

**DRAFT EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1990 – 95**  
**ANDHRA PRADESH VOL. II**

NIEPA DC  
D06174

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# I AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES

## 1. CROP HUSBANDRY

### AGRICULTURE

Andhra Pradesh is predominantly an agricultural State with 80% of its population dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. For improving the economic well being of such vast percentage of people, generating considerable employment potential for the rural agricultural labour and increasing agriculture production agriculture development needs formulation of high priority programmes.

Development in Agriculture requires coordinated efforts of several Departments and Agencies, like Departments of Irrigation and Command Area Development, Panchayat Raj, Cooperation, Power, Agriculture Research Institutions, I.T.D.A., D.R.D.A., and input supplying agencies including Credit Institutions. The initiative and efforts of the farming community is a prerequisite for stepping up agriculture production in the State. The A.P. farmers are responsive to a considerable measure to any innovative approach and in adopting the modern technology. The pace of adoption of the technology needs to be increased for speedy maximisation of agriculture production. The present instability and fluctuation in agriculture production have to be minimised to a greater measure with the increased application of science and technology in the field of Agriculture.

### SEVENTH PLAN REVIEW

During the seventh plan, an amount of Rs.6946.00 lakhs was provided under the Heads of Development of Crop Husbandry and Dry Land Farming against which the expenditure was Rs.7676.20 lakhs.

Taking the production of 1983-84 which was a good Agriculture year as base and keeping in view the production trends in the state and the un-utilised production potential, production targets were worked out. The production targets set for the terminal year for Seventh Five Year plan were 130.00 lakhs tonnes under foodgrains, 24 lakh tonnes under Oilseeds, 13 lakh bales under Cotton, 7.50 lakh bales under Mesta and 155 lakh tonnes under Sugarcane.

The production levels of important crops achieved during Seventh plan are as follows:-

|         |             | (lakh tonnes)                    |         |         |         |         |         |
|---------|-------------|----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Sl. No. | Crop        | Base Year for 7th plan (1983-84) | 1985-86 | 1986-87 | 1987-88 | 1988-89 | 1989-90 |
| 1.      | Foodgrains: |                                  |         |         |         |         |         |
|         | a) Rice     |                                  |         |         |         |         |         |
|         | Target      | -                                | 89.10   | 92.00   | 96.37   | 83.60   | 96.00   |
|         | Achievement | 87.91                            | 76.13   | 65.91   | 70.87   | 106.21  | 101.28  |
|         | b) Wheat    |                                  |         |         |         |         |         |
|         | Target      | -                                | 0.10    | 0.10    | 0.12    | 0.10    | 0.10    |
|         | Achievement | 0.14                             | 0.07    | 0.05    | 0.05    | 0.09    | 0.08    |
|         | c) Jowar    |                                  |         |         |         |         |         |
|         | Target      | -                                | 11.25   | 11.00   | 12.18   | 12.60   | 12.50   |
|         | Achievement | 11.25                            | 11.62   | 9.94    | 11.46   | 6.13    | 7.84    |

(lakh tonnes)

| Sl. No. | Crop                    | Base Year for 7th plan (1983-84) | 1985-86 | 1986-87 | 1987-88 | 1988-89 | 1989-90 |
|---------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|         | d) Bajra                |                                  |         |         |         |         |         |
|         | Target                  | -                                | 3.65    | 3.65    | 3.00    | 2.60    | 3.00    |
|         | Achievement             | 3.61                             | 2.09    | 1.96    | 1.56    | 1.97    | 1.86    |
|         | e) Maize                |                                  |         |         |         |         |         |
|         | Target                  | -                                | 5.20    | 5.50    | 5.64    | 6.60    | 7.00    |
|         | Achievement             | 5.22                             | 4.14    | 4.60    | 5.33    | 4.91    | 5.41    |
|         | f) Other cereals        |                                  |         |         |         |         |         |
|         | Target                  | -                                | 4.95    | 5.25    | 5.35    | 2.70    | 4.00    |
|         | Achievement             | 5.02                             | 3.58    | 2.99    | 3.16    | 2.76    | 3.30    |
|         | g) Pulses               |                                  |         |         |         |         |         |
|         | Target                  | -                                | 5.55    | 6.00    | 7.00    | 6.50    | 7.50    |
|         | Achievement             | 5.66                             | 6.30    | 6.16    | 6.57    | 6.94    | 6.52    |
|         | Total Food Grains       |                                  |         |         |         |         |         |
|         | Target                  | -                                | 119.80  | 123.50  | 129.66  | 114.70  | 130.10  |
|         | Achievement             | 118.81                           | 103.73  | 91.63   | 97.55   | 129.01  | 126.29  |
| 2.      | Oil seeds               |                                  |         |         |         |         |         |
|         | a) Groundnut            |                                  |         |         |         |         |         |
|         | Target                  |                                  | 17.08   | 17.70   | 18.61   | 17.82   | 21.70   |
|         | Achievement             | 17.16                            | 13.10   | 13.08   | 19.06   | 21.70   | 22.31   |
|         | b) Castor               |                                  |         |         |         |         |         |
|         | Target                  |                                  | 0.76    | 0.80    | 0.67    | 0.91    | 0.70    |
|         | Achievement             | 0.66                             | 0.54    | 0.48    | 0.73    | 0.70    | 1.14    |
|         | c) Sesamum              |                                  |         |         |         |         |         |
|         | Target                  |                                  | 0.30    | 0.35    | 0.70    | 0.30    | 0.40    |
|         | Achievement             | 0.27                             | 0.32    | 0.31    | 0.23    | 0.18    | 0.31    |
|         | d) Other Oilseeds       |                                  |         |         |         |         |         |
|         | Target                  |                                  | 0.36    | 0.40    | 0.50    | 0.86    | 1.20    |
|         | Achievement             | 0.21                             | 0.16    | 0.65    | 2.30    | 0.52    | 0.46    |
|         | Total Oilseeds          |                                  |         |         |         |         |         |
|         | Target                  |                                  | 18.50   | 19.25   | 20.48   | 19.89   | 24.00   |
|         | Achievement             | 18.30                            | 14.12   | 14.34   | 22.32   | 23.10   | 24.22   |
| 3.      | Cotton (Lakh bales)     |                                  |         |         |         |         |         |
|         | Target                  |                                  | 10.00   | 10.50   | 9.00    | 10.73   | 13.00   |
|         | Achievement             | 10.19                            | 7.42    | 6.09    | 5.37    | 5.66    | 9.69    |
| 4.      | Mesta (Lakh bales)      |                                  |         |         |         |         |         |
|         | Target                  |                                  | 6.03    | 6.34    | 6.00    | 8.65    | 7.50    |
|         | Achievement             | 5.82                             | 7.38    | 5.41    | 2.88    | 4.97    | 6.06    |
| 5.      | Sugarcane (lakh tonnes) |                                  |         |         |         |         |         |
|         | Target                  |                                  | 126.00  | 132.00  | 120.00  | 140.00  | 155.00  |
|         | Achievement             | 97.43                            | 96.75   | 88.08   | 94.99   | 106.91  | 115.52  |

On account of wide spread unfavourable weather during the first three years of Seventh plan Agriculture production was not in tune with the targets.

The targets and achievements in Seventh plan under inputs and High yielding varieties coverage which are the basic elements in increasing production are indicated below:

| Programme  |   | 1985-86 | 1986-87 | 1987-88 | 1988-89 | 1989-90 |
|--|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| <b>I.High Yielding Varieties Coverage:</b>                     |   |         |         |         |         |         |
| (in lakh hectares)   |   |         |         |         |         |         |
| 1.Paddy  | T | 34.25   | 34.75   | 35.25   | 35.75   | 36.75   |
|  | A | 28.12   | 32.50   | 25.19   | 36.76   | 37.93   |
| 2.Jowar  | T | 6.05    | 6.30    | 6.55    | 6.80    | 7.30    |
|  | A | 4.10    | 4.50    | 4.48    | 3.55    | 5.39    |
| 3.Bajra  | T | 3.90    | 4.00    | 4.10    | 4.20    | 4.40    |
|  | A | 2.82    | 2.94    | 2.53    | 2.15    | 2.43    |
| 4.Maize  | T | 1.20    | 1.30    | 1.40    | 1.50    | 1.70    |
|  | A | 1.34    | 1.54    | 1.87    | 2.10    | 2.52    |
| 5.Wheat  | T | 0.27    | 0.27    | 0.27    | 0.27    | 0.15    |
|  | A | 0.17    | 0.11    | 0.11    | 0.11    | 0.11    |
| Total  | T | 45.67   | 46.62   | 47.87   | 48.52   | 50.30   |
|  | A | 36.54   | 41.59   | 34.18   | 44.67   | 48.38   |
| <b>II.Seed distribution:(Quintals)</b>                         |   |         |         |         |         |         |
| 1.Cereals  | T | 267130  | 260000  | 312000  | 377675  | 439650  |
|  | A | 273250  | 349160  | 310950  | 392663  | 464118  |
| 2.Pulses   | T | 10800   | 19140   | 29170   | 39730   | 53450   |
|  | A | 11490   | 23700   | 30410   | 49895   | 55781   |
| 3.Oilseeds   | T | 89430   | 167070  | 189560  | 214613  | 250870  |
|  | A | 80470   | 189890  | 206500  | 222808  | 318828  |
| 4.Fibre crops  | T | 2200    | 8920    | 5490    | 5510    | 7500    |
|  | A | 6780    | 3590    | 5200    | 6530    | 7591    |
| Total  | T | 369560  | 460130  | 536220  | 637528  | 751470  |
|  | A | 371860  | 566340  | 553060  | 671896  | 846318  |
| <b>III.Consumption of Fertilisers:</b>                         |   |         |         |         |         |         |
| (in lakhs tonnes)  |   |         |         |         |         |         |
| 1.Nitrogen   | T | 7.34    | 8.31    | 9.62    | 10.50   | 10.00   |
|  | A | 5.69    | 5.83    | 6.20    | 9.12    | 10.19   |
| 2.Phosphorous  | T | 3.65    | 4.15    | 4.81    | 5.25    | 4.50    |
|  | A | 2.43    | 2.41    | 2.70    | 3.36    | 4.02    |
| 3.Potash   | T | 1.22    | 1.40    | 1.60    | 1.71    | 1.00    |
|  | A | 0.76    | 0.77    | 0.77    | 1.08    | 1.12    |
| Total  | T | 12.21   | 13.86   | 16.03   | 17.46   | 15.50   |
|  | A | 8.88    | 9.01    | 9.67    | 13.50   | 15.33   |
| <b>IV.Plant Protection.</b>                                    |   |         |         |         |         |         |
| 1.Pesticide consumption (Technical Grade Material)(1000 Tons.) |   |         |         |         |         |         |
| T  | T | 14.40   | 12.00   | 13.00   | 13.00   | 14.00   |
|  | A | 11.50   | 9.14    | 8.86    | 9.92    | 11.58   |
| 2.Area treated (on single treatment basis) (lakh hectares)     |   |         |         |         |         |         |
| T  | T | 145.00  | 150.00  | 155.00  | 155.00  | 160.00  |
|  | A | 143.57  | 125.00  | 155.00  | 159.00  | 137.16  |
| T = Target A = Achievement                                     |   |         |         |         |         |         |

The envisaged fertiliser consumption could not be achieved on account of poor monsoon and consequential non-sowing of the normal areas in full both under irrigated and rainfed areas.

Productivity levels of principal crops from Second plan in Andhra Pradesh:

(Annual average in Kgs.per hectare)

| Crop               | Second Plan<br>1956-61 | Third Plan<br>1961-66 | Annual Plan<br>1966-69 | Fourth Plan<br>1969-74 | Annual Plan<br>1974-75 | Fifth Plan<br>1975-80 | Sixth Plan<br>1980-85 | Seventh Plan<br>1985-90<br>(Provisional) |
|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|
| 1.Rice             | 1216                   | 1311                  | 1311                   | 1453                   | 1559                   | 1883                  | 2086                  | 2259                                     |
| 2.Jowar            | 510                    | 495                   | 473                    | 443                    | 547                    | 648                   | 614                   | 603                                      |
| 3.Bajra            | 510                    | 521                   | 492                    | 488                    | 550                    | 642                   | 650                   | 603                                      |
| 4.Ragi             | 882                    | 844                   | 778                    | 908                    | 1066                   | 1030                  | 1000                  | 873                                      |
| 5.Maize            | 675                    | 947                   | 980                    | 1229                   | 1461                   | 1250                  | 1863                  | 1634                                     |
| 6.G.Nut<br>(pods)  | ..                     | 704                   | 722                    | 810                    | 822                    | 871                   | 837                   | 982                                      |
| 7.Sugar-<br>cane   | 86860                  | 84780                 | 80530                  | 82880                  | 76540                  | 76450                 | 75385                 | 69764                                    |
| 8.Cotton<br>(lint) | ..                     | ..                    | 75                     | 82                     | 149                    | 171                   | 258                   | 201                                      |
| 9.Tobacco          | ..                     | ..                    | ..                     | 771                    | 834                    | 981                   | 1012                  | 1107                                     |

Growth Rate of Production of Important Crops in Seventh Plan in Andhra Pradesh over the terminal year of Sixth Plan (1984-85).

