of the total Government contribution of Rs.86,53,273 lakhs, a sum of Rs.1100.00 lakhs was sanctioned and released to the District Planning Boards during 1985-86 for implementation of Phase I works at the rate of Rs.50.00 lakhs for each of the 22 districts, except Hyderabad district.

In the current year (1986-87), originally a provision of Rs.60.00 Crores for T.G.K.P.Schemes was made. Subsequently, the allocation has been enhanced Rs.75.53 crores and the entire amount of Rs.7553.273 lakhs (Rs.8653.273 - Rs.1100.00 lakhs) was released to the Districts for implementation of the works sanctioned under the four phases of Telugu Grameena Kranthi Patham Scheme during the year. The works are under different stages of implementation.

It is proposed to continue the scheme for 1987-88 and also extend it to urban areas. It is also proposed to enhance the Government contribution from the existing 50% to 75% especially for Drought affected areas as well as in notified tribal areas in the State. For this purpose, an amount of Rs.4000.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan for 187-88.

#### IV. IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL:

##### Major and Medium Irrigation.

Andhra Pradesh has considerable water resources. In view of the importance of the Agricultural Sector in the State's economy and the availability of very large water resources yet to be tapped, high priority has been given in all the plans in Andhra Pradesh for development of Irrigation. Irrigation constitutes an extremely important infrastructure for development of agriculture and Agro Industries.

Irrigation benefits from preplan Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes covered an area of 12.58 lakhs Ha. (31.07 lakh acres). The ultimate Irrigation Potential from Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes for the State as a whole has been assessed as 64.80 lakh hectares (160.12 lakh acres) Taking into account the potential created from pre-plan schemes the total potential created as a result of Projects executed during the I to VI Plans is 28.241 lakh Hectars.

The Plan efforts of Andhra Pradesh has been so far based on the strategy which has laid emphasis on building up the basis infrastructure both for agricultural and industrial development viz., development of Irrigation and Power.

During Seventh Five Year Plan, priority has been given for Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes undertaken during the earlier plans to ensure their early completion with particular reference to creation of Irrigation potential. New schemes are generally selected where irrigation is at present low and areas which are drought prone and lie in Tribal areas. Srisailem Right Bank Canal and Sriramasagar Project are posed for external aid and the agreement is concluded. As such sufficient funds are allotted. Telugu Ganga Project is given special treatment as a time bound programme for supply of drinking water to Tamilnadu.

A total outlay of Rs.1635.00 Crores is provided for Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes in Seventh Plan. As against the above, the Planning Commission have agreed for a ceiling of Rs.1182.30 crores. The expenditure incurred in 1985-86 was Rs.204.06 Crores. The provision made in the Budget for 1986-87 is Rs.282.94 crores and the anticipated expenditure is Rs.284.38 crores. The outlay proposed for the Draft Annual Plan 1987-88 is Rs.294.00 Crores excluding Tamilnadu share on Telugu Ganga Project.

Broad details of the Seventh Plan outlay, expenditure in 1985-86, anticipated expenditure in 1986-87 and the provision made during 1987-88 under Major and Medium Irrigation are given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No. Name of the Scheme.	Seventh Plan provision.		Expenditure during 1985-86	Anti-cipat-ed Ex- endre 1986-87	Pro- posed Out- lay 87-88.
	As approved by State.	As agreed by Plg. Commn.			
<u>Major and Medium Irrigation.</u>					
1. Nagarjunasagar Project	12500.00	9000.00	2000.00	1900.00	1300.00
2. Sriramasagar Project	35000.00	30000.00	4000.00	4880.00	6000.00
3. Srisaillam Right Bank Canal.	20000.00	6000.00	515.00	1500.00	4700.00
4. Srisaillam Left Bank Canal	7500.00	500.00	541.66	1500.00	1000.00
5. Telugu Ganga Project.	40000.00	11500.00	4535.00	5500.00	4000.00
6. Somasila Project	8000.00	8417.00	796.00	3700.00	1500.00
7. S.A.C.B. Project.	1443.00	1524.00	189.76	200.00	1500.00
8. Yeleru Reservoir Project.	10300.00	9000.00	1919.09	1400.00	3500.00
9. Other Major Irriga- tion Projects.	11057.00	13469.00	3176.62	4572.51	4130.00
10. Medium Irriga- tion Projects.	12800.00	25270.00	1917.77	2274.90	3122.00
11. Misc. Items Such as Inv. Research Evaluation, Plan- ning, Designs Training etc.	3300.00	2450.00	433.03	620.00	820.00
12. Completed Major Medium Schemes.	1600.00	1100.00	381.48	391.00	828.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>165500.00</b>	<b>118230.00</b>	<b>20405.81</b>	<b>28437.51</b>	<b>29400.00</b>

The main objective of the Irrigation Plan in 1987-88 is to facilitate speedy completion of ongoing Projects and new starts are restricted to medium irrigation projects in drought prone, tribal and backward areas.

Due to the havoc caused by the recent floods, severe damages occurred to the Irrigation sources in the State and also to the distributory system in the Godavari and Krishna deltas and these sources are to be repaired and brought to original standards. There is also imperative need to take up urgent repairs to K.C. Canal system. Keeping in view the imperative need to bring all the Irrigation sources to the standards and to fulfil the guidelines of the Planning Commission for the year 1987-88, an outlay of Rs.29400.00 lakhs is proposed.

During the Seventh Plan, the target of irrigation potential is 353.551 thousand hectares. The following table indicates the target of irrigation potential contemplated during Seventh Plan 1985-86 achievements, 1986-87 targets and the target proposed during 1987-88

S.No.	Name of the Project.	Seventh Plan target of Irrigation Potential.	1985-86 Achievement.	1986-87 Target.	1986-87 Anticipated Achievement.	1987-88 Proposed Target.
1	2.	3.	4	5	6.	7
1.	Nagarjunasagar Project	80.00	15.046	19.00	19.00	8.00
2.	Sriramsagar Project.	123.00	21.70	20.00	20.00	25.00
3.	Srisaïlam Right Bank Canal	15.00	--	--	--	--
4.	Srisaïlam Left Bank Canal.	--	--	--	--	--
5.	Telugu Ganga Project.	--	--	--	--	--
6.	Somasila Project	44.24	--	--	--	--
7.	Godavari Barrage Project.	Stabilisation.		..	..	..
8.	Other Major Projects. (Singur, Vamsadhara Stage.I, and TBP HLC Stage II.)	13.45	1.938	3.939	3.939	2.305
9.	Medium Irrgn Projects.	77.861	9.533	5.798	5.798	10.351
Grand Total		353.551	48.217	48.737	48.737	45.656

### Minor Irrigation (P.W.D)

Due to high priority given for Irrigation in various plans, the State has recorded reasonable increase in area under Irrigation upto the end of V Plan. New Irrigation potential of 3.40 lakh hectares under Minor Irrigation was achieved upto end of V Plan incurring an expenditure of Rs 117.76 Crores. The state had recorded further increase in area under Irrigation to end of Sixth Five Year Plan. New irrigation Potential of 0.82 lakh hectares under M.I was achieved during the VI Plan with an investment of Rs 41.23 crores under Plan.

Irrigation benefits from preplan Minor Irrigation schemes covered an area of 13.71 lakh ha. Taking into account the potential created from pre-plan schemes the total potential created as a result of projects executed during the I to VI Plans is 17.93 lakh Ha.

The approach to the VII Plan under Minor Irrigation is:-

- 1) Greater emphasis on accelerating the M.I. programme since M.I. schemes are quick maturing and labour intensive.
- 2) To conserve water specifically in the drought prone and arid areas, the use of sprinkler & drip irrigation methods should be encouraged.
- 3) There is a tendency to take up large number of schemes irrespective of funds availability as a result of which there are large number of on going schemes requiring considerable amount. The policy will be to complete the ongoing schemes and take up new schemes which are very essential or which are located in the Tribal areas.
- 4) Tanks have lost their useful capacity due to siltation and non-existence of proper distribution system. Efforts are to be made to identify such tanks for modernisation and renovation.
- 5) Provision of adequate grants for maintenance and repairs.
- 6) In Large storage tanks, diversion and lift schemes which have a command of more than 500 Ha, the C.A.D. programme on the pattern of major and medium irrigation will be taken up.
- 7) More emphasis will be given for development of Minor Irrigation in the tribal areas and areas inhabited by Scheduled Castes and Tribals.

Taking into account the objectives set forth for the VII Plan, a provision of Rs 10000.00 lakhs has been fixed for Minor Irrigation during the Seventh Five Year Plan to create an additional Irrigation potential of 70,000 hectares.

contdd.



The following table indicates the expenditure / provision and targets of irrigation potential created during 1985-86 and 1986-87.

Year	Financial (Rs. in lakhs)	Physical (In '000 Ha).
1985-86	2098.52	19.812 (New) 18.678 (Stab)
1986-87	2610.00	21.431 (New) 11.569 (Stab)
	4708.52	

The progress of pre-VII plan schemes and schemes taken up in VII Plan during 1985-86 and proposed to be completed during 1986-87 are indicated below:-

	Schemes completed during 1985-86			Schemes likely to be completed during 1986-87		
	Nos.	Cost (lakhs)	Th.Ha.	Nos.	Cost (lakhs)	T.Ha.
1. Surface water schemes. (Pre VII Plan)	198	847.00	15,535	352	1672.00	21,431
2. New surface water schemes during VII Plan.	396	1251.00	22,955	473	902.00	11,569

The strategy for developing Minor Irrigation during 1987-'88 is to (i) accord priority for ongoing M.I. schemes by adequate funding so as to derive early benefits.

- (ii) Provide funds for externally aided projects commensurate with funding commitments with the external agencies-
- (iii) Provide adequate funds for taking up programme under tribal sub-plan and special component plan for Scheduled castes areas.
- (iv) Provide funds for subsurface dams, diaphragm walls, positive blanket out off walls, recharge works for Ground water, storage water in cavernous lime stone formation and other innovative concepts.

- v) Construction of bed dams in wide and streams in plain areas, and check dams in hilly terrains to increase irrigation potential.
- vi) Innovative and cheap works (check dams & diversion works) in tribal areas and hilly terrains where annual rainfall is varying from 1000 mm to 1400 mm.

Keeping in view of the above objects, the plan for 1987-88 in respect of Minor Irrigation has been drawn up and the details of provisions allotted are as follows:-

	(Rs in lakhs)
1) Minor Irrigation schemes costing each more than Rs one lakh including percolation tanks, check dams, other innovative works L.I. Schemes, Drought prone areas and Direction and Administration, Min-or Irrigation schemes each costing less than Rs 1 lakh percolation tanks, check dams etc.	1637.00
2) E.E.C. aided schemes.	300.00
3) <u>Specified works:</u>	
(a) M.I. Schemes in Tribal Sub-Plan	24.00
(b) M.I. Schemes in Spl. Comp. Plan for Scheduled Castes areas.	59.00
4) Minor Irrigation schemes for Investigation, Research including Direction & Administration.	475.00
5) In service training.	5.00
Total:	----- 2000.00 -----

It is proposed to take up 500 new surface water schemes during VII Plan at an estimated cost of Rs 3000.00 lakhs benefitting an ayacut of 25.00 T.Ha (new) and 10.00 Th-Ha. (stab) besides completing 5 Nos. of E.E.C. aided schemes at a cost of Rs 195.00 lakhs. An amount of Rs 3000.00 lakhs will be spent under E.E.C. in 3 years during 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89. For the year 1987-88 an amount of Rs 300.00 lakhs is provided for the same against Rs 234.00 lakhs provided in 1986-87.

GROUND WATER DEPARTMENT

The outlay proposed for the VII Plan is Rs. 10.00 crores which is aimed to intensify surveys at the micro level and strengthen the drilling activity by increasing the exploratory-cum-production well drilling programme. Keeping the above objectives in view, schemes are proposed to upgrade the Camp Offices to District Offices and purchase Drilling machines under Centrally Sponsored Scheme. This programme when implemented is likely to throw open new areas for increased utilisation of groundwater resources, thus bringing in additional area under assured irrigation. During the VII Plan, it is expected to cover 50,000 Sq.Kms, by systematic hydrogeological surveys for delineation of potential areas. It is also proposed to examine 18,000 sites for selection of various types of wells for implementation of Minor Irrigation programmes with Institutional Finance. It is also proposed to complete construction of 3,000 borewells/tubewells and 400 sites for examination of percolation tanks.

During the year 1986-87 up to the end of August 250 Sq.Km. area has been covered by systematic hydrogeological surveys and 500 sites have been examined for selection of location of different types of wells. This programme on implementation will bring in 400 hectares of additional area under assured irrigation. A total of 90 borewells/tubewells upto end of August, 1986 have been completed which will bring in an area of 360 hectares under irrigation. Investigations for selection of percolation tanks at 17 sites have been taken up and 9 have been recommended for construction of percolation tanks.

During the year 1985-86, an amount of Rs.50.22 lakhs was spent on various schemes and the anticipated expenditure for 1986-87 is Rs.71.00 lakhs. The outlay proposed for 1987-88 is Rs.180.00 lakhs, scheme wise details of which are given below:

Construction of exploratory-cum-production wells:-

Under this scheme during the year 1986-87, upto August, 1986 90 borewells/tubewells have been constructed at an expenditure of Rs.6.50 lakhs. Exploratory-cum-production well drilling is taken up at places identified as potential zones so that additional areas are thrown out for exploitation of the groundwater. During the year 1985-86 Rs.26.60 lakhs was sanctioned for this scheme. However during the year 1986-87 an amount of Rs.19.60 lakhs was provided expecting additional amount towards pipes and other materials through Centrally Sponsored scheme for a target of 188 borewells/tubewells.

During the year 1987-88, it is proposed to enhance the programme by completing 294 bore/tubewells by purchasing 2 new Drilling Machines under Centrally Sponsored Scheme entirely with the Plan funds at an estimated cost of Rs.62.00 lakhs.

Strengthening of District Offices:-

The demand on the micro level investigations groundwater resources has become necessary in view of the frequent failure of rains resulting in drought conditions, when the evaluation and optimum utilisation of the groundwater resources, with assured irrigation has gained importance. The Department's activities are being operated originally with 3 Regional Offices and 7 Branch Offices and due to the increase in demand on the Surveys, the existing staff of the Branch Offices have been shifted by opening Camp Offices in the districts and during the year 1986-87, the Camp Offices functioning at Vijayawada for Krishna district and in Khammam district have been upgraded, into district offices and 2 posts of Senior Hydrogeologists and one post of Senior Hydrologist have also been sanctioned at Visakhapatnam, Kurnool and Sangareddy in Medak district, at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.45 lakhs. So far 500 sites have been examined in Vijayawada and 10 borewells have been completed at an estimated expenditure of Rs.2.00 lakhs in these offices.

Scheme for investigation and monitoring of Percolation tanks:-

During the year 1986-87 investigation at 17 sites for selection of location of percolation tanks were carried out and 9 sites have been recommended for construction of percolation tanks upto August, 1986. The construction of the percolation tanks at the recommended sites is in various stages of progress. The need for taking up recharge measures particularly in the drought prone areas has become imminent and the momentum for construction of these percolation tanks is on the increase. Simultaneous with the construction, monitoring of these water levels around the percolation tanks is also important. The task of the investigations for selection of the tank sites and monitoring of water level is being carried out with staff already available with the department. However, difficulty is experienced in mobility of the staff attending to the investigations and hence it is proposed to purchase 4 Jeeps and other ancillary equipment. Hence during the year 1987-88 the scheme is proposed to be continued at an estimated cost of Rs.8.00 lakhs as against Rs.1.00 lakh sanctioned during the year 1986-87.

Strengthening of Groundwater Department for maintenance of rigs and staff

The provision for this scheme in the VII Plan is Rs. 93.00 lakhs towards staff and maintenance of new rigs under Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Sums of Rs. 10.80 lakhs for 1985-86 and Rs. 13.00 lakhs for 1986-87 have been sanctioned. The scheme envisages establishment of Regional Workshop for maintenance of drilling machines of the department and to meet the expenditure of the operating and supervisory staff of 6 drilling machines sanctioned under Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

The scheme is proposed to be continued at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 20.00 lakhs for 1987-88 for maintenance cost of workshops and salaries of operating staff of drilling machines.

Installation of pumpsets for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

As part of the exploratory-cum-production well programme, number of borewells/tubewells constructed by the department in the depth ranges from 50 to 300 metres with fairly good yields ranging from 5000 to 20,000 gallons per hour remain un-utilised for want of electricity and the department is not in a position to handover these wells to the exploiting agencies like the Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation Ltd., Integrated Tribal Development Agencies and others. An amount of Rs. 105.00 lakhs is made for this scheme in Seventh Plan.

In order to take advantage of the existing proven bore/tubewells, it is proposed to energise 40 borewell/tubewells with requisite capacity pumps generators to individual/community so that the benefit of the available groundwater resources proven can be made available and bring additional area under assured irrigation. The scheme envisages the removal of the generator to other bores subsequent to extension of power line and consequent shifting to new areas where successful borewells/tubewells are available in future. The generator set will be made available to the beneficiary/community for 2 years in the first instance. The scheme envisages an expenditure of Rs. 32.00 lakhs for 1987-88 of which the expenditure component towards pipes and pumpset works out to Rs.8.00 lakhs and the remaining Rs.24.00 lakhs towards Generator sets and mini truck for movement. The scheme is mainly to be operated in Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes beneficiary lands which are remotely situated with lack of communication and power and will bring in immediately 4,500 hectares of land under assured irrigation.

State sector outlay for strengthening of  
exploratory drilling under Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

During the VII Plan an amount of Rs.100.00 lakhs has been provided and it is anticipated that Rs. 52 lakhs will be sanctioned during 1986-87 of which Rs. 26.00 lakhs is State share. During the year 1987-88 it is proposed to provide Rs.33.00 lakhs under the State sector for strengthening of exploratory drilling programme under Centrally Sponsored Scheme and it is proposed to purchase 2 Rotary drilling machines for taking up construction of tubewell programme in the Tribal tracts which have been proved by the department to have very good groundwater potential, and construct 25 tubewells which will bring in additionally 500 hectares of land under assured irrigation during the year.

Strengthening of District Offices and Upgradation of  
Branch Offices to Regional Offices:-

During the year 1987-88 it is proposed to upgrade the Camp Offices at Mahaboobnagar, Nizamabad, Srikakulam and Chittoor to District Offices and also strengthen the Regional Offices with supporting staff at an estimated cost of Rs.10.00 lakhs. On the sanction of the scheme, it is expected that 1,200 sites will be examined covering 1,000 Sq.Km. by detailed hydrogeological surveys and the upgraded Regional Offices will provide better coordination and planning of the surveys in the respective regions.

NEW IRRIGATIONA.P. State Irrigation Development Corporation:

The A.P. State Irrigation Development Corporation Limited was incorporated on 7-9-1974 for the purpose of exploitation of surface water and Ground Water. At present the Corporation is investigating executing and maintaining L.I. Schemes, Bore Wells, Tube Wells and Infiltration Wells. The authorised share capital of the Corporation is Rs 60.00 crores and paid up share capital is Rs 40.98 crores as on 30-6-1986.

The A.P.S.I.D.C. Limited proposes to take up L.I. and G.W. Schemes with share capital outlays of Rs 85.00 crores in the Seventh Plan. With this share capital and Institutional Finances, the Corporation is proposing to take up Lift Irrigation and Ground Water Schemes with a total outlay of Rs 162.26 crores.

During 1985-86 a sum of Rs 920.00 lakhs was allotted towards share capital to APSIDC Limited. The workwise allocations were formulated as follows:

	(Rs in Lakhs)
1. L.I. Schemes	368.00
2. G.W. Schemes	460.00
3. Investigation.	92.00
	-----
	920.00
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During 1986-87 originally Rs 920.00 lakhs were allotted towards share capital to APSIDC Ltd. Subsequently an amount of Rs 92.00 lakhs was allocated to APSIDC Limited increasing the allocation for 1986-87 to Rs 1012 lakhs. The workwise allocations are formulated as follows:

	(Rs in Lakhs)
1. L.I. Schemes	241.83
2. G.W. Schemes	530.17
3. Machinery & Equipment	70.00
Investigation	111.50
State share of Centrally Sponsored Scheme (Sprinkler Irrigation)	58.50
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	1012.00
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For the year 1987-88, an amount of Rs 1100.00 lakhs is proposed towards share capital of APSIDC Ltd.

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for the following schemes.

	(Rs in Lakhs)
L.I. Schemes	440.00
G.W.Schemes	440.00
Machinery & Equipments.	85.00
Investigations	135.00
Centrally Sponsored Schemes.	—
	1100.00

Chief Engineer. Panchayat Raj:

For the entire Seventh Five Year Plan i.e.1985-90 an amount of Rs 500.00 lakhs is earmarked for the Panchayat Raj Engineering Department, in order to create an additional irrigation potential of 13713 Hectares.

Review for the years 1985-86 and 1986-87:

A provision of Rs 45.00 lakhs is made for each year with a physical target of irrigation for about 1200 Hectares.

1987-88:

For the year 1987-88 same amount of Rs 45.00 lakhs is proposed under this programme for creating an additional irrigation potential of 1233 Hectares.



### Command Area Development

The essential twin objectives envisaged by Command Area Development are to bridge the gap between creation and utilisation of irrigation potential under the project commands by synchronising the distribution net work and equitable distribution of irrigation waters among all the notified ayacutdars and to accelerate the agricultural production and productivity at optimum efficiency level by adopting suitable cropping pattern and modern improved agricultural practices including extension service. The AP IU & CAD Act, 1984 and the rules made thereunder provide for statutory backing empowering the various functionaries at different levels in the multi-disciplines for effective implementation of the package of intensive Command Area Development Programmes and to ensure maintenance of irrigation systems and enforcement of irrigation water distribution besides penalising irregular irrigation and unauthorised interception of irrigation network. Pipe Committees have already been formed in Vansadhara and they are being formed for each of the pipe outlets in other CADAs to obtain the full and effective participation and involvement of farmers to ensure equitable supplies of irrigation waters and to increase the levels of production and productivity at optimum efficiency.

Among the major components of CAD activities, the progress achieved upto the end of August 1986 since inception under systematic canal operation was 6.48 lakh hectares, under Warabandi 2.13 lakh hectares, Soil Survey 4.47 lakhs, Topographical Survey 5.52 lakhs, Area Designed 5.11 lakhs, construction of field channels 6.17 lakhs, land levelling 2.85 lakhs, while the ayacut roads were completed to a total length of 1473.45 KMs (World Bank assisted programme upto 30-6-85). Intensive Agricultural Extension for 12.14 lakhs has been covered so far and this programme along with staff and budget has been transferred to the regular Department of Agriculture from 1-8-85, retaining only the skeleton staff in the CADAs. Credit facilities have been provided for Rs.3719.16 lakhs under long term credit since inception upto August 1986 and Rs.4479.47 lakhs under short term credit during 1986--87, upto the end of August 1986 to the beneficiary farmers for Systematic Land Development works in all the select major command areas. Construction of Field Channels at project cost upto each land holding is being done to synchronise the utilisation of irrigation potential created under the project commands. The percentage of coverage of paddy with high yielding varieties in the command

areas has been brought to 95%. Steps are taken for conjunctive use of ground water potential along with surface flows so as to augment the irrigation supplies and also to prevent water logging for maintenance of soil fertility. Ground water monitoring and evaluation studies are afoot since the water logging negates the irrigation benefits accrued.

A first-ever comprehensive Water and Land Management Training and Research Institute was set up in 1982 for imparting intensive in-service training to various functionaries including grass-root level and farmers in the multidisciplinary areas of irrigation, CAD, Agriculture, Operation and Maintenance of the irrigation network for evolving and adopting better water management practices and improved agricultural methods. The Sixth Plan targets were achieved under various components of CAD ahead of schedule at an expenditure of Rs.5508.00 lakhs.

The Draft Annual Plan 1987--88 outlay for Command Area Development is proposed at Rs.1000.00 lakhs exclusive of Rs.394.47 lakhs towards 50% share of Government of India under centrally sponsored schemes. The Planning Commission have agreed a total outlay of Rs.11050.00 lakhs for Seventh Plan (as against the original proposal of Rs.15000.00 lakhs in draft plan) for CAD Programmes in Andhra Pradesh.

The scheme-wise details for draft Annual Plan 1987--88 are discussed below:

#### STATE PLAN SCHEMES (Continuing)

##### Agricultural Extension:

Intensive Agricultural Extension Programme (Training & Visit system) was first introduced as a part of World Bank aid in 1976--77 in the four select major command areas of Sriramasagar, Nagarjunasagar Right Canal, Nagarjunasagar Left Canal and Thungabhadra Project complex, to educate the farmers in modern techniques of agriculture, scientific water management and improved agricultural practices including extension service in order to increase the levels of production and productivity at optimum efficiency and this programme has been transferred to the regular Department of Agriculture with effect from 1-8-85, retaining only the skeleton staff of 1 DDA, 2 ADAs, 7 AOs and 25 VEOs along with the supporting ministerial ~~sak~~ staff and equipment in each of the Commands to attend to the agricultural developmental programmes so as to stabilise the results so far achieved and to increase productivity and cropping intensity with the improved

technology available for selected crops by organising number of large size demonstration plots of 15 to 20 ha each in farmers' holdings, under the direct technical control of retained Agricultural Extension staff. This scheme also envisages selection of small farmers' holdings with low productivity, identification of causes of low yields, suggestions and improvements for increasing productivity level including cropping intensity so as to accelerate the socio-economic status of the beneficiaries conduct of crop cutting experiments by taking random samples, conducting fertility evaluation studies for balanced fertilisation, etc. The total expenditure towards establishment in the five commands is estimated to be Rs.70 lakhs and a provision of Rs.70 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88.