| Year                 | Area in lakh<br>hects. | Yield in Kgs./<br>hects. | Production in lakh<br>tonnes | Compound growth<br>rate of production |
|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <b>Rice</b>          |                        |                          |                              |                                       |
| 1.1984-85            | 34.96                  | 2021                     | 69.09                        |                                       |
| 2.1985-86            | 34.52                  | 2264                     | 76.13                        |                                       |
| 3.1986-87            | 34.59                  | 1951                     | 65.91                        |                                       |
| 4.1987-88            | 32.07                  | 2258                     | 70.87                        |                                       |
| 5.1988-89            | 42.18                  | 2572                     | 106.21                       |                                       |
| 6.1989-90            | 41.91                  | 2417                     | 101.28                       |                                       |
| Compound growth rate |                        |                          |                              | (+)8.89                               |
| <b>Total Pulses</b>  |                        |                          |                              |                                       |
| 1.1984-85            | 13.45                  | 374                      | 5.03                         |                                       |
| 2.1985-86            | 13.51                  | 540                      | 6.30                         |                                       |
| 3.1986-87            | 14.22                  | 433                      | 6.16                         |                                       |
| 4.1987-88            | 15.09                  | 447                      | 6.57                         |                                       |
| 5.1988-89            | 14.87                  | 467                      | 6.94                         |                                       |
| 6.1989-90            | 14.18                  | 463                      | 6.52                         |                                       |
| Compound growth rate |                        |                          |                              | (+)4.83                               |



| Year                     | Area in lakh<br>hects. | Yield in<br>Kgs./<br>hects. | Production<br>in lakh<br>tonnes | Compound growth<br>rate of production |
|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <b>Total Foodgrains:</b> |                        |                             |                                 |                                       |
| 1.1984-85                | 80.54                  | 1194                        | 96.15                           |                                       |
| 2.1985-86                | 78.26                  | 1325                        | 103.73                          |                                       |
| 3.1986-87                | 77.05                  | 1189                        | 91.63                           |                                       |
| 4.1987-88                | 75.68                  | 1308                        | 99.00                           |                                       |
| 5.1988-89                | 80.25                  | 1608                        | 129.01                          |                                       |
| 6.1989-90                | 79.30                  | 1593                        | 126.29                          |                                       |
| Compound growth rate     |                        |                             |                                 | (+)6.17                               |
| <b>Groundnut:</b>        |                        |                             |                                 |                                       |
| 1.1984-85                | 16.76                  | 751                         | 12.58                           |                                       |
| 2.1985-86                | 16.66                  | 787                         | 13.10                           |                                       |
| 3.1986-87                | 15.71                  | 838                         | 13.08                           |                                       |
| 4.1987-88                | 19.11                  | 997                         | 19.06                           |                                       |
| 5.1988-89                | 23.12                  | 938                         | 21.70                           |                                       |
| 6.1989-90                | 23.14                  | 905                         | 22.31                           |                                       |
| Compound growth rate     |                        |                             |                                 | (+)14.55                              |
| <b>Cotton</b>            |                        |                             |                                 |                                       |
|                          |                        |                             | Lakh Bales                      |                                       |
| 1.1984-85                | 5.54                   | 302                         | 9.84                            |                                       |
| 2.1985-86                | 6.20                   | 204                         | 7.42                            |                                       |
| 3.1986-87                | 4.11                   | 252                         | 6.09                            |                                       |
| 4.1987-88                | 5.74                   | 159                         | 5.37                            |                                       |
| 5.1988-89                | 6.28                   | 153                         | 5.66                            |                                       |
| 6.1989-90                | 6.57                   | 251                         | 9.60                            |                                       |
| Compound growth rate     |                        |                             |                                 | (-) 2.86                              |
| <b>Mesta</b>             |                        |                             |                                 |                                       |
| 1.1984-85                | 0.79                   | 1116                        | 4.90                            |                                       |
| 2.1985-86                | 1.02                   | 1297                        | 7.38                            |                                       |
| 3.1986-87                | 0.74                   | 1318                        | 5.41                            |                                       |
| 4.1987-88                | 0.68                   | 758                         | 2.88                            |                                       |
| 5.1988-89                | 0.74                   | 1214                        | 4.97                            |                                       |
| 6.1989-90                | 0.82                   | 1330                        | 6.06                            |                                       |
| Compound growth rate     |                        |                             |                                 | (-) 2.14                              |
| <b>Sugarcane</b>         |                        |                             |                                 |                                       |
|                          |                        |                             | Lakh tonnes                     |                                       |
| 1.1984-85                | 1.38                   | 71090                       | 97.91                           |                                       |
| 2.1985-86                | 1.33                   | 72565                       | 96.75                           |                                       |
| 3.1986-87                | 1.38                   | 64009                       | 88.08                           |                                       |
| 4.1987-88                | 1.43                   | 66228                       | 94.99                           |                                       |
| 5.1988-89                | 1.53                   | 69960                       | 106.91                          |                                       |
| 6.1989-90                | 1.62                   |                             | 115.62                          |                                       |
| Compound growth rate     |                        |                             |                                 | (+) 3.49                              |

The area, production and productivity for a period of 10 years 1980-81 to 1989-90 of important crops in Andhra Pradesh is as given below.

Area :In Lakh hectares.  
Production:In Lakh tonnes.  
Productivity:In Kgs:per hectares.

| Year   | Area   | Production | Productivity |
|--|--------|------------|--------------|
| <b>Rice:</b>                                   |        |            |              |
| 1980-81  | 36.00  | 70.11      | 1,991        |
| 1981-82  | 38.24  | 78.68      | 2,102        |
| 1982-83  | 36.38  | 76.71      | 2,156        |
| 1983-84  | 41.64  | 87.91      | 2,161        |
| 1984-85  | 34.96  | 69.09      | 2,021        |
| 1985-86  | 34.52  | 76.13      | 2,264        |
| 1986-87  | 34.59  | 65.91      | 1,951        |
| 1987-88  | 32.07  | 70.87      | 2,258        |
| 1988-89  | 42.18  | 106.21     | 2,572        |
| 1989-90  | 41.91  | 101.28     | 2,412        |
| <b>All India &amp; Other States's(1987-88)</b> |        |            |              |
| 1.All India                                    | 383.19 | 564.34     | 1,473        |
| 2.West Bengal                                  | 54.75  | 92.71      | 1,693        |
| 3.Bihar  | 50.79  | 46.10      | 908          |
| 4.Uttar Pradesh                                | 45.84  | 62.21      | 1,357        |
| 5.Andhra Pradesh                               | 31.23  | 70.69      | 2,264        |
| 6.Tamil Nadu                                   | 20.11  | 56.04      | 2,786        |
| 7.Punjab                                       | 17.17  | 54.31      | 3,163        |
| <b>Total Pulses</b>                            |        |            |              |
| 1.All India                                    | 215.59 | 110.40     | 512          |
| 2.Madhya Pradesh                               | 47.09  | 24.88      | 528          |
| 3.Maharashtra                                  | 30.32  | 14.14      | 466          |
| 4.Uttar Pradesh                                | 30.09  | 23.87      | 793          |
| 5.Karnataka                                    | 17.98  | 6.93       | 386          |
| 6.Andhra Pradesh                               | 14.81  | 6.44       | 435          |
| 7.Bihar  | 12.24  | 8.21       | 671          |
| <b>Groundnut</b>                               |        |            |              |
| 1980-'81                                       | 13.04  | 8.61       | 660          |
| 1981-'82                                       | 14.51  | 14.37      | 990          |
| 1982-'83                                       | 15.04  | 11.34      | 753          |
| 1983-'84                                       | 16.65  | 17.16      | 1,030        |
| 1984-'85                                       | 16.76  | 12.58      | 751          |
| 1985-'86                                       | 16.66  | 13.10      | 784          |
| 1986-'87                                       | 15.71  | 13.08      | 833          |
| 1987-'88                                       | 15.71  | 13.08      | 833          |
| 1988-'89                                       | 23.12  | 21.70      | 938          |
| 1989-'90                                       | 23.02  | 20.84      | 905          |
| <b>All India and Other State's(1987-'88)</b>   |        |            |              |
| 1.All India                                    | 67.34  | 56.73      | 842          |
| 2.Andhra Pradesh                               | 17.87  | 17.08      | 956          |
| 3.Tamil Nadu                                   | 10.99  | 12.59      | 1145         |
| 4.Karnataka                                    | 10.90  | 9.24       | 848          |
| 5.Maharashtra                                  | 6.54   | 6.17       | 944          |
| 6.Orissa                                       | 3.82   | 5.42       | 1417         |

| Year             | Area | Production | Productivity |
|------------------|------|------------|--------------|
| Cotton (1980-81) |      |            |              |
| 1980-'81         | 4.19 | 4.90       | 198          |
| 1981-'82         | 4.73 | 6.63       | 238          |
| 1982-'83         | 4.43 | 6.25       | 240          |
| 1983-'84         | 4.77 | 10.19      | 362          |
| 1984-'85         | 5.54 | 9.84       | 302          |
| 1985-'86         | 6.20 | 7.42       | 204          |
| 1986-'87         | 4.11 | 6.09       | 252          |
| 1987-'88         | 5.74 | 5.37       | 159          |
| 1988-'89         | 6.28 | 5.66       | 153          |
| 1989-'90         | 6.57 | 9.69       | 250          |

| All India and Other State's(1987-'88)(Cotton Lint) |       |          |        |
|--|-------|----------|--------|
| 1.All India  | 64.70 | 64.32    | 169    |
| 2.Maharashtra                                      | 25.17 | 14.81    | 100    |
| 3.Gujarat  | 7.18  | 2.95     | 70     |
| 4.Punjab   | 6.20  | 18.56(1) | 509(1) |
| 5.Andhra Pradesh                                   | 5.67  | 5.12(5)  | 153(5) |
| 6.Karnataka  | 4.89  | 5.76     | 200    |
| 7.Haryana  | 4.17  | 6.90     | 281    |
| 8.Tamil Nadu                                       | 2.38  | 4.68     | 334    |

Production in respect of Cotton is in "Lakh Bales"

| Mesta    |      |      |      |
|----------|------|------|------|
| 1980-'81 | 1.02 | 6.76 | 1195 |
| 1981-'82 | 0.93 | 7.50 | 1445 |
| 1982-'83 | 0.83 | 5.13 | 1115 |
| 1983-'84 | 0.79 | 5.82 | 1332 |
| 1984-'85 | 0.79 | 4.90 | 1116 |
| 1985-'86 | 1.02 | 7.38 | 1297 |
| 1986-'87 | 0.74 | 5.41 | 1348 |
| 1987-'88 | 0.68 | 2.88 | 758  |
| 1988-'89 | 0.74 | 4.97 | 1214 |
| 1989-'90 | 0.82 | 6.06 | 1330 |

| All India and other States(1987-'88) |      |         |         |
|--------------------------------------|------|---------|---------|
| 1.All India                          | 2.61 | 9.82    | 675     |
| 2.Andhra Pradesh                     | 0.68 | 3.05(1) | 804(4)  |
| 3.Orissa                             | 0.39 | 1.92    | 885     |
| 4.Bihar                              | 0.27 | 1.65    | 1100(1) |
| 5.West Bengal                        | 0.14 | 0.43    | 524     |
| 6.Assam                              | 0.09 | 0.44    | 844     |

( Production in respect of Mesta is in Lakh bales of 180 Kgs)

| Sugar cane |      |        |       |
|------------|------|--------|-------|
| 1980-'81   | 1.32 | 100.54 | 75229 |
| 1981-'82   | 1.80 | 149.62 | 83249 |
| 1982-'83   | 1.70 | 126.06 | 74259 |
| 1983-'84   | 1.42 | 97.43  | 68440 |
| 1984-'85   | 1.38 | 97.91  | 71090 |
| 1985-'86   | 1.33 | 95.26  | 72515 |
| 1986-'87   | 1.38 | 88.08  | 64009 |
| 1987-'88   | 1.43 | 94.90  | 66228 |
| 1988-'89   | 1.53 | 106.91 | 69960 |
| 1989-'90   | 1.63 | 115.52 | 70871 |

| Year                                       | Area  | Production | Productivity |
|--|-------|------------|--------------|
| <b>All India and other States 1987-'88</b> |       |            |              |
| 1.All India                                | 32.86 | 1967.22    | 59850        |
| 2.Uttar Pradesh                            | 18.06 | 933.49(1)  | 51666        |
| 3.Maharashtra                              | 2.92  | 249.83     | 85590        |
| 4.Tamil Nadu                               | 2.07  | 218.24     | 105126(1)    |
| 5.Karnataka                                | 1.68  | 144.64     | 85891        |
| 6.Andhra Pradesh                           | 1.50  | 102.86(5)  | 68392(6)     |
| 7.Gujarat                                  | 0.81  | 60.77      | 74392        |
| 8.Orissa                                   | 0.42  | 30.29      | 71484        |

### ***Food Grains***

The targets for the Seventh plan were set at an annual growth rate of 4% in foodgrains and 5% in other crops. The foodgrain production during the first three years of the Seventh plan was around 100 lakh tonnes, due to severe and wide spread adverse seasonal conditions. The year 1988-89 has turned out to be a very good year with a well distributed and more than normal rainfall in the State. A record production of 129.01 lakh tonnes was achieved under foodgrains. But, again the production decreased to 126.29 lakh tonnes because of floods in coastal districts and prolonged drought in some districts. From the production obtained during the plan, the annual compound growth rate works out to 6.17%.

Rice is the principal food crop in the State. Its production scaled a new peak of 106.21 lakh tonnes from the previous plan of 87.90 lakhs obtained during 1983-84 and registered an increase of 18.31 lakh tonnes. The per hectare yield has also gone upto 2572 Kgs from that of 2161 Kgs in 1983-84 registering an increase of 19%. The annual growth rate in production of rice works out to 8.89%.

In case of Jowar and Bajra there has been a gradual decline in area while in the case of Maize the area has been around 3.00 lakh hecets. The reasons for this decline are (a) change in food habits i.e., preference to Rice over millets, (b) unremunerative prices. The area lost by millets is gained by oilseeds, cotton and pulses to a limited extent. The production of Jowar and Bajra declined while the production of Maize gradually increased. The productivity levels show increase in the case of Bajra and Maize and decrease in the case of Jowar.

### ***Pulses***

Among pulses, Greengram, Blackgram, and Redgram are major crops. Area under Greengram is almost stagnant around 5 lakh hectares and the production fluctuated between 1.41 to 2.42 lakh tonnes during Seventh plan. The productivity varied from 300 kgs to 500 kgs/hect. The reason is either drought or heavy rains during the early stages of the crop or at the harvesting stage.

Blackgram is another important pulse crop. The area production and productivity increased in Seventh plan.

Red gram is another important pulse crop. While the area, has shown an increasing trend, the production and productivity fluctuated on account of seasonal conditions. The production which was 0.56 lakh tonnes in 1984-'85 shot upto 0.86 lakh tonnes in 1985-86. But, by 1987-88, it took a dip to 0.45 lakh tonnes due to severe drought. Again with good season the production increased to 0.70 lakh tonnes in 1988-'89 and 0.78 lakh tonnes in 1989-'90. The productivity also has fluctuated

from 135 kgs/hect. to 320 kgs/hect during Seventh plan period. The variation is mainly on account of seasonal conditions.