#### Conjunctive Use of Ground Water

This is a continuing State Plan scheme for conducting groundwater monitoring studies to identify areas prone to water-logging, salinity and alkalinity hazards and also to delineate groundwater potential areas in the project command areas. Rise of water table, salinisation and alkalinisation of soil and water are environmental problems to be solved immediately. In order to identify areas susceptible to these hazards, groundwater table fluctuations should be monitored periodically and construct groundwater contour maps, to delineate vulnerable areas in the command. Once the identification of such areas is done, preventive measures such as surface drainage, subsurface drainage, conjunctive use of ground water and canal water can be implemented, depending upon availability of groundwater potential, topography of the area etc.

Conjunctive use techniques offer more advantages to lower the water table level while bringing additional areas under irrigation and to use saline and alkaline waters by mixing with canal waters. Groundwater can meet peak demand of irrigated fields during land preparation and transplantation periods. Optimum utilisation of water resources keeps the area free from water logging, salinity and alkalinity hazards at minimum cost. These studies are required to be continued, to assess the impact of canal water irrigation on groundwater table behaviour and also on the quality of groundwater. The study area is proposed to be extended from 12.86 lakh hectares to 16.13 lakh hectares in the four commands as detailed below:

Sl. No.	Project Command	Study area (lakh ha)	
		During 1986-87	Proposed for 1987-88
1.	Sriramasagar Project	1.78	4.11
2.	Nagarjunasagar Left Canal	3.33	4.00
3.	Nagarjunasagar Right Canal	4.75	5.00
4.	Tungabhadra Project Complex	3.00	3.02
Total		12.86	16.13

It is intended to give emphasis to develop groundwater potential in the tailend areas of the command and supplement canal waters and also mix salty groundwater with fresh canal waters to grow salt resistant crops. Further, study area is proposed to be extended as per irrigation potential created and to have more data on groundwater quality, quantity in the pre-irrigation stage itself.

A conjunctive use pilot project study in about 100 hectares is envisaged one each in the four commands with the twin objectives of (a) demonstrating the benefits of conjunctive use to the farmers, (b) arriving at most feasible method of conjunctive use.

The financial requirements are estimated to be Rs.12 lakhs for 1987-88 and this is proposed in the Draft Annual Plan 1987-88 for this continuing plan scheme to benefit in increasing crop yields and maintaining productivity of the command areas for many years.

#### Strengthening of Soil Testing Laboratories

This is a continuing plan scheme and a provision of Rs.1.50 lakhs is proposed towards establishment charges and recurring expenditure of the Soil Testing Laboratory at Chelgal Farm, attending to advisory work on soil problems and recommending for efficient and economic doses to the farmers of Sriramasagar Project for raising crops.

#### Ayacut Loads

The Roads and Buildings Department has undertaken the construction of ayacut roads in the project commands and eight Engineering Divisions and one Circle office with supporting staff and

equipment are functioning. Under World Bank Programme (Loan No.1251-IN), a total road length of 1473.45 Kms. have been completed upto the closure of the loan agreement on 30-6-85 in Nagarjunasagar Project. The ayacut road programme under all the five commands has been continued under State Plan and the World Bank assisted programme under A.P. Composite II Irrigation Project in respect of Sriramasagar Project and Srisaigan Right Branch Canal. It is proposed to continue this programme during the Seventh Plan and a financial provision of Rs.300.00 lakhs is proposed in the Draft Annual Plan for 1987--88 under State Plan for continuing the spillover road works and new works under Nagarjunasagar Right and Left Canals and to continue the ayacut road programme in Sriramasagar, Tungabhadra and Vansadhara Projects..

During 1987--88 it is programmed to execute new road works to a length of 197 Kms at a financial provision of Rs.300.00 lakhs under normal State Plan for ayacut road works.

#### Building Programme:

A provision of Rs.7.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987--88 for continuing the building programme undertaken in the five command areas to complete the spillover works, partial constructions and for regular repairs and maintenance of the existing buildings, besides cost of acquisition of sites required for construction of new buildings for locating the administrative offices for Vansadhara Project Stage I at Srikakulan.

#### Contribution to Special Loan Account:

For financing Systematic Land Development works of the lands held by the ineligible farmers, a Special Loan Account of Rs.130.08 lakhs was constituted at the level of the NABARD but could not be utilised due to procedural wrangles, non-finalisation of guidelines and procedures, etc. by the NABARD. The pattern of contributions from the VI Plan for Special Loan Account is in the ratio of 37.5 : 37.5 : 25 respectively between the Government of India, State Government and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). Pending utilisation of this Special Loan Account, a token provision of Rs.0.01 lakhs is proposed for the year 1987--88.

#### Water and Land Management Training and Research Institute.

The objective of Water and Land Management Training and Research Institute (WALAMTRI) is to train different functionaries at various levels in the multidisciplines in operating and maintaining

the irrigation and drainage network with emphasis on micro level functioning and on-farm irrigation development practices. This Institute was started in 1983 under World Bank aid at 100% reimbursement upto 20-6-85 Loan No.1251-III. 1248 officers belonging to Irrigation and Agriculture Departments were trained so far and 26 training courses have been conducted. It has developed its own building complex in an area of 50 acres at Himayatsagar, Hyderabad and an agricultural demonstration Farm covering an area of 10 acres, for imparting practical training on various improved methods of irrigation such as sprinkler irrigation, drip irrigation, etc. A provision of Rs.30 lakhs is proposed for 1987--88, as indicated below:

(a) Construction of Soil and Hydraulic Laboratory, WALANTARI.

It is proposed to construct a Soil Laboratory at WALANTARI complex at a capital cost of Rs.20 lakhs for construction activities during 1987--88. It is also proposed to give emphasis on computer training and utilisation of computers in irrigation water management. In order to improve the quality of training, two laboratories - one in Hydraulics and another in Soils are proposed to be established. A financial provision of Rs.20 lakhs is proposed in the Draft Annual Plan 1987--88 for this.

(b) Garikapadu Training Centre of WALANTARI:

It is proposed to construct dormitory building in the existing Garikapadu Farm, so that it can function as a Field Training Centre under the control of WALANTARI, to impart training to the officers of Nagarjunasagar Left Canal Command Area. A provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed in the Draft Annual Plan 1987--88 towards its infrastructure.

Extension of CAD Projects in other Commands:

A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakhs is proposed in the Draft Annual Plan 1987--88 with a view to extend the intensive CAD activities in other project command areas.

Supplementation Schemes for bridging gap in irrigation utilisation:

A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakhs is proposed for 1987--88 for supplementation schemes that may be taken up under the irrigation systems, specially in the tailend areas where the scarcity of water is acute or short-supply, so as to ensure atleast one crop every year in the localised ayacut.

World Bank Assisted Schemes.

Srisaigan Right Branch Canal and Sriramasagar Project Ayacut Roads.

Under A.P. Irrigation II Project with the assistance of World Bank, it is programmed to take up ayacut road works in Sriramasagar Project and Srisaigan Right Branch Canal and the list of identified roads has already been sent to World Bank for comments, before according administrative sanction for execution of these road works. The outlay proposed for Draft Annual Plan 1987--88 includes survey, investigation and execution of ayacut road works as identified in consultation with the World Bank and the local legislators in the command areas. A financial provision of Rs.120 lakhs is proposed for 1987--88 and the scheme is eligible for reimbursement of expenditure from World Bank.

Water and Land Management Training and Research Institute.

Under A.P. Irrigation II Project, the World Bank has formulated a scheme for training programmes at a total cost of Rs.400.00 lakhs during the Seventh Plan. A provision of Rs.25.00 lakhs is proposed in the Draft Annual Plan 1987--88 to continue the existing training programmes in WALAMTARI for imparting in-service training to the various functionaries at different levels in the multidisciplines and to conduct various long term, medium term and special courses, besides conducting Workshops and Seminars and research programmes in better water management practices and improved agricultural extension methods.

Water Management Cell.

This Cell was created during 1984--85 headed by a Chief Engineer with supporting staff drawn from multidisciplines to monitor and evaluate the performance of project commands and to ensure the water delivery system at each of the pipe outlets in order to ensure equitable distribution of irrigation waters and for bridging the gap between creation and utilisation of irrigation potential with a view to provide irrigation facilities to as large an area as possible. It is proposed to continue this scheme and a provision of Rs.10 lakhs is proposed in the Draft Annual Plan for 1987--88 towards establishment charges of this Scheme.

Construction of Field Training Centres: (New Scheme)

It is proposed to improve the existing field training centre at Chelgal under A.P. Irrigation II Project and to create two new field training centres one at Huzurabad and another at Sriramasagar Dansite by constructing dormitories, staff quarters, procurement of vehicles and equipment. A financial provision of Rs.30 lakhs is proposed in the Draft Annual

Plan 1987--88 and the expenditure is reimbursible by World Bank.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

Topographical Survey and Supervision:

During 1986--87, the total area likely to be covered under this scheme in all the five command areas is 90,000 hectares and it is proposed to cover an area of 1,00,000 hectares during 1987--88 and a financial provision of Rs.400.00 lakhs is proposed (50% State's share plus 50% central share). The new medium irrigation projects cleared by the Government of India for 50% central assistance, viz., Swarna, Satanala Taliperu, Peddavagu and Gandipalem are proposed to be covered by the Topographical Survey during 1987--88. The physical target for Seventh Plan is fixed at 7,50,000 hectares.

Soil Survey:

The Soil Survey work is to be carried out along with Topographical Survey covering the same areas. Upto 1986--87 an area of 90,000 hectares is likely to be covered and it is proposed to provide a financial provision of Rs.15.00 lakhs for this continuing scheme in all command areas (50% State's share plus 50% central share) during 1987--88.

Aerial Survey:

The aerial survey work in Sriramasagar Project has practically been completed by 1986--87 and advances have also been paid to the Government of India for supply of aerial survey photographs. The rectified prints are likely to be made available during 1986--87. A token provision of Rs.0.02 lakhs (50% State's share plus 50% central share) is proposed for 1987--88, to meet any incidental expenditure likely to arise under this continuing scheme.

Administrators' Establishment:

A provision of Rs.90.00 lakhs is proposed (50% State's share and 50% Central share), during 1987--88 towards the establishment of Administrators' Establishment and for strengthening of



the existing CADAs to cover extensively the package of intensive CAD activities for fuller and optimum utilisation of irrigation potential, following the strategies of higher agricultural production and productivity at optimum efficiency levels, keeping in view the guidelines laid down by the Government of India for the Seventh Plan. The new medium irrigation projects cleared by the Government for 50% central assistance, viz., Swarna, Satanala, Peddavagu, Taliperu and Gandipalem are proposed to be tagged on to the existing nearest command for implementation of the package of intensive CAD programmes.

#### Systematic Canal Operation and Warabandi:

During 1986--87 an area of 7.40 lakh hectares under Systematic Canal Operation and 3.10 lakh hectares under Warabandi is being covered under this programme and it is proposed to cover an additional area of 10,75,000 hectares under Systematic Canal Operation and 4,10,000 hectares out of which 1,00,000 hectares new area under Warabandi Programme during 1987--88 under the five project commands and a financial provision of Rs.191.78 lakhs is proposed in the Draft Annual Plan 1987--88 for implementation, covering the new areas where irrigation potential is created and field channels are excavated at the rate of Rs.350/- per hectare (50% of the provision represents State's share and 50% central share).

#### CAD Commissioner's Office:

A separate post of Commissioner, CAD in the rank of Engineer-in-Chief has been created recently and supporting staff are being sanctioned for implementation of statutory provisions in the AP IU & CAD Act 1984 and the Rules made thereunder and to ensure irrigation discipline and maintain the irrigation systems in operation and maintenance for better management of irrigation waters. A provision of Rs.35.00 lakhs is proposed in the Draft Annual Plan 1987--88 (50% State's share plus 50% central share).

#### Subsidy to Small and Marginal farmers:

In the four major commands the subsidy to small and marginal farmers is assessed at 5% of the total cost of systematic land development works and it comes to about Rs.20.00 lakhs for 20,000 ~~lakh~~ hectares with institutional finance proposed for the purpose during 1987--88. A financial provision of Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987--88 towards subsidy to small and marginal farmers in the four major command areas (50% State's share and 50% central share).

Purchase of Machinery for SLD works:

A token provision of Rs.0.02 lakhs is proposed for 1987--88 including central share for systematic land development works undertaken in the command areas.

ADAPTIVE TRIALS AND DEMONSTRATIONS

Project Development and Demonstration Farm, Chelgal:

This is a centrally sponsored on-going plan scheme under Sriransagar CADA to conduct adaptive trials, evolve and demonstrate suitable cropping pattern according to the agro-climatic conditions and soil-plant-water relationship in consultation with expert Research Organisations and for solving agronomic problems arising in the commands due to shifting to irrigated agriculture and act as liaison between the farmers and the scientists. A financial provision of Rs 12.50 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88 for this staff oriented scheme towards establishment charges (50% State's share and 50% central share).

Laying of ID Cropping Demonstration

This is a centrally sponsored on-going plan scheme to remove the wrong notion that irrigation in black soils under ID conditions is injurious to crop growth, and to demonstrate the light irrigation in black soils will not affect the yields of irrigated dry crops. Upto the end of Sixth Plan a total number of 700 demonstrations were conducted which proved useful in moulding and shaping the outlook of farmers, besides propagating improved management techniques and practices in modern irrigated agriculture. The impact of this scheme is impressive and the farmers are now preferring to grow ID crops instead of one wet crop. A financial provision of Rs 5 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88 (50% State's share and 50% central share).

Strengthening of Training Centres, WALANTARI

The importance of in-service training in CAD programmes need not be laboured. The WALANTARI has taken up various in-service training programmes. New Farms like Garikapadu and strengthening of existing training centres are proposed to be taken up during 1987--88. The Agricultural Farm at Chelgal was taken over by this Institute and proposed to be continued. A financial provision of Rs.0.02 lakhs is proposed for 1987--88 (50% State's share and 50% central share).

Pilot Project Tractor Training Centre, Chelgal.

This is a continuing plan scheme for imparting necessary training to the tractor operators based on the guidelines for systematic land development works undertaken in command areas. A financial provision of Rs.7 lakhs is proposed during 1987--88 (50% State's share and 50% central share) to continue this scheme.

### Agricultural Farms under Ayacut:

Although the Department of Agriculture is providing funds for running these Farms for multiplication of improved seeds for distribution among the farmers in the project areas and for helping the propagation of suitable crop varieties, the programme is taken up by them in a limited way owing to paucity of funds. Hence, a token provision of Rs.0.02 lakhs is proposed for 1987--88 (50% State's share and 50% central share) towards financial assistance to be provided under this scheme.

### Evaluation Studies in CAD Projects:

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Government of India, the Planning Department has taken up systematic evaluation studies of ongoing CAD programmes of NSIC, NSLC, and TBP to assess the merits and deficiencies in implementation of centrally sponsored schemes from 1984--85. Evaluation studies in respect of important components of CAD activities like Systematic Land Development, Systematic Canal Operation, Warabandi, Agricultural Extension and Cooperation were taken up and during 1984--85, sampling design, finalisation of schedules, training of field staff, pre-testing of schedules have been completed. The designed schedules / questionnaires have been canvassed and field data has been collected. The evaluation report for Nagarjunasagar Right Canal covering the above aspects has been prepared and sent for comments and suggestions for finalisation.

During 1986--87 the evaluation studies are being continued. It is proposed to continue this scheme during 1987--88 and a financial provision of Rs.7.50 lakhs is proposed in the Draft Annual Plan towards salaries of this Evaluation Cell (50% State's share and 50% central share).

### Construction of Field Channels:

A target of 6.25 lakh hectares has been fixed for construction of field channels during the Seventh Plan period for all the on-going commands and new projects as well. The progress achieved so far upto August 1986 was 6.17 lakh hectares. It is proposed to cover 60,000 hectares during 1987--88 under the project commands. Field channels are constructed at project cost upto each land holding. It is proposed to execute the field channel construction works to an extent of 60,000 hectares during 1987--88 and a token provision of Rs.0.02 lakhs is proposed in the Draft Annual Plan 1987--88 at the rate of Rs.1000/- per hectare according to the national norms (50% State's share and 50% central share).

Soil and Water Use Management Project in NSRC CADA:

The essential objects of on-going plan schemes are to establish and evaluate scientific water management practices in project commands to promote water users' association, involving farmers in better sharing of water through cooperative ventures in improved water management and scientific agricultural production so as to develop efficient technology, for equitable distribution of irrigation waters among all the notified ayacutdars under each of the pipe outlets. This scheme would develop information system and organise training programmes for progressive farmers and extension services in judicious water management, irrigation scheduling, etc. to curb the colossal waste of water at farm level. A financial provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987--88 for this continuing scheme (50% State's share and 50% central share).

New Schemes (with 50% central assistance).

Ground Water Monitoring and Subsidy to farmers:

This new scheme proposed by Director, Ground Water Department relates to groundwater monitoring studies and conjunctive use, besides subsidy to farmers to construct irrigation wells in project commands. The scheme proposals were sent to Government of India, Ministry of Water Resources in July 1985 for clearance for 50% central assistance under centrally sponsored schemes and the clearance is still awaited.

The Ground Water Department has identified 1.27 lakh hectares of ayacut in all the four select major commands which is subjected to water logging /\*\*\*/ measures vis-a-vis development of groundwater by openwells, borewells, tubewells, open drainage system and underground drainage system depending upon the areas, their topography, groundwater conditions etc.

A financial provision of Rs.0.02 lakhs is proposed for this new scheme in the Draft Annual Plan 1987--88.

Extension of CAD Projects in other commands:

A token provision of Rs.0.02 lakhs is proposed in the Draft Plan 1987--88 with a view to provide for centrally sponsored schemes that may be taken up during 1987--88.

/\*\*\*/ hazards. The scheme envisages taking up anti-water logging

ADAPTIVE TRIALS IN COMMAND AREAS: New Scheme  
(with 50% central assistance):

The introduction of irrigation involves a number of changes in the cropping pattern as well as crop sequence, preparing fields for receiving irrigation supplies and switching over from traditional low risk, low input crops to high risk, high value and high input crops. Adaptive Trials imply evolution of suitable location specific practices on farmers' fields based on sound technical knowledge of agro-climatic conditions, land treatment, crop varieties, fertilizer application, economic capabilities, fighting against pests, etc. The Adaptive Trials aim at (1) Improvements in water delivery schedules, (2) Agronomical practices, and (3) Farmers' Training and involvement.

This new scheme is proposed for the four major select command areas and the field units and coordination units are as follows:

SI.No.	Name of the Project	Project area in Lakh.ha.	No.of field units	No.of coordi- nating units	Re- mark- ks
1.	NSP Right Canal	4.5	4	1	*50,000 ha.
2.	NSP Left Canal	3.7 *	4	1	addl. poten- tial likely
3.	SRSP	4.1	4	1	to be created
4.	TBP Complex	2.37	2	-	during '87.
Total .			14	3	

The entire expenditure on Adaptive Trials is proposed to be shared between the State and Government of India at 50 : 50 under centrally sponsored schemes. A token provision of Rs.0.02 lakhs is proposed for this new scheme during 1987--88.

Flood Control.

In the state of Andhra Pradesh, there are as many as 35 rivers big and small. These rivers will be ~~spate-~~ during South-West and North-East monsoon. The State is also having long coast line. The stems and depressions develop in the sea are also causing heavy disastrous floods in these rivers.

To combat the flood problem effectively, it is proposed to launch out a programme of flood control by constructing groynes formation of flood banks and providing revetment to the margin etc., at vulnerable points to protect costly lands and villages / Towns, etc. A master plan is also prepared for flood control schemes to an amount of Rs.103.00 crores keeping in view of the specific requirements of each basin and proposed to implement the same within a period of two decades.

To process the flood control schemes the Government have constituted a technical advisory committee headed by the Chief Engineer, Major Irrigation. This committee will accord Technical clearance and thereafter the estimates of the Schemes are placed before the State Flood Control Board headed by the Minister for works for according approval to include in the flood control programme.

During Sixth Plan an amount of Rs.478.75 lakhs was incurred on flood control schemes. The outlay for flood control schemes in Seventh Plan is Rs.1500.00 lakhs. The expenditure incurred in 1985--86 was Rs.113.61 lakhs.

During the current financial year (1986--87), 49 Nos of spillover flood control schemes having a balance requirements of 73.09 lakhs are taken up for execution. In addition to this there are 10 Nos of schemes amounting to Rs.240.53 lakhs approved by the state flood control Board and 53 Nos schemes amounting to Rs.395.934 lakhs cleared by Technical Advisory committee. The amount provided for the year 1986--87 is Rs.125.00 lakhs (which includes Rs.31.63 lakhs towards prorata charges for establishment). The amount proposed for the Annual Plan 1987--88 is also Rs.125.00 lakhs.

Drainage Works:

The Krishna & Godavari Delta Area consists of 8.906 lakhs Ha. (2.2 Million acres). To safeguard this delta area from the Drainage congestion, the improvements to drains in this area is necessary. The balance cost of Drainage schemes was assessed as Rs.100 crores as on 1-4-1985. As per Drainage Cess Act 1985, Pennar Delta has also been

brought under the purview of Drainage Schemes, the ayacut under which is Rs 2.50 lakh acrs. For VII Five Year Plan an amount of Rs 50.00 crores has been provided for Krishna and Godavari Delta Drainage Schemes.

An amount of Rs 435.60 lakhs has been allotted towards drainage works for the year 1985-86 and it was fully spent on the works.

An amount of Rs 375 lakhs was originally allotted for Drainage schemes for the year 1986-87 and this has been subsequently increased to Rs 625.00 lakhs by allotting additional funds of Rs 250.00 lakhs.

During the recent floods that occurred in August 1986, most of the drains in Krishna and Godavari Delta Areas are badly affected. The outlay proposed for the draft Annual Plan 1987-88 is Rs 475.00 lakhs.

V. ENERGYSrisaïlan Hydro Electric Project: Chief Engineer, Srisaïlan):-

The spill-over requirements for completion of the Project is of the order of Rs.11126.00 lakhs, which includes Rs.5000.00 lakhs towards decretal charges pending settlement in court cases in respect of land compensation etc. During the first year of the Seventh Plan Rs.849.91 lakhs was spent and during 1986--87 Rs.1000.00 lakhs were provided. The anticipated expenditure for 1986--87 is Rs.1547.67 lakhs. For 1987--88, the outlay proposed to Rs.1500.00 lakhs.

A.P. State Electricity Board:

The Seventh Plan outlay is 145000.00 lakhs. As against the outlay of Rs.17000.00 lakhs for 1986--87 the anticipated expenditure is of the order of Rs.17742.00 lakhs.

Annual Plan 1987--88:-

Four Units of Srisaïlan H.E.S. Stage: I, handed over to the Board, are in operation. An outlay of Rs.28.00 lakhs is proposed for balance payment to various companies.

Balance payments for Nagarjuna Sagar pumped storage Hydro-electric Scheme (Stage-II) and Srisaïlan Hydro-electric Scheme (Stage:II) are to be made. Due to delay in getting 'no objection' certificate from Orissa Govt. the progress of A.P. Power House at Balinela is a bit slow. For these three projects an out lay of Rs.500.00 lakhs is proposed.

The major provision under generation is proposed to Vijayawada T.P.S. (Stage:II) for which equipment is to be purchased. An outlay of Rs.7,200.00 lakhs is proposed. Feasibility report for a new Thermal Power Station in Rayalaseena Region (Muddanur TPS) has been prepared at an estimated cost of Rs.47546.00 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.900.00 lakhs has been proposed.

Renovation of Kothaguden TPS (A,B and C stations) at a cost of Rs.4434.00 lakhs Ramagundan Power B Station at a cost of Rs.383.00 lakhs (Revised) to improve the performance, increase the capacity of the auxiliary plants and reduce pollution has been prepared. Renovation and modernisation of Nellore TPS has also been prepared, the estimated cost of which is Rs.1370.00 lakhs respectively. For these three works an outlay of Rs.1000.00 lakhs is proposed.

It is proposed to strengthen and increase the availability of power at various load centres like Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam, Rajahmundry etc. Existing 320 K.V. transmission system will be strengthened by 337 circuit Kms. during 1986--87 with the commissioning of lower Seileru etc., besides other works. For 1987--88 it is proposed to programme for 497 circuit Kms. of 220 KV lines. For this an outlay of Rs.3500.00 lakhs is proposed.



Under distribution and system improvement, an outlay of Rs.3,000.00 lakhs is proposed.

Under Rural Electrification, out of 27,368 villages and towns, 23,904 forming 87.34% have been electrified by the end of March 1986. Similarly out of 32,750 hamlets, 11,135 have been electrified by the end of March, 1986. 7,33,534 agricultural pump-sets have been energised. It is proposed to electrify 900 villages and energise 70,000 agricultural pumpsets. For this works an outlay of Rs.2000.00 lakhs is provided.

For investigating the economically and technically feasible sites, for exploitation of major and micro-hydel potential and for research and establishment of centres for power system studies an outlay of Rs.45.00 lakhs is proposed.

In short, the outlay of the Board for 1987--88 is as follows:-

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
1. Generation            ...    ...	9628.00
2. Transmission & Distribution:    ...    ...	6500.00
3. Rural Electrification:	2000.00
4. Survey & Research:	45.00
Total:	18,73.00

#### (c) Non-Conventional Sources of energy : --

This programme comprises of biogas, biomass, solar, wind energy, human and animal power and Urja Gean concept. An amount of Rs.95.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987--88 as against the expenditure of Rs.25.00 lakhs for 1986--87. Out of the proposed outlay of Rs.95.00 lakhs for 1987--88, a sum of Rs.60.00 lakhs is for Urja Gean Projects and the balance Rs.35.00 lakhs for other non-conventional sources of energy programmes.

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## VI. INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

### Village and Small Industries:

#### Commissioner of Industries.

There are 55,237 small scale units (upto end of March, 1986) in the State with an investment of Rs.733.00 crores providing employment to 5.30 lakh persons. In the direction of rural industrialisation, several programmes like identifying and motivating the entrepreneurs through campaigns, training of artisans, assisting artisans and tiny sector units through grants and loans etc. were taken through D.I.Cs. An analysis of the working of District Industries Centres shows that DICs. have become identifiable focal points for all entrepreneurs seeking help from Government.

An outlay of Rs.88.00 lakhs is proposed under the State Plan 1987--88, An equal amount of Rs.88.00 lakhs will come as Central Government share.

The Scheme of margin money loan assistance under DIC Programme is meant to cover such of the entrepreneurs that cannot come under the Margin Money facilities available with SC/BC Corporations, Women and Minorities Corporations etc. It is proposed to benefit 2500 entrepreneurs during 1987--88 and the outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs for this is proposed.

Tiny sector units and rural artisans who are below the poverty line, would be provided with 100% grant for acquiring training in the use of modern techniques, supply of tools, tool-kits, power connection and other raw-materials etc. An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs under State share towards grants to artisans under DIC for comprehensive development under State share to take full advantage of Centre's help is proposed.

An outlay of Rs.3.00 lakhs is proposed for the new scheme of Socio Economic data of artisans and their development needs.

Under the scheme formulated by the Govt. of India margin money in the shape 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 both for purpose of term-loans and for working capital. This is proposed to be continued in 1987--88.

Keeping in view the utility of the documentation - cum - information centre in effective entrepreneurial guidance it is proposed to provide Rs.1.00 lakh in the year 1987--88.also

It is proposed to organise intensive industrial promotion campaigns in all the districts by organising workshops and seminars on topics of importance like Quality Control, Modernisation, rehabilitation of sick units and special workshops on scope of various sectors of industries like chemicals, drugs, ceramics, automobiles, plastics etc. through specialised agencies.

It is proposed to expand the existing building in which the field testing station in Sanathnagar is functioning. An outlay of Rs.6.00 lakhs is proposed.

The testing & Development Laboratory for Diesel Engines and Engineering products at Vijayawada was set-up during 1984--85 at a cost of Rs.9.44 lakhs for providing testing facilities to the Engineering Materials and Machine parts.

An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987--88 to cover the recurring costs and also the cost of improvements to be carried out.

During the Sixth Five Year Plan it was envisaged to expand the present Experimental station of Central Food Technological Research Institute located in Hyderabad meeting a part of the cost from the State resources. It is proposed to provide an amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs as State Govt. share for implementation of the above project, since construction work will be taken up in 1987--88.

Self Employment Scheme for the educated unemployed announced by the Government of India is being implemented under the name and style "Gramodaya Programme" through the District Industries Centres. Under this program it is planned to assist every year atleast one educated unemployed from each revenue village of the State for starting a self employment venture. Government of India have agreed to continue this scheme for the remaining period of Seventh Five Year Plan. So far 181 posts of Gramodaya officers to supplement the cadre of Extension Officer (Ind) have been sanctioned. An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed to meet the expenditure on salaries of the Gramodaya Officers, supporting staff and other contingent expenditure.

In order to provide the needed service facilities to Agriculturists and rural entrepreneurs ... construct of Rural Service Guilds,

The Central Institute of Plastic Engineering Tools, Madras has proposed to establish an extension centre at Hyderabad for Engineering Plastics during Seventh Plan period. The total cost of the project is estimated at Rs.330.39 lakhs out of which the share of the State comes to Rs.140.00 lakhs towards the cost of land and buildings. In addition to the above, the State has to share the recurring expenditure of Rs.20.00 lakhs during the project implementation period. Thus, the State share will be Rs.160.00 lakhs. Necessary arrangements have been made to alienate Government land measuring 10 acres at Gajulamallaram village, Medchal Taluk, Rangareddy district.

The construction work of the Institute will be completed in 3 years. During 1987--88 it is proposed to contribute Rs.50.00 lakhs towards the State share for the Project.

It is proposed to introduce scientific and technological methods in the salt-farming. As a step towards this, it is proposed to establish during Seventh Five Year Plan period a "Field Station for Salt" with a Model Farm together with R & D facilities in the State.

This field station will be set-up with the financial participation of Central Salt Institute, Salt Department and Government of Andhra Pradesh in the ratio of 1 : 1 : 1. For establishment of this Field Station approximately a sum of Rs.90.00 lakhs is required. The State Government share during the Seventh Five Year Plan comes to Rs.30.00 lakhs. A token sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed.

A new class of entrepreneurs - first generation and other entrepreneurs who are found to lack managerial capabilities to manage their ventures successfully has grown in the State. Programmes for entrepreneurship development are being conducted through several organisations like APITC O, SISI, APPC, NISIET. A systematic effort to pool infrastructure and expertise from various sources and making available a centralised agency, competent and well equipped in all spheres would improve the quality of Entrepreneurship Development Programmes. It is estimated that the cost of establishing such an Institute would involve an outlay of Rs.150.00 lakhs. To start with an outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed as a foundation grant.

An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed to meet the cost of project profiles to be prepared by consultants or by appointment of experts on contract.

The I.S.I. has noted that the testing facilities available within the State are inadequate compared to the quantum of samples that are being received for testing, with the result that majority of the samples have to be sent outside the State for testing.

It is therefore proposed to negotiate with I.S.I. to establish a laboratory in Hyderabad for ISI by providing some contribution from State Government. A token outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed.

In all an amount of Rs.359.00 lakhs is proposed for all the Schemes. The following are the new Schemes to be taken up during 1987--88.--

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
(1) Institute for conduct of entrepreneurial development programme .....	20.00
(2) Preparation of Project Profiles.	5.00
(3) Establishment of Testing Laboratory Indian Standard Institute in Hyderabad. (ISI) ...	1,00
(4) Socio Economic Data of artisans and their development needs. ..	3.00

The rest of the Schemes are continuing ones.

...

A.P. Small Scale Industries Development Corporation (APSSIDC)

A provision of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed for extending marketing assistance for the disposal of the products in time and for establishment Technocrat Industrial Estate at Visakhapatnam

Leather Industries Development Corporation (LIDCAP)

A provision of Rs.40.00 lakhs is proposed for conducting training programmes and for maintenance of raw hides curing Centres.

A.P. Khadi and Village Industries Board.

A provision of Rs.40.64 lakhs is proposed to continue the existing activities.

Commerce and Export Promotion.

To enable participation in Pragathi Maidan and other exhibitions conducted within the State and outside the State, and to enable preparation of commodity catalogues / Profiles an amount of Rs.8.25 lakhs is proposed.

### Handlooms and Textiles:

The Handloom Industry in the State is next only to Agriculture in terms of employment potential in villages and weavers who generally form the weaker sections of the Society. About 30 lakh persons depend either directly or indirectly on the Handloom Industry to eke their lively hood. There are about 6 lakh handloom and 52 Spinning Mills including 2 Composite mills with an installed capacity of 11.97 spindles.

Majority of the schemes for the development of Handlooms Industry are on the pattern approved and sponsored by Govt. of India through the Development Commissioner for Handlooms and are partly funded by them. Therefore the annual Plan for 1987--88 envisaged the same schemes that are under implementation now.

The development of Handlooms and powerlooms Industries contemplates the implementation of the schemes by arranging adequate supply of raw material by strengthening and establishing new Co-operative Spinning Mills, increased coverage of Weavers by Co-Operatives, ensuring effective and satisfactory functioning of the primary Co-operatives, to minimise under employment of Weavers, modernisation of looms for diversification of production patterns, imparting new skills through training programmes, providing infrastructure facilities and arranging increased and smooth flow of credit for working Capital.

It is proposed to establish five new Co-Operative Spinning Mills. The NCDC has cleared the application of Panchur and Nandyal Spinning Mills for financial assistance for equity participation. The Nandyal Co-operative Spinning Mills is being funded with the assistance from World Bank. The applications of the new Mills at Sathyaveedu and Narasannapeta are pending clearance with NCDC.

Consistent with the policy of Central and State Governments 7800 more Weavers are proposed to be admitted as members of handlooms Cooperatives during 1987--88. The share capital base of the Primary Weavers Co-Operative Societies will be strengthened and about 20,000 looms will be activated during 1987--88.

Greater emphasis is laid on improvement of quality of Handloom products and on imparting new skills to the weavers in order to improve the per loom productivity diversification in production pattern is also intended to be achieved. It is proposed to undertake modernisation / replacement of 2500 looms during 1987--88.

herefore

The two important Welfare measures viz.- Thrift-cum-Savings and Security Schemes and workshed-cum-housing schemes for Handloom Weavers will be continued. The Rebate Scheme will also be continued as it has contributed the increase in the demand for handloom fabrics.

The scheme of supply of one Janatha dhoti and one Saree to Green Card holders at 50 per cent subsidised rates has been introduced in 1984--85. About 32 lakh green card holders have availed of this facility. In 1985--86 about 40 lakh green card holders were covered. During 1986--87 (60) lakh green card holders are proposed to be covered. In 1987--88 also it is proposed to continue the scheme.

As part of the Programme to decentralise the training facilities to handloom weavers for upgrading and up dating their skills and for adopting improved looms and production techniques for production diversification it was decided to establish three weavers' Training Centres one each in Rayalaseena, Coastal Andhra and Telangana regions during Seventh Plan period. One such Centre has already been established at Hindupur during 1985--86. One more Centre is proposed to be established during 1986--87. The third Training Centre will be established during 1987--88.

The A.P. State Handloom Weavers' Coop. Society (APCO) would require additional Credit having regard to higher production targets assigned to Handloom Coop. Sector and increased market support to be provided by it. It is proposed to further strengthen the equity base of the APEX Society to secure additional credit.

Thus, an outlay of Rs.1220.60 lakhs is proposed for Handlooms and Textiles in the annual plan for 1987--88. No new Schemes are being taken up except expanding ongoing activities.

### S E R I C U L T U R E

Sericulture is a labour intensive agro based Cottage industry ideally suited to a predominantly agricultural State like Andhra Pradesh for its special feature of water economising low investment and high returns. Among all agro based industries Sericulture generates maximum employment potential in the rural areas and that the present area under mulberry cultivation has created employment opportunities for about 4 lakh persons belonging to small and marginal farmers, rural artisans, S.Cs. and S.Ts. and agricultural labourers.

Some of the departmental units like seed farms, grainages, silk reeling units, Cocoon markets Tassar silk Stations etc. could not go into full production capacity due to non availability of various facilities like irrigation, scientific equipment and other requirements. To strengthen this infrastructure sufficiently to make them go into full production an outlay of Rs.30.00 lakhs is proposed.

Procurement of mulberry reeling cocoons from the Sericulturists and convert it into raw silk in the departmental units is one of the main activities. An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed for this.

Financial assistance to strengthen the share Capital base of 93 Co-operative Societies working under the Director of Sericulture for modernisation of Silk looms, training of Silk Weavers, Payment of interest subsidy and for construction of house-cum-workshed an outlay of Rs.38.70 lakhs is proposed.

An outlay of Rs.137.575 lakhs is also proposed for continuation of staff-sanctioned for the various operations.

In all an amount of Rs.434.00 lakhs is proposed and out of which Rs.425.125 lakhs inclusive of staff component is required for continuation of the existing schemes with expanded activities and an amount of Rs.8.875 lakhs is proposed for a new scheme viz. implementation of tasar Project for the benefit of tasar rearers. (CSS).

#### Handicrafts Development Board:

A provision of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed to continue the existing activities.

Thus a total outlay of Rs.2202.49 lakhs is proposed for the village and small Industries in the Annual Plan 1987--88.



INDUSTRIESIndustries (other than Village and Small Industries.)Commissioner of Industries:

Under the new State Incentive Scheme introduced from the year 1984--85 three Districts (i.e.) Adilabad, Anantapur and Srikakulam have been categorised as 'Intensive Industrial Development Areas' for development of industries under this Scheme. In addition to this 79 Revenue Mandals have also been identified in various districts. A provision of Rs.200.00 lakhs is proposed.

In order to develop growth centres on the lines indicated by the National Committee for development of backward areas it is proposed to develop 9 growth centres allotted by the Government of India out of the 139 such centres for the entire country. A beginning will be made during 1987--88 with a provision of Rs.25.00 lakhs.

As there is a demand for interest free sales tax loan to the various newly established industries a provision of Rs.250.00 lakhs is proposed.

A.P. Industrial Infrastructure Corporation:

A provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed towards margin money to link borrowings for establishment and development of 11 (eleven) new Industrial Estates comprising 990 plots and 111 sheds at a total cost of Rs.1600.00 lakhs.

A.P. State Financial Corporation:

The Corporation has committed to promote small and medium scale industries by providing long term finance as also 'Seed Capital Assistance' to bridge the gap in Promoters' equity. The Corporation is envisaging the sanctions and the disbursements to the extent of Rs.150.00 crores and Rs.108.00 crores respectively during 1987--88. An outlay of Rs.700.00 lakhs is proposed towards the Share Capital of the Corporation.

A.P. Industrial Development Corporation:

The Corporation is promoting large and medium industries in collaboration with the various entrepreneurs who come forward to establish various industries. It is also providing technical guidance for the proper functioning of industries promoted by it. A provision of Rs.500.00 lakhs is proposed towards equity.

A.P. Electronics Development Corporation:

This Corporation has undertaken to establish and develop Electronic Industries at Gannavaram, Warangal and Tirupathi. The total cost for developing this has been estimated at Rs.538.00 crores. This Corporation is also extending marketing assistance. It is stated that some grant-in-aid is required for this Corporation to meet Project Promotion expenses. An amount of Rs.300.00 lakhs is proposed in all.

Bureau of Public Enterprises:

An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for improving the facilities to the trainees.

State contribution to other Govt. Companies:

An outlay of Rs.610.00 lakhs is made to the Companies / Corporations as follows:--

		<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>	
Hyderabad Allwyns	...	200.00	} 300.00
Allwyn Nissan	...	100.00	
A.P. Scooters	...	150.00	
Republic Forge	...	60.00	
A.P. Minorities Corporation ..	...	100.00	
	Total:	610.00	

Nizam Sugar Factory Ltd.,:

This institution, apart from maintaining its own Sugar factories and other allied units, has been entrusted to establish a new sugar unit at Medak and also to take over the sick sugar units of Bobbili and Seethanagaram. An amount of Rs.275.00 lakhs to the unit coming up at Medak and Rs.45.00 lakhs to the sick units is proposed.

A.P. Non Resident Indian Investment Corporation: (AIR-ICH):

This Corporation has been established with the main objective to extend service to the Non Resident Indians for identification of specific Projects for their participation. The Corporation proposes to prepare hundred numbers of Profiles and feasibility reports, five numbers of market Survey reports etc.,

in consultation with Messrs. APITCo, M/S NICIET, SISI and other reputed consultants. A provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for this. The Corporation also intends to develop 90 acres of land by entrusting the work to A.P.I.C.

Director of Sugar:

The main objective of the Department of Sugar is to formulate schemes and extend assistance to improve the utilisation of the installed crushing capacity of the Cooperative Sugar factories by developing more area under cane to meet optimum cane requirement of the Co-Operative Sugar Factories.

The wide fluctuation in the percentage of the utilisation of the cane prevalent for the past some years has to be improved by stabilising the cane areas and also modernising and rehabilitating the existing machinery of the factories. For this an amount of Rs.230.00 lakhs is proposed.

Provision of infrastructure and water facilities for industries under Central Sector:

Vizag Steel Plant:-

The State Govt. have been releasing amounts from the year 1977-80 onwards for implementing the rehabilitation scheme for displaced persons consequent on the acquisition of lands including dwellings for the Steel Plant at Visakhapatnam. For rehabilitating Centres during the second phase an amount of Rs.80.00 lakhs is proposed. /\*

Ordnance Factory, Medak and Carriage Workshop at Renigunta:

An amount of Rs.30.00 lakhs for the ordnance Factory, Medak and an amount of Rs.40.00 lakhs for the Carriage Workshop at Renigunta is proposed for acquisition of land and development of roads etc.

Water Supply to Godavari Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd., and Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd., and Priclase:

An outlay of Rs.150.00 lakhs is proposed.

Thus, a total outlay of Rs.3465.00 lakhs is proposed to Industries (Large and Medium) in the annual plan 1987-88.

/\*6091 families in five rehabilitation /\*

M I N I N GMines and Geology:

Andhra Pradesh is richly endowed with mineral wealth. The Department of Mines and Geology is in charge of regulation and development of mines and minerals and collection of mineral revenue. On the promotional side the Department conducts geological investigation of mineral bearing areas to ascertain their quality and quantity of mineral resources.

It is proposed to equip the department with necessary technical staff and machinery for Computerisation.

The scheme of data processing by Computers was suggested by a "study group" on the recommendations of the Committee on Mineral based industries. Accordingly the Geo-Physical Dept. of Osnania University was asked to prepare a scheme for computerisation relating to statistics, reserves, grade, and utilisation of different mineral deposits in the State. To take further action on the report an amount of Rs.4.00 lakhs is necessary for computerisation of data and for processing the computer accessories.

The Department also proposes to equip its Chemical Laboratory with flame photometer platinum crucibles and gas plant as the number of samples for analysis has increased. The Dept. also proposes to purchase survey equipment for geological survey and demarcation, aerial photographs and tents for field work. All these are estimated to cost Rs.6.00 lakhs.

For the above new Schemes Rs.6.00 lakhs is proposed. The rest of the amount of Rs.19.00 lakhs is intended to continue the existing activities and to the continuation of the staff already sanctioned under plan.

A.P. Mining Corporation:

The A.P. Mining Corporation will continue its operations during 1987--88 on on-going Projects of Asbestos, Barytes, Ball Clay, Black granite, Copper and signgrade limestone with an emphasis on increasing productivity.

The production level of the Barytes Project at Mangampet, Cuddapah district which was established by the Corporation in 1974--75 is one lakh tons per annum. This is an export oriented Project. The Corporation proposes to step up the production to 3 lakh tons per annum in a phased manner. To achieve this production level, the Corporation proposes to take up

departmental operations for excavation of over burden capping the Barytes ore. An investment of Rs.6.00 lakhs is proposed .

The Corporation has identified a good number of deposits of black granite in the districts of Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda. There is good demand for granite in the international market. The Corporation which is presently exporting raw blocks proposes to establish a cutting and polishing unit of its own or in the alternative it is proposed to have a joint venture with MDEC. MDEC have evinced interest to join the APMC. An investment of Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed.

Huge deposits of Bauxite are located in the East Coast. It is proposed to commence the Project for exploitation of Bauxite ore with a production target of 1,25,000 tons with an investment of Rs.7.00 lakhs from the State Plan during 1987--88.

The Corporation also proposes exploitation of Manganese in the Districts of Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam with an initial production of 20,000 tons as there is export market for this Ore in Korea and Japan. An investment of Rs.7.00 lakhs is proposed.

Copper deposits are located at Mallaram a tribal village in Khammam dist. Though a technically and economically the project is not viable, the Corporation ventured to take up the Project as an area development project and so far invested about Rs.200.00 lakhs. It proposes to make additional investment of Rs.3.00 lakhs.

The Janganrajupalle Ore Zone in Cuddapah district contains about 2 million tonnes of lead Zinc Ore with 4.1% grade. It is proposed to develop Janganrajupalli and Gollapalle, Kothapalle Blocks with an investment of Rs.2.00 lakhs

The Corporation is also considering the preparation of Techno Economic Feasibility reports on mineral based industries to attract entrepreneurs. An investment of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed.

An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed in the annual Plan 1987--88 for the A.P. Mining Corporation.

Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.,:

An outlay of Rs.1000.00 lakhs is proposed to Singareni Collieries Company in the annual Plan 1987--88 as against Rs.600.00 lakhs provided in 1986--87 State Plan.

The total outlay for Mining is Rs.1075.00 lakhs in 1987--88 as against Rs.650.00 lakhs in 1986--87.

Thus, the total outlay for Industry and Minerals in the Annual Plan 1987--88 is Rs.6742.49 lakhs.

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VII. TRANSPORTMinor Ports and Light Houses:

It is expected that Kakinada Port will be converted into a Major Port during the Seventh Plan. However, works as per 'Gole Committee' Report are being carried out. Towards these ongoing works for 1987--88 an outlay of Rs.57.00 lakhs is proposed to achieve a target of handling trade of 15 lakh tonnes.

For Machilipatnam, Rs.119.00 lakhs is proposed to take up on-going works as per the Expert Committee. The necessity of transit shed is felt and therefore it is proposed to take up construction for which an outlay of Rs.6.00 lakhs is proposed. The minor port of Krishnapatnam, where trade is revived, it is proposed to be developed as medium port. To provide bare minimum facilities inclusive of transit shed, an outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed.

The schemes therefore are as follows:  
(Rs.in lakhs)

1. Kakinada Port	57.00
2. Machilipatnam port	125.00
3. Krishnapatnam Port	20.00

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202.00  
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Roads and Bridges:Chief Engineer (Roads):

Construction and maintenance of State Highways, Major District Roads and also the construction and maintenance of the National Highways are looked after by Chief Engineer. The total length of roads under his jurisdiction is 33,899 Kms. The surface wise and lane-wise length of roads is as under:-

Single Lane		Two lane		Total
B.T.	W.B.M. surface	B.T.	W.B.H. surface	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
S.Hs. 6,392	--	2,439	---	8,831
M.D.Rs.14,313	6,212 +2,754 (earthen roads under C.D.Rs.)	1,689	100	25,068
				----- 33,899 Kms. -----

Formation of roads for missing links, bridging un-bridged crossing on all important streams, supplement of substandard C.D. works, strengthening of weak pavements, forming of roads in tribal areas and fishermen villages are given priority in the Seventh Plan.

As against the outlay of Rs.1800.00 lakhs in 1986--87, the expenditure anticipated is Rs.2235.48 lakhs. For 1987--88 an outlay of Rs.2400.00 lakhs is proposed.

#### Rural Roads:

##### M.N.P. Roads.

During the year 1985--86 an amount of 450.00 lakhs is provided and utilised for the construction of 240 Km. length of A.W. roads, thereby connecting 72 Nos., of villages conforming to M.N.P. norms.

During 1986--87 an amount of Rs.450 lakhs is provided. This amount is redistributed among the plain, S.C.P. and P.S.P.; the amounts allocated are Rs.303.975, Rs 90.00 and Rs 56.025 lakhs respectively. The physical targets fixed for the same amount of is 164.50, 48.50, 22 Kms. respectively and upto 31.8.1986 an amount of Rs 226.029 lakhs is utilised achieving a target of 122.00 Kms.

During 1987-88 an amount of Rs 500.00 lakhs is proposed under this programme. The amount proposed for plan areas is Rs 337.75 lakhs, for S.C.P. Rs 100.00 lakhs and for P.S.P. Rs 62.50 lakhs are indicated Under Plan areas the length of road to be constructed is 182.50 Kms., thereby connecting 46 villages. Under TSP 25 Kms. are to be constructed there by connecting 3 No, of villages.

##### Sugarcane Roads:

##### Chief Engineer P.A.

During the year 1985-86 an amount of Rs 86.76 lakhs is provided and utilised for the construction of 47 Kms., of pucca roads in the sugar cane zones for the benefit of sugar cane growers to transport their produce.

During the year 1986-87 an amount of Rs 106.15 lakhs is provided to construct 58.00 Kms. length of road. But this amount is meagre as there is no allocation from non-plan programme and this office has brought it to the notice of Government for more grants, during the year only Rs 106.15 lakhs is provided against an amount of Rs 125.93 lakhs released during 1985-86.



For the year 1987-88 an amount of Rs 210.00 lakhs is proposed for this programme for the construction of 114.00 Kms., length of roads. But the allocation may be varied based on the care crushed during the preceding year. However this will be look after by the Director of Sugar and cane.

Director, Municipal Administration:

On last year's analogy, an outlay of Rs 19.30 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88.

A.P.State Road Transport Corporation:

In the Seventh Plan stress is laid to take up the replacement programme of overaged buses in a big way and to bring down the back-log of replacement to 'nil'. Steps have been taken and the backlog of the over-aged buses have been cleared to a maximum extent in the second year of the Plan itself. It is now planned to replace the vehicles as and when they fall due for replacement. It is planned to replace 1100 buses in 1986-87 and 1000 in 1987-88.

As per the policy, the Corporation proposed to nationalise step by step the remaining pockets where private buses are being operated at present. For this purpose Corporation proposes to introduce 650 buses in 1986-87 and 600 buses in 1987-88.

To meet the growth in traffic on existing routes, the Corporation contemplates to augment 400 buses in 1986-87 and 400 buses in 1987-88.

It is also envisaged to provide infrastructural facilities such as Depots, work shops, bus stations and plant and machinery to the tune of Rs 1050.00 lakhs in 1986-87 and Rs 1250.00 lakhs in 1987-88 respectively. An outlay of Rs 3385.78 lakhs is proposed to the Corporation for these activities.

Traffic Control:-

Transport Commissioner:

An outlay of Rs 23.00 lakhs is required towards continuing 3 schemes, viz. 1. Driving Schools, 2. Fitness Testing and 3. Vigilance & Enforcement Wing.

Annual Plan, 1987-88

Following 4 schemes are proposed for 1987-88.

1. It is proposed to establish 3 driving schools (besides existing 3) at Tirupati, Visakhapatnam and Warangal for which an outlay of Rs 25.00 lakhs is proposed.