The production of Pulses, as a whole, increased to more than 6 lakh tonnes from that of about 5.0 lakh tonnes of average production during Sixth plan period. The annual growth rate in production of pulses works out to 4.93%.

### ***Oilseeds***

Groundnut, Sesamum and Castor are the important Oilseed crops grown in the state. Sunflower is also gaining importance.

With the thrust given to oilseeds production during Seventh plan there has been a considerable increase in the area and production of oilseeds. Groundnut alone accounts for about 80% of oilseeds production in the State. The area under groundnut which was at 16.86 lakh hectares in 1984-85 has gone up to 23.14 lakh hectares in 1989-90 while the production has increased considerably, from 12.58 lakh tonnes in 1984-85 to 22.31 lakh tonnes in 1989-90.

The productivity of Groundnut which was 751 kgs/hect. during 1984-85 reached a level of 997 kgs/hect. during 1987-88. The productivity could not be stabilised as this crop is grown mainly under rainfed conditions in Kharif. Lack of good high yielding varieties and non-availability of quality seeds in the required quantities are other reasons for fluctuations in productivity. The area under other oilseeds also is increasing and production is also increasing. The area under total oilseeds has increased from 22.26 lakh hectares during 1984-85 to 29.67 lakh hectares in 1988-89. The production also increased from 13.85 lakh tonnes in 1984-85 to 23.10 lakh tonnes in 1988-89. During 1989-90, though the area slightly decreased to 29.24 lakh hectares, the production increased to 24.22 lakh tonnes.

### ***Cotton***

The State made significant strides in the production of super long-staple cotton and occupied a prominent place on the cotton map of India. A peak production of 10.19 lakh bales was obtained during 1983-84. But during the Seventh plan period the production declined, although there has been an increase in area. The annual growth rate in production of cotton has shown a negative trend i.e., (-)2.86% because of the low production in the first four years of the Seventh plan.

### ***Mesta***

This crop is cultivated mainly in the three north coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh. The area and production of Mesta is on the declining trend on account of unremunerative prices. The area, which reached a level of 1.26 lakh hectares in 1979-80 decreased to 0.82 lakh hect. during 1989-90. The production which was at 9.28 lakh bales has come down to 6.06 lakh bales during the same period. Mesta areas are getting diverted to mainly Groundnut crop, which is more remunerative.

### ***Sugarcane***

The area and production of Sugarcane, which showed a declining trend towards the end of sixth plan has gradually registered an increasing trend in Seventh plan. The area increased to 1.63 lakh hectares and the production looked upto 115.52 lakh tonnes by 1989-90 from that of 1.38 lakh hectares and 97.91 lakh tonnes respectively during 1984-85.

## **PLAN SCHEMES**

### ***Special Foodgrains Production Programme (C.S.S)***

As the Rice production declined during the first 3 years of the Seventh plan due to adverse seasonal conditions, the Planning Commission after a mid-term review found it necessary to launch a special programme in the State to Increase Rice Production. Accordingly Government of India have formulated the "Special Foodgrains Production Programme(SFPP)" and sanctioned the scheme for 1988-89 with an outlay of Rs.315.20 lakhs with 100% financial assistance. The strategy for increasing the production was (1) to increase the productivity level by 20% to 25% in the existing area and (2) to bring more area under assured irrigation.

Under the scheme quality seeds of location specific High Yielding Varieties were supplied to the farmers. The zinc deficiency was corrected by zinc sulphate applications. Weedicides were advocated for weed control. New fertiliser outlets were opened in the remote areas for increasing fertiliser application. The financial assistance to the ryot's for the above components were given from this scheme. Farmers were also trained in Rice Technology. Liberal credit flow was ensured.

Encouraging results were obtained with the implementation of this programme. A record production of 106.21 lakh tonnes of Rice was achieved in 1988-89. This programme was continued in 1989-90 at an increased outlay of Rs. 508.00 lakhs, as a centrally sponsored scheme, on the basis of 75% & 25% participation by Govt. of India and State Govts. But due to heavy rainfall and consequential floods in the Rice belt, the production declined to 101.28 lakh tonnes in 1989-90.

### ***High Yielding Varieties Programme***

High Yielding Varieties are being popularised in the State in a big way, as they are the main plank of strategy for stepping up of agricultural production. The overall coverage of area under High Yielding Varieties under the targetted foodgrain crops increased from 65% in 1984-85 to 84% in 1989-90.

### ***Seed Distribution***

Production and distribution of quality seeds is the important element in increasing the area under High Yielding Varieties. Considerable progress was made in this direction. The annual seed distribution increased to 8.46 lakh quintals in 1989-90 from that of 3.55 lakh quintals in 1984-85.

### ***Strengthening of Agricultural Farms***

For multiplication of seeds of High Yielding Varieties and to demonstrate the latest farm technologies to the farmers, 31 seed farms are functioning in the State. Every year about 25,000 to 30,000 quintals of quality seeds of important crops are produced in these farms. During the Seventh plan, funds were provided for improving the infrastructural facilities like land reclamation, irrigation frame work, excavation of wells, energisation of wells, farm quarters, farm machinery, sheds, bullock powers etc. With these improvements the efficiency of farms has increased and the productivity levels also registered an increase. During the Seventh plan an amount of Rs. 36.05 lakhs was spent for this purpose.

### ***Development of Pulses***

Pulses production was given high priority under 20 point programme to tide over the shortage of pulses in the country. A National Pulses Development Project

as Centrally Sponsored Scheme was implemented with an average annual outlay of Rs.40.00 lakhs. During the Seventh plan an expenditure of Rs. 167.66 lakhs was utilised for this scheme. The strategy adopted under this project comprises of (a) package approach consisting of growing of High Yielding Varieties, application of Phosphatic Fertilisers, use of Rhyzobium culture and timely Plant Protection Measures and (b) additional area approach comprising of introduction of pulse crop in rotation with rice in irrigated areas, increasing the pulse crop intensity in the inter cropped areas, adoption of double cropping and sequence cropping with pulses in dry land areas. Although there is not a perceptible increase in the area under pulses during the last 5 years, the production which was 5.03 lakh tonnes in 1984-85, increased to 6.89 lakh tonnes in 1989-90. This programme is implemented on cluster approach with a view to create appreciable impact on the farming community.

### ***Development of commercial crops***

#### ***Oilseeds***

A technology mission on oilseeds was set up in Andhra Pradesh. As a part of this mission, "National Oilseeds Development Project" a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and "Oil Seeds Production Thrust Programme (OPTP) " a central sector scheme were implemented in the State for achieving self sufficiency in oilseeds. The annual outlay on both these schemes was around Rs.8.00 crores. As in the case of pulses programme, the cluster approach was adopted in implementing this programme. A four pronged strategy adopted for increasing production was improving of crop technology for increasing productivity;input support to farmers; improved processing and post harvest technology for better oil recovery; price support to oilseed growers.

The components of the programme were demonstrations, distribution of quality seeds and seed minikits, production incentives on critical inputs, supply of sprinklers, agricultural implements, farmers training etc. For oilseeds cultivation separate line of credit was sanctioned and a liberal credit flow was ensured.

The area under oilseeds which was 22.26 lakh hectares in 1984-85 has gone upto 29.24 lakh hectares in 1989-90. The production during this period has also gone up from 13.85 lakh tonnes to 24.22 lakh tonnes.

#### ***Quality Control Laboratories***

In order to ensure supply of Quality inputs i.e., seeds, fertilisers and pesticides, Quality Control Measures have been strengthened. All the five Fertiliser Control Labs at Rajendranagar, Warangal, Tadepalligudem, Guntur and Ananthapur were strengthened by providing additional staff for increasing the capacity of testing fertiliser samples. One more laboratory at Visakhapatnam was established in the year 1989-90 under central sector scheme, with an annual capacity to test 2500 samples. For testing the quality of pesticides four laboratories are working at Rajendranagar, Guntur, Ananthapur and Tadepalligudem from the last 20 years. During 1989-90 an amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs was spent for infrastructure.

#### ***Plant Protection***

A Centrally Sponsored Scheme known as "Endemic Area Programme for control of Rice pests Complex" is in operation. integrated plant protection measures were adopted in rice areas. The chemical control measures were advocated only when the economic threshold levels were exceeded. P.P.Chemicals were supplied to the farmers on 50% subsidy. With the implementation of this scheme the Brown Plant Hopper(BPH) was brought under control. The Gall-Midge incidence that occurred in North Coastal Districts was also contained with the help of this scheme. Under

other special crop schemes also P.P.Chemicals was supplied on subsidy basis to the farmers for containing the pest attack.

### ***World Bank Aided Extension Project( T&V System)***

Training and Visit System of extension was introduced in the State as a World Bank assisted project in the year 1982-83, with the main objective of increasing Agricultural production in the State and improving the economic well being of the farming community, at a rapid pace. The new approach of extension provided an effective management system, for a systematic and timely transfer of technology. With the help of this system the professional competence of the extension services was improved by regular training programmes.

Under this programme the entire extension service was reorganised on the basis of a specific staffing pattern of one Agricultural Officer for every 5 to 6 Village Extension Officers and one Assistant Director of Agriculture for every Revenue Division, assisted by 3 subject matter specialists and one Joint Director of Agriculture as the head of the District, assisted by 3 subject matter specialists. For bringing this uniform pattern in the State, staff available under different State and Centrally Sponsered Schemes were pooled and redeployed.

With the help of this reorganised extension service massive programmes like Watershed Development Programmes, Oilseeds and Pulses Development Programmes and the special Foodgrains Production Programme for Rice could be launched effectively with encouraging results.

On this project, from its inception an amount of Rs.1397.00 lakhs was utilised upto the end of Seventh plan against the revised allocation of Rs.1335.00 lakhs.

### ***Establishment of three new Farmers Training Centers.***

During the Seventh plan, technology transfer was given high priority particularly to the small and marginal farmers so that they could also join the main stream and increase production in their holdings. The Farmers Training Centres are playing a major role in this direction. There were 19 Farmers Training Centres in the State by the end of Sixth Plan. During the Seventh Plan period 3 more Centres were established at Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam and Cuddapah and with these three Farmers Training Centres every District has one Farmers Training Centre. Every year each centre imparts training in farm technology to about 7000 to 8000 farmers including farm women. The training of farmers under special programmes like National Oilseeds, National Pulses, National Watershed Development and Rice Thrust Programme is also taken care of by these institutions.

### ***Strengthening of Publicity Wing***

During Seventh plan, the Departmental Printing Press at Hyderabad has been strengthened by providing the necessary equipment and facilities for colour photography etc., for publishing the technical literature, in varioys aspects of farming. At the district level one Agricultural Officer and one Artist were provided to each District Joint Director of Agriculture for 10 districts for providing necessary information and publicity support for the district programmes.



## ***Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme***

Comprehensive Crop Insurance scheme is being implemented from Kharif 1985 onwards.

The objectives of the comprehensive crop insurance schemes are:-

1. To provide a measure of financial support to farmers in the event of Crop failure, as a result of drought, flood etc.
2. To restore the credit eligibility of farmers after a crop failure for the next crop season and
3. To support and stimulate production of Cereals, Pulses and Oil seeds.

13 Crops, viz, Paddy, Jowar, Maize, Ragi, Bajra, Korra, Redgram, Blackgram, Greengram, Horsegram, Groundnut, Castor and Gingelly in Kharif season and 9 crops excluding Redgram, Bajra, Korra and Castor in Rabi season are being covered under Comprehensive Crop Insurance.

The above crops for which crop loans are taken from the Cooperative Banks, National Banks and Regional Rural Banks are compulsorily insured. 2% of the sum insured is the insurance charges for paddy and millet crops and 1% of the sum insured in case of Oilseeds and Pulses. 50% subsidy is available on the insurance charges (premium) paid by small and marginal farmers, which is shared by State Government and Government of India on matching basis. In the event of payment State Government and Government of India share the compensation in the ratio of 2:1 and they share the premium income also in the same ratio.

During the Seventh plan period a sum of Rs.75.47 crores was paid as compensation of which the State's Share works out to Rs. 25.49 crores.

## **DRYLAND FARMING**

In the Seventh Plan special stress was laid on dryland farming as about 68% of the cultivated land is under dry land farming. The development strategy from sixties relied heavily on technological upgradation including H.Y.V. and Input Management, while the basic land and water resources were not given adequate attention. The production and productivity were low in these areas. With the dryland technology generated so far, it has become possible to increase the production against unfavourable weather, to a considerable measure. Dryland Development programmes are taken up on watershed approach. For implementing dryland technology in rainfed areas, many programmes were taken up during the Seventh Plan. Some of the important programmes are discussed below:-

### ***National Watershed Development programme for Rainfed Agriculture (C.S.S.)***

It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 50:50 basis and launched during 1986-87 in the State to cover an area of about 30,000 hectares annually, at an outlay of about Rs.6 to 7 crores. The broad objectives of the programme were (i) to conserve and improve the moisture regime both in arable and non arable lands on watershed basis (ii) to stabilise and increase crop yields in rainfed areas to augment the food and fodder resources of the village community by adopting appropriate land use system and (iii) to disseminate technologies for proper soil and moisture conservation measures suited to different situations. The programme was implemented in 13 selected districts, where

the average annual rainfall is in the range of 500 to 1125 mm and where the irrigated area is less than 30% of the cultivated area. In these dists. 68 watersheds of about 2000 hectares each were selected and tackled. This programme after having teething trouble in the begining i.e., during 1986-87 and 1987-88 picked up from 1988-89. During 1989-90, 12 more watersheds from State Schemes were brought under this programme. An area of 1.14 hectares with an expenditure of Rs.150.47 lakhs was covered during the plan period. Encouraging results were obtained in increasing the yields by 10 to 15%

### ***Integrated State Watershed Development Programme***

In order to expand the dryland development programme to all the districts in the State, Integrated Watershed Development programme was taken up on the lines of the National Watershed Development programme covering 25 Watersheds. More attention was given to the districts which were not covered under National Programme. The works in the Watersheds taken up under land use board programme during 1986-87 and 1987-88 were continued under this programme. The Soil Conservation Programmes in Agriculture lands taken up with the funds provided under soil and moisture conservation head were integrated with the State Watershed Development Programme and are being carried out as part of watershed programme. Further the scheme called Development of Dry Land Farming in selected micro Watersheds and outside watersheds which were implemented during 1985-86 have been integrated with this scheme. In 1989-90 12 watersheds under this scheme were transferred to National Watershed Development Programme.