2. It is proposed to set up 4 scientific fitness testing units at Vijayawada, Guntur, Karimnagar and Chittoor for which an outlay of Rs 24.91 lakhs is proposed.

3. Purchase of one Polaroid Identification machine for issue of driving licences at an outlay of Rs 6.70 lakhs of which capital outlay is Rs 2.70 lakhs is proposed.

4. Computerisation of records is proposed to be taken up for which an outlay Rs 18.00 lakhs is proposed.

In short the schemes are as follows:-

	<u>Rs in lakhs</u>
ongoing schemes	23.00
Driving schools	25.00
Scientific Fitness Testing units	24.91
Purchase of Polaroid Identification machine	6.70
Computerisation of records	18.00
	<hr/> 97.61 <hr/>

Inland Water Transport

The allocation made for Inland Water Transport in the Seventh Five Year Plan is Rs 170.00 lakhs, of which Rs 25.77 lakhs was spent in 1985-86. The allocation made for 1986-87 is Rs. 39.00 lakhs. Out of this Rs 19.00 lakhs are for establishment and spill over works and the balance is Rs 20.00 lakhs towards State share for the centrally sponsored scheme of Improvements to Eluru canal. The proposed outlay for 1987-88 is Rs 100.00 lakhs for the following schemes:-

	<u>Rs. lakhs</u>
1. Spillover schemes and establishment	20.00
2. 50% State share on centrally sponsored schemes for improvements to	
(i) Commamur canal	15.00
(ii). Eluru Canal	50.00
(iii) Kakinada canal	15.00
Total	100.00

VIII. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT:Science & Technology.

Based on the experience of the past years of the VI Plan and first 2 years of the VII Plan (1985-86) and (1986-87) Schemes that are to be continued and some more new scheme have been envisaged to be included in the draft Annual Plan proposals for Science and Technology Programmes. Under these Science & Technology Programmes only such of the schemes which involve technology development or research or any other scientific component are included in the plan proposals.

Support for the activities of the State Council of Science and Technology.

An amount of Rs.12.00 lakhs is proposed as grant towards support for the activities of State Council of Science & Technology. The State Council of Science & Technology has been registered in January, 1986 as a society. It is essential that the autonomous State Council should have its own staff, officers and other necessary establishment including computer based documentation wing. For this an amount of Rs.12.00 lakhs is proposed to be given to the State Council for its administration.

Formation of Technical Secretariat.

An amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed for the formation of Technical Secretariat. It deals with the activities of the Science & Technology at Secretariat and Correspond with APCOST and other Government of India's autonomous bodies, Departments etc.,

Research & Development Programme for Universities, Academies Etc.

Under the Research & Development it is proposed to extend financial assistance to Universities, Academies and other reputed voluntary organisations for applied Research Projects with Science & Technology inputs. Hence an amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs towards these programmes is proposed.

Popularisation of Science through Seminars, Exhibitions, Vignana Yatras formation of Science Kits and awards for Scientists and Engineers etc.

An amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been proposed for popularisation of Science among the public through seminars, Symposiums, Exhibitions, Science Kits, Vignanayatras, incentive awards to Scientists and Engineers. Government of India have been stressing the importance of the Scheme for popularisation of Science in several meetings and workshops held at New Delhi. For this, State Government proposed to encourage and extend financial assistance to such of the scheme which are intended for the promotion of Science and Technology.

Promotion of Innovative suggestions in Educational Technologies SCERT and others.

In view of the policy of the Government to remodel the education system from the primary stage with the introducing of vocational or technical training, self employment base it becomes necessary that institutions like SCERT undertakes the responsibility to make innovative suggestions in educational technologies. In view of the importance of the need for innovations in educational systems an amount of Rs.3.00 lakhs is proposed.

Support for A.P.Academy of Science & Other Science Societies.

An amount of Rs.3.00 lakhs has been proposed for support to scientific organisations, and other science societies such as A.P.Academy of Sciences. A.P.Science Centre, and Hyderabad Science Society for the development of their activities and promotion of S&T among the students and youth in particular.

Training Programmes for Science & Technology Entrepreneurship Development.

The NSTEDB Government of India has been frequently requesting the State Governments to establish Entrepreneurship Development Centres and conduct Entrepreneurship Development programmes regularly to encourage the young Scientists and Engineers to establish Industries of their choice and interest and thereby increase self employment. NISIET, NRDES Ltd., APITCO are being engaged in the conduct of these programmes and proposals for establishing Entrepreneurship Development Centre in the State are under consideration. Hence an amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed for the above scheme.

Transfer of Science & Technology for rural areas And Demonstration etc.

Government of India have been emphasising the need for transfer of technologies developed by national Laboratories Institutions to the users at District/Taluk/Village level. Creation of Scientific awareness among rural youth and rural women has also been primarily stressed. As such, an amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been proposed for the scheme in 1987-88.

Proposals of the 8 Sectoral Committees of the State Council of Science & Technology.

The 8 Sectoral Committees of the State Council of Science and Technology will be receiving proposals from various quarters involving new technologies development and other research projects. The respective committees will examine such proposals and after a through scrutiny recommend for funding under Science & Technology programmes, based on the merits of the proposals Grant-in-aid will be given to various agencies for implementation of the schemes. For this an amount of 20.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual Plan 1987-88.

The scheme-wise break-up is given below:-

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Support for the activities of State Council of Science and Technology.	12.00
Formation of Technical Secretariat.	2.00
Research and Development Programme for Universities academies etc.,	5.00
Popularisation of Science through Seminars, Exhibitions Vignana Yatras, formation of Science Kits, and awards for Scientists and Engineers etc.,	5.00
Promotion of Innovative suggestions in Educational Technologies, SCERT and others.	3.00
Support for A.P. Academi of Sciences and other Science Societies.	3.00
Training Programmes for Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development.	5.00
Transfer of Science and Technology for Rural Areas, training and demonstration etc.,	5.00
Proposals of the (8) Sectoral Committees of the State Council of Science and Technology.	20 00
	-----
Total:	60.00
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Environmental Programmes:

It is proposed to undertake the following environmental programmes for the year 1987-88. The Government of India, Department of Environment and Forests also emphasised the need to take up these programmes on large scale due to the importance that is now being attached to the Subject. These schemes are already included in the 7th Five Year Plan.

Eco-Development of Eastern Ghats:

The Department of Environment and Forests, Government of India has constituted a national body for the Development of Eastern Ghats. A Task Force has formulated and identified priority areas for the research projects and sub-committees consisting of experts has been formed. The following are the priority areas:

1. Natural Resources data Management System (NRDMS)
2. Dynamics of soil management.
3. Water Resources management at micro-watershed level.
4. Impact of mineral waste on ecogenetics system (Flora and Fauna) in the Eastern Ghats.
5. Lakes and wet lands of eastern ghats.
6. Man and ecosystem.
7. Energy sector.
8. Forests and Vegative cover.
9. Survey and ecology of insects continuity of Eastern Ghats.
10. Conservation of beaches and off shore wet lands.

The State Government participates in the eco-development activities with the help of its institutions. For this purpose a provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been proposed.

Environmental awareness programmes:

The ever increasing industrial activity has in its wake brought a considerable amount of denudation of environment. It has become necessary to take measures to prevent destruction of environment. This prevention of degradation of environment is to be achieved, among others, by creating an awareness among the general public, through conduct of seminars, exhibitions and other means. It is also contemplated to take up these programmes even at school level through audio-visual programmes. For this purpose, an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been proposed.

Krishna Godavari Basin studies and Action Plan for cleaning up:

It is well known that the major rivers in India are affected by getting highly polluted due to the

effluents of industries and sewerage disposals being discharged into the river waters. A project for cleaning up of Ganga Water has been initiated. Similarly it is proposed by the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra to take up the cleaning of River Krishna first. It is also proposed to conduct water quality tests on different points and also to set up priority stations to maintain quality of water. Towards this end, action plan was prepared at inter-State conferences of the officials of Government and Pollution Control Boards of the three States. Government of Andhra Pradesh has also agreed to the creation of cell on Krishna water cleaning.

An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose in the Plan for 1987-88, which includes the Staff of Krishna River cleaning cell for the whole year.

#### Funding of Environmental Cells in the Universities:

With the rapid industrialisation there has been environmental degradation in many areas. Even some of the sensitive eco-systems like natural lakes, forests etc., are facing adverse impact of degradation. Added to this is the problem of pollution created by industries and Municipalities. This problem has been engaging attention of all concerned and it is felt essential that systematic studies should be conducted continuously on environmental issues and to collect data for the eco-development system. Environmental Impact Assessment reports for all the major projects are to be prepared for taking corrective action wherever adverse impact is felt. Since this involves considerable research, survey and monitoring of information collected, the Universities will be suitable agencies to implement the programmes. It is proposed to supplement the efforts of the Universities in this regard and to create environmental Cells/Study centres in the Universities. An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been proposed for this purpose, in the Plan for 1987-88. This will be paid to the APCOST for release to the various Universities, depending on the progress.

#### Joint Effluent Treatment Works:

The problem of pollution by the industries particularly those located in the industrial complexes/estates has become acute and unless efforts are made to control pollution by treating the effluents let out by the industries this poses a grave health problems to the citizens. The way out has been to have joint effluent treatment plants in the industrial estates. A scheme of Joint effluent treatment plant is being undertaken by the A.P. Industrial Infrastructure Corporation for the industrial estates in Hyderabad. The Programme involves setting up of a joint effluent treatment plant whose cost will be borne by the industries. The A.P. Industrial Infrastructure Corporation will execute the work on behalf of the A.P. Pollution Control Board. The amount will be placed at the disposal of the A.P.I.I.C. as the seed money towards revolving fund. An amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed in the Plan for 1987-88.



The scheme-wise break-up is given below:-

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Name of the Scheme	
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	(Rs. in lakhs)
Eco development of Eastern Ghats	10.00
Environmental Awareness Programmes	10.00
Krishna and Godavari Basin Studies	10.00
Funding for Environmental Cells in the Universities of Andhra Pradesh and environmental research Programmes.	10.00
Joint Effluent Treatment Plants	20.00
	-----
Total :	60.00 lakhs
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### Water Pollution Control Board:

The A.P. Pollution Control Board is entrusted with the powers of implementing the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. (Both are Central Acts). For this purpose the Board has to issue consents to the various industries prescribing standards for treating their trade effluents and for emission of smoke into the Air. After issuing consents, regular monitoring of those industries has to be done by the staff of the Board, by collecting samples from the effluents of the industries and these samples have to be analysed in the Board's Laboratory to see whether the industries are keeping up to the standards prescribed by the Board. In cases where the industries fail to keep up to the standards even after lot of persuasion by this Board, those industries are being prosecuted in a Court of Law.

In addition to the above, the Board has also to undertake studies of various river basins in the State and surveys of various industrial zones in the State with a view to ascertain the pollution impact on the environment and to take suitable measures to control pollution.

For the above purpose, the Board should have highly qualified technical staff. Since the Pollution Control technology is a new one, the Officers and Staff have to be trained suitably besides conducting Seminars Workshops for the exchange of ideas among the staff. The staff also have to be provided with sufficient vehicles since they have to go to remote places where the industries are located. Further full-fledged laboratories containing sophisticated equipment are required in Board's Main Laboratory and in all the Regional Offices.

The Board is realising some nominal fees towards the issue of consents. The Board is also getting some amounts under 'GEMS' Programme towards collection of samples of water and analysing them. Further the Government of Andhra Pradesh are releasing some amounts towards the conduct of Sectoral Committee Meetings etc., In addition, the Government of India have enacted the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977 according to which certain categories of industries which consume water and local authorities which are vested with the duty of supplying water are liable to pay water cess to the Government of India. The Member Secretary of the Board is the Assessing Authority under the Act. In this State, the Member Secretary of the Board is also nominated as the collecting authority of the cess. The cess so collected will be remitted Government of India by the Board. The Government of India will, in turn, distribute some portion of the cess to the State Board (through Government of Andhra Pradesh) to augment the resources of the Board.

Since the inception of the Board in 1976, the Government of Andhra Pradesh are releasing grants - in - aid under 'Plan' to this Board to meet the expenses towards salaries, T.A., Office Expenses, Rents, Maintenance of Laboratories, maintenance of Vehicles, Law charges etc. For the year 1986-87 also a provision of Rs.35 lakhs was made in A.P. Budget under 'Plan' as grant-in-aid to be released to this Board.

Towards maintenance of the Board, (recurring and non-recurring) an amount of Rs.80.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88.

The amount of Rs.35 lakhs required for the non-recurring expenses of the Board is proposed to be met from the amount of water cess share of Rs.30 lakhs and consent fees etc. of Rs.5 lakhs to be realised by this Board. The amount of water cess share of Rs.30 lakhs due to this Board is also being released from Government of India through Government of Andhra Pradesh. Hence Rs.30 lakhs is included under centrally sponsored schemes in statement G.N. - 6.

#### Kolleru Lake Development.

An outlay of Rs.7.00 lakhs is proposed for Kolleru Lake Development for initiating research studies and later conversion on water balance profiles, pollution impact on fish etc., and also for purchase of machinery and equipment for laboratory and field work. In addition an integrated programme has been prepared for the development of the Kolleru Lake Area and been sent to Government of India in April, 1986 seeking financial assistance for undertaking detailed research work on Kolleru Lake.

#### Andhra Pradesh Science Centre:

The A.P. Science Centre was started with the main objective of establishment of Science Museum and other objectives of supplementing school education, but it could at Hyderabad due to paucity of funds. However, the A.P. Science Centre has established a Mini-Museum-cum-Laboratory at the Jawahar Bal Bhavan Buildings at Public Gardens, where it is presently housed and is also catering to the needs of teachers and students by organising science fairs, science seminars, teachers' science workshops, students' hobby centres, lectures, etc., in addition to providing the continuous facility to teachers and students to experiment the basic principles of science at the Mini-Museum-cum-Laboratory.

During the VII Five Year Plan Period, it is proposed to strengthen the Andhra Pradesh Science Centre by 1) establishment of science centre complex at Hyderabad with an outlay of Rs.183.00 lakhs. 2) establishment of 5 District Science Centres in Andhra Pradesh with an allocation of Rs. 82.00 lakhs. Thus, the total provision for the Andhra Pradesh Science Centre during the VII Five Year Plan period is Rs. 265.00 lakhs.

During 1985-86, and 1986-87 an amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs each is earmarked for the Andhra Pradesh Science Centre for taking up the schemes as given below:

1. Organising of Science Programmes.
2. Mini-Museum-cum-Laboratory (Exhibits, maintenance and salaries).
3. Office expenditure and contingencies.
4. Computer on Wheels.
5. Building rent, water and Electricity charges.
6. Setting up of "Hall of Popular Science".

To take the above Five schemes and also a new scheme viz., 'Computer Awareness Corner', an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88.

IX. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES:Secretariat Economic Services:

In view of the fast development in the Information system in general, it has been considered necessary to improve the information systems in Government Departments and District Administration. To start with, a mini Computer with terminals in various user departments in Secretariat and also a mini-computer in all the districts are being established. In order to have proper technical guidance for running these machines and also to advice various departments where computers are being established, a Government corporation in the name and style 'Andhra Pradesh Technology Services Ltd.,' had been established. In addition to this, it has been felt necessary to build up capabilities at the district level for formulation of District plans and also for monitoring, reviewing and evaluating all the plan programmes. Necessary staff has therefore been created at the District level during VII Plan as a Centrally sponsored scheme to share the expenditure by the State and Central Governments on 50:50 basis. Apart from continuing this, it is felt, necessary to strengthen district planning machinery in selected areas and establishment of Appraisal, Evaluation, and Monitoring Units at State level and for this a provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88 towards State share of expenditure. Telexes are also installed (in seven districts they are yet to be installed) in the District head-quarts to have better communication system for watching the progress of the implementation of the schemes.

With the implementation of the various schemes under Plan programme, it has become necessary to evaluate the schemes already on ground and also to make research how best the schemes can be made to benefit Weaker Sections of society. It is therefore felt necessary to entrust these type of works to an independent and professionally equipped institutions like the Centre for Economic and Social Studies Hyderabad and which is since recognised by the ICSSR for extending grants-in-aid and also to centres for Planning and Development Studies now functioning in Osmania, Sri Venkateswara, Sri Krishnadevaraya and Andhra Universities.

For a long time, it has been felt necessary to make studies for integrated development of the vast coast line of Andhra Pradesh in order to contain Cyclone disasters and to maintain environmental natural beauty without allowing encroachments. It is also felt necessary to make a planned integrated development studies of Godavari Basin since it is the only big river now left with out proper and full utilisation of its waters in South India.

For the schemes mentioned above, an amount of Rs. 650.00 lakhs have been provided during VII Plan. It is proposed to have an outlay of Rs. 147.94 lakhs during 1987-88. The details of the schemes, the expenditure incurred, anticipated and projected for the first three years of the Plan are given in G.N.2.

TourismFunctions of the Tourism Department:

The main activities of the Tourism Department are compilation, production and distribution of Tourist Literature, Running of Tourist Information Bureau and counters, maintenance of Tourist Rest Houses in tourist places for the tourists, conducting sight seeing tours, development of Tourist places, covering the visits of high dignitaries and delegations, participation in exhibitions, celebration of Tourist Weeks and festivals, arranging programmes of foreign cultural relations, approval of Hotel Projects, Excursion agents and Travel Agents and Co-ordination with the Government of India in implementing the Central Tourism Schemes in the State.

The following are the schemes proposed for 1987-88 under Tourism.

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Provision Rs.in lakhs
<u>Spill over works:</u>		
1.	Construction of Tourist Rest-House at Kandimallayapalli in Cuddapah District...	2.00
2.	Construction of Tourist Rest-House at Kailasanathakona in Chittoor District....	3.00
3.	Construction of Tourist Rest-House at Kakinada in East Godavari District. ....	1.00
4.	Construction of Regional Tourist Information Bureau building at Tarupathi...	2.00
5.	Providing Tourist facilities at Thimmamma-marri manu in Anantapur District ...	2.00
6.	Renovation of Tourist Rest-House at Alampur. ....	1.00
7.	Tourist Information Counters in the State. ....	1.00
8.	Furnishing of the Tourist Rest-Houses ...	1.00
9.	Production of Tourist literature & Publicity material. ....	1.00
10.	Opening of Tourist statistical cell ...	1.00
TOTAL:-		15.00

Andhra Pradesh Travel and Tourism Development Corporation

The Corporation was incorporated in February, 1976 and its authorised share capital is Rs. 2 crores.

The activities of the Corporation can be classified under the following main heads:-

1. Running of Transport fleet;  
(Super Deluxe Coachers, Mini buses, Ambassadors etc.,) Travel circuits;
2. Running of Guest Houses;  
(throughout A.P.State at Tourist important places)
3. Running of launches and Zaria Motor boat at Nagarjunasagar on River Krishna
4. Running of catering Units;
5. Maintenance of Information Counters at Airport, Railway Stations & Head Office.
6. Developing centres of attraction for Tourists.
7. Development of National heritage projects,
8. Development of Beach Resorts and conducting water sports.
9. Construction of motels on national highways.

For 1985-86, an expenditure of Rs.33.75 lakhs was incurred. The allocation for 1986-87 is Rs.200 lakhs on various schemes. A stepped up plan allocation of Rs. 310.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88. The details of the schemes are given in Statement GN 2.

Civil Supplies:

The Civil Supplies Department is headed by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies and the functions of the Department are:

- i) Procurement of foodgrains;
- ii) Public Distribution of essential commodities (Production-Cum-Distribution System Scheme);
- iii) Enforcement of various Control Orders and checking of smuggling of foodgrains.
- iv) Implementation of the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act 1958;

contd.../-

The Commissioner of Civil Supplies is assisted by an Additional Commissioner of Civil Supplies, a Director of Civil Supplies, four Deputy Directors, one Accounts Officer with necessary staff stationed at Hyderabad in the Office of the Commissioner of Civil Supplies. The Chief Rationing Officer, Hyderabad looks after the (Public Distribution System) in the twin cities and the (District Supply Officers) look after the procurement/Public Distribution System in the districts. The Vigilance Cell is headed by a Deputy Inspector General of Police at Hyderabad and necessary executive and ministerial staff is functioning in the districts. There are 150 inter-State and 30 inter-district check-posts in the State.

The Andhra Pradesh State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd., and the Andhra Pradesh State Essential Commodities Corporation Ltd., are looking after procurement, movement, storage and distribution of essential commodities viz., rice, sugar, edible oils, wheat and kerosene.

Since 14.4.1983, the Ugadi day, the State Government have been supplying rice to the families having an annual income of Rs. 6000/- and below at Rs. per kg @ 5 kgs. per head. subject to a maximum of 25 kgs. per card per month. The families whose income is above Rs. 2.65/Rs. 2.70 in urban areas like Hyderabad, Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam. The quantities of essential commodities distributed monthly through the Public Distribution System are

1) Rice	..	1,95,000 MTs
2) Wheat	..	21,000 MTs
3) Sugar	..	24,027 "
4) Edible Oil	..	10,000 "
5) Kerosene	..	48,843 "

There are 34,024 fair price shops in the State and on an average there is one shop for every 1700 persons. There are 1,04,32,986 green cards issued to families whose annual income is Rs.6000/- and 34,69,000 yellow cards issued to families whose annual income is above Rs. 6000/-

A quantity of 15.71 lakh tonnes of rice has been procured through FCI and 8.97 lakh tonnes through the A.F.State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd., during 1985-86 crop year. Against the requirement of the State of 22.5 lakh tonnes, the G.O.I. assured an allotment of 15 lakh tonnes.

/\* Rs. 6000/- per annum are supplied rice at



During 1986-87 crop year, it is proposed to procure 15 lakh tonnes through the F.C.I. and 7½ lakh tonnes through the A.P. State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd., for distribution through the Public Distribution System.

This department is having two Plan Schemes viz., (1) Quality Control Cell and (2) Regional Extension Service Centre. The quality control cell is headed by one Deputy Director and its objective is to strengthen the department for exercising better quality control during procurement, storage, processing and sale of foodgrains etc., by different agencies. There are two quality control cell laboratories at Hyderabad and Tirupati and one will be established at Vijayawada before 31.3.1987. For 1987-88, a provision of Rs. 6.25 lakhs is proposed for establishing one Laboratory at Nalgonda in addition to strengthening the other laboratories. The Regional Extension Service Centre has been set up as a technical wing of the department mainly for educating the Mill owners for modernising the Rice Mills and also for imparting training and conducting Seminars for Mill Owners, Operators etc.,. A provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is made for 1987-88 for this scheme. Thus the total Plan provision for 1987-88 is Rs. 10.25 lakhs.

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## SURVEY AND STATISTICS

An amount of Rs.89.80 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan for 1987--88 under 'Economic Advice and Statistics' for implementation of various plan schemes of the Bureau. A brief description of each of the schemes is given below:

### Conduct of 14th Quinquennial Live Stock Census:

Live Stock Census is being conducted once in every five years in all the districts of the State both in villages and Municipal areas and information relating to number of livestock, poultry, agricultural implements, fishing equipment etc., is being collected through prescribed schedules and reports prepared and published. It is proposed to conduct the 14th quinquennial Live stock census with 15.4.1987 as reference date to coincide with All India Pattern.

An amount of Rs.8.37 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 1987--88.

### 50% State Share of expenditure on the Scheme- Timely Reporting of Agriculture Statistics: (TRAS)

Timely Reporting of Agricultural Statistics Scheme is a centrally sponsored scheme introduced during 1971--72 with cent per cent Central assistance. As per the revised pattern of Central Assistance of the Government of India, 50% of the expenditure on this scheme is being borne by the State Govt. from 1979--80 onwards. As the work is of a continuous nature it is proposed to continue the scheme during 1987--88 at an estimated cost of Rs.7.18 lakhs.

### State Share of expenditure on the scheme "Strengthening of supervision of Area and Yield Survey".

This is a centrally sponsored scheme being implemented since the last year of the Fourth Five Year Plan with cent per cent Central assistance. Since 1979--80, the expenditure on this scheme is being shared by the Central and State Governments on 50 : 50 basis.

As the work is of continuous nature, the scheme is continued during 1987--88 with an amount of Rs.5.25 lakhs during 1987--88

### Installation of computers in the Bureau:-

In order to improve the information system in the Government Departments both at Headquarters and in District Administration computers are introduced for quick processing of data. A mini computer is sanctioned to Bureau of Economics and Statistics.

During the year 1987--88 an amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for the scheme for maintenance of computers installed in districts and for purchase of computer peripherals and meet expenditure on staff to be appointed.

Conduct of 3rd Census of State Public Sector Employees:

The first census of State Public Sector employees was conducted by the Bureau with 1-6-76 as the reference date. The census slip was canvassed for each of the employee and information relating to educational qualifications, native district, reserved categories, physically handicapped / ex-servicemen, the post held by the employee, basic pay and total emoluments etc., was collected. In a similar manner, the second census of State Public Sector Employees was conducted with 30-6-1981 as the reference date. It is now proposed to conduct the 3rd census of State Public Sector employees in March, 1987.

An amount of Rs.0.85 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan 1987--88 for meeting charges on data tabulation.

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 social incentives in almost all activities. Even after several years after implementation of these schemes, 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 to assess systematically and continuously the impact of those developmental schemes to know how far these groups are benefited by the various schemes implemented by Government and other agencies. With a view to studying the impact of various scheduled caste welfare programmes, the scheme is proposed with a provision of Rs.2.00 lakhs during 1987--88.

State share of expenditure on W.A.C.:

This is a centrally sponsored scheme taken up in 1985--86. The residuary work such as printing of forms etc. will be completed during the current year and the amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs will be spent during 1986--87.

Technological Improvement:Strengthening of In-Service Training Unit in the Bureau:

There is an in-service training unit in the Bureau of Economics and Statistics to arrange for imparting in-service and refresher training to the field staff in the districts. After appointment of Mandal Planning Officer, it is necessary that in-service training will have to be imparted to the staff for a period of six weeks in batches for which an amount of Rs.1.50 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 1987--88 to meet the expenditure towards payment of T.A. and D.A. to field staff to be trained.

NEW SCHEMES:Comprehensive crop Insurance Scheme - Strengthening of field agency for conducting and supervision of crop cutting experiments:

Government of India have agreed to bear 50% of expenditure incurred on staff and other contingencies for conducting additional crop cutting experiments under the scheme. For providing precise and reliable Yield estimates at Mandal level, additional experiments have to be conducted with appointment of additional staff at Mandal level and at Headquarters for processing and for giving guidance with an estimated cost of Rs.42.42 lakhs.

Strengthening of Administrative Machinery in the Bureau:

The present Administration and Accounts units in the Bureau requires strengthening with additional staff since the existing staff was sanctioned in the sixties when the Bureau's strength was in hundreds only. With increase of work /with load in the Department/the introduction of decentralised planning and also with the sanction of Centrally Sponsored Schemes and also the transfer of Progress Assistants hitherto under the administrative control of the Panchayati Raj bodies, the strength of the Bureau is now about 2000. However, the Administrative and Accounts Units were not strengthened adequately. For this purpose an amount of Rs.3.73 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 1987--88.

Establishment of Reprographic Unit in the Bureau:

The Bureau has been experiencing considerable and avoidable delays in the release of its various regular and ad hoc publications and also printing of Schedules for the conduct of Surveys

and Studies of Socio-Economic nature. It is proposed to set up a Reprographic Unit in the Bureau for timely release of publications as well as the copies of Schedules etc. with an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs in the Annual Plan 1987--88.

Establishment of a Coordination-cum-design Unit:  
in the Bureau as Nodal Agency:

The Government in G.O.Ms.No.56 Fin.& Planning (Plg./ing-PS) Department, dt.26-10-1984 have declared the Bureau of Economics and Statistics as a NODAL Agency with the following objectives:--

1. Coordinate all Statistic-al Activities of various departments.
2. Avoid duplication in collection and compilation of data by different departments / organisations.
3. Ensure uniformity and standards in collection, classification, processing and dissemination of data.
4. Identify gaps in the availability of statistics in different Sectors and suggest suitable measures for improving the quality and coverage.
5. Develop sampling designs and methods of collection of data.

In order to meet the above objectives, it is proposed to set up a statistical Cell with the following staff for which a provision of Rs.3.00 lakhs is made in the Annual Plan 1987--88.

Joint Director	...	1
Deputy Director	...	1
Asst. Directors	...	2
Dy.Statistical Officers ..	...	4
Statistician ..	...	2
Steno-Typist	...	1
Typist .	...	1
Attenders .	...	4

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The Department of Weights and Measures is a consumer Protection Organisation. In the first year of the VII Plan (1985--86) Government strengthened the enforcement machinery of the Department to safeguard the interests of the consumers and sanctioned one post of Deputy Controller Weights and Measures, three posts of Asst. Controllers, 2 Posts of Senior Inspectors and 2 posts of Inspectors along with the ancillary staff. The recurring expenditure on this scheme is Rs.6.00 lakhs per annum. This is being continued.

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## X. EDUCATION, SPORTS, ART & CULTURE

### General Education:

#### School Education:

The Directorate of School Education is concerned with Elementary Education (Formal and Non-formal), Secondary Education, Teacher Education and Training Programmes.

#### Elementary Education:

As per the policy of the Government of the State Universalisation of Primary Education is of primary importance. By the end of 1990, the estimated population of children under the age groups 6-11 and 11-13 is 89.38 and 31.99 lakhs respectively. The enrolment during the year 1985-86 in the two age groups was 68.39 lakhs and 14.35 lakhs respectively. The anticipated enrolment during the year 1986--87 is 73.39 lakhs and 16.80 lakhs respectively. It is proposed to cover 5.00 lakh additional children in the age group of 6-11 and 2.66 lakhs in the age group of 11-13 during the year 1987--88.

The Department identified 4433 school-less habitations by 1984 and covered them during the years 1985--86 and 1986--87. Besides these places, the I.T.D.A. identified 2090 school-less habitations basing on the Tribal population in ITDA areas. 1000 school-less habitations have been covered during the year 1986--87 in Tribal areas. It is proposed to cover the remaining 1090 school-less habitations in the year 1987--88 with a view to cover all the school-less habitations in Tribal areas and enrol tribal children. The tribals are proposed for appointment as teachers and two separate Teacher training Institutes have been started to train these tribal teachers. It is proposed to appoint 2000 women teachers for opening of 500 Primary Schools and additional sections in the existing Schools with a view to enhance the enrolment of girl students. Special care will be taken to achieve cent per-cent literacy among S.C. & S.T. and Fishermen girls in one Madal in each district. A scheme is proposed for incentives for enrolment and retention of S.C. & S.T. girls, fishermen girls, rural nomadic girls, girls of women headed families. The scheme of supply of uniforms and text books to the children of Classes I-II belonging to free card holders is proposed for extension to Classes III-V.

The suggestions made in the Programme of Action document on National Policy on Education are kept in view besides the State Government's Commitments while preparing the following schemes under Elementary Education:

- (1) Appointment of women teachers for enrolment and retention of girls at Primary level;
- (2) Incentives and providing schools for enrolment and retention of SC & ST girls, fishermen girls, rural, Nomadic girls, girls of families headed by women, girls of scavenger families;
- (3) Opening 1090 Schools in School-less habitations in Tribal Districts for tribal children;
- (4) Supply of Science equipment (Science kits) to 15,000 Primary schools and 1953 Upper Primary Schools.

It is also proposed to extend grant-in-aid to the Primary schools under Local body and private managements as an incentive to enrol more children.

Different types of orientations courses to the teachers are proposed to keep the teachers abreast of latest developments in the curriculum and methodology of teaching. Audio-visual techniques in Class I-V have been introduced during the current year in 1000 primary schools and it will be extended to some more schools in the next year.

#### Non-Formal Education:

There are 21,772 Non-formal Education Centres in the State at present. It is proposed to cover the remaining 24 blocks under N.F.E. programme by opening 1440 centres during 1987-88.

#### Secondary Education:

Under Secondary Education importance is given to opening and development of Residential High Schools, Ashram Schools which serve the needs of rural talented children. Grants are extended to Sainik School, Bharat Scouts and Guides, Introduction of Vocational Education at Secondary level is given due importance in the Plan Programme. As in the case of elementary education it is proposed to extend grant-in-aid to the High Schools under Zilla Parishads, Municipalities and Private managements as an incentive to the managements.



Teacher Education:

The T.T.Is. and Govt. Colleges of Education are not adequately equipped with Library books, equipment and furniture. It is proposed to equip 23 teacher training institutes and seven colleges of education in the State during the year 1987--88. It is also proposed to organise South Indian Science Fair in the State as it would develop proper attitudes in the Students and teachers of Science. Provision is also made for the conduct of orientation and training courses to the teachers of Primary and Secondary Schools.

Under Centrally Sponsored schemes it is proposed to strengthen SIET during 1987--88. It is also proposed to open Class VIII in all 5860 Upper Primary Schools to fall in line with National School Pattern (5+3+2).

The total estimated out-lay comes to Rs.6390.00 lakhs the details of which are given below:

<u>A B S T R A C T</u>		<u>Rs.in lakhs.</u>
Continuing Schemes..	..	6000.00
<u>NEW SCHEMES.</u>		
1. Elementary Education (Formal) ...	223.20	
2. Elementary Education (Non-Formal) ...	18.00	
3. Secondary Education	126.10	389.90
4. Teacher Education	21.70	
5. Direction, Adminis- tration and Super- vision. ...	0.90	
Total:		6389.90

Higher Education:

In view of the overall resources position and high priority accorded to Primary and Secondary Education, the plan programmes in the field of Higher Education have been restricted to mostly ongoing activities, while concentrating on improving the quality of education.

An outlay of Rs.1711.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987--88. The programmes are briefly explained below:-

Ongoing schemes:Grants to Universities:

An amount of Rs.550 lakhs is proposed towards grant-in-aid to the Universities in the State for 1987--88. This includes Rs.300 lakhs for the Telugu University.

Special coaching and Book Bank schemes for S.C. S.T. Students.

Under this scheme, special coaching classes and book banks are provided for S.C. S.T. students in select Junior and Degree Colleges in the State. An amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987--88.

State awards to University and College teachers:

This scheme was introduced during 1979--80. Each selected teacher will be given a merit certificate, silver medal and cash prize of Rs.1000. An amount of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed for 1987--88.

Continuation of posts created for vocational courses.

An amount of Rs.117.95 lakhs is proposed for continuance of the posts created earlier for vocational courses and for purchase of books, furniture and equipment required for the courses.

Continuation of 32 vocational courses sanctioned during 1985--86 (S.C. area):

An amount of Rs.83.00 lakhs is proposed for continuation of the 105 teaching and non-teaching posts created for the 32 vocational courses started during 1985--86.

Grants to A.P. Residential Schools Society:

An amount of Rs.31.50 lakhs is proposed for continuation of the residential Jr. Colleges at Bhadrachallam (Khammam) and Chintapalli (Visakhapatnam).

Continuation of 61 posts of Jr. Lecturers for Urdu Medium sections:

An amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for continuation of the 61 posts of Jr. Lecturers sanctioned during 1985--86 for Urdu Medium sections.

Continuation of the posts of Administrative Officers:

An amount of Rs.1.65 lakhs is proposed for continuation of the 5 posts of Administrative Officers sanctioned during 1985--86 to assist the Principals of five big Colleges.

Matching share to avail UGC assistance:

An amount of Rs.94.85 Lakhs is proposed for 1987--88 to avail UGC assistance for construction programme in respect of Degree Colleges.

Continuance of staff of Govt. Degree College, Paderu: (S.T. area)

An amount of Rs.5.50 lakhs is proposed for 1987--88 to continue the staff sanctioned for the Govt. Degree College, Paderu during 1985--86 as also to provide adequate infra structure facilities.

National Service Scheme:

This is a Centrally-sponsored scheme financed by the Govt. of India and the State Govt. in the ratio of 7 : 5. An amount of Rs.50.00 lakhs towards State's share is proposed for 1987--88.

Telugu Vignana Parithoshikan:

As a measure of incentive and with a view to create competitive spirit among students appearing for SSC and Intermediate Public examination in the State, the State Govt. introduced a scheme of scholarships called Telugu Vignana Parithoshikan during 1985--86 for awarding scholarships to top ranking candidates in the said examinations. An amount of Rs.79.00 lakhs is proposed to continue the scheme during 1987--88.

Scholarships to students of economically poor families:

Under this scheme, scholarships will be awarded to students coming from economically poor families, the income of whose parents does not exceed Rs.12,000 p.a. An amount of Rs.120 lakhs is proposed for 1987--88.

Grants-in-aid to various Degree and Jr.Colleges:

An amount of Rs.295.75 lakhs is proposed for 1987--88 towards grants-in-aid to 18 private Degree and 43 private Jr. Colleges which have become eligible for it.

Grant-in-aid to A.P. Mathematics Teachers Association, Hyderabad.

An amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed towards award of prizes to winning students of Mathematical Olympiad.

New Schemes.

Inservice Teacher Training Programme:

An amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for the Collegiate Cell of the Directorate to conduct inservice Teachers' Training Programme to the teachers of vocational courses to equip them with the latest techniques of vocational training.

Creation of 90 additional posts of Jr.Lecturers (History / Civics):

An amount of Rs.14.00 lakhs is proposed for creation of 90 addl. posts of Jr.Lecturers (History/Civics) consequent on increase ~~in~~ in strength and opening of additional sections in Colleges.

Opening of Jr. College at Utnoor (Tribal area):

Govt. have sanctioned a Residential Jr. College at Utnoor in 1986. An amount of Rs.31.00 lakhs is proposed towards the staff and for non-recurring expenditure.

Creation of 95 addl. posts of Librarians and Physical Directors in the existing Degree Colleges including Urdu Medium sections:

Some of the Govt. Degree Colleges started during recent years have not been sanctioned full complement of staff. Certain Urdu Medium sections have also been started in certain Degree Colleges. An amount of Rs.16.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88 for creation of 95 additional posts of Librarians and Physical Directors in such Colleges.

Sanction of posts of Readers to Govt. Colleges where P.G. courses are offered and opening of new P.G. courses:

There is need to sanction 9 posts of Readers to strengthen the P.G. courses at the Govt. Degree Colleges, Rajahmundry and Nizamabad. It is also proposed to start P.G. Course in select Colleges in a phased manner. An amount of Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88 for this purpose.

Open Admission Colleges:

Government are contemplating an innovative idea to start a few Open Admission Colleges on experimental basis in arts subjects at +2 stage to cater to the needs of students residing in remote places and who cannot get admission in the conventional Colleges. In this pattern, the students will be taught through modern multi media teaching techniques, such as Audio visual Aids, taped lessons and distribution of reading material. A Library will be developed under each Open Admission College with text and reference books, video cassettes, television sets, taped lessons and tape records. An amount of Rs.20 lakhs is proposed for 1987--88 for the purpose.

Computer Application Courses:

As computer is playing a vital role in the modern age in every walk of life, Government is of the opinion that computer application courses in Degree Colleges will help the students in finding out jobs and keep themselves abreast of the modern technology. It would also be helpful to revamp the present structure to suit the needs of the present time. An amount of Rs.200.00 lakhs is proposed.

Adult Education:

The State is backward in terms of literacy and other educational facilities. It is, therefore, proposed to give the highest priority for eradication of illiteracy, Adult education programme aims at eradication of illiteracy among adults, in the age group 15-35. The adult illiterates covered upto end of 1985--86 is 15.98 lakhs. It is proposed to cover another 5.67 lakh adults by end of 1987--88.

An outlay of Rs.290.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987--88 by the State Govt. It is expected that another Rs.370.00 lakhs would be forthcoming from the Govt. of India.

Registrar of Publications:

The office of the Registrar of Publications was set up under the provisions of the A.I. Press and Registration of Books Act. The office receives three copies of all publications, including newspapers, under the provisions of the Act. It transmits one copy to the Parliament Library, one to the State Central Library and retains one for the Reference Library of the Dept.

An outlay of Rs.6.15 lakhs is proposed for 1987--88, of which Rs.5.00 lakhs is towards construction of a building for the Reference Library and Office of the Registrar of Publications.

Jawahar Bal Bhavan:

Jawahar Bal Bhavan is a State level institution started during June 1966, with a view to imparting non-formal education to children in the age group 5--14 years in music, dance, drama, fine arts and crafts, sciences and physical education etc. The member-children are trained in socially useful productive work, viz., clay modelling, carpentry and paper machine etc.

An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987--88. The provision is mainly intended for grant-in-aid to the District Bal Bhavans and opening of Bal Kendras in Mandal headquarters.

A.P. Text-Book Press:

Under the expansions programme of the A.P. Govt. Text-book Press, additional machinery was purchased from the G.D.R. through the P.E.C. of India Ltd. The cost of the machinery together with interest thereon has to be paid to the PEC of India over a period of nine years from 1981--82. Against the total commitment of Rs.302.61 lakhs, Rs.222.88 lakhs was paid during the Sixth Plan period leaving a balance of Rs.79.73 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.15.95 lakhs is proposed for 1987--88 towards payment of the instalments during this year.

NATIONAL CADET CORPS (NCC):

NCC is a premier youth organisation of the country. It is proposed to encourage students to take part in activities like NCC so that they get the feeling of involvement in their community activity as well as in the development of their character and discipline.

An outlay of Rs.25.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987--88 for NCC.

The Director-General, NCC proposed to raise the percentage of attendance to 50% each of Senior Division and Junior Division Boys and Girls during the Seventh Plan period.

It is expected that by the end of 1986-87 12% Senior Division Cadets and 17% Junior Division cadets will have been trained. During 1987--88 it is proposed to train additional 13% Senior Division Cadets and 8% Junior Division Cadets raising the percentage of camp attendance to 25% in each category. An amount of Rs.17.60 lakhs is proposed for this purpose.

It is also proposed to give adventure training in the following fields:

- (a) Trekking expedition
- (b) Cycle expedition
- (c) Sailing expedition
- (d) Para sailing
- (e) Archery.

## A R T AND C U L T U R E

### State Archives:

The State Archives is a rich repository of valuable records of the State Government and collections of historical records in Persian, Telugu, Marathi (Modi), Urdu and English dating back to 1406 A.D. The twin objectives of the Department are:

- (a) scientific preservation of Government and private records acquired by it for posterity, and
- (b) retrieving archival holdings for administrative and research purposes as and when required.

It is proposed to purchase a Mobile Micro-film Camera and other modern equipment for taking microfilming copies of private papers, diaries of Freedom fighters and unpublished books etc. available in different parts of the State.

It is also proposed to purchase modern equipment like vacuum cleaners, fumigation chambers, fire-extinguishers, trollies etc. for better preservation of records. During 1987--88 it is also proposed to establish Regional Offices at Warangal, Guntur, Anantapur and Kakinada.

An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for State Archives for 1987--88.

### Public Libraries:

Andhra Pradesh is one of the leading States in the country in the development of library movement. There has been much expansion in Library movement in the State since the enforcement of the A.P. Public Libraries Act in 1960.

In accordance with the policy of the State Government to open Branch Libraries in all Mandal Head-quarters, 565 Libraries were sanctioned during 1986--87 with necessary staff. Necessary provision is proposed for their maintenance during 1987--88.

An outlay of Rs.80.00 lakhs is proposed for the Department of Public Libraries for 1987--88.

### Archaeology & Museums:

The Department of Archaeology and Museums deals with survey, exploration and development of historical monuments, besides conducting field excavations, research work, conservation of protected monuments and maintenance of archaeological museums. New museums are also being set up at District Headquarters in a phased manner.



The Department has under its control 458 protected monuments, of which more than 40 are historical forts, 120 temples and a large number of Buddhistic stupas etc. The Dept. has taken up reconstruction of dilapidated temples at Nidikonda, Nagulapad, Panchadarla etc. Conservation work at Kondapali and Utnoor forts is also under progress. The Dept. is having 5 libraries at Hyderabad, Rajahmundry, Kakinada, Warangal and Vijayawada. It is proposed to develop these libraries by purchasing some important books on the subjects like architecture, art, archaeology, culture, epigraphy, history etc.// research students and by the departmental staff. It is also proposed to prepare a Directory of historical data and descriptive notes of each monument with their photographs etc.

An outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987--88.

Oriental Manuscript Library & Research Institute:

The Institute was set up in 1975 with a view to preserve and develop the ancient culture, glory and heritage. Gradually, the Institute has emerged as one of the richest repositories of manuscripts of research value in the country and abroad, particularly in Arabic, Persian and Urdu. One of the activities of the Institute is to publish books of rare nature throwing light on our ancient culture and glory. An outlay of Rs.4.00 lakhs is proposed for the Institute for 1987--88.

CULTURAL AFFAIRS

The Department of Cultural Affairs has started functioning as an independent Department from 21.7.1981 with the following functions:---

- (i) Co-ordinating the activities of various Cultural academies.
- (ii) Administration of Schools and Colleges of Music and Dance in the State.
- (iii) Conduct of State functions and Cultural Festivals.
- (iv) Promotion of Cultural activities through the private cultural organisation.
- (v) Assisting men of letters and Arts in indigent circumstances.

// and make them useful for referencing by scholars, //

- (vi) Assisting publication of selected books on literature, art and culture.
- (vii) Bulk purchase of printed books pertaining to literature arts, and culture.

A plan allocation of Rs.25 lakhs is proposed for the Director of Cultural Affairs for 1987--88 for undertaking the following schemes:--

	(Rs: in lakhs.)
(i) Balara Academy . . . . .	1.50
(ii) Lalitha Kala Thoranam . . . . .	6.00
(iii) Pensions (Indigent artists) . . . . .	10.00
(iv) Institutions outside the State. . . . .	1.50
(v) Music Colleges . . . . .	5.00
(vi) Grant in aid to Omania University theatre workshop. . . . .	1.00
Total . . . . .	<u>25.00</u>

SPORTS AND YOUTH SERVICESSports:

The Andhra Pradesh Sports Council was set up in 1958 with the main object of developing sports and games in the State on proper lines. Its main function is to bring about coordination of the activities of all the Sports Associations for promotion and popularisation of sports in general through collective efforts. The activities of the Council cover conduct of rural sports, women sports, inter-District tournaments for tribal youth, and sports / games to the school-going children. The Sports Council also conducts coaching camps during summer vacations and from July to September in various disciplines in rural areas. It also provides expert coaching and good diet for two weeks to the State teams participating in National sports. Cash awards are also proposed for sportsmen who win I place in National championship and I, II and III places in International and Asian Games. Financial assistance is also envisaged to sportsmen / women in indigent circumstances and to Sports Clubs / Vyanashalas. It is proposed to construct one main stadium, with swimming pools and indoor stadia in District Headquarters in a phased manner.

An outlay of Rs.98.00 lakhs is proposed for the Sports Council for 1987--88.

Youth Services

With a view to formulate and implement suitable schemes for the welfare of the youth, a separate Directorate was formed in 1972. The main object of the schemes is to channelise the energies of the youth and divert them towards constructive activities. The effort of the Dept. is to identify the skills and aptitudes of rural youth and to provide them opportunities to earn their livelihood, besides proper utilisation of their energies and time. With a view to develop a sense of oneness and help create a broader outlook among the youth, Inter-State Youth Exchange Programmes are contemplated.

Under the "Yuva Sakthi" programmes, the youth will make use of the various training programmes to acquire skills and take up self-employment. The programmes are aimed at implementing the schemes for the overall benefit of the society. The emphasis is on creating employment opportunities and including a spirit of involvement of youth in the developmental activities of the State.

An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987—88 as per the details given below:

Rs. in lakhs.

Youth Services

1. Construction and maintenance of Youth Centres at State, District and Block Headquarters. ..	3.00
2. Construction of Youth Club buildings in rural areas on 50% subsidy	2.00
3. Conduct of Youth Festivals, Seminars, symposia workshops, youth camps, including youth leadership training ... ..	2.00
4. Supply of materials and equipment for recreational sports and games activities. ... ..	2.50
5. Youth activities for rural and community development ... ..	1.80
6. Printing, publicity and participation in exhibitions. ...	1.00
7. Short-term training programme for rural youth ... ..	1.50
	14.00

Yuvashakti

1. Maintenance and strengthening of Directorate ... ..	9.00
2. Construction and completion of pucca buildings for the Training Institute for Yuvashakti ..	6.00
3. State level training for Inidial Organisers. ... ..	21.00
	36.00

Technical Education.

The economic prosperity of the country depends mostly on its technological capabilities and industrialisation and skilled manpower. Education, training, retraining and updating of technical personnel in the emerging areas of engineering, science and technology play a vital role in the development of the country and have, therefore, to be given the highest priority in economic planning.

The Department of Technical Education has been actively involved in implementing schemes for starting new institutions and introducing new courses over the past one decade. An outlay of Rs.550.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987--88. Of this, Rs.482.00 lakhs is intended for continuing schemes and Rs.68.00 lakhs is for new schemes.

The new schemes include establishment of Model Residential Polytechnics at Rajahmundry (East Godavari district) and Madanapalle (Chittoor district); Government Polytechnics for Women at Ethanukkala (Prakasan), Karimnagar, Suryapet (Nalgonda) and Secunderabad; a Government Polytechnic at Tadepalligudem (West Godavari); introduction of 3-year Diploma Course in computer engineering at Andhra Polytechnic, Kakinada, S.V. Government Polytechnic, Tirupati, Government Polytechnic, Anantapur, Government Polytechnic, Nizanabad and Government Polytechnic, Visakhapatnam. It is proposed to take up construction of Polytechnic and Hostel buildings. Establishment of a State-wide Central Educational Film Library at Directorate is also proposed.

XI. HEALTHDirector of Medical Education:-

(i) Teaching Institutions:- The 65 Schemes that are on-going are proposed to be continued during 1987-'88. The expenditure on these is of the order of Rs 343.00 lakhs. This outlay has been proposed.

(ii) Non-teaching Institutions, Hospitals and Dispensaries:- For ongoing capital works an outlay of Rs 100.00 lakhs is proposed. Towards continuing taluk hospitals and dispensaries (41 schemes), the expenditure is estimated as Rs 78.72 lakhs. 25 New schemes are proposed which include upgradation of certain select taluk hospitals at an estimated cost of Rs 26.58 lakhs, creation of 15 posts of Dental Asst. Surgeons estimated at Rs 9.00 lakhs, establishment of 30 bed hospitals, 10 bed hospitals, etc., besides opening of five Blood Banks at five taluk hospitals. For all these an outlay of Rs 104.08 lakhs is proposed. For the District Hospitals towards ongoing schemes an outlay of Rs 53.90 lakhs is proposed. For continuing existing of 12 City hospitals and dispensaries an outlay of Rs 28.70 lakhs is proposed while for new schemes an outlay of Rs 6.00 lakhs has been proposed. For UNICEF assistance programmes and special component plan of school health in upper primary schools the outlays proposed are Rs 10.00 lakhs and Rs 18.60 lakhs respectively.

A thrust is placed on special health programmes for occupational categories of weaker sections (Agricultural labour, rickshaw pullers, stone-cutters etc.) for which Rs 75.00 lakhs is proposed which includes Rs 5.00 lakhs towards studies. Towards eradication of certain area specific diseases like leprosy, yaws, goitre, guinea worm in rural areas, an outlay of Rs 75.00 lakhs is proposed. An outlay of Rs 30.00 lakhs is proposed for updating the skills and upgradation of services of rural traditional Dayas (Mantrasanis). It is also proposed to start Medical Polyclinics for 3 medical professionals.