### ***Rainfed Farming Project in Maheshwaram Watershed***

For developing dryland farming on watershed basis, a World Bank Assisted Project was taken up in 1984-85 in Maheshwaram Watershed with an area of 25331 hectares in Rangareddy District, comprising of 23 villages.

This is a nine year project with a revised outlay of Rs.825.97 lakhs. A comprehensive development of the watershed based on the land capability is envisaged. Soil Conservation Measures along with Crop Improvement and Horticulture Development in arable lands, afforestation and Pasture Development in non-arable lands were taken up.

The Targets and Achievements from the inception of this scheme upto 1989-90 are indicated below:

|                          | Unit  | Target | Achievement |
|--------------------------|-------|--------|-------------|
| Soil Conversation Works  | hects | 16500  | 8088        |
| Crop Management          | "     | 16500  | 32613       |
| Horticulture Development | "     | 1500   |             |
| Pasture Development      | "     | 4500   | 6837        |
| Forestry Works           | "     | 3500   |             |

The expenditure upto 31.3.90 was Rs.357.82 lakhs, as against the Revised Allocation of Rs.825.97 lakhs.

### ***Adoption of simple dryland techniques in selected villages in dry land mandal***

The integrated approach to the dryland development on watershed basis is investment oriented, and time consuming. To spread the benefits of dryland farming technology to large areas, some simple dryland techniques were popularised in about 1500 villages from 1988-89 onwards, by integrating the schemes like, high yielding

varieties programme for dryland areas, fertilization for dryland areas, plant protection for dryland crops, training of farmers in dry land farming, Increasing Agriculture production in tribal areas etc. which were implemented during 1985-86 to 1987-88. The simple dryland farming techniques are use of good seed, proper tillage, contour sowing, weedfree cultivation, application of basal dose of fertiliser, need based plant protection measures etc. The scheme was implemented in all the districts. Under the programme, an area of about 74400 hectares was covered with an expenditure of Rs.223.23 lakhs, belonging to small and marginal farmers.

## EIGHTH PLAN OBJECTIVES

The requirement of foodgrains for the country by the turn of the century is estimated to be around 230 million tonnes based on the existing rate of increase in population. The level of production achieved during Seventh Plan was around 170 million tonnes in the country. Therefore, a quantum jump of 60 million tonnes of foodgrains has to be aimed at by 2000 A.D. The peak level of production of foodgrains achieved in Andhra Pradesh during Seventh plan period was 12.90 million tonnes constituting about 7 to 8 percent of the National production. To maintain the present level of contribution the state has to produce 18 to 18.5 million tones of foodgrains by 2000 A.D. Keeping in view the above long term perspectives in agriculture production, short term perspective for Eighth Plan is worked out.

Inspite of poor monsoon during the first three years in Seventh Plan, the annual growth rate of foodgrains production has been about 6 percent. But if the production of 1983-84 (the year of peak production) in Sixth Plan is taken as a base, the growth rate works out only to 1.14 percent as against the envisaged growth rate of 4 percent in Seventh Plan.

Taking the year 1988-89 as the base year, keeping in view the future demands of various agricultural commodities, availability of production potential, the input support to be provided and the various development programmes that are proposed in Eighth Plan, an annual growth rate of 4 percent in foodgrains production could be aimed at, given the normal seasonal conditions. At this growth rate the projection for the terminal year of Eighth Plan i.e., 1994-95 will be 157 lakh tonnes under foodgrains. Increased projections are made for other crops also as indicated in the following statement.

### PROPOSED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND PHYSICAL PROGRAMMES IN EIGHTH PLAN.

| Sl. No : | Crop/Item                   | Base year 1988-89 prodn. | Eight Five Year Plan targets. |        |        |        |        | Growth rate |
|----------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------|
|          |                             |                          | 90-91                         | 91-92  | 92-93  | 93-94  | 94-95  |             |
| I.       | FOODGRAINS:(in lakh tonnes) |                          |                               |        |        |        |        |             |
|          | 1.Rice                      | 106.21                   | 110.00                        | 113.60 | 117.10 | 120.70 | 124.20 |             |
|          | 2.Wheat                     | 0.09                     | 0.10                          | 0.10   | 0.10   | 0.10   | 0.10   |             |
|          | 3.Jowar                     | 6.13                     | 10.00                         | 10.25  | 10.50  | 10.75  | 11.00  |             |
|          | 4.Bajra                     | 1.97                     | 2.00                          | 2.10   | 2.20   | 2.30   | 2.40   |             |
|          | 5.Maize                     | 4.91                     | 7.00                          | 7.10   | 7.40   | 7.60   | 7.80   |             |
|          | 6.Other millets             | 2.76                     | 3.00                          | 3.20   | 3.30   | 3.40   | 3.50   |             |
|          | 7.Pulses                    | 6.94                     | 7.00                          | 7.25   | 7.50   | 7.75   | 8.00   |             |
|          | Total Food grains           | 129.01                   | 139.10                        | 143.60 | 148.10 | 152.60 | 157.00 | 4%          |

| Sl. No :  | Crop/Item   | Base year<br>1988-89<br>prodn. | Eight Five Year Plan targets. |        |        |        |        | Growth rate |
|---|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------|
|   |   |                                | 90-91                         | 91-92  | 92-93  | 93-94  | 94-95  |             |
| <b>II. COMMERCIAL CROPS:</b>  |   |                                |                               |        |        |        |        |             |
|   | 1.Cotton(lakh bales of 170 kgs each)                          | 9.69<br>(1989-90)              | 9.50                          | 10.70  | 11.20  | 11.80  | 12.40  | 5%          |
|   | 2.Mesta(Lakh bales of 180 Kgs each)                           | 6.06<br>(1989-90)              | 5.96                          | 6.70   | 7.00   | 7.40   | 7.75   | 5%          |
|   | 3.Sugarcane(lakh-tonnes-Cane)                                 | 115.52<br>(1989-90)            | 116.40                        | 125.00 | 130.00 | 135.00 | 140.00 | 4%          |
| <b>III. OILSEEDS: (LAKH TONNES)</b>                                 |   |                                |                               |        |        |        |        |             |
|   | 1.Groundnut   | 21.70                          | 23.50                         | 23.83  | 25.00  | 26.25  | 27.547 |             |
|   | 2.Sesamum   | 0.18                           | 0.22                          | 0.24   | 0.26   | 0.28   | 0.30   |             |
|   | 3.Castor  | 0.70                           | 0.90                          | 0.91   | 0.92   | 0.93   | 0.95   |             |
|   | 4.Safflower   | 0.08                           | 0.05                          | 0.08   | 0.08   | 0.10   | 0.12   |             |
|   | 5.Sunflower   | 0.40                           | 0.30                          | 0.40   | 0.45   | 0.50   | 0.55   |             |
|   | 6.Other Oilseeds  | 0.04                           | 0.03                          | 0.04   | 0.04   | 0.04   | 0.04   |             |
|   | Total Oilseeds  | 23.10                          | 25.00                         | 25.50  | 26.75  | 28.10  | 29.50  | 5%          |
| <b>IV. CHEMICAL FERTILISERS: (in lakh tonnes)</b>                   |   |                                |                               |        |        |        |        |             |
|   |   | base Year<br>1989-90           |                               |        |        |        |        |             |
|   | 1.Nitrogenous.  | 10.00                          | 10.45                         | 10.85  | 11.25  | 11.70  | 12.20  |             |
|   | 2.Phosphatic  | 4.50                           | 4.90                          | 5.25   | 5.75   | 6.10   | 6.60   |             |
|   | 3.Potassic  | 1.00                           | 1.15                          | 1.30   | 1.50   | 1.70   | 2.20   |             |
|   | Total (NPK)   | 15.50                          | 16.50                         | 17.40  | 18.50  | 19.50  | 21.00  | 6%          |
| <b>V. SEED DISTRIBUTION : Lakh quintals) (1989-90)</b>              |   |                                |                               |        |        |        |        |             |
|   | 1.Cerereals & millets   | 4.64                           | 4.91                          | 5.22   | 5.53   | 5.89   | 6.30   |             |
|   | 2.Pulses  | 0.56                           | 0.59                          | 0.62   | 0.65   | 0.68   | 0.71   |             |
|   | 3.Oilseeds  | 3.19                           | 3.28                          | 3.38   | 3.49   | 3.59   | 3.70   |             |
|   | 4.Fiber crops   | 0.07                           | 0.07                          | 0.08   | 0.08   | 0.09   | 0.09   |             |
|   | Total   | 8.46                           | 8.85                          | 9.30   | 9.75   | 10.25  | 10.80  | 5%          |
| <b>VI. HIGH YIELDING VARIETY COVERAGE: (Lakh hectares)(1989-90)</b> |   |                                |                               |        |        |        |        |             |
|   | 1.Paddy   | 37.93                          | 36.75                         | 38.00  | 38.30  | 38.60  | 39.00  |             |
|   | 2.Jowar   | 5.29                           | 7.30                          | 7.55   | 7.80   | 7.05   | 8.30   |             |
|   | 3.Bajra   | 2.43                           | 4.40                          | 4.50   | 4.60   | 4.70   | 4.80   |             |
|   | 4.Maize   | 2.52                           | 1.70                          | 2.60   | 2.65   | 2.70   | 2.75   |             |
|   | 5.Wheat   | 0.11                           | 0.15                          | 0.15   | 0.15   | 0.15   | 0.15   |             |
|   | Total   | 48.38                          | 50.30                         | 52.80  | 53.50  | 54.20  | 55.00  |             |
| <b>VII. PLANT PROTECTION :</b>                                      |   |                                |                               |        |        |        |        |             |
|   |   | (1989-90)                      |                               |        |        |        |        |             |
|   | Pesticide consumption. (Teach:grade material in Tonnes)       | 11579                          | 14000                         | 14250  | 14500  | 14750  | 15000  |             |
|   | 2.Area coverage (on single treatment basis)(in lakh hectares) | 137                            | 160                           | 165    | 170    | 175    | 180    |             |

## **EIGHTH PLAN STRATEGY**

### ***Recommendations of the Agro-Climatic Regional Planning Teams***

The country has been divided into 15 Agro-Climatic regions based on soil Characteristics, climate, rainfall and Water availability. Andhra Pradesh falls in the " Southern Plateau and Hill Region" and " East Coast Plains and Hill Region." The districts of Telangana and Rayalaseema region fall in southern plateau and hill region, while the Coastal districts fall in the East Coast plains and Hill region.

The Problems and recommendations for increasing the Production as listed in the working paper No.2 "Agro-climatic zones-profiles and Issues" of the agro-climatic regional planning unit, are detailed below.

#### ***Southern Plateau and Hill region***

- (i) Nearly 75% of farming in the zone is rainfed, and rain water harvesting and management is the major problem of the Zone. Drought management is also important. Watershed development approach has been tried with a good measure of success.
- (ii) Soil salinity problems in command areas should be taken up through reclamation and improving drainage and suitable crop system.
- (iii) Strategy for crop improvement. Areas released from the millets be put to pulses, oilseeds, fodder crops, fruits and vegetables.
- (iv) Groundnut yields should be stepped up with better seeds and Technology.
- (v) Pulses Productivity should also be improved by package of practices.
- (vi) The areas under rice should be rationalised and low duty crops be introduced in this area.
- (vii) Conjunctive use of canal and ground water should be encouraged and appropriate crop rotations should be recommended. Tank Irrigation system should be improved.

#### ***East Coast Plains and Hill region***

The strategies for accelerating growth in this zone could be formulated with focus on qualitative and quantitative improvements in resources, designing optimal crop-mix and other related activities with a set of farming systems and building infrastructure to service the above needs.

- (i) The most important constraint is water-logging. Drainage is very poor and affects large areas especially in the districts of West Godavri, Krishna, Nellore This issue also need urgent attention. Water management in irrigated agriculture is required to conserve water, prevent inundation and provide irrigation to tail end areas.
- (ii) Extensive areas added to barren and uncultivable lands, culturable waste and permanent fallows should be put to productive use through afforestation and cultivation of fodder and fruit crops, which would be both economically and ecologically desirable.

- (iii) There are extensive stretches of problem soil such as alkaline saline, acidic, water logged and ill drained areas.
- (iv) Further additions to cultivated area are ruled out in most of the regions and hence, Multiple cropping and yield augmenting technologies be tried.
- (v) Perceptible shifts in cropping pattern are in evidence in all the regions from low yielding crops like Jowar, Bajra and Ragi in favour of irrigated/ high value crops such as rice, groundnut, pulses, cotton, fruits and Vegetables.
- (vi) A multi pronged strategy is therefore necessary to optimise the distribution of water with the twin objectives of achieving equity in distribution as well as maximising returns per unit of their resources.
- (vii) Fallowing should be arrested.
- (viii) For development of tribal areas (a) irrigation support is needed to lend stability to crop yields and encourage the tribals to take up settled cultivation. Lift irrigation and tapping of ground water potential may be given high priority. (b) soil conservation on lower slopes is required to save soil cover and horticulture on upper slopes should replace podu.
- (ix) To sum up development strategy should be based on the recognition of a sequential pattern. First, the basic resources of land and water should be fully developed. If these remain inadequate either qualitatively or quantitatively, productivity can not be maximised. Second, appropriate technology should be involved to make maximum use of the above resources and the support system for transfer of technology and delivering of inputs and services should be developed.

### ***Strategy for increasing production***

Keeping in view the above recommendations and the past experience in implementing the various developmental programmes, the following extension strategy is proposed for increasing agriculture production in the State.

a) During the past few years due to adverse seasonal conditions, large extent of irrigated and rainfed areas were left fallow, crops suffered moisture stress, resulting in considerable decline in the production. To tide over such situation the following factors will be considered on a priority basis. The management of Irrigation water in irrigated areas, particularly relating to rice, adoption of dry land farming techniques in the rainfed areas with stress on soil and moisture conservation.

b) Large extents of cultivated areas are becoming unproductive and are becoming barren lands. Fallows both current and other fallows are increasing over the years. The extent under current fallows and "Other fallows" which were a round 26.25 lakh hect. and 10.75 lakh hect. respectively in 1977-78 increased to 35.32 lakh hect. and 14.26 lakh hect. respectively during 1986-87. This is mainly because of improper land use, without the support of suitable soil and moisture conservation measures. Improvement of fallow lands, besides proper use of land based on land capability will be tried on a large scale.

c) In the Coastal region, particularly in Krishna and Godavari delta, an area of about 10.00 lakh hect. is subjected regularly to drainage congestion and therefore the productivity levels have stagnated. A net work of farm drains and main drains have to be laid out. This problem is proposed to be tackled by Irrigation Department.

d) Soil alkalinity and salinity is another problem in the Coastal and other areas inhibiting the increase in production. About 6 to 7 lakh hectares is affected with alkalinity, salinity and acidity. This problem needs to be investigated. Study teams consisting of University experts and the officials of Department of Agriculture will be constituted for this purpose. Critical areas will be delineated and necessary Programmes will be mounted for remedying the situation.

e) Over irrigation is another problem particularly under Projects which is limiting the productivity level in the head reaches, and the tailend areas are deprived of required irrigation supplies. Adequate extension focus will be given for water management activity in all the irrigated commands by introducing intermittent irrigation for rice, once in 3 to 7 days depending on the soil type and seasonal conditions, instead of the continuous flooding. The water so saved could be made available to the tail end areas. In extreme cases where the tail end areas do not get adequate water supplies, low duty crops like oilseeds, pulses and coarse grains are to be encouraged so that tail end areas also put to proper use instead of leaving fallow.

f) In the North Coastal region of the state, generally the output of rice, coarse grains, oilseeds and pulses is low and fluctuating. For these areas, the spread of High Yielding varieties is limited and the adoption of new technology also has not made much head way. Special efforts will be made to bring large areas under High yielding varieties and to improve the management practices. In this region the irrigation sources are very small requiring a number of fillings. Supplemental irrigation support will improve the situation. Excavation of open well and bore well will be attempted with institutional finance, so that protective irrigation could be provided whenever dry spells occur. Under such small undependable irrigation sources, low duty crops like pulses and oilseeds could also be cultivated with advantage instead of rice.

g) The gallmidge resistant varieties are not faring well in the recent past in the North coastal region because of new bio-types. Research initiatives to screen suitable resistant culture are in progress and meanwhile integrated pest management will be continued.

h) Integrated pest management has to be given special attention to step up the indiscriminate use of pesticides and the resultant problem of pest resistance.

i) For increasing the productivity levels, use of good seed and increased application of fertilisers are the essential requirements. Higher levels of fertiliser application is generally associated with higher incidence of pest attack. The pest surveillance and integrated pest management practice will be intensified to contain the pest.

j) In Rayalaseema and Telangana regions falling in Southern plateau and Hill region where the rain fall is lower and uncertain, dryland farming techniques will be given big push. A beginning has already been made in this direction. Improvement of dryland farming on watershed approach is desirable. This will be intensified and expanded to larger areas. In addition to the watershed approach which is investment oriented, propagation of simple dryland techniques (low cost technology) will also be popularised. The extension machinery in these areas will be geared up to tackle this problem. In these areas the small and marginal farmers will be given special attention.

k) In spite of good studies made in productivity, there is still a gap in the potential yield and the yield obtained by the farmers, particularly in rainfed areas. For narrowing this gap special stress will be given for organising a number of on-farm trials and large sized demonstrations with the help of transfer of technology scientists of APAU.

l) On account of continuous cropping of cotton in districts of Guntur, Prakasam and excessive use of pyrethroids, whitefly and heliothis are posing a big problem. In these districts crop rotation to break the continuity of the pest build up, restricted use of Pyrethroids and the use of proper plant protection equipment are being advocated with encouraging results. This effort will be further increased.

m) The areas under coarse grain crops like Jowar, Bajra and other minor millets are showing declining trend on account of shift from low value crops to high value crops like groundnut, cotton, pulses and vegetables etc. This is a welcome trend.

n) However for maintaining the production of coarse grain the productivity levels will be increased by replacing the traditional varieties by hybrid and composite varieties.

o) About 60% of the cultivated land is under dryland farming, most of which is undulating in topography and subjected to erosion and run-off losses. It is roughly estimated that about 60 lakh hectares require soil and water conservation measures. So far about 10 lakh hectares have been treated. The pace of treatment needs to be stepped up. Soil and water conservation measures are now integrated with dryland development programme and are implemented on watershed approach combining both crop management and land treatment measures. Watershed development will get high priority during Eighth Plan.

p) A new extension strategy in consultation with farm scientists, irrigation engineers, extension staff, credit institutions and farmers for all the districts in the state is proposed to be implemented. For this purpose each district will be divided into different farming situations based on soil type rainfall. In each situation the factors inhibiting the increase in productivity of different crops will be identified and suitable strategies worked out for increasing production.

q) Crop insurance scheme is proposed to be continued to protect farming community against the risk of failure of crops. Such coverage will enable the dry land farmer to adopt the dryland technology as the risk factor is covered under crop insurance.

### ***General Strategy***

Besides the above specific strategies the following general strategies will also be adopted for increasing the production.

- Ensuring timely supply of inputs of assured quality at stable prices.
- More stress on the use of certified seed and phasing out the usage of truthfully labelled seeds.
- Balance and higher level of fertiliser use.
- Pest surveillance and integrated pest management.
- Increasing coverage under high yielding varieties.
- Better water management practices both in irrigated and I.D. crops
- Increasing cropping intensities.



- Extension of new technology to the low productivity regions and to small and marginal farmers including SCs and STs.
- Bringing culturable waste and fallow lands back to cultivation.
- Land reclamation measures for alkaline and saline soils.
- Proper land use planning and encouraging alternate land use bases on the capability.
- Timely contingent planning to meet the seasonal aberrations to reduce the impact of weather shocks.

## **EIGHTH PLAN PROGRAMMES**

### ***Strengthening of seed Farms***

There are 28 seed farms in the state for production of quality seeds of H.Y.V. and demonstration of improved technologies, During Eighth plan, with a view to streamline, multiplication of Breeder and Foundation seed for achieving better conversion ratios, these seed farms will be used. For this purpose the resource base of these farms needs to be improved, by land development, creation of adequate irrigation facilities, improvement of the existing irrigation facilities, replacement of farm/machinery and quarters for the staff etc.; An amount of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose.

### ***Adoption of Simple Dryland Techniques in 5 to 6 Villages in Each Dryland Mandal***

Integrated Development of Dryland Areas on Watershed approach, though ideal, is time consuming and investment oriented. Therefore large areas cannot be covered. The need of the hour is to maximise production in all dry land areas. Simple dryland techniques like, sowing across the slope, good land preparation, opening of dead furrows use of H.Y.V. seeds; basal dose of fertilisation, need based pest control measures etc. have to be advocated and demonstrated. It is proposed to continue the scheme which was launched during 1988-89 from 1991-92 onwards to cover an area of 3.23 lakh hectares with an outlay of Rs. 970.00 lakhs to help particularly small and marginal farmers to take up dry land farming practices.

### ***Pilot Project for Watershed Development in Rainfed Areas with world Bank Assistance***

Maheswaram Watershed Project is in operation from 1984-85 with an outlay of Rs.825.97 lakhs. By the end of Seventh plan an amount of Rs. 464.00 lakhs has been utilised. Still an amount of Rs. 362.00 lakhs is required to be spent for completing the programme by 1992-93.

Further, the world Bank has cleared additional seven watersheds covering about 30,000 hectares in Vizianagaram, Prakasam, Nellore, Chittoor, Anantapur, Mahabubnagar and Adilabad districts at the rate of one in each Agro-Climatic Zone with an outlay of Rs. 1494.50 lakhs. The idea is to develop these watersheds in a very comprehensive manner based on the land capability. Agriculture, Forestry, Pasture Development, Dryland Agriculture, Sericulture will be taken up in these watersheds. The time

frame for these watersheds in synchronises with the Eighth plan. Thus in all ie; for completing the on-going project and for taking up the additional 7 watersheds, an amount of Rs.1856.50 lakhs, as agreed to by the world Bank and Government of India is proposed in Eighth plan.

### ***Strengthening of Pesticide Testing Laboratories***

There are four pesticide testing labs, in the state for determining the quality of pesticides in the state. The equipment in these labs, has become very old and some times the results are not dependable. In few cases the results are in variance with the central laboratories and as a result the pesticide cases are lost in the courts. Therefore it is proposed to modernise these labs by providing latest equipment like high pressure liquid chromatograph, gas liquid chromatograph, violet spectro photometers, polarograph, infra-red spectro-photometer etc. It was estimated that about Rs. 40.00 lakhs is required for this purpose. During 1989-90 ie; the last year of Seventh plan few items were purchased at an expenditure of Rs. 5.00 lakhs. For 1990-91 an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is sanctioned and the balance of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

### ***Continuation of F.C.O.Lab. at Visakhapatnam***

Government of India conveyed their administrative approval for establishing a new FCO Lab. at Visakhapatnam as a Central Sector Scheme to strengthen the activity of quality control of fertilisers, for which the State Government had to provide suitable building. State Government accorded sanction in March 1990 and the laboratory is established to start with in the existing Departmental Office Building during 1990-91. In order to have a full fledged laboratory, it is proposed to take a separate building from 1991-92 onwards. Further Government of India approved the scheme for two years at an outlay of Rs.8.60 lakhs. So, from 1991-92, the scheme is proposed to be transferred to State Sector. Accordingly a provision of Rs.34.75 lakhs is made from 1991-92 to 1994-95.

### ***Millets Development Programme***

The area and production of Miller crops like Jowar, Bajra is showing a declining trend. There is need to improve the productivity. Presently the coverage of Jowar with high yielding varieties is also rather poor and has not gone beyond 20% to 25% of the normal area and in case of Maize it is about 50%. Therefore, Millet Development Programme for bringing large areas under HYVs of millets with the following broad components is proposed in Eighth Plan.

1. Distribution of H.Y.V. Seeds, P.P.Chemicals on 50% subsidy.
2. Large Scale Demonstrations with improved package of practices.
3. Adoptive Trials.
4. Supply of Agril. Implements and P.P.Equipment.
5. Publicity support.

An amount of Rs.1010.00 lakhs, is, proposed, for implementing this scheme in an area of about 2.02 lakhs haacts.

### ***National Project on Development of Fertiliser Use in Low Consumption Rainfed Areas***

A Centrally Sponsored Scheme to be shared by Govt. of India, State Government and the Private Trade on equal basis, to promote the fertiliser use in the low consumption Rainfed areas in Nalgonda, Mahabubnagar and Medak districts at a financial outlay of Rs.10.80 lakhs per year was implemented. Under this scheme block demonstrations, training to farmers and opening of new outlets in the remote areas were taken up. The Fertiliser Consumption has shown an increasing trend in these districts. The scheme needs to be continued for implementing in other districts also in a phased manner during Eighth Plan to promote fertiliser use in these districts along with few other districts. Therefore a sum of Rs.1.25 lakhs is provided for 1990-91 and Rs.3.60 lakhs each year for the rest of the Eighth Plan period towards State Share. An amount of Rs.15.65 lakhs towards state's share is proposed.

### ***Endemic Area Programme for Control of Rice Pest Complex***

For controlling the rice pest complex in endemic areas, a scheme is in operation with a provision of about Rs.28.00 lakhs annually in the State in the Seventh Plan. Under the scheme, the P.P.Chemicals are supplied to the small and marginal farmers on 50% subsidy basis in endemic areas. The scheme is proposed to be continued during Eighth Plan in the districts not covered by Special Foodgrains Production Programme for rice, as in the S.F.P.P. districts the Plant Protection is covered in the scheme itself. For 1990-91, a sum of Rs.7.70 lakhs is provided and thereafter with higher outlays totalling to Rs.72.70 lakhs as State Share for the Eighth plan period.

### ***Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme***

Crop Insurance Scheme has to be continued during Eighth Plan. This scheme is in operation from 1985-86 onwards. The expenditure towards compensation to the farmers in the event of crop failure has been of the order of Rs.7800.00 lakhs during Seventh plan. The compensation is borne by the State Government, Central Government and General Insurance Corporation on equal basis. The 1/3rd share of the State Government worked out to Rs.2600.00 lakhs, the annual contribution being Rs.520 lakhs. Unfortunately due to a series of natural calamities occurred during Seventh plan, the crop failures have been more than expected. Such situation may not arise every year. Under Crop Insurance Scheme a skeleton staff is provided in the Commissionerate to monitor and make payments towards compensation to the GIC and issue guidelines from time to time to the implementing agencies. A provision of Rs.1201.25 lakhs is made to meet the staff salaries and state share towards payment of compensation in the event of crop failures.

### ***National Pulses Development Programme***

Pulses are grown in all the districts. In Eighth Plan a growth rate of 4.0 percent is envisaged under pulses. The production which was at 6.94 lakh tonnes during 1988-89 is proposed to be taken up to 8.00 lakh tonnes by the terminal year of Eighth plan. For achieving this, adequate extension support has to be provided for pulses production. During Seventh plan the National Pulses Development Programme, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 50:50 sharing basis was implemented. For 1990-91 Govt. of India modified the funding pattern to 75:25 by G.O.I. and State Govt. with a state's share of Rs.10.50 lakhs. For the remaining four years of the Eighth plan the state's share is proposed to be raised gradually to Rs.18.00 lakhs by 1994-95, totalling to Rs.70.50 lakhs for the plan period. The components of the programme are, supply of quality seeds of High Yielding Varieties, Organisation of large scale demonstrations, Adaptive Trials and Training of the farmers and Extension Staff.

### ***Establishment of Agro Service Centres for demonstration and hiring of Agricultural Implements (Centrally Sponsored Scheme)***

For popularising the use of Agricultural Implements by demonstration and subsidised sales in rainfed areas this scheme was launched during Seventh plan in seven selected districts, namely Vizianagaram, Prakasam, Kurnool, Anantapur, Warangal, Mahabubnagar and Rangareddy. Agro Service Centres are also established in Cooperative Sector and Agro Industries Corporation for the purpose of hiring the implements to the farming community. For this purpose, each Agro Service Centre is given a subsidy of Rs.25,000.00 for the purchase of required implements worth Rs.50,000.00. The scheme is showing good results. Therefore it is proposed to be extended to 7 more adjacent districts during Eighth Plan with a provision of Rs. 99.00 lakhs towards state's share .