In brief the schemes and outlays proposed are:-

	(Rs in lakhs)
1. Teaching institutions	343.00
2. Non-teaching: (taluk hospitals, dispensaries etc):	
(a) Capital works:	100.00
(b) Taluk hospitals and dispensaries - Ongoing:	78.72
New	104.08
(c) District Hq. Hospitals (ongoing)	53.90
(d) City hospitals and Dispensaries - Ongoing	28.70
New	6.00

contd..

(e) UNICEF assistance programmes	10.00
(f) Special Component Plan for school health in Upper Primary schools :	18.60
(g) Special programmes in medical care:	280.00
	-----
Total :	1028.00
	-----

Director of Health & Family Welfare ( Normal Public Health Schemes): - Under normal public health schemes towards continuance of ongoing schemes under normal public health an outlay of Rs 105.00 lakhs is proposed.

Towards 50% State Share for the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, the outlays proposed are --

		(Rs in lakhs)
N.M.E.P.	..	440.00
N.F.C.P.	..	75.00
National T.B. Control	..	75.00
M.P.I. Training	..	10.00
		-----
Total		600.00
		-----

Minimum Needs Programme :- Towards capital works, an outlay of Rs 160.00 lakhs is proposed and for other revenue works Rs 840.00 lakhs.

Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy: There are 8 Govt. Colleges with an in-take of 310 students per annum, and seven teaching hospitals with a bed-strength of 660, besides 403 Government dispensaries, 631 Subsidised Rural Dispensaries managed by local bodies, 14 Nature Cure Hospitals and 190 R.M.Ps., P.G. Course in Ayurveda and Unani also exist.

Annual Plan 1987--88: For on-going schemes an outlay of Rs 185.26 lakhs is proposed. The Schemes proposed to be taken up during 1987--88 are --

1) Translation and printing of text books. The medium of instruction in Ayurveda Colleges is Telugu, except Govt. Ayurveda College, Hyderabad. Hence the need to translate, print and publish text books. This is proposed to be taken up.

2) Creation of additional Departments in I.S.M Colleges :- As per the syllabus of the G.C. I.M. there should be 7 departments in each college. Hence two Departments are proposed to be taken up.

3) Strengthening of the Blood Bank: - It is proposed to develop the only blood bank unit attached to the Mizania Dental Hospital (Maternity Ward).

4) Pathological and Bio-chemical Labs at Government Ayurveda Hospitals, Hyderabad, Warangal and Vijayawada and N.G.M. Hyderabad are proposed, besides capital works at an estimated expenditure of Rs 17.00 lakhs.

In brief the proposals and outlays are as follows :--  
(Rs in lakhs)

1. On-going schemes	..	185.26
2. New Schemes	..	17.74
3. Capital expenditure	..	17.00
		-----
Total	..	220.00
		-----

Drugs Control:

Towards ongoing schemes an outlay of Rs.14.69 lakhs is proposed.

Annual Plan, 1987--88:

Basing on the recommendations of Government of India to strengthen intelligence machinery in Drugs Control Organisations to tackle problems of spurious drugs and substandard drugs by conducting surprise raids, four posts of Drugs Inspectors at headquarters and one Drugs Inspector in each of the Six Regional Offices are sanctioned, for the purpose of intelligence work. One post of Deputy Drugs Controller at the headquarters with ancillary staff has been proposed to coordinate the working of intelligence Drugs Inspectors.

For the purpose of receiving samples, following the precedures like checking seals and to maintain records and registers and dealing with the samples, to make suitable arrangements for categoring samples and to prepare protocols for the samples, to look after storing of unanalysed and analysed samples and to be its custodian a post of sample warden is proposed.

It is proposed to create a post of Photo-Artist to supplement in research work and to take out photographs of tissue cultures of Pharmacognosy division and publications of R & B Section and also for other purposes in the Laboratory besides preparing maps and charts and other pictorial and geographical descriptions of the work relating to Drugs Control Administration. Creation of this is proposed on the guidelines suggested by Government of India in respect of Drugs Testing Laboratory.

Provision is also made towards purchase of equipment and ~~spillover~~ building works of the Directorate.

In brief the proposals and outlays are as under.

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
On going schemes           ... ..	14.69
<u>New schemes.</u>	
Strengthening Drugs administra- tion at headquarters and region.	12.31
Purchase of equipment.	
Capital works.	
	----- 27.00 -----



Institute of Preventive Medicine:

Besides continuing the ongoing schemes, the following new schemes are proposed to be taken up to tackle all labour problems and taking up of Labour Welfare measures by strengthening the Directorate with a post of Assistant Director (L.W. & P.R.) with supporting staff. It is also proposed to start pilot scheme of Diphtheria Production Unit. Towards replacement of machinery such as centrifuges, deep freezer, cold storage plants, bulk sterilisers provision is proposed. The present water analysis section is proposed to be developed into Environmental Hygienic Division to take analysis of air pollution, waste water, solid wastes pesticide residue, which have impact in human health. For this purpose construction of a separate building with supporting staff and purchasing of equipment is proposed besides capital works.

In brief proposals and outlays, are as under:

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
Ongoing schemes ... ..	40.00
Post of Assistant Director (LW & PR) ..	0.35
Diphtheria Production Unit ..	5.00
Machinery replacement ...	5.00
Pollution scheme ... ..	4.65
Total:	55.00

Insurance Medical Services

The ESI scheme is a contributory scheme governed by the ESI Act. The expenditure is shareable between the State Government and the ESI Corporation in the ratio of 1 : 7 respectively. Under the scheme, arrangements for medical benefit to the beneficiaries are to be made as and when the ESI Act is extended to the new areas depending upon the growth of industries and residential concentration of workers. Responsibility for implementation of the scheme in such areas is with the State Government. The ESI Corporation has prescribed certain yardsticks and norms for establishment of medical, para-medical and other staff required for medical attendance to the beneficiaries. Based on the yardsticks, norms and growth of industries, it is necessary to propose establishment of certain new ESI dispensaries, upgradation of existing ESI Dispensaries, strengthening of Hospitals and provision of ambulance services etc. The scheme is being extended to new areas as and when the number of insurable workers exceeds 500 in a particular centre.

An outlay of Rs 10.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88.

XII. WATER SUPPLY, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT.Water Supply and Sanitation.Urban Water Supply (Chief Engineer (P.H.)):

Water supply and sanitation schemes are financed in 93 Municipalities in the State partly by loans secured by them from L.I.C. of India and partly by Government grants. While the Chief Engineer (P.H.) is in charge of execution of water supply schemes in Municipalities (on whom rests maintenance of works completed) and Municipal Corporations of Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam, the water supply schemes in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad are under the control of Chief Engineer (Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Works). The sewerage scheme in the twin cities is under the control of Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad. The implementation of low cost sanitation rests with the Municipalities concerned.

Water supply and sanitation:

For ongoing schemes survey investigation and training an outlay of Rs.850.00 lakhs is proposed.

New Schemes:

Towards supply of water some Municipalities are collecting fee in the form of capitation and some of are not. In Telangana area the practice of collection is not in vogue. Therefore a uniform policy in releasing water connections to the public in municipalities is being considered. Meanwhile to generate resources to supply drinking water in a short period of time, it is felt necessary to collect some amount from the beneficiaries also on a uniform basis in all the Municipalities. It is possible to generate internal finances to a tune of Rs.2549.00 lakhs besides contribution from Municipalities to a tune of Rs.532.00 lakhs in 48 municipalities. The cost of Phase I of the water supply improvement scheme in these municipalities is tentatively estimated at Rs.5964.00 lakhs. Therefore the balance amount of Rs.3083.00 lakhs is proposed to be met as Government grant for taking up the schemes over a period of 2 to 3 years from 1987--88. For 1987--88 an outlay of Rs.900.00 lakhs is proposed.

Low Cost Sanitation Schemes:-

No new schemes are proposed. An outlay of Rs.35.00 lakhs is proposed towards establishment. An outlay of Rs.515.00 lakhs is proposed towards stage I in 55 Municipalities for conversion of existing dry latrines into water seal pour flush latrines of which the grant component of the State Government in 46 municipalities is Rs.451.35 lakhs. The target proposed in the Plan for 1987--88 is

partial coverage of low cost sanitation scheme in 55 towns. The balance outlay of Rs.63.65 lakhs is proposed as State Government loan under scavenger elimination programme in 9 Municipalities, under Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

In short the outlay proposed are as follows : -

	<u>Rs in lakhs</u>	
<u>Water Supply and Sanitation:</u>		
Direction and Administration Establishment charges of L. E. Special Circle, Guntur	22.00	
Survey and Investigation	5.00	
Training ..	2.00	
On-going Schemes in 12 towns and Warangal ..	<u>821.00</u>	850.00
Phase-I of Master Plan of Water Supply Schemes in 43 towns	900.00	900.00
<u>Low-Cost Sanitation Schemes</u>		
Direction & Administration- Establishment charges ..	35.00	
On-going schemes in 58 towns inclusive of Rs 63.65 lakh loan component	<u>515.00</u>	550.00
Total :		<u>2300.00</u>

Hyderabad Metro Water Works:

All the schemes are on-going. During 1987-88 the Schemes are continued.

These are --

Every year pipelines are extended to extend water supply to ill-served, unserved and extended areas as per necessity from 3 sources viz., Hinayatsagar, Osmansagar and Manjira.

Out of 200 slums where the population of SC & ST is more than 50 %, 159 slums were covered by the end of Sixth Plan. During 1985-86, 19 slums were covered and during 1986-87 (16, more slums will be provided with water supply. The remaining slums will be taken up during the year 1987-88. Therefore an outlay of Rs 57.00 lakhs is proposed under extension and improvement including in slum areas.

Scheme of diversion of surplus water from Hinayatsagar to Osmansagar relates to interlinking Hinayatsagar with Osmansagar reservoirs to maintain supplies. Construction of sump-well-cum-pumphouse,



RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

The Government of India have issued certain guide lines for identification of problem villages. Based on the guide lines, two surveys were conducted one in the year 1972 and the other in 1980.

1972 Survey list I	. . .	6133
1980 Survey list II	. . .	6136
		<hr/>
		12269
		<hr/>

Thus, 12269 problem villages were identified during the above two surveys. The following is the coverage.

- a. Coverage upto the end of Fifth Five Year Plan = 4063
- b. Left over problem Villages at the beginning = 8206 of the Sixth Five Year Plan ie. as on 1.4.80.

The aim of the Sixth Five Year Plan is to cover all the left over problem villages as on 1.4.80. The following are the year wise coverage during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

Sl. No.	Year	Coverage		
		Full	Partial	Total
1.	1980-81	426	61	487
2.	1981-82	1439	593	2032
3.	1982-83	1428	1213	2641
4.	1983-84	688	860	1548
5.	1984-85	640	746	1386
TOTAL		4621	3473	8094

Left over villages = 112.

Thus 112 Problem villages were left over uncovered as on 1.4.85. Government of India have issued revised guide lines vide Q11011/12/84, P.H.E. Ministry of works and Housing dt. 22.7.85. For identification of list III problem villages based on the revised guidelines another survey was conducted during 1985 to identify the list III problem villages. The following are the details of list III problem villages and list I & II as on 1.4.85.

	Villages		
	List I & II	List III	Total
Not Covered Villages	112	2114	2226
Not Covered	2659	3090	<u>Hamlets</u> 5749

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Proposed allocations under State Sector for the year 1987-88 is given below :- :

A B S T R A C T

(Rs. in crores)

Item	Proposed Allocation Under State Plan 87-88	Proposed for S.C.P. 25% (Approximately)	Proposed for T.S.P. 10% (Approximately)
1. For completion of spill over works (including S.C.P. & T.S.P.)	14.00	8.80 Crores	3.52 Crores
2. For coverage of N.C. Villages/ Hamlets	24.00		
3. Bilateral Assistance (NAP)	8.00		
Total	<u>46.00</u> Crores		

Including Estt. charges of Rs. 2.50 crores.

Out of the proposed Rs. 46.00 crores an amount of Rs. 35.24 crores were set apart for works. S.C.P., T.S.P., allocations were calculated accordingly.

Hence the above amount of Rs. 46.00 crores is required as per the priorities to keep in pace with the approved outlay of Rs. 200.00 crores for Seventh Five Year Plan and to cover all not covered villages initially by end of 1987-88.

Rural Sanitation

A total allocation of Rs. 250.00 crores is made for Seventh Plan for R.W.S. and Rural Sanitation out of which an amount of Rs. 50.00 crores was proposed under R.S. Programme.

During the year 1985-86 Rs. 400.00 Lakhs were released and in the year 86-87 a provision of 340.00 Lakhs is made. Thus a total amount of Rs. 740 Lakhs is released for 85-86 and 86-87, leaving a balance amount of Rs. 4260.00 lakhs for remaining 3 years in the Seventh Five Year Plan. However keeping in view the present progress and amounts provided under other schemes for this purpose an amount of Rs. 400.00 lakhs is provided for 1987-88. This will cover a population of 1,60,000, by providing 17,000 individual latrines and 435 community latrines during the year 1987-88.



A B S T R A C T

RURAL SANITATION FOR THE YEAR 1987-88

ALLOCATION PLAN : SCP AND TSP

(Rs. in lakhs)

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Item	Plain	S.C.P. 25%	T.S.P. 10%	Total
Rural Sanitation	260.00	100.00	40.00	400.00

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HOUSINGAndhra Pradesh Housing Board :

Keeping in view the expansion in housing activities, the Board programmed to take up 22 new schemes during 1987-88 totalling to 15,693 tenements which includes 10,446 LIG-I and 588 LIG-II. The cost is estimated at Rs. 7624.75 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 5261.06 lakhs is proposed to be borrowed from financial institutions and to utilise Rs. 350.00 lakhs as seed money to generate funds from other financial assistance. Hence an outlay of Rs. 350.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88.

Chief Engineer (Buildings) :

Construction of quarters for the benefit of the State Government employees is proposed under the Scheme due to lack of adequate residential accommodation for them particularly in twin cities and in Mandal headquarters (Where private construction activities is lacking) and in the towns growing at a fast pace. The works that are in progress will be continued.

For 1987-88 seven works with an estimated expenditure of Rs. 200.00 lakhs will be continued. Similarly under the upgradation of standard of administration construction of medical, jail and judicial quarters with an estimated expenditure of Rs. 358.58 lakhs will be continued.

In short the Annual Plan , 1987-88 is :-

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
Normal works	200.00
Upgradation of standards of administration	358.58
	<u>558.58</u>

Weaker Section Housing Programme :

As per the policy decision taken by State Government as many as 1,40,000 houses are being constructed every year for providing shelter to the poor during Seventh Plan period. The unit cost of the houses under this programme has been revised during 1986-87 in view of the increase in cost of material and labour and also to make better construction as follows :

Sl. No.	Category	Unit cost		Number of Houses
		Existing	Revised	
1.	Semi Permanent Rural	3,000 <sup>Rs</sup>	4,000 <sup>Rs</sup>	12,000
2.	Rural Permanent Houses	6,000 7,000	i) 8,000 ii) 9,000	97,000 16,000
3.	Urban Permanent Houses	9,000	12,000	15,000

During 1987-88 also, it is proposed to construct 1,40,000 houses for which an outlay of Rs. 5,000.00 lakhs is proposed. The particulars of the provision proposed are given in GN-I and GN-II.

House Sites (Social Welfare) :

To implement scheme of acquisition of land for providing house sites to poor Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Weaker Sections of Society an outlay of Rs. 1300.00 lakhs is proposed to cover about 1,30,000 families.

Police Housing :

The Andhra Pradesh State Police Housing Corporation Limited was incorporated on 29-5-1971 as a Private Limited Company registered under the Companies Act with a view to expedite the construction of quarters for Police personnel.

At the time of inception of the Corporation quarters were available for only 13,764 Police personnel. Since inception the Corporation has been able to construct 9,889 quarters by the year ending 30-6-1986 and the percentage of housing satisfaction works out to 41.54 of the present sanctioned strength.

The 8th Finance Commission have recommended grants for achieving 60% satisfaction of the sanctioned strength as on 1-4-1981 and recommended an award of Rs. 421.34 lakhs for construction of 1502 quarters for the men during the period from 1985-86 to 1988-89. However on the representations made by the State Govt., the IMEC have reduced the physical targets to 1155. As provision made by Govt. of India was only Rs. 421.34 lakhs, achievement of targets set by them involved an excess outlay of Rs. 106.56 lakhs. Within the funds made available by the Government of India it was possible to take up the following works.

	<u>Rs. in lakhs.</u>
a) 850 quarters for lower subordinates at 43,000/- each	365.20
b) 75 quarters for Upper subordinates Rs. 75,000/- each	56.25
	<hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>
	421.45

Thus the Corporation had taken up 925 quarters for the men with the award of Rs. 421.45 lakhs under upgradation of standards of Administration as recommended by the 8th Finance Commission. The Corporation had proposed to make use of the Finance Commission award in a period of two years. i.e. by the end of 1986-87 and there will be no Finance Commission award for the year 1987-88.

Utilisation of Institutional Finances :

In view of the meagre Grants recommended by the Finance Commission and in view of the large expansion in the Police force the Government have issued instructions to take up construction of quarters for 20,400 policemen estimated to cost Rs. 102.00 crores during the period from 1985-86 to 1989-90. The Corporation had proposed the construction of these quarters utilising institutional finances to the extent of Rs. 73.00 crores from various Financial institutions as below :

(Rs. in Crores)			
Year	State Government Contribution	Institutional borrowings	No. of units proposed to be taken up.
1.	2.	3.	4.
1985-86	2.14	10.00	2400
1986-87	6.75	15.75	4500
1987-88	4.50	15.75	4500
1988-89	6.75	15.75	4500
1989-90	6.75	15.75	4500
	+2.25		
	29.14	73.00	20,400

Thus by the end of 1990 the Corporation is building another 20,400 quarters. The proposed plan allocation for Police Housing from State Plan for 1987-88 is Rs. 450.00 lakhs.

## U R B A N D E V E L O P M E N T

### Town and Country Planning:

There are 93 Municipalities and 3 Municipal Corporations in Andhra Pradesh, where more than 18.7% of the population of the State live.

Preparation of Master Plans have been taken up to combat serious problems of shortage of houses, transportation, health etc. as a result of enormous growth of population in cities and towns. Till the end of Sixth Plan, Master Plans for 19 Towns have been sanctioned by the Government; for 13 towns Master Plans have been prepared which are pending sanction; and for 10 more towns Master Plans are under preparation. For the remaining 51 towns, aerial survey has been undertaken by National Remote Sensing Agency.

To give impetus to the important civic amenity to be within the reach of the common man, especially the urban poor, the parks and play-fields need to be developed as also develop green areas at the micro-level as per National Policy. The Grade II and Grade III Municipalities are not in a position to take up the development of parks and play-fields adequately even under the Action Plan. In order to give a fillup for the developmental activities in the Municipalities, it is proposed to provide assistance to a tune of Rs.60.00 lakhs for the year 1987--88 and hence the outlay is proposed.

### Integrated development of small & median towns:

This is 50% Centrally Sponsored Scheme and is continuing from the Sixth Plan period, wherein 17 projects were approved by the Government of India. The committed expenditure by the State Government is Rs.680.00 lakhs at the rate of Rs.40.00 lakhs per town.

For the Seventh Plan, tentatively 8 towns were allotted and already 4 projects were approved during 1985--86 and instalments of loan were released. For the projects cleared during Seventh Plan, the loan assistance has been increased to Rs.46.00 lakhs and the total State commitment will be Rs.368.00 lakhs. On last year's analogy an outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987--88.

For the year 1987--88 an outlay of Rs.31.00 lakhs is proposed to meet the expenditure on the staff of Regional Offices and 3 proposed Regional Offices.

2 new Municipalities, Ichapuram and Ellandu, were constituted and some more Municipalities are likely to be constituted. Master Plans are necessary for newly constituted

Municipalities. Hence an outlay of Rs.9.00 lakhs is proposed for meeting the expenditure on an aerial survey by H.R.S.A.

In brief the Plan for 1987--88 is as follows:

	<u>Rs. in lakhs.</u>
Assistance to Municipalities for parks, roads etc., ...	60.00
Integrated Development of small & medium towns. ...	100.00
Staff ...	31.00
Aerial survey ...	9.00
Total.	200.00

Director of Municipal Administration:

Environmental improvement schemes in municipalities and corporations and construction of school buildings are continued. For 1987--88 outlays of Rs.388.00 lakhs for Environmental Improvement and Rs.194.00 lakhs towards construction of school buildings are proposed.

It is proposed to create 3 Regional Offices for effective implementation of schemes in addition to 3 created last year for which an outlay of Rs.18.00 lakhs is proposed.

The total outlay is as follows:-

	<u>Rs. in lakhs.</u>
Environmental improvement schemes .. ...	388.00
School buildings ...	194.00
Regional offices ...	18.00
Total.	600.00

Assistance to Municipal Corporations.

Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad:

Twin Cities Development:

Remodelling the Sewerage Scheme is proposed to be taken up in (3) stages. The first stage estimated at Rs.2430.00 lakhs is taken up

with the following method of financing:

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
L.I.C. .. ..	720.00
Government Grant.. ..	880.00
M.C.H. .. ..	600.00
From Industries. ..	230.00
Total.	<u>2430.00</u>

For 1987--88 an outlay of Rs.200.00 lakhs each , is proposed towards L.I.C. loan and State grant.

Road Widening and Modernisation:

Against widening of 112 bits of road-works to a length of 100 Km. estimated at Rs.1600.00 lakhs to be completed during 1985--86 to 1988--89, an outlay of Rs.340.00 lakhs is proposed, besides flow of funds from M.C.H. and Q.Q.S.U.D.A. to complete spillover works.

Bridges Fly-over at Khairathabad:

The total cost of the Project is Rs.585.00 lakhs with the following method of financing:

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
1. Government Grant ...	439.00
2. M.C.H. .. ..	146.00
Total.	<u>585.00</u>

The work taken up in 1985-86 is proposed to be completed in 1987-88 and hence the residue outlay of Rs.235.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88 as Government grant.

Road Over-bridge at Lalapet:

The total estimate of the Project is Rs.400.00 lakhs with the following method of financing:

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
Government grant ... ..	150.00
M.C.H. & Railways ... ..	250.00
Total.	<u>400.00</u>

An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987--88 towards Government grant.

Bridge at Furanapool:

The estimated cost of the project taken up in 1986--87 is Rs.200.00 lakhs with the following method of financing:-

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
Government grant ...	50.00
H.C.H. & QCSUDA. ...	150.00
Total.	----- 200.00 -----

An outlay of Rs.25.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987--88.

Stadium at Amberpet:

The total estimated cost of the Project is Rs.72.00 lakhs with the following method of financing.

	<u>Rs. in lakhs.</u>
Government Grant ... ..	36.00
M.C.H. .. ... ..	36.00
Total.	----- 72.00 -----

The work was taken up for executing during the year 1986--87 and Rs.25.00 lakhs provided. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987--88.

Urban Forestry Green Belt Programme:

A programme of Rs.94.00 lakhs to be implemented in (3) years was taken up from 1986--87. An outlay of Rs.25.00 lakhs under this programme for 1987--88 is proposed.

Urban Community Development:

An outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed towards establishment charges under Urban Community Development.

In brief the Plan for 1987--88 is as follows:-

Twin Cities Development:-

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
Remodelling of Drainage scheme ..	200.00
Road widening and modernisation ..	340.00
<u>Bridges:-</u>	
i) Fly-over at Khairatabad ..	235.00
ii) Road over-bridge at Lalapet ..	50.00
iii) Bridge at Furanapool ..	25.00
.. ..	.. ..



Stadium at Amberpet ..	10.00
Urban Forestry Green Belt Programme ... ..	25.00
L.I.C. loan component towards renodelling sewerage scheme..	200.00
Urban Community Development ..	15.00
Total	1100.00

Municipal Corporation of Vijayawada:

The Corporation has drawn a plan estimated at Rs.360.00 lakhs for the Seventh Plan period which included water supply and drainage, land acquisition to rehabilitate slum dwellers; widening of roads, establishment of stalls for weaker sections. To take up these works an outlay of Rs.150.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987--88.

Municipal Corporation of Visakhapatnam:

The Corporation has drawn a plan estimated at Rs.500.00 lakhs to take up works in a phased manner. For 1987--88 an outlay of Rs.200 lakhs is proposed.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITIES:

Hyderabad Urban Development Authority:

H.U.D.A. was constituted under the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Urban Areas (Development) Act 1975. Its jurisdiction extends over an area of 1554 Sq.Kms. including the Hyderabad Municipal area of 169 Sq.Kms. The development area comprises of the areas covered by the M.C.E. and the Malkajgiri Municipality and other 305 revenue villages situated in Hyderabad District and partly in Rangareddy and Medak Districts.