### ***Oilseeds Production Programme***

A growth rate of 5 percent is envisaged in Oilseeds Production during Eighth Plan. A significant increase is already achieved during Seventh plan period with the help of National Oilseeds Development Project, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 50:50 basis and the oilseeds production thrust programme, a Central Sector Scheme. Further effort is required to be made to increase the production and to reduce the import of edible oils in the country. The main components of the programme include quality seed production and distribution, large scale demonstrations, adaptive trails, production incentives i.e; subsidised distribution of critical inputs, supply of Agricultural implements, Sprinklers, plant protection equipment, training of farmers etc;

During 1990-91, Government of India integrated both the Oilseeds Development Schemes into one scheme called "Oilseeds Production Programme" and modified the funding pattern to 75:25 by Government of India and State Government. The scheme is proposed to be continued in its present form during Eighth plan an amount of Rs. 1208.50 lakhs for the Eighth Plan.

### ***National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture***

In Andhra Pradesh about 60% (65 lakh hectares) of the cultivated area is rainfed. The National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme is in operation in the State from 1986-87. To start with, this programme was implemented in 68 watersheds in the selected districts having an average rainfall between 500 to 1125 mm and irrigated area being less than 30%. The programme was extended to 80 watershed during 1989-90. During the Seventh plan period an area of about 1.14 lakh hectares only could be covered.

For 1990-91 Government of India modified the criteria for selection of the areas. The rainfall criteria has been removed and instead of districts, blocks having areas less than 30% under irrigation are to be considered for taking up this programme. Considering the large area requiring to be covered under watershed development programme, major thrust is proposed in Eighth plan for this activity. An allocation of Rs.2640.00 lakhs is towards state's share proposed to cover an area of about 2.64 lakh hectares.

### ***Strengthening of Fertiliser Control Order Laboratory in Rangareddy and Anantapur Districts***

The Fertiliser Testing Labs. under Fertiliser Control Order at Anantapur and Rajendranagar were taken up for strengthening during the terminal year of Seventh plan with an outlay of Rs.12.20 lakhs on 50:50 basis. Under the scheme, provision

for additional staff, equipment and for additional chemicals were made with a view to increase the capacity of laboratories by 2500 samples per year, and to meet the ever increasing needs of quality control of fertilisers. The envisaged strengthening could not be accomplished as the scheme was sanctioned some time during March 1990. For 1990-91, a sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs is provided in the budget. Balance of Rs.9.20 lakhs is provided for 1991-92 and 1992-93. As the scheme needs to be continued beyond 1992-93, the scheme is proposed to be shifted to State Sector and accordingly a provision of Rs.11.75 lakhs is made under State Sector for 1993-94 and 1994-95. An amount of Rs.17.85 lakh is proposed towards state share.

### ***Construction of 2nd floor to Agricultural Staff Training Institute building***

The training needs of the Departmental Officers of various cadres is taken care of by Agricultural Staff Training Institute. The Soil Conservation Training Centre located at Hyderabad is also merged into the Institute. Further, the library presently located in the office of the Commissioner for Agriculture is also proposed to be shifted to the said Institute for want of space in the Commissioner's office. Soil Correlator's office, soil testing laboratory and pesticides testing laboratory which are in private rented buildings at high monthly rents are also proposed to be shifted to the Institute.

For providing accommodation for all the above offices it is proposed to construct 2nd floor on the existing building in which Agricultural Staff Training Institute is located.

An outlay of Rs.25.00 lakhs is proposed in Eighth Plan phased over 3 years.

### ***Project appraisal and evaluation***

The Department is implementing a number of developmental programmes. There is a need to evaluate some of the important schemes to know whether the set goals are being achieved or any corrective measures are to be taken or whether the relevancy is no more there etc. Unless evaluation is done and corrective measures are taken the desired results will not accrue. Watershed development for increasing production in dryland areas, bringing fallow and saline and alkaline lands into cultivation have to be given adequate stress. For this purpose suitable schemes have to be formulated after due investigation. In this area the services of various consultancy organisation available in the State and outside are proposed to be used in formulation of these project and evaluation of the ongoing programmes. For this purpose an amount of Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed in Eighth Plan.

### ***Strengthening of agriculture extension***

Training and visit extension system was in operation from 1982-83 to 1988-89 with World Bank assistance. Extension service was better organised and professional competence of extension staff has improved, Good linkage with research institutions and farming community is established. Agriculture production is maximised. Staff pattern from the village level to the district level is developed. Keeping in view the benefits of the system, the present staffing pattern and the extension approach is proposed to be continued during the Eighth Plan period.

For strengthening the extension service of the Department an amount of Rs.1853.50 lakhs is proposed in Eighth Plan.

### ***Special food grain production programme for rice (Centrally sponsored scheme)***

Special foodgrain production programme for rice has been in operation in 8 potential districts namely East Godavari, West Godavari, Nellore, Chittoor, Nalgonda,

Karimnagar, Khammam and Warangal since 1988-89. The budget outlay for the year 1988-89 was Rs.315.00 lakhs and for 1989-90 was Rs.508.00 lakhs. Under this scheme assistance is being provided to the farmers for supply of quality seeds, soil ameliorants, micro-nutrients, weedicides, insecticides, plant protection equipment, farm implements, power tillers, training of farmers etc. for increasing the rice productivity and production. Assistance is also provided for opening of retail fertiliser outlets in the remote villages for increasing the fertiliser application for rice crop.

During Eighth Plan the production of rice is proposed to be increased to 126.00 lakh tonnes from that of 106.21 lakh tonnes achieved during Seventh Plan. This requires a special thrust for increasing the present productivity level of 2,570 kgs to 3,000 kgs per hectare during 1990-91. Five more districts namely Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Krishna, Prakasam and Nizamabad having potential to increase the rice production are brought under the scheme. For achieving the above goal, the programme is proposed to be continued with an amount of Rs. 1170.00 lakhs towards state's share.

### ***Information support to agriculture extension***

The need of information support to agricultural extension needs no over emphasis. Unless we have a sound and adequate support of information to the extension machinery, the extension machinery will not be in a position to transfer the technology to the farming community in a speedy and meaningful manner. Although significant progress is achieved in increasing agriculture production, there is need to further increase the production to keep pace with the increasing needs of the State and country. For achieving this, sophisticated location specific technology has to be adopted by the farmers. Unless the publicity and information unit of the Department is strengthened this objective may not be achieved.

The existing multi-media information unit of the Department at the State headquarters has become fairly old and the equipment has also become out-dated. Therefore, there is need to provide a publicity van, and latest sophisticated equipment like automatic colour offset printing machine, video photography, radio and television units, video films, and colour photography units etc., for publishing important crop manuals, production of video films, slides. Information units functioning in the districts also need modern equipment for their efficient functioning.

For achieving the above objective, Government of India have cleared one Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Information support to Agriculture Extension in Andhra Pradesh" at an outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs on 50:50 sharing basis for implementing in two years i.e., 1989-90 and 1990-91.

During 1989-90 this scheme was implemented with an outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs and another Rs.10.00 lakhs is provided during 1990-91. The balance of Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed to be utilised during 1991-92 by extending the scheme by one more year. and amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs proposed towards state's share.

### ***Popularisation of Micro Nutrients***

With the use of High Yielding Varieties under high levels of fertilisation and intensive cultivation, the availability of micro-nutrients particularly Zinc is becoming a limiting factor in stepping up the production. An extension focus is proposed to be given for popularising the use of Zinc and other micro-nutrients are proposed to be supplied at half the cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 100/- per farmer. Zinc Sulphate is being supplied under Special Foodgrains Production Programme for Rice. But this programme is limited to only 13 districts in the state. The rest of the 9 districts are

proposed to be covered under this new programme. A provision of Rs.20.00 lakhs to cover an area of 40,000 hectares is made during eighth plan.

### ***Intensive Cotton Development Programme***

The state made significant strides in the production of super long-staple cotton and occupied a prominent place on the cotton map of India. During the seventh plan the production declined, though there has been an increase in area. The decline has been mainly on account of unfavourable weather conditions and repeated pest attack. An intensive cotton development programme is formulated to minimise the production losses. An amount of Rs. 8.30 lakhs is proposed for the eighth plan.

### ***Package Programme for Agriculture Development for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes***

It is generally seen that the productivity levels in the holdings of S.C. and S.T. Farmers are low compared to others. The adoption of package of improved practices is to be encouraged in their holdings. Considering their economic and social backwardness, it is proposed to give special attention to motivating them for taking up improved technology. For this purpose, Agricultural Inputs, (Seeds, Fertilisers and P.P. Chemicals) P.P. Equipment, Agricultural Implements are proposed to be supplied to these farmers on 90 percent subsidy basis subject to a maximum of Rs. 500/- per acre in case of seeds, fertilisers and p.p. chemicals for irrigated crops and Rs. 250/- per acre in case of dry crops. For Agricultural Implements and P.P. Equipment the maximum subsidy proposed is Rs. 600/- and Rs. 500/- respectively, per family. An amount of Rs. 2002.00 lakhs is proposed for the eighth plan.

### ***Sandcast Area Rehabilitation under World Bank Assisted Cyclone Reconstruction Project***

Sand casting occurs during heavy rain when rivers are in spate and burst banks, depositing a sand load on the nearby flooded areas. The sand deposits below 6" depth can be ploughed in and brought back in to cultivation. The sand deposits between 6" to 24" can be removed either by manual or mechanical means. In case of sand deposits beyond 24" depth, the cost of removal becomes prohibitive and such lands could only be put to alternate use like tree cropping with Coconut, Cashew, Casuarina etc.

During May 1990 cyclone, heavy sand casting took place in vast areas in Visakhapatnam district, over an area of about 38,000 hectares. Sand removal will, mostly be done by farmers using a mix of family and hired labour supported by privately owned tractors and scraper blades.

For this purpose adequate credit need to be provided. The World Bank has agreed to provide to the affected farmers, a credit support of Rs.495.00 lakhs to reclaim 3000 hectares in a period of two years under the cyclone Reconstruction Project. This credit will be channelled through APCCADB. The farmers could use this loan either for hire of labour and/or privately owned tractors or Govt. Bulldozers for reclaiming the affected land. For 1990-91, an amount of Rs.300.00 lakhs will be made available and the balance of Rs.195.00 lakhs will be utilised during 1991-92.

Besides the above loan, the State Government is providing a subsidy at 50% on the cost of reclamation subject to a maximum of Rs.2,500/- per hectare when the works are done with bank loans. In the case of farmers who take up reclamation with their own funds, a direct subsidy of Rs.1,000/- per hectare is given.

## **HORTICULTURE**

Andhra Pradesh which is endowed with a variety of soils and tropical climatic conditions is suitable for raising a large number of horticultural crops. The area under different horticultural crops excluding coconut in the state is 4.6 lakh hectares. Considering the importance of horticulture, the Government have created the department of Horticulture during 1982. The developmental activities since its formation have been slow due to non-availability of adequate infrastructure facilities like farms to produce quality plant material and scanty extension personnel.

The main fruit crops excluding coconut grown in Andhra Pradesh are mango, citrus, cashew, banana, sapota, guava, grapes and improved varieties of vegetables.

### **Seventh Plan Review**

An amount of Rs.650.38 lakhs was spent during the plan as against an allocation of Rs.720.00 lakhs. Since the department was created in 1982 only without required extension personnel and minimum infrastructure, many difficulties were faced in implementation. With the limited allocations, the main emphasis was laid on the schemes like package programme on cashewnut, production of pedigree fruit plants, package programme on fruits, establishment of fruits and vegetable growers' coop.societies, Regional coconut nursery for production of quality coconut seedlings, package programme on coconut, package programme on vegetables and establishment of vegetable nurseries and Horticultural service centres.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes like production and distribution of TxD Hybrid coconut seedlings was implemented during the plan period and the oilpalm demonstration project was initiated during 1988-89. This project envisages to demonstrate the feasibility of cultivation of oilpalm in the districts of Krishna, West Godavari and East Godavari.

The scheme for the welfare of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe farmers have been implemented as per the provision made by the Government by providing subsidies in the area expansion of vegetable and fruit crops, in purchasing plant protection equipment, organisation of minikits. etc.

The area under Horticultural crops excluding coconut has gone up from 3.20 lakh hectares to 4.60 lakh hectares and the production from 32.15 lakh tonnes to 46.00 lakh tonnes.

### **EIGHTH PLAN OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGY**

Horticulture sector is more promising and needs a greater thrust. The broad strategy is to stepup production of major fruit, vegetable and flower crops, to adopt modern and cost effective irrigation methods like drip irrigation, sprinkler irrigation and to promote culture and other propagation technology.

#### **Proposed Targets**

Proper implementation of the programmes will create an additional production potential of 14 lakh tonnes of Horticultural wealth valued at Rs.280.00 crores besides an employment potential of 338.63 lakh man days. An additional area of 1.40 lakh hectares will be brought under horticulture.



## **EIGHTH PLAN SCHEMES/PROGRAMMES**

### **ONGOING SCHEMES**

#### ***1. Production of Pedigree fruit plants in Departmental farms***

One of the main bottleneck for the spread of Horticulture is non availability of Pedigree and high quality plant material. The object of the scheme is to produce pedigree fruit plants in departmental farms/nurseries for supply at reasonable prices.

This scheme is being implemented in the districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Prakasam, Krishna, Guntur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Mahaboobnagar, Rangareddy and Nizamabad.

An amount of Rs.125.00 lakhs is proposed in the Eighth Five Year Plan for producing genuine plant material.

#### ***Package Programme on Fruits***

The objective of this scheme is to bring additional area under mango, citrus, banana, guava, sapota etc., by giving some incentives to the farmers in the form of subsidised inputs costing Rs.1250 per hectare.

The scheme is being implemented in the districts of Prakasham, Nellore, Nizamabad and Karimnagar. An outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed under the scheme.

#### ***Regional Coconut Nursery***

The objective of the scheme is to produce quality E.C.tall seedlings in the nurseries located at Gopannapalem and supply to the farmers.

An outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed for the scheme.

#### ***Dry land Horticulture:-***

The object of the scheme is to promote dry land horticultural crops like ber, pomegranate, custard apple, mango etc., in the drought prone areas by offering incentives costing Rs.1250 per hect. towards plant material and inputs to the farmers. This is one of the most potential area and horticulture is one of the promising solutions in these lands.

The scheme is being implemented in the districts of Cuddapah, Anantapur, Kurnool Mahaboobnagar, Nalgonda, Rangareddy, Medak, Khammam and Warangal. An outlay of Rs.58.00 lakhs is proposed under the scheme.

#### ***Establishment of vegetable nurseries and horticulture service centres:***

The objective is to supply vegetable seeds, seedlings, fruit plants etc., at the door steps of house holds for raising kitchen gardens in important urban areas.

The scheme is being implemented in twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad (10 centres) one centre each in Visakhapatnam, Kurnool, Nizamabad, Warangal and Vijayawada. An outlay of Rs.23.00 lakhs is proposed under the scheme.

### ***Mushroom cultivation***

The scheme envisages production of spawn material and supply to the growers besides imparting training to small/marginal farmers, house wives etc.

The scheme has come into operation late in Seventh plan period. All the needy would be trained under the scheme. An outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed under the scheme.

### ***Scheme for the welfare of scheduled caste farmers:***

The objective of the scheme is to improve the economic and nutritional standards of S.C. farmers by making them take up fruit and vegetable production.

The scheme is being implemented in all the districts. Distribution of plant material and other inputs worth Rs.1250/- per hect. is proposed as an incentive. An amount of Rs.181.00 lakhs is proposed under the scheme.

### ***Scheme for Welfare of S.T. farmers:***

The objective of the scheme is to improve the economic and nutritional standards of S.T. farmers by making them take up Fruits and Vegetable production. The scheme is being implemented in Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, East Godavari, West Godavari, Khammam, Warangal and Adilabad.

Distribution of plant material and other inputs to an extent of Rs.1250/- per hect. as an incentive. An amount of Rs.73.00 lakhs is proposed under the scheme.

### ***Publicity and propaganda:***

The objective of the scheme is to educate the farmers by giving wide publicity on the latest management practices on Horticultural crops, to bring quality literature for extension purpose. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed under the scheme. The scheme is being implemented in all the districts.

### ***Establishment of fruit and Vegetable grower's Co-operative Societies:***

The objective of the scheme is to make the growers to organise themselves for better price and to avoid middlemen in the marketing process. This scheme is under implementation in Visakhapatnam, West Godavari, Cuddapah and Rangareddy districts. Other districts too will be covered during the Eighth plan. An outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed under the scheme.

### ***Package Programme on Cashewnut - laying out Demonstration plots in Cashew cultivation:***

The average yield of cashew is poor for want of adequate attention. The objective of the scheme is to demonstrate the impact of improved package of practices in cashew cultivation. The scheme is being implemented in Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam, Nellore and Chittoor. An amount of 10.00 lakhs is proposed under this scheme.

## **CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES**

### ***Cashew Development in Andhra Pradesh (25% : 75%)***

The scheme has been introduced during 1990-91 with 25% State share. The objective of the scheme is to produce and supply the quality plant material of

cashew grafts to small and marginal farmers with 75% subsidy and the remaining 25% cost levied from the farmer will be remitted to State Government. The scheme will be continued during Eighth plan period. A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed under the scheme.

***Production and Distribution of T x D Hybrid Coconut seedlings (50% : 50%)***

The objective of the scheme is the production of T x D hybrid coconut seednuts and supply to various horticultural farms for raising TxD seedlings for distribution to farmers. Only a fraction of the total demand is being met at present. It needs to be continued. The scheme is being implemented in East Godavari district. An amount of Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed under the scheme.

***Oil palm demonstration project: (50% : 50%)***

The project envisages to demonstrate the feasibility of cultivation of oil palm in the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna with elite planting material. A pilot project towards this was started during 1988-89 with the assistance of Department of Biotechnology and is being continued. An outlay of Rs.100-00 lakhs is proposed under the scheme.

***Scheme for giving assistance to coconut growers to remove Tatipake disease affected palms***

The objective of the programme is to remove coconut palms affected with Tatipake disease and plant fresh ones for eradication of disease. All the palms identified as diseased could not be removed during the Seventh Plan. The same are planned to be removed. The scheme is being implemented in East Godavari District. An amount of Rs.0.25 lakhs is proposed under the scheme to give incentive to growers to remove affected palms.

***Scheme for expansion of area under Coconut with Coconut Development Board assistance(C.S.S.100%)***

The objective of the scheme is to increase the area under coconut for higher production to meet the growing needs of the country by providing assistance to farmers. An incentive worth Rs.3,750/- per hec. to each beneficiary with the assistance of Coconut Development Board is proposed. An outlay of Rs.25 lakhs is proposed under the scheme.

**NEW SCHEMES/ COMMITTED SCHEMES (1990-91)**

***Strengthening of staff in Horticulture Department in rural areas***

In spite of having a large area under Horticultural crops and better potential compared to all the neighbouring states, the department is without minimum extension personnel for implementation of the various schemes besides providing the much needed technical extension to the farming community. For six districts there are no District Horticultural Officers. It is therefore, proposed to provide 6 more posts of Asst.Directors, with supporting staff.

For the present, there are only 2 posts of Dy. Directors of Horticulture existing one at Cuddapah and other at Hyderabad. It is proposed to provide five more Dy. Directors of Horticultural with supporting staff to look after the increased horticulture development activities. At present there is no ministerial staff in the office of the Asst. Director of Horticulture, Sangareddy. It is proposed to provide minimum supporting staff.

In the Directorate, at present 4 sections are attending to the work relating to technical and establishment matters. It is proposed to create 3 more sections for attending to the increased work of establishment, planning, technical etc.

A provision of Rs. 150.00 lakhs is proposed for Eighth plan towards strengthening of staff component.

#### ***Scheme for providing drip irrigation to orchards***

Drip irrigation is not only an advanced method of irrigation but also helps in economic utilisation of water and nutrients. Due to erratic monsoons and high cost involved in providing irrigation sources to some orchards, it has become necessary to use the water economically and in more beneficial way. It is specially a boon in the Rainfed areas.

For installation of one unit of drip irrigation an amount of Rs.20,000/- per hect. is required. Because of the huge investment, unless incentive is provided farmers do not come forwards for adoption of this technology. A total of 2000 units with a subsidy of Rs.5000.00 each and an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is proposed for Eighth Plan .

#### ***Strengthening of existing Horticulture farms/nurseries for the production of plant material***

There are 16 Horticultural farms that require strengthening in the state, some of them do not have fencing and other inadequate irrigation sources. Some more require tilling machines, stores, green houses etc. Some plant material require controlled conditions for propagation. An amount of Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed for providing all these facilities during Eighth plan.

#### ***Establishment of new horticultural nurseries for production of plant material***

The area under horticultural crops has gone up to 4.6 lakh hectares and is likely to reach the level of 6.00 lakh hectares by the end of Eighth Five Year Plan.

At present all the districts in the state do not have nurseries. Plant material is the primary requisite for extension of area under different horticultural crops in the state. Hence it is proposed to establish 6 new nurseries in the districts where there are no nurseries viz., Vizianagaram, Nellore,, Nalgonda, Medak, Warangal, Karimnagar etc.

An amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is provided for establishment of farms during Eighth Five Year Plan.

#### ***Development of floriculture and vegetables:***

The main objective of the scheme is to increase the production and productivity of major vegetables and flower crops in the districts of Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, Krishna, Chittoor, Kurnool, Rangareddy besides establishing seed production-cum-demonstration farm on an area of 10 hect. It is proposed to extend benefits of the project mainly to small farmers/marginal farmers.

The major component of the project is to provide subsidy on cost of inputs, Plant Protection equipment, sprinklers and digging of wells. Incentive will be provided at 25% subsidy to each farmer and the remaining 75% will be arranged from financial institutions. The project requires one Joint Director of Horticulture at State headquarters with supporting staff and six Asst. Directors of Horticulture in the district level with supporting technical/ministerial staff for effective implementation. An amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is proposed under the scheme during Eighth Five Year Plan.

### ***Providing infrastructure to the department***

The department has come into existence during 1982 and so far no district has got office building. All the office of Asst. Directors of Horticulture are in private buildings and every year huge amount is being paid towards rents. Therefore, it is proposed to gradually construct small office buildings in the districts. In the first phase buildings are proposed in six districts. The head office also does not have office building. This also needs to be taken up earlier. District Horticulture officers do not have any mobile facilities. Jeeps have to be provided for effective implementation. An amount of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed for these facilities.

### ***Establishment of tissue culture laboratory for production of quality plant material***

In most of the western countries traditional methods of propagation of various ornamentals, fruits etc. are being replaced by tissue culture seedlings. These are better in quality and can be multiplied on a large scale in a relatively short time. Various private companies in India too started this production activity. However, they are charging abnormally high rates. To control this, Government needs to produce the same on a small scale. This modern technology cannot be left totally in the private hands. Therefore, a provision of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed during Eighth Five Year Plan for establishing a tissue culture lab.

### ***Oil palm Development***

In order to overcome the shortage of edible oil in the country, a pilot project for Oilpalm has been initiated during the year 1988-89 with the assistance of department of biotechnology and Government of India with a total outlay of Rs.500.82 lakhs to cover an area of 1000 hect. in East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna districts and the same is under implementation. Meanwhile the sub group on oilpalm and cocoa for preparation of Eighth Five Year Plan of Government of India have suggested planting of Oil palms in additional 5000 hect. under oilpalm during Eighth Five Year Plan. Hence it is proposed to cover 5000 hect. with an outlay of Rs.25.00 lakhs during the Eighth Plan period.

### ***National Nutritional gardens (Central Sector Scheme)***

The object of the scheme is to provide 10 fruit plants to each house hold and give Rs.5/- for each live plant during the subsequent year. This total subsidy comes to Rs.50/- for each house hold. This scheme is assisted by Government of India with 100% subsidy. An amount of Rs.100.00 lakhs is proposed during Eighth Five Year Plan under the scheme.

### ***Establishment of Rural Food processing and Nutrition Centre:(Central Sector Scheme)***

To meet the growing needs, to improve the nutrition standards and to create employment to the rural people it is proposed to establish one food processing and nutrition centre at Jeedimetla in Rangareddy district.

An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is proposed during Eighth Five Year Plan.

### ***Cyclone Reconstruction Project***

A devastating cyclone with a wind speed of 240 Kmph has struck the nine coastal districts i.e., Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam, Nellore and one Telangana district i.e., Khammam on 9th May 1990. The horticultural crops, which are generally in bearing during May received the maximum wrath and the damages were so severe in uprooting the old plantations like Mango, Cashew and Coconut. The crop area damaged due to May cyclone is found to be 96,000 hect. of fruit crops and the losses are estimated to a tune of 246.60 crores.

Keeping in view of the above, contingency plan for horticulture sector has been prepared with the objectives of :

1. Providing relief to completely damaged gardens as per the scales given to ensure purchase of essential inputs immediately for the ensuing seasonal operations.
2. Involving commercial banks or NABARD to finance the growers who lost their orchards completely.
3. Making available additional plant material in the affected districts to avoid steep rise in the cost of plant material.
4. Making available sufficient quantity of vegetable seed for taking Kharif vegetables.

As more fruit crops are about to come for harvest, particularly mango, almost all fruit crop was lost. Significant loss of trees due to uprooting and severe canopy loss occurred. An amount of Rs. 1585.00 lakhs has been agreed upon by the World Bank for the following programmes:

### ***Nursery rehabilitation - upgrading of (10) existing nurseries establishment of three new nurseries***

For bringing more area under cultivation of fruit crops, genuine plant material is required. At present the supply of plant material is not satisfactory. To improve the availability of fruit plants, it is proposed to take up Nursery rehabilitation by upgrading the existing 10 nurseries and establishment of 3 new nurseries with an outlay of Rs. 209.00 lakhs and Rs.91.87 lakhs. The objectives of the programme are as follows :

1. To provide core supply of plant material.
2. To be a centre of excellence and training area for private nurserymen.
3. To provide information support to extension staff.

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4. To undertake invention of private nurseries and offer quality control.
  5. To be a source of excellent Scion material.
  6. To extend certification/registration of private nurseries.

### ***Coconut seed garden development***

Coconut palms are wind tolerant and extensive area can be taken up in coastal districts. Supply of quality plant material is a constraint. To take up seed production and supply of T x D Hybrid seedlings to farmers, establishment of coconut seed garden is proposed with an outlay of Rs. 52.02 lakhs in the West Godavari District.

### ***Credit requirements***

To provide credit to the extent of Rs. 1232.11 lakhs is agreed to by the World Bank to assist those families whose orchards were damaged by the cyclone. It is proposed that the credit would be delivered through State Co-operative Bank system, which has sufficient branches serving the affected areas.

## **AGRO INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT**

The phenomenal increase in agricultural production and the imperative need for the value addition to agriculture and industry propelled the establishment of Agro Industries Corporations in each State with the equity participation of Central and State Governments. The State had also, in line with the Central policy, set up "***The Andhra Pradesh State Agro Industries Corporation Ltd.***" on 5.3.1968 to accelerate agricultural production by mechanised systems and techniques. The corporation took a new name "***Andhra Pradesh State Agro Industries Development Corporation Ltd.***" on 1.11.1979 to signify its responsibility to bring about an allround agro industrial development by adopting modern technologies to exploit the rural/agricultural potential abundantly available in the State and to assist, guide and create awareness in the farming community of the State of the above systems/techniques.

### ***Share Capital***

The authorised Share Capital is Rs.1,000.00 lakhs and the subscribed and paid up share capital is Rs.863.901 lakhs.

### ***Operational Role***

Over the years, the Corporation has played a significant role in rendering service to farmers particularly in systematic development of lands for agricultural purposes including lands under new irrigation projects. The Corpn., is also involved in supply of fertilizers, pesticides and labour saving improved agricultural implements. It also identified several agro-based and fruit-based industries in the State for the benefit of private entrepreneurs. The Corporation grew multi-fold in increasing range of its activities and is now fully poised to forge ahead to help the farming community in a big way.