Annual Plan 1987--88:-

The following schemes are proposed for 1987--88:--

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
1. Planning & Development oriented studies and surveys ... ..	10.00
2. Development of green belt all along the inner ring road, highways and arterial roads as per the Master Plan, planting of avenue trees in the residential and commercial projects, development of nurseries.	20.00

3. Preparation and revision of master plan and zonal development plans:- Out of 29 planning zones, 10 were notified, 4 approval awaited, and 15 proposed to be notified. . . . .	5.00
4. Conservation of buildings of historical and architectural importance.	5.00
5. Inner Ring Road - 52 Kms. length, 150' wide with two bridges and new formation and strengthening of the existing roads. ....	110.00
6. Truck terminals and parking lots. ..	20.00
7. Dredging of Hussain Sagar Lake (Estimated cost of Rs.280.00 LAKHS) to be completed by 1988--89. ....	100.00
8. State Capital development project with external aid - token provision.	5.00
9. Establishment charges. ....	60.00
Total.	335.00

Quli Qutub Shah Urban Development Authority,  
Hyderabad:

The old city of Hyderabad is facing a number of serious urban problems. This includes inadequate civic amenities, narrow roads, lack of educational facilities and lack of recreation etc. In order to overcome the above problems the Authority has drawn up a Master Plan. Taking into consideration the magnitude of the problems, an outlay of Rs.450.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987--88. The schemes proposed are as follows:---

	(Rs. in Lakhs)
1. Remodelling of sewer lines (10 Kms. proposed) ...	95.00
2. Widening of roads, improvements to bridges: (15 Kms. proposed) ..	100.00
3. Construction of school buildings (2 new school buildings) ....	65.00
4. Conservation of historical monuments:	20.00
5. Development of parks and afforestation programmes: ... ..	20.00
6. Assistance for development of hospitals in the old city: ..	50.00
7. Improvement to sanitary conditions in the old city where 30,000 houses do not have proper sewer connections: ... ..	10.00
8. Polytechnic and I.T.A. ..	30.00
9. Programme for encouragement of sports:	10.00
10. Establishment and contingencies:	50.00
Total:	450.00

Vijayawada, Guntur and Tenali U.D.A.: -

For Seventh Plan an outlay of Rs.500.00 lakhs was proposed. The outlay proposed for 1987--88 is Rs.75.00 lakhs.

Visakhapatnam U.D.A.: -

The authority covers an area of 558 Sq. miles including Municipal Corporation and Municipal Town of Vizag and Anakapalli. The Authority has drawn schemes for Seventh Plan estimated at Rs.595.00 lakhs for commercial complexes, afforestation, environmental improvement etc. For 1987--88 an outlay of Rs.75.00 lakhs is proposed.

Kakatiya U.D.A.: -

The Authority covers 171 Revenue villages of Warangal Taluk and a part of Karimnagar District. The Authority has drawn a plan of Rs.310.00 lakhs for Seventh Plan. For 1987--88 an outlay of Rs.75.00 lakhs is proposed.

Tirupathi U.D.A.: -

In view of the fast growing of this Pilgrim town, the Authority has drafted a plan estimated at Rs.200.00 lakhs. For 1987--88 an outlay of Rs.75.00 lakhs is proposed.

Owing to fast urbanisation, it is anticipated that a few more Urban Development Authorities may have to be constituted in 1987--88. Therefore, an outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs has been proposed.

XIII. INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY.Commissioner, Information and Public Relations:

In the context of planned development, it is important that the various development programmes of the Government are well publicised and information communicated effectively through all the available media to ensure peoples' enthusiastic participation in the activities initiated by the Government. The department of Information and Public Relations is endeavouring all along to fulfil this need through various schemes and programmes implemented by it.

The Government have embarked upon a dynamic programme of exploiting all the available mass-media to explain to the people the ethos of its bold policies, revolutionary programmes, welfare measures and spectacular results.

The schemes of the Department under the Plan are formulated with a view to continue the existing schemes and expanding the activities to all the rural areas of the State. Much attention and focus is being laid on publicising programmes for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes through the schemes which are very close to them like song and drama, T.V. and Community Radio sets.

There are 11 schemes under Plan which are continuing for 1987-88 also. A Plan provision of Rs.40.00 lakhs as in current year is proposed for 1987-88 also. The details of the schemes are given in Statement G.N.2.

Andhra Pradesh State Film Development Corporation Ltd.

The Andhra Pradesh State Film Development Corporation Ltd. has been implementing the schemes for promotion of film industry in the State like giving loans for Cinema Halls, Film studios, Infrastructural units, setting up infrastructural units under the State sector, Film Development Corporation complex, Production of documentaries and news reels and financial assistance to auditorium, etc. Necessary funds required for implementing various schemes by the Film Development Corporation are being released from out of 7% of E.T.proceeds. An allocation of Rs.100.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88 from State Plan for this Corporation.

XIV. Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes:

Welfare of Scheduled Castes:

While an outlay of Rs 96.00 lakhs is proposed for Administration, outlays of Rs 24.00 lakhs towards maintenance of existing hostels and Rs 192.00 lakhs for establishing 100 new hostels are proposed. The outlays include diet charges, expenses on cosmetics, exercise books, stationery.

Towards scholarships an outlay of Rs 44.00 lakhs for about 5240 students of I.T.Is Rs 2.00 lakhs to those doing P.C. Courses are proposed. While outlay of Rs 110.00 lakhs is proposed as pre-Matric scholarships to day scholars, an outlay of Rs 109.00 lakhs is proposed as incentive scholarship to those studying in 1st and 2nd classes to provide pair of dress, slates, school-bags etc. Likewise fellowships at Rs 400/-p.m. and Rs 600/-p.m. for maintenance and Rs 1,000/-p.a. Rs 1,500/- p.a.towards books, travel expenses etc. are proposed to research students respectively of M.Phil and Ph.D. To meet expenses over and above rate of scholarship prescribed by Govt.of India and the actual Mess bill, an outlay of Rs 55.00 lakhs is proposed to cover 2,446 students.

Under "Other Educational Facilities" an outlay of Rs 100.00 lakhs to cover 333333 students in 1st to 10th Class, Rs 15.00 lakhs is to cover 6666 students of I.T.Is. and Polytechnics and outlay of Rs 2.00 lakhs towards pursuing professional courses to referred students. Towards supply of two pairs of dresses at a cost of not exceeding Rs 100/- per boarder, to 40,000 boarders an outlay of Rs 40.00 lakhs is proposed. An amount of Rs 10.00 lakhs is proposed for 200 sets for Book Bank for Scheduled Caste professional students as matching grant under centrally sponsored scheme. While an outlay of Rs 2.00 lakhs is proposed towards supply of note books to 6666 students studying in non-Telugu media. An outlay of Rs 11.00 lakhs is proposed towards supply of calculators and other equipment to 2,200 students in professional courses. To give coaching to those who studied in other than English media an outlay of Rs 1.00 lakh is proposed to cover (3) Universities @ 32,600/- each. Similarly to coach students to appear for recruitment examinations (UPSC, APSC etc.) an outlay of Rs 11.00 lakhs is proposed. An outlay of Rs 10.00 lakhs is proposed towards transport charges for distribution of Nationalised Text Books and other materials to Scheduled Caste students in various schools. Towards three year training of 58 Law graduates in administration of justice an outlay of Rs 13.00 lakhs is proposed. An outlay of Rs 1491.00 lakhs is proposed towards (a) maintenance of residential schools, (Rs 102.00 lakhs) (b) 19 schools sanctioned in 1986-87 (Rs 220.00 lakhs) (c) Construction of buildings (Rs 623.00 lakhs) (d) 19 buildings sanctioned in 1986-87 (Rs 475.00 lakhs) (e) Opening of (3) Residential Junior Colleges (Rs 33.00 lakhs) and (f) construction of their buildings (Rs 37.20 lakhs)

An outlay of Rs 10.00 lakhs is proposed for starting research institute as per recommendation of conference of Scheduled Castes held in 1976 to conduct research on problems of scheduled castes and give orientation training to staff of Social Welfare Department. To encourage children of those engaged in unclean occupations and create facilities interest in education a matching grant of Rs 40.00 lakhs to cover 1587 students @ Rs 210/- p.m. is proposed. For inculcating discipline and spirit of service in the formative years of life among boarders an outlay of Rs 5.00 lakhs is proposed for to cover about 150 hostels. An outlay of Rs 10.00 lakhs is proposed to open 93 libraries in Scheduled Caste localities. An outlay of Rs 150.00 lakhs is proposed towards the share of the Social Welfare Department to continue 3 residential Polytechnics and open 2 more. It is proposed to extend scheme of supply of essential text-books to S.C. students in Engineering Colleges to other professional courses also and as such an outlay of Rs 50.00 lakhs is proposed. To create awareness among the boarders and to inculcate the habit of reading magazines and news papers for acquiring good general knowledge opening of libraries in hostels is proposed and an outlay of Rs 2.00 lakhs is proposed to cover 2300 hostels. To keep medicines in the hostels and also to keep some provision in hostels for purchase of medicines prescribed by the Doctors for the sick boarders an outlay of Rs 2.00 lakhs is proposed. It is proposed to provide outdoor games material to each hostel so that many of the S.C. students may come up in sports & games on par with others and for this an outlay of Rs 2.00 lakhs is proposed. Most of the SC students who want to continue their further studies abroad are unable to do it because of their poverty. To encourage the bright SC students to go for higher studies for acquiring knowledge and to improve their qualification an outlay of Rs 2.00 lakhs is proposed to cover 10 candidates. Those S.Cs deputed abroad may not have money for travel expenses and initial expenditure for setting on the new employment abroad. Therefore it is proposed to provide loans to such candidates at the rate of Rs 20,000 each on repayment basis within a period of 2 years. An amount of Rs 2.00 lakhs is proposed to cover 10 candidates @ Rs 20,000/- each for the Annual Plan 1987-88.

Under "Other Educational Facilities to Christian students of S.C. origin" on par with the Scheduled Caste students for educational purposes an outlay of Rs 16.00 lakhs is proposed towards (a) Supply of Nationalised Text Books (b) Supply of Books & Instruments to ITIs students (c) Reimbursement of tuition fees (4) sanction of Post-Matric scholarships and full mess charges etc., etc.,

An amount of Rs 15.00 lakhs is proposed towards training programme to cover 3000 candidates towards coaching S.C. candidates who are appearing for I.A.S. and other All-India Service Examinations. An amount

of Rs 8.00 lakhs is proposed as 50% matching contribution. For maintenance of 10 garment production centres meant for S.C. boys and girls an outlay of Rs 12.00 lakhs is proposed. Towards sanitary amenities like side drains, approach roads, internal roads drinking water wells etc., in S.C. localities under "Health & Housing Programme" an outlay of Rs 30.00 lakhs is proposed to cover 150 localities. Similarly to provide alternative ~~to~~ earning to people engaged in unclean occupations, other occupations like petty trades etc. an outlay of Rs 30.00 lakhs is proposed to cover 300 families under this programme. To construct Community Halls in the S.C. localities for common use of the S.Cs as function halls / libraries as also to provide utensils etc. for functions, an outlay of Rs 9.00 lakhs is proposed. Also under this programme to development identified vulnerable groups among S.Cs an outlay of Rs 10.00 lakhs is proposed.

Under "Special Integration Programme" to cover all 23 districts it is proposed to open (6) more Special Criminal Courts for which 50% matching outlay viz., Rs 25.00 lakhs is proposed. Also for construction of 100 Community Halls for promotion of in-tercaste marriages and social functions like an outlay of Rs 75.00 lakhs is proposed.

It is proposed to provide Rs 2085.00 lakhs for the A.P. Scheduled Caste Cooperative Finance Corporation to enable it to take schemes like (a) Development of Surplus lands (b) Mahagerial Subsidy (c) Investment in A.P.S.C. Finance Corporation, (f) risk fund which includes Rs 5.00 lakhs towards economic development schemes etc. for Scheduled Castes.

The New Schemes as below are also proposed.

**Irrigation and allied activities in Lands owned by S.C. & Small & Marginal Farmers:**

Many of Scheduled Caste families have been given Government lands and private lands under the scheme of 'assignment of Government waste lands and allotment of surplus lands available under Land Ceiling Act'. Provision of irrigation facilities, for development of these lands is essential. It is therefore proposed to introduce a new scheme of "Irrigation Development for Lands of Scheduled Caste Families" from the year 1987-88. An outlay of Rs 1200.00 lakhs to benefit 2000 families is proposed.

**Other Development schemes:**

It is proposed to take up some new schemes for the economic development of Scheduled Castes with a provision of Rs 50.00 lakhs for the year 1987-'88. It is estimated that under this programme approximately 500 families would be covered.

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It is proposed to take up another new scheme to extend incentives and to take other measures for achievement of Universal enrolment and total retention in classes I to V of girls of rural Scheduled Caste families in 3 Mandals, one Mandal for each region, and girls of families engaged in Civil Sanitation (scavenging) work in three towns one in each region with a provision of Rs 96.00 lakhs.

#### Welfare of Scheduled Tribes:

The schemes for tribal development consist of (i) Educational Schemes (ii) Economic development schemes and (iii) other welfare and development schemes.

Under Education schemes following are proposed in 1987-88 alongwith the ongoing schemes.

Under incentives to Scheduled Tribes students it is proposed to supply note-books and dresses to S.T. Day Scholars because of poverty of their parents. In addition 2090 primary schools are proposed to cover about 83,500 more SC Tribal Day Scholars who are to be provided with note books and dresses. While continuing supply of text-books, note-books and dress to the students in hostel and Ashram are proposed besides 5% increase in the existing hostel students strength. The scheme of sanction of grants of books, instruments to PG Engineering and Medical students and Engineering and Medical students is proposed to be extended. It is proposed to extend scheme of sanction of grants for books and instruments to students of ITIs and Polytechnic.

Under scheme prematric scholarship award of scholarships to Day Scholars, students of Public School, prematric III students, students of Best Schools, etc. is proposed to provide better education and discipline.

All the boarders of hostel are proposed to be maintained and it is proposed to increase the strength by 5%. Opening of new hostels are also proposed.

Under Ashram school all the Boarders are to be maintained and increase the strength at the rate of 5% per annum.

The existing 4 PETC are proposed to be continued under Centrally Sponsored Schemes besides maintaining 444 Scouts and Guides units, supply of dresses to Scout Officers.

Towards repayment the loan borrowed by TRICOR from Nationalised Banks for construction of Hostels and Ashram Schools buildings. An outlay of Rs 7.981 lakhs due in 1987-88 is proposed.

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Most of the Tribal Welfare Educational Institutions in the state are located in private building. Eventhough huge rents are being paid by these institutions, proper and sufficient accommodation is not there to the students and inmates of the Hostels, Ashram Schools, etc. Therefore it is proposed to construct buildings for Educational institutions, Girls Hostels and I.T.Is at a cost of Rs 1339 lakhs. An amount of Rs 47.24 lakhs is proposed to extend incentives and to take out measures for achievement of universal enrolment and total retention in Classes I to V of girls from rural S.T. families in 3 mandals in ITDA areas.

#### Economic Development Schemes:

One of the aims of the scheme is to give coaching to Graduate S.T. students for entrance examinations in BE, ME etc. and to provide stipends to Law graduates. During 1987-88 while continuing sanction of stipends to Law Graduates of 1986-87, giving coaching to S.T. students in entrance tests etc., it is proposed to introduce new training programmes.

To avoid any contingencies arising out of serious illness, which requires the tribal patient to be referred to hospitals for better treatment the scheme of keeping imprest money has been introduced. This enables meet the unforeseeable expenditure to provide medical aid and organising medical camps in Tribal areas.

On account of opening of new mobile medical units in Tribal area and strengthening the existing units the number of medical camps to be conducted in Tribal areas will be increased and more number of Scheduled Tribes will be covered by medical care. In view of the persistent demand from the P.Os and District Collectors in outlay of Rs 50.00 lakhs is proposed ~~to~~ in the Annual Plan 1987-88.

An amount of Rs 16.50 lakhs is proposed towards Managerial Subsidy to TRICOR.

It is schemed to provide funds at Rs.1/- each to tribal family to become member of TRICOR, thus enabling the tribals to become eligible for sanction of laens. It is proposed to sanction margin money of Rs 50,000/- to each S.T. family. Towards rehabilitation pf P.T.Gs out side sub-plan area above poverty line who are not covered by TRICOR and DRDA due to **lack** of ~~adequate~~ funds, an outlay of Rs 60,000 lakhs is proposed to obtain matching grant from DRDA to see these families are lifted above **poverty-line**.

Rehabilitation of Challa families living in Nellore District by implementing poverty alleviation schemes and by infrastructural facilities on par with general population has been taken **up**.

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Financial Assistance to TRICOR

Margin Money: The aim of the scheme is to provide margin money assistance of 2% scheme cost to the S.T families to get in Central assistance, IRDP and Institutional Finances. Schemes costing Rs 10,000/- per family will be implemented with 30% Bank loan and 50% subsidy with a view to bring the S.Ts above the poverty line. It is proposed to cover 15,590 families by sanctioning margin money at Rs 2,000/- per family.

Other Development Schemes: 300 spill-over works are proposed to be completed for T.C.R & T.I. which is a continuation of staff scheme under C.S.S., an outlay of Rs 10.00 lakhs is proposed as matching contribution. To run the D.R. Depots which were opened in the Tribal areas to provide daily requirements like rice, dall etc. to Tribals at an estimated maintenance cost of Rs 25,000/- per depot an outlay of Rs 88.25 lakhs is proposed for 353 depots. To provide legal aid to the Tribals an outlay of Rs 2.00 lakhs has been proposed.

Administration: For continuation of the staff already sanctioned an amount of Rs 29.70 lakhs is proposed.

The G.C.C. has to pay Rs 44.56 lakhs to Coop. Central Bank on account of writing off loans given by Girijan Coop. Corporation to Tribals. This outlay is being proposed tentatively.

An outlay of Rs 99.00 lakhs is provided for continuation of staff in the Engineering Wing.

For continuation of Staff for podu Rehabilitation project an outlay of Rs 23.93 lakhs is proposed.

Coffee development in tribal areas of Visakhapatnam and East Godavari District through A.P. Girijan Coffee Development Corporation is proposed. To provide staff costs and share capital subsidy to enable the Girijan Coffee Development Corporation, to raise financial assistance an outlay of Rs 17.05 lakhs is proposed.

Continuation of Monitorin Units: This is a staff scheme under Centrally Sponsored Scheme. An amount of Rs 1.50 lakhs is provided.

For continuance of OSD in Adilabad Dist: An outlay of Rs 2.75 lakhs is proposed during the year 1986-87. Rs 2.00 lakhs is proposed for conducting training course in improved agricultural practice, horticulture etc.

In short the schemes and outlays are as under.

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
Education schemes	2144.46
Economic Development Schemes	494.80
Other Development Schemes	<u>360.74</u>
	<u>3000.00</u>

Welfare of B.Cs.

Article 15(4) of the Constitution of India enjoins State Government to make special provisions for the advancement of Socially, Educationally backward Class citizens as distinguished from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Accordingly State Government after appointing Backward Classes Commission in 1960 and on the recommendations of the Commission have recognised 93 Communities as listed Backward Classes who are considered as socially and educationally Backward Classes.

Although the Government have taken up certain schemes for the amelioration of these Backward Class Communities, substantial and tangible uplift could be done so far because entire expenditure is to be borne by the State Government only.

It is proposed to continue the implementation of the following educational and economic development schemes for the uplift of backward classes.

Prematric Scholarships: Under this scheme cash grant ranging from Rs.30 to 70 per student per annum as an incentive to these students to attend the School is being sanctioned. It is estimated that 24 lakhs children belonging to Backward Classes attend the Schools, out of this 10% to 15% may be the wards of the parents whose income exceeds Rs.12,000/- per annum and who may not be eligible for this incentive. With the existing provision this department is able to sanction to 7 lakhs children only leaving a big chunk without any Scholarships. It is therefore proposed to increase the Scholarships provision so that more number of children could be covered.

Post Matric Scholarships: Though there were 4 lakhs and odd children in High Schools during the preceeding years only 1 lakh fifty thousand students are prosecuting higher studies. During the preceeding years scholarships could be sanctioned to 1,14,000 students leaving 36,000 students without any scholarship. Hence it is proposed to increase the provision in order to cover more number of students.

Opening & Maintenance of Government Hostels:

At present there are 1213 Government Hostels where free boarding and lodging, together with text books and note books, clothing etc. are being provided as a result of which 90,000 students are on rolls. As there are about 7 lakh school going children it is proposed to increase the allocation by opening more hostels to increase the coverage.

Residential School-cum-Colleges: During 1986-87 3 Residential School-cum-Colleges with a strength of 2000 inmates at each place have been opened with the facilities of boarding and lodging to the students and Residential accommodation to teaching and other

staff so that it will be an almost a separate complex with ideal environment away from the towns. With these facilities the inmates are expected to concentrate on their studies without any distraction.

Construction of Hostel Buildings: The Government hostels which are opened ~~ix~~ in rural areas and towns are generally accommodated in rented buildings which lack minimum facilities like sufficient good accommodation, drinking water, electricity W.C. and bathrooms. As a result of which students at times are unable to concentrate on education. It is proposed to take up construction of hostel buildings on a large scale; by giving preference to girls' Hostels as far as possible. A provision of Rs. 620.00 lakhs is made for this.

Economic Development Schemes: Backward Classes constitute bulk of State population. So far 4,77,000 families have been covered leaving the large number of families uncovered. So a provision of Rs.750.00 lakhs is made to cover more number of families to develop them.

A new Scheme to provide incentives and other measures for achievement of universal enrolment and for total retention in classes I to V of girls from rural families engaged in marine fishing and families of Nomadic, Semi-nomadic and Vimukta Jathi Communities (Other than SCs and STs.) in three Mandals, one in each Region is proposed with a provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs.

In all Rs.3425.00 lakhs is proposed for the Welfare of Backward Classes.

## XV. LABOUR & LABOUR WELFARE

### Commissioner of Labour

The Labour Department is entrusted with the task of maintaining industrial peace and implementing the various laws meant to ameliorate the working conditions of labour. An outlay of Rs 35 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88 for the following two ongoing schemes:

#### Strengthening of administrative machinery of Labour Dept.

At the 31st session of the Labour Ministers' conference held in July 1980, it was recommended that the implementation of minimum wages for agricultural labour should be pursued vigorously as it is one of the items under the 20-point programme. It was also proposed that there should be a separate machinery for implementation of minimum wages in agriculture, in particular at District and Taluk levels. Accordingly, 76 circles of ALOs, 3 circles of L.Os and one Jt. Commissioner with supporting staff were sanctioned during 1985-86 and continued during 1986-87. An amount of Rs 27.00 lakhs is proposed for continuance of the above staff during 1987-88.

#### ILO Comprehensive Family Welfare Education Programme

The project which is sponsored by the ILO is intended to provide family welfare education to workers and their families in select areas of the State, viz Hyderabad, Rangareddy, Medak, Gun-tur and Visakhapatnam Districts. The project provides for the establishment of Population Cell in the office of the Commissioner of Labour and orientation of the chief executives of industrial units, middle level management personnel, plant level education officers and motivators. An amount of Rs 8.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88.

#### Factories & Boilers:

The Factories and Boilers Dept. is concerned with the implementation of Factories Act and allied legislation for insuring safety, health and better working conditions of workers employed in factories. The State has 19,800 factories registered under the Factories Act, which include pharmaceutical, chemical and electronic industries. The Dept. has to tackle varied problems relating to industrial safety, health and welfare in view of the rapid industrialisation. An outlay of Rs 15.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88

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as detailed below:

	<u>Rs lakhs</u>
1. Enforcement of safety standards in industrial establishments..	4.34
2. Revival of the two posts of Dy. Chief Inspector of Factories.	1.00
3. Strengthening of Boilers Inspectorate	3.00
4. Monitoring control of hazards in industrial establishments and revival of the post of Medical Inspector of factories.	3.46
5. Full safety control system in hazardous industries.	3.20
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	15.00
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#### Employment Schemes:

The Employment Exchange organisation has been in existence in the State for the last three and a half decades. Though placement function, i.e. registration and sponsoring of candidates against vacancies continues to be the principal activity of the exchanges, the ancillary functions include collection of employment marketing information, imparting of vocational guidance, job development work and job analysis.

An outlay of Rs 21.50 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88, the details of which are given below:

#### Ongoing Schemes:

##### Career Study Centre at the Directorate:

A Career Study Centre was set up in the Directorate during 1985-86 to analyse and codify the collected information and present it in a compact form to the youth. This was continued during 1986-87. An amount of Rs 1.40 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88 to continue the scheme.

##### Employment Market Information Centre:

Government sanctioned two Statistical Assistants to strengthen the Employment Market Information Unit in the Directorate in 1985 to compile data on trends of employment and make it available to different agencies on a regular basis. This was continued during 1986-87. An amount of Rs 0.50 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88 to continue the posts.

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Computerisation of registration and sponsoring:

The programme of computerisation of the functions of Employment Exchanges was introduced in select Employment Exchanges in and around Hyderabad during 1983. Under this scheme six posts of Junior Assistants were sanctioned which were continued during 1986-87. An amount of Rs 0.40 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88 to continue the scheme.

Job Development Unit in Cuddapah:

Two Job Development Units were set up one at Visakhapatnam and the other at Kothagudem during the Fifth plan period. A similar unit was sanctioned for Cuddapah during 1985-86 and continued during 1986-87. The Unit maintains close contact with industrial establishments, ascertains their present and future manpower requirements, analyses their occupational pattern, studies the recruitment practices, assesses the existing manpower supply and training facilities in the area and initiates action on organise necessary training programmes to make the local people employable. An amount of Rs 1.10 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88 to continue the scheme.

Special Cells for promotion of self-employment in Dist. Employment Exchanges

The Special Cells to promote self-employment among the educated unemployed were sanctioned during 1984-85 in the Dist. Employment Exchanges of Srikakulam and Medak and is being continued from year to year. This is a centrally sponsored scheme. An amount of Rs 0.10 lakh towards State share is proposed for 1987-88.

Provision of computers to Employment Exchanges:

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Five Employment Exchanges were selected for computerisation programme during 1986-87. It is proposed to extend the scheme to five more Districts during 1987-88. An amount of Rs 10.00 lakhs towards State share is proposed.