### ***Activities in Nutshell***

The present activities of the Corporation consist of:

- a) Undertaking development of lands by scientific systems and mechanised means;

- b) Distribution of fertilizers, seeds etc.;
- c) Production and distribution of Pesticides;
- d) Production and distribution of fruit products;
- e) Production and distribution of improved agricultural implements, trailers, tankers, storage bins etc.;
- f) Distribution of Tractor spares, tyres, tubes, batteries, etc.;
- g) Promotion and development of agro-based industries.

### **PERFORMANCE DURING SEVENTH PLAN**

An amount of Rs.30.00 lakhs against a budget provision of Rs.100.00 lakhs was released towards share capital contribution.

The performance of the Corporation during Seventh Plan period both in physical and financial is as follows:

#### **FINANCIAL:**

| Rs. in lakhs  |                            |                           |
|---------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Turn-over     | Profit before Tax planning | Profit after Tax planning |
| Rs. 28,662.27 | Rs. 332.64                 | Rs. 90.14                 |

#### **PHYSICAL**

| Particulars             | Unit  |           |
|-------------------------|-------|-----------|
| Fertilizers             | MTs   | 10,14,022 |
| Pesticides              |       |           |
| i) Dusts                | MTs   | 13,464    |
| ii) Liquids             | Ltrs. | 5,43,687  |
| Land Development        | Acres | 86,552    |
| Agricultural Implements | Nos.  | 1,21,532  |

In 1986, the management took up major remedial measures by introducing cash and carry in input supply trade. It gradually eliminated private dealer net-work by introducing its own retail centres named as "AGRO VIKRAYA SEVA KENDRAS". The accumulated loss which was at Rs.86.71 lakhs by the end of 1984-85 was brought down to 31.59 lakhs by the end of 1989-90.

#### **EIGHTH PLAN STRATEGY & OBJECTIVES**

In order to render extensive service to the farming community at every village the Corporation proposes to establish more and more "AGRO VIKRAYA SEVA KENDRAS" in the state from time to time. It is proposed to give highest importance to promotion of Agro processing industries. To meet the demand in land reclamation this corporation is planning to replenish the existing age old machinery in a phased manner.

An amount of Rs.60.00 lakhs towards equity participation is proposed for Eighth plan.



## 2. SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

### AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

In the State, 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. Broadly it is estimated that an area of about 80.13 lakhs hectares is subject to erosion out of which, an area of about 10.00 to 10.50 lakh hectares has been treated so far. The progress is slow, which is mainly due to limited financial outlays for Soil and Moisture Conservation Programmes.

The Soil Conservation Works were integrated with dryland development programmes and taken up on watershed basis. With this integrated approach the crop management measures were taken up in the lands treated with soil and moisture conservation measures. The coverage is very meagre compared to the magnitude of the problem and of soil degradation due to financial constraint.

### SEVENTH PLAN REVIEW

An amount of Rs.856.03 lakhs was spent against a budgetted outlay of Rs.472.00 lakhs. 3 sub units in 3 regions under the control of one division were created and soil surveys were taken up in the new project areas and watershed areas.

To enable the Soil Correlators to have effective control over the soil surveys units and soil testing labs in the State the post of soil correlator was upgraded to the level of Joint director, providing necessary additional supporting staff. Additional technical staff was provided to meet the ever increasing need for soil testing for the purpose of giving specific fertiliser recommendations for each and every crop. Schemes like reclamation of saline and alkaline soils, supply of agricultural implements were implemented.

### EIGHTH PLAN PROPOSALS

#### *Reclamation of Saline and Alkaline Lands*

About 6 lakh hectares in the State are estimated to be affected with salinity or alkalinity resulting either in decline productivity or going out of cultivation. These lands can be reclaimed by providing drainage and application of soil ameliorant like Gypsum. It is proposed to organise demonstrations on a large scale by providing a subsidy of Rs.2000/- per hectare. During 8th Plan an area of about 5 to 6 percent of the total affected area i.e., about 34,000 Hectares, at an outlay of Rs.880.00 lakhs is proposed to be reclaimed.

#### *Strengthening of Soil Correlator's Office & Soil Survey Organisation.*

Soil surveys are in progress in the new project areas and watershed areas. So far only 3 sub-units in three regions under the control of one division were created. Because of the financial constraints all the units could not be sanctioned.

With a view to provide effective control over the soil survey units and soil testing laboratories in the State the post of Soil Correlator was upgraded to the level of Joint Director along with providing necessary additional staff during Seventh Plan. This staff is proposed to be continued during Eighth Plan also.

In Seventh Plan although 3 soil survey divisions with Sub-divisions for taking up detailed soil survey in all the new project and watershed areas were created for classifying the areas and to determine the land capabilities for utilising the lands optimally all the required staff could not be provided due to financial constraints. It is proposed to strengthen during Eighth plan. An amount of Rs.232.50 lakhs is proposed.

***Rainfed farming project in Maheswaram and seven additional watersheds with World Bank assistance.***

Maheswaram Watershed Project is in operation from 1984-85 with an outlay of Rs.825.97 lakhs. By the end of Seventh Plan an amount of Rs.464.00 lakhs was utilised. Still an amount of Rs.362.00 lakhs is required to be spent for completing the programme by 1992-93.

Further, the World Bank has cleared additional seven watersheds covering about 30,000 hectares in Vizianagaram, Prakasam, Nellore, Chittoor, Ananthapur, Mahabubnagar and Adilabad districts at the rate of one in each Agro-climatic zone with an outlay of Rs.1494.50 lakhs. The idea is to develop these watersheds in a very comprehensive manner based on the land capability. Agriculture, Forestry, Pasture Development, Dry-land Horticulture, Sericulture will be taken up in these Watersheds. The time frame for these watersheds is synchronous with the Eighth Plan. Thus in all i.e., for completing the ongoing project and for taking up the additional 7 watersheds, an amount of Rs.1856.50 lakhs, as agreed to by the World Bank and Government of India is proposed in Eighth Plan.

**FOREST DEPARTMENT**

An area of about 17,026 hectares has been so far brought under afforestation. An amount of Rs.16.03 lakhs was spent during Seventh Plan.

***Machkund Basin Afforestation***

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 100% Central assistance in the shape of 50% loan to the State Government. This scheme was initiated during Third Five Year Plan period to prevent siltation of multipurpose reservoirs built at a great cost. The scheme is being implemented in the catchment of Machkund/Sileru in Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh. During the Eighth Plan period an outlay of Rs.1000.00 lakhs is proposed to treat the areas.

### **3. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY**

#### **ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT**

Live stock constitute an integral part of agricultural in the developing World, more so in India because of their motive power which is so essential for Agricultural Operations in small holder situation. In addition, they provide essential animal proteins for human diet through milk, meat and eggs, fibres and animal extrement which is used as a source of energy through direct burning and through Bio-gas as a farm-yard manure. The Programmes of Animal Husbandry are of special significance for up-lifting the Weaker sections of the population, particularly in the rural areas, from the burdens of poverty and under nutrition.

#### ***Livestock Planning***

Animal Husbandry Planning has been to achieve self-sufficiency in Livestock products to cater to the growing population and rising level of income. The integration of Agriculture farming with Animal Husbandry is essential for the fuller utilisation of Farms, its by-products, fuller employment for Agriculturists throughout the year and to increase the out-put of the rural economy. The farm family remains under-employed during most part of the year and thus there is a scope to take-up some subsidiary occupation to supplement its income. Such a suitable subsidiary occupation which can go a long way and supplement the crop production activity is available in the form of rearing of livestock.

Development of Animal Husbandry has therefore been envisaged as an integral part of the sound system of diversified agriculture. Development of Livestock during the past four decades has been possible through application of modern science and technology and it has played a very vital role in improving the socio-economic conditions of the vast rural masses of our agrarian society.

#### **SEVENTH PLAN REVIEW**

All the Divisional administrative offices of Assistant Directors of Animal Husbandry have been strengthened with necessary ministerial staff. 419 Livestock Supervisory Units manned by Veterinary Assistant Surgeons were established at Mandal Headquarters. 19 Veterinary Poly Clinics were established. 610 Backyard Poultry Units for unemployed women in Backward, remote, tribal areas were established with 100% central assistance. 17 Animal Health Centres were established at District Headquarters. One Frozen Semen Bull station was established at Banavasi of Kurnool District. Four Rabbit Breeding Farms, Five Intensive sheep development Projects, Two Goat farms, One Composite Livestock Farm at Chintaladevi of Nellore District and one Pig Breeding station at Vizianagaram were established. Progency testing programme with 100% central assistance at Chittoor and as State owned scheme at Eluru were started besides distribution of (7600) Fodder Minikits to S.C. Farmers. The Serological Diagnostic Laboratory at V.B.R.I. Hyderabad was continued. The Livestock Production -cum-Training centre at Utnoor was strengthened. The ICAR scheme for All India Coordinated Research Project on Development of a system for monitoring surveillance and forecasting of important animal diseases was taken up with 50% ICAR assistance.

The frozen semen organisation at District level, at F.S.B.S. level and at LN Plants level has been strengthened. All the (82) Poultry complexes under S.C. Plan have been continued.

An amount of Rs.2354.07 lakhs was spent as against a budgetted outlay of Rs. 2688.00 lakhs.

## **EIGHTH PLAN**

### ***STRATEGY***

Livestock provide a very important resource in rural economy. They provide milk, meat and eggs as feed, wool, hides and skin for industries and draught power and manure for Agriculture. Livestock rearing has been recognised as a very important occupation and is being exploited for additional source of income for the weaker sections in rural areas. A major part of the rural development programme is based on Livestock rearing. The Animal Husbandry Programmes have therefore been drawn up with the following objectives based on the need for increased protective food production and enhancing the income of the weaker sections of the society. Besides these objectives, more emphasis has also been laid on increasing employment opportunities by providing more and quick Veterinary health care in the remote areas.

### ***OBJECTIVES***

1. Increase the Production of Milk, eggs and meat to meet the human nutritional needs.
2. Improve the marketing of these products through proper agencies.
3. Produce good working animals for agricultural purpose.
4. Evolve suitable strategies to provide increased opportunities for the weaker sections to rear livestock and earn substantial additional income.

### ***APPROACH***

The main approach will be towards qualitative improvement with the available infrastructure. An amount of Rs. 4237.00 lakhs is proposed for the Eighth Plan.

## **EIGHTH PLAN PROGRAMMES/SCHEMES**

### ***Direction And Administration***

In a Department involved in technical inputs over a large number of population and area, close supervision and guidance at the administrative level besides sufficient manpower to run the administration are necessary. It is found that one such administrative unit can effectively control about (50) field units. In fact when Intensive cattle Development Programme was launched, One Administrative unit was provided for every (25) field units. The present coverage particularly in (6) Districts is poor and in some cases each Asst. Director at Revenue Divisional Headquarters is controlling 100 to 120 Institutions. This can be brought to adequate level by increasing the of Asst. Directors at Divisional Headquarters from 77 to 84.

It is contemplated to bring the district administration under the control of Joint Director in each district. Thus, there are (5) Districts which are to be provided Joint Directors as District Head on par with the (17) Districts.

Further, it is envisaged to strengthen all the Joint Directors, Divisional Assistant Directors, Veterinary Poly Clinics; Animal Health centres with adequate office staff for smooth functioning relieving the technical personnel from the office routine to concentrate on

technical matters and developmental Programmes. Under this sub-head Rs. 100.00 lakhs for the 8th Plan is proposed.

### ***Veterinary Services & Animal Health***

With the introduction of High-yielding animals in large numbers and in wide-spread areas, the Animal Health coverage has become a crucial factor. Veterinary Assistance has not only to be easily made available but has to be high quality particularly in respect of surgery, animal Gynaecology and clinical Medicine. The veterinary Institutions are also the basic instruments for implementing various development activities and improved technologies and on this ground also an improvement in their quality has become essential.

At the end of seventh plan, the situation of Animal Health Cover in the state as follows.

|                             |    |          |              |
|-----------------------------|----|----------|--------------|
| Veterinary Poly Clinics     | .. | 20 Nos   | Graduate     |
| Veterinary Hospitals        | .. | 280Nos   | Manned       |
| Livestock supervisory Units | .. | 1424 Nos | Institutions |
| Rural Livestock Units       | .. | 2566Nos  |              |

As per the N.C.A. recommendation, about 4,200 graduate manned Institutions are required between 1990 to 2000. This can be achieved by upgrading atleast (800) Rural Livestock Units into Livestock supervisory Units during 8th plan period.

The Livestock Supervisory Units which are at present not having technical assistance to the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon and all types of Veterinary Institutions which are at present not having the menial assistance are to be provided with necessary assistance as the case might be in the interest of smooth functioning of the Institutions. These Institutions number about 1300.

As there is heavy demand for rural Livestock Units in minor Pachayat Villages in all the districts particularly when the State's entire rural population is involved in Livestock rearing for increased production besides as a subsidiary occupation, it is proposed to start atleast (200) Rural Livestock Units during 8th Plan Period to cover large areas to certain extent.

It is also proposed to upgrade the existing Veterinary Hospitals, (10) Veterinary Poly Clinics with Head-quarters at Rajamundry, Eluru, Machilipatnam, Vijayawada, Ananthapur, Ongole, Adilabad, Tenali, Vikarabad, and Adoni where there is urgent need for specialised treatment.

Apart from the above schemes, all the Centrally Sponsored Schemes under this sub-head of development are included for continuation during 8th plan period. They are (1) Rinderpest Surveillance and Containment Vaccination Programme ; (2) Supply of Foot & Mouth Disease vaccine; (3) Systematic Control of Livestock Diseases of national importance and (4) Animal Disease Surveillance schme. The Livestock Production - cum-Training centre established in 7th plan at Utnoor of Adilabad District is proposed for continuation during 8th plan with adequate grants.

All these above programmes are estimated to cost Rs. 1873.00 lakhs during 8th plan.

## *Veterinary Research*

The Vety. Biological & Research Institute, Hyderabad is crucial for the Animal Husbandary Department. The entire requirement of Vaccines against most contagious diseases (except Foot & Mouth Disease) is manufactured by this institute. This Institute which is in the heart of the Hyderabad City has been started almost (55) years ago and had expanded with short additions depending-upon the funds made available. As a result the entire set-up is not homogeneous and a Systematic lay-out of the Laboratories and processing equipment has not been possible. Most of the equipment is old and as such even the processing of some vaccines is based on out-dated techniques.

With increase in numbers of high yielding animals