NEW SCHEMES:Computer Cells in the Directorate:

It is considered necessary to have a Computer Unit in the Directorate to lay down procedures and coordinate the work of the Employment Exchanges in which computerisation has been introduced and the computerisation organisation to whom the work is entrusted. An amount of Rs 3.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88.

Staff Training Unit in the Directorate:

The Directorate-General of Employment & Training has been advocating the setting up of Training Units in the State Directorates to impart training in employment exchange procedures to the officers. It is therefore proposed to establish a Staff Training Unit in the Directorate during 1987-88. An amount of Rs 1.00 lakh is proposed for the purpose.

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Setting up of Special Cells in the District Employment Exchanges to promote self employment:

This is a Centrally-sponsored scheme. The Govt. of India had sanctioned a scheme for creation of Special Cells in the District Employment Exchanges of Srikakulam and Medak to promote self-employment. In view of the good work done by these Cells in motivating the unemployed youth, to start self-employment ventures, it is proposed to start similar Cells in all the other 21 District Employment Exchanges. An amount of Rs 4 lakhs is proposed for 1987- 88 towards State share .

Craftsmen Training

The Craftsmen Training Schemes are meant to provide skilled manpower required at the base level and in production processes. An outlay of Rs 660 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88. Of this Rs 160 lakhs is for ongoing schemes of modernisation of ITIs, regional ITIs for S.Cs and S.Ts. Girls Polytechnics, construction of ITI buildings etc.

It is proposed to establish one ITI at each Mandal headquarters in a phased manner. During 1987-88 it is proposed to establish 50 ITIs an. an amount of Rs 660.00 lakhs is proposed for this.

Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour :

A 50% matching grant of Rs. 75.00 lakhs is proposed to cover 1200 Bonded Labourers under a centrally sponsored scheme.

Special Employment Schemes :

The Special Employment Schemes are meant to help the educated unemployed candidates belonging to S.Cs. and S.Ts. listed backward classes and economically backward classes. The object is to impart training with a view to endow the educated unemployed with Matriculation/ITI qualifications who are in the live registers of local Employment Exchanges with Skill and entrepreneurial talents to ensure Central Planning or paid employment to them. Special emphasis will continue to be laid on schemes designed to increase employability of candidates belonging to weaker sections and at the same time maintain the growing need for technically qualified and trained men.

Under the Gramodaya Scheme loans are being advanced upto a maximum limit of Rs. 35,000/- from the current year and of which 25% is subsidy. Gramodaya loans are being sanctioned without any security whatsoever as below :



- (1) For industrial ventures Rs. 35,000
- (2) For Service Ventures Rs. 25,000
- (3) For Business Ventures Rs. 15,000

In all Rs. 400.00 lakhs is proposed to benefit about 9000 candidates.

XVI. SOCIAL WELFARE AND NUTRITION

WELFARE OF PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED:

During the International year of the disabled 1981, a separate Finance Corporation by name A.P. Vikalangula Cooperative Corporation for the welfare of Handicapped and during the year 1983, a separate Directorate for the welfare of Handicapped were established.

These two organisations together are working for the uplift and welfare of handicapped and endeavouring to bring the handicapped into the main stream of public life.

During the year 1985-86 and 1986-87, several new schemes, particularly aiming to promote Education among handicapped and to rehabilitate them were taken up. It is proposed to start 6 Residential Schools for handicapped, of which 3 are for visually handicapped and 3 for hearing handicapped during the current year.

The Corporation has started a Braille Press to print text books in braille script for the visually handicapped students apart from taking up several new schemes particularly in the field of establishing the training and production units, and giving Margin Money Loans for eking out their livelihood.

During 1987-88 it is proposed to expand the new schools being started during 1986-87, to start separate District offices in some more Districts and to open 10 more Hostels, besides starting a Training cum Production Centre exclusively for visually handicapped and also starting 5 Hanson's Residential schools by the Andhra Pradesh Vikalangula Cooperative Corporation.

The following schemes are proposed to be expanded to increase the activities with the provision indicated against them.

	Rs in Lakhs
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Special Schools	15.00
Financial Assistance to Handicapped under Economic Rehabilitation	5.00
Strengthening of Administration in Directorate	1.00
Opening of District Offices	8.00
Opening of Hostels	5.00

Opening of book banks	0.40
Supply of Note Books	0.50
Scholarships to Research Scholars	0.36
Books & Instruments to Polytechnic students	0.50
Financial Assistance to Advocates	0.50
Coaching for competitive Examns	0.50
Incentive awards for Marriages	7.08
Financial assistance to Voluntary Orgn.	0.04
World Day of Disabled Celebrations	1.00
Braille Press	6.00
Sound Library	5.00
Construction of Directorate Building	4.00
Managerial Subsidy	10.00
Margin Money Loans (APCC)	10.00
Total	79.88

The following new scheme is proposed with a provision of Rs 45.00 lakhs.

Starting of Training-cum-production centres for handicapped and establishment of Hanson's schools by A.P. Vikalangula Cooperative Corporation.

An amount of Rs 215.12 lakhs for continuing the existing schemes is proposed. So in all Rs 340.00 lakhs is proposed.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY:

Social Welfare Fund: To enable A.P. Social Welfare Fund sanction grants to voluntary organisations to undertake voluntary works an outlay of Rs 10.00 lakhs is proposed.

Rehabilitation of Beggars: For Annual Plan 1987-88 an amount of Rs 8.00 lakhs is proposed for maintenance of existing homes.

Old Age Pension: The destitute persons who are aged 65 and above, who have no means of livelihood, physically handicapped and indigent persons irrespective of their age are being paid old Age Pension at Rs 30/- per month. An outlay of Rs 32.00 lakhs is proposed to cover 8888 people.

#### Government Orphanages:

An amount of Rs 100.00 lakhs is required towards maintenance of 46 orphanages. It is proposed to construct (14) buildings (7 for boys and 7 for girls) for which an amount of Rs 100.00 lakhs is proposed. Thus an outlay of Rs 200.00 lakhs is proposed.

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Rikshaw Pullers Scheme:

The aim of this scheme is to provide subsidy and to improve the living conditions of Rikshaw Pullers. An amount of Rs 50.00 lakhs is proposed to cover 3333 Rikshaw pullers at an average rate of Rs 1500/- per Rickshaw.

Pensions to Landless Agricultural Labourers:

An outlay of Rs 350.00 lakhs is proposed to cover 97222 persons during 1987-88.

Sainik Welfare:

For the first time, an outlay of Rs 5 lakhs was provided in the State's Annual Plan for 1985-86 for Sainik Welfare and this was repeated for 1986-87. For 1987-88, an outlay of Rs 16.50 lakhs is proposed towards State share as below:

	<u>Rs lakhs</u>
i. Strengthening of the Directorate (continuing)	0.85
ii. Creation of Zilla Sainik Welfare Offices (continuing)	7.15
iii. Promotion of self-employment ventures for ex-servicemen or their widows by supply of metal bunks (continuing)	1.00
iv. Preparing ex-servicemen for self-employment (continuing)	2.00
v. Construction of Sainik Bhavan at Hyderabad to cater to the needs of ex-servicemen and their depen- dents of Hyderabad and R.R. Districts	5.50
Total	Rs 16.50

Women & Child Welfare:

The activities of the Department of Women & Child welfare have been stepped up considerably in recent years. These cover preventive, curative, ameliorative and other socio-economic services, including employment-generating training schemes. The services are rendered through its institutions like Creches, Women and Child Welfare Centres, ICDS projects, Children Homes, Service Homes, Home for Aged Women, Vocational Training Centres, Tailoring Centres etc.

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An amount of Rs.700.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88. Apart from continuing the schemes taken up in earlier years, which include assistance to pregnant agricultural woman labourers, it is proposed to start 7 more children Homes, 2 Working Women Hostels, 3 Regional Tailoring Centres; establish 114 new Women and Child Welfare Centres and open 10 new ICDS projects. Provision is made for grant-in-aid and share-capital contribution to the A.P. Women's Coop. Finance Corporation for continuing its activities.

It is proposed to take up construction of Telugu Bala Mahila Pragathi Pranganam for which an amount of Rs.221.67 lakhs is proposed. This is a Women Training-cum-employment complex, a comprehensive institution providing integrated services for development of women and children. It is initially proposed to start the pranganams in each District and extend it subsequently to all Mandals in a phased manner. The District Centre would comprise State Home and Service Home, Women's Training and Employment Centre with attached hostel, Sishu Vihar, Bala Vihar etc. Facilities like School, play ground, vegetable garden, horticulture etc. are proposed to be provided. The Centre is to be constructed in a site of 10 acres of land.

It is also proposed to provide for Creches for children of working women in construction industry and to levy cess on employers of women for establishment of creches.

### Nutrition

An outlay of Rs.350.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88 for continuance of the Nutrition programme in ICDS projects.

### Correctional Services (I.G. of Prisons):

Correctional work has come to be known as 'Social Defence Programme' and has always been included in the various Five Year Plans albeit with meagre provision, schemes such as Probation Services, Certified Schools, Observation Homes, Child Guidance Bureau, Bostal Schools Welfare Services in Prisons etc., formed part of Social Defence Programme in the previous plans. The concept of Social Defence is more or less of recent origin and it envisages creation of machinery and services to implement various social legislations intended to correct behavioural deviance amongst social individuals and groups so that they could be disciplined and enabled to conform to socially accepted norms and patterns of behaviour and to strengthen social cohesion. School drop outs, 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; the A.P.(Andhra Area) Children Act, 1920, the A.P. (Telangana Area) Children Act, 1951, the A.P. Bostal Schools Act, 1925, and the Andhra Pradesh Prisons Act, 1894, are already in operation in the State. With the bringing into force the A.P. Children Act, 1979 with effect from 1-9-1986, the A.P. (Andhra Area) Children Act, 1920 and the A.P. (Telangana Area) Children Act, 1951 are repealed. The schemes proposed in the Seventh Five Year Plan are intended to strengthen the

existing services and to extend them to all the three Regions in the State in a rational manner so that the provisions in the legislation could be implemented in all parts of the State on an uniform basis.

There are 9 continuing schemes including the innovative schemes viz. vocational training programme to inmates of certified schools and Borstal schools, family assistance to indigent families of prisoners and adult education programme in central prisons etc. at a provision of a Rs.52.80 lakhs. The following 5 new schemes at a provision of Rs.28.46 lakhs are also proposed for 1987-88:

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
i. Regional Inspector of Probation at Chittoor	1.00
ii. Creation of additional District Probation Officer for Vizianagaram	0.50
iii. Material assistance to offenders	1.00
iv. Setting up of additional Child guidance bureau units at Visakhapatnam and Tirupathi	5.00
v. Setting up of two Child Homes at Anantapur and Warangal.	20.96

There are five centrally sponsored schemes mostly to shared by Centre and State on 50:50 basis. The State's share of expenditure on these five schemes is Rs.23.74 lakhs and the same is proposed for inclusion in the Annual Plan 1987-88 also. Thus the total Annual Plan 1987-88 for the department of Prisons and Correctional Services is Rs.105.00 lakhs.

LIBERATION, REHABILITATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF JOGIN WOMEN:

Economic betterment of Jogin Women:

A new scheme of Economic development of Jogin women is being introduced from the year 1987-88. In order to wean them away from traditional occupations and to rehabilitate them and give them better standard of life on par with other people in the society. An outlay of Rs 40.00 lakhs is proposed to implement this scheme. It is also proposed to establish homes for Jogin women at Nizamabad and construct building for these women at a cost of Rs 10.00 lakhs. Thus, an outlay of Rs50.00 lakhs is proposed.

XVIII. GENERAL SERVICESSTATIONERY AND PRINTING:

The printing wing of the Department of Printing, Stationery & Stores Purchase consists of three main presses i.e., Government Central Press, Hyderabad with a sub-unit in Secretariat and Government Presses at Kurnool and Vijayawada has been commissioned recently with the barest minimum requirements of machinery and staff. There is need for its strengthening and modernisation to achieve the anticipated results and to meet the vast demand for printing and stationery items in the State. The machinery in the other Presses, viz. Government Press, Hyderabad and Government Press, Kurnool is also quite old and it requires replacement by new machinery with latest technology. The staff structure also needs to be strengthened so that both qualitative and quantitative results may be achieved.

The total outlay for 7th Five Year Plan proposed for the Printing Department is Rs 300.00 lakhs. So far, about Rs 90.00 lakhs have been released during the Ist two years of the Plan. As regards Annual Plan 1987-88, it is proposed to allocate a sum of Rs 15.00 lakhs towards staff and machinery requirements.

MANDAL BUILDINGS:

It is proposed to construct Mandal Building Complexes at each of the Mandal Headquarters, where there are no buildings in a phased manner. This complex provides for the offices of the Mandal Revenue Officer, Sub-Treasury and Mandal Praja Parishad at an estimated cost of Rs 16 lakhs. Administrative sanction for taking up the works for the Plan provision of Rs 10 crores during 1986-87 is being issued. A similar provision of Rs 10 crores is proposed for Annual Plan 1987-88 also.

INSTITUTE OF ADMINISTRATION:

The Institute of Administration established in the year 1976, has been catering to the training needs of Government officials by way of imparting operational skills (a thorough knowledge of Rules and Regulations) at lower levels for developing necessary conceptual and human relations, skills at higher levels. It has been addressing itself to induction training programmes for various levels of IAS probationers allotted to Andhra Pradesh, Officers recruited for Group-I & II Services and other direct recruits on a selective basis, programmes on special areas of State Administration, specialised programmes for certain Departmental officers, Managerial courses for mid-career personnel, etc.

A plan allocation of Rs 10.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88 for this Institute towards cost of additional staff, equipment, mini-bus, library books, kitchen equipment, furniture and fixtures and printing charges.

Chief Engineer (Buildings):

Under General Services provisions are made for construction of administrative buildings including Court buildings, Jail buildings etc. Considering the spill-over commitment of Sixth Plan and restrictions on Plan provision of the State especially under buildings sector an allotment of Rs 4600.00 lakhs was indicated under Seventh Plan. In addition to this a provision of Rs 2220.00 lakhs has been made separately under Plan for the works pertaining to upgradation of Standards of Administration in different Departments.

Keeping in view the requirements and the constraints, an outlay of Rs 1203.03 lakhs is proposed, i.e. Rs 800.00 lakhs for 26 works under normal Plan and Rs 403.03 lakhs under upgradation of Standards of Administration.

*contd.*



COMMERCIAL TAXES:

The Commercial Tax Department is the single largest revenue earning department in the State. The Budget Estimate of 1986-87 account for 965 crores (APST 760 + CST 160 + APET 42 + HRBT 2 crores). This Department has not proposed till now any expenditure under plan schemes and has been mainly dealing with its administrative problems under non-plan. There has been growing need to make an effective plan of the administration with a minimum infrastructure to deal with a various methods adopted by the tradé towards evasion and avoidance of taxes due to the State. To combat the same by way of tightening of administration to prevent evasion/avoidance, it was felt necessary that the Government should supply the important statutory forms prescribed under the act to make obligatory all the dealers to maintain the account of used or unused such forms to enable the departmental officers for proper verification of the transactions with the accounts of the dealers, ultimately leading to improvement of tax revenue.

With the above objective in view, the Government have decided to set up a separate printing press to cater to the needs of Commercial Tax department with the twin objectives of improving the administration and preventing evasion of taxes. The total cost of project as estimated as on date is about Rs 2.50 crores. The firm commitment of the capital cost of land and buildings estimated as Rs 105 lakhs. The capital cost towards machinery, its erection etc. is estimated at Rs 145 lakhs. A provision of Rs 75.00 lakhs was provided during 1986-87. An allocation of Rs 50.00 lakhs is proposed for 1987-88.

Modern administration necessarily demands the use of computer from the Micro level to Macro level administration including policy of tax planning, specially with a view to prevent legal avoidance of taxes by the traders which has been on the increase. With this objective in view, the Government have decided to introduce computerisation in the administration of Commercial Tax Department. This scheme takes into consideration, the main aspect of computerisation and verification of the transactions of dealers that have been intercepted and checked at the various check posts set up in the State and through other agencies, besides the transactions recorded by the up country retail dealers claiming exemption from taxes. This scheme also envisages processing of tax payment, accounts of dealers, commodity taxations etc., to help formulating a proper plan in fixation of the stages of levy and rates of tax. It also helps the administration to effectively take firm action on tax defaulters/evaders. The cost of the project is estimated at Rs 150 lakhs tentatively spread over two years 1986-87 (Rs 80.00 lakhs) and 1987-88 (Rs 70.00 lakhs).

Employment and Manpower:-

Progressive reduction in the incidence of illiteracy, poverty and unemployment is one of the objectives of the Seventh Plan; and therefore effective policy measures have been suggested to tackle the problems of growing unemployment and underemployment. In other words, the employment policies become an integral part of the strategies and development. In the context of this national objective and also the strategy, it has been attempted to review the employment and unemployment trends at the commencement of the VII Plan and assessment of the employment outlook during 1985-90 in general and during 1987-88 in particular.

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)

Estimate 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 Andhra Pradesh is concerned, the percentage of persons employed to total population (15-59) on the basis of usual activity, status was 73.1% in 1977-78, and the unemployment formed 3.5% in 1977-78. According to the population for 1981, the percentage of population by different age groups is given in the following table.-

Table I.

AGE GROUP	Percentage to total population.
0-4	12.2
5-14	26.5
15-59	54.7
60 and above.	6.6
Total	100.00

Applying these proportions to the population of 1981, the projected population for 1985, 1986, 1987 and 1988 is as follows.

Table II.

(Figures in lakhs)

Age group	1981	1985	1986	1987	1988
0-4	65.13	71.27	72.83	74.44	76.13
5-14	141.79	154.80	158.21	161.68	165.36
15-59	292.73	319.52	326.56	333.74	341.33
60 and above.	35.85	38.55	39.40	40.27	41.18

As already stated as per the results of the 32nd Round, 73.1% of the total population (15-59) was assumed to be employed, about 3.5 per cent chronically unemployed. Applying these proportions, the following estimates are worked out.-

Table III

(In lakhs)

	1981	1985	1986	1987	1988
1. Population (15-59)	292.73	319.52	326.56	333.74	341.33
2. Employed (15-59)	213.99	233.57	238.72	243.96	249.51
3. Chronically unemployed	10.69	11.18	11.48	11.68	11.95

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 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 1973-74 to 1985-86.

Table IV

S.No.	Year.	Number of placements effected. (In lakhs)	Number on live Register at 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	0.26	15.00
9.	1981-82	0.31	16.31
10.	1982-83	0.34	18.65
11.	1983-84	0.37	20.64
12.	1984-85	0.23	22.09
13.	1985-86	0.19	23.62

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges in Andhra Pradesh increased from 4.92 lakhs at the end of Fourth Plan i.e. 1973-74 to 23.62 lakhs by the end of 1985-86.

During the period from 1974-86, 23.22 lakhs of unemployed persons have registered their names with employment exchanges while the placements effected during the period amounted to only 4.52 lakhs. This indicates that about 19.5 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 categories of educated persons as on 31st March, 1986 may be seen from the following table.-

Table V.

Sl.No. (1)	Category. (2)	Candidates remaining on the rolls of Employment Exchanges. (3)
<b>I. Professional and Executive</b>		
	<u>Standard Applicants.-</u>	.. .. 34,971
a)	B.E. Civil	3072
b)	E.E.Mech.	1764
c)	B.E. Elec.	858
d)	B.E. others.	733
e)	Agri Graduates	2155
f)	Medical graduates	2075
g)	Post graduates (Arts, Sc. & Com.)	20426
h)	Veterinary graduates	207
i)	M.B.A.	201
j)	C.A.	89
k)	P.G.Diploma holders	118
l)	Other P&E applicants	3173
<b>II. Graduates (Arts, Science &amp; Commerce)</b>		.. .. 1,32,583
<b>III. Matriculates &amp; under graduates.</b>		9,40,774
<b>IV. Engineering Diploma Holders.</b>		31,683
a)	LCE	7924
b)	LME	8287
c)	LBE	8217
d)	Other Engg. Diploma Holders.	7255
<b>V. Ex. I.T.I. Trainees.</b>		96,182
<b>VI. B.Eds.</b>		16,066
<b>VII Typists</b>		53,792
<b>VIII Stenos.</b>		10,551
<b>IX Secondary Gr.Teachers</b>		9,115
<b>X. Other Educated applicants.</b>		1,37,611
<b>XI. All other categories including unskilled.</b>		8,98,392
<b>Total</b>		<b>23,61,620</b>

It may be seen from this table that out of the total 23.62 lakh persons found on the live register, about 38% are unskilled who are not educationally qualified and these persons can secure unskilled jobs mostly in private sector industries etc. Of the remaining 14.64 lakhs, about 64% are matriculates and undergraduates, 9.1% are graduates and 1.4% post-graduates while I.T.I. trainees form 6.6%, Engineering diploma holders form 2.2% and Typists and stenographers etc. form 4.4%.

In this connection, it may also be noted that all the candidates registered with employment exchanges and may not be treated as unemployed. Some of them might be already in employment and looking for better jobs. Some register 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.

As already mentioned the backlog of unemployed according to the employment exchange data at the end of March 1985 is 23.62 lakhs. Considering all the above limitations of the data of the employment exchanges and also the past trends, it is estimated that during 1985-90, the number of job seekers through the employment exchanges should be more than double the number on 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

(continued)

table shows the employment trends in the organised sector.-

Table VI.

S.No.	Year.	Public Sector	%increase over the previous year.	Private sector	%increase over the previous year.	Total	%increase over the previous year.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	1966	6.56	--	3.01	--	9.57	--
2.	1967	6.67	1.68	3.03	0.66	9.70	(-) 1.36
3.	1968	6.68	0.15	2.95 (-)	2.64	9.61	(-) 0.93
4.	1969	6.72	0.60	2.88 (-)	2.37	9.60	(-) 0.10
5.	1970	6.89	2.53	2.95	2.43	9.84	2.50
6.	1971	7.14	3.63	2.95	--	10.09	2.54
7.	1972	7.52	5.32	3.13	6.10	10.66	5.65
8.	1973	7.74	2.93	3.18	1.60	10.92	2.44
9.	1974	8.14	5.17	2.24 (-)	30.00	11.38	4.21
10.	1975	8.63	6.02	3.17	41.52	11.80	3.69
11.	1976	8.81	2.10	3.13 (-)	1.26	11.94	1.20
12.	1977	9.48	7.60	3.17	1.23	12.65	6.00
13.	1978	9.90	4.48	3.20	1.00	13.10	4.00
14.	1979	10.40	5.05	3.37	5.31	13.77	5.00
15.	1980	10.77	3.56	3.13 (-)	7.12	13.90	1.00
16.	1981	11.16	3.62	3.31	5.80	14.47	4.10
17.	1982	11.43	2.42	3.48	5.14	14.91	3.04
18.	1983	11.70	2.36	3.36 (-)	3.45	15.06	1.01
19.	1984	11.96	2.20	3.37	0.30	15.33	1.80
20.	1985	12.27	2.60	3.31 (-)	1.78	15.58	1.63
21.	1986	12.59	2.61	3.40	2.72	15.99	2.63

Employment in the Public Sector in the State increased from 6.56 lakhs in 1966 to 12.59 lakhs by 1986 i.e., by 92%. The increase in employment in the private sector, however, has not been significant as it increased from 3.01 lakhs in 1966 to 3.40 lakhs in 1986 i.e., by 13% during the period. During the period 1976 to 1986 while the total employment in public and private sectors recorded an increase of 34% the employment in public sector recorded an increase of 43% while the employment in the private sector was only 9%. In any analysis of the changes in the employment position, not only the quantum of employment, but also the occupational pattern of the employment should be studied.

Employment out-look during 1987-88.

The following table shows the construction and continuing employment content of the State Annual Plan 1987-88.-

Table VII. \*

Sector. (1)	(Anticipated)	
	Construction. (Lakh Man-days.) (2)	Continuing (Previous Years) (3)
1. Agriculture and allied sector.	27.51 (1.0)	2851 (1.6)
2. Rural development	627.23 (23.5)	--
3. Co-operation ..	--	300 (0.2)
4. Irrigation and Flood Control ;.	1095.93 (41.0)	15,439 (8.6)
5. Power	24.00 (1.0)	4606. (2.6)
6. Industries and Minerals	2.60 (0.1)	84,720 (47.5)
7. Transport . .	103.79 (3.9)	10,225 (5.7)
8. Science & Technology.	--	--
9. Social Services.	773.71 (29.0)	59,740 (33.5)
10. Economic Services	--	605 (0.3)
11. General services.	15.00 (0.5)	25 (-)
Grand Total	2669.77 (100.0)	1,78,511 (100.0)

\* Provisional.

It may be seen from the statement that the total construction employment on account of implementation of the Plan amounts to 2669.77 lakh Mandays while the continuing employment amounts to 1,78,511 previous years.

Out of 2669.77 lakh Mandays of construction employment to be generated by the plan programmes, 1095.93 lakh Man days forming 41% of the total would be generated in the irrigation and flood control sector, while Social Services 29%, Rural Development 23.5%, Transport 3.9% and Agriculture and allied Sector 1.0%. There would be no construction employment in Co-operation,

Science and Technology and economic services.

In respect of Continuing employment, on the otherhand, Industries and Minerals accounts for 47.5% followed by Social Services 33.5%, Irrigation and Flood Control 8.6% and Transport 5.7% In respect of Economic Services and General Services, the employment is negligible.

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Sub. National Systems Unit,  
National Institute of Educational  
Planning and Administration  
17-B, S. A. J. L. Road, New Delhi-110016  
DOC. No. 3483  
Date... 22/12/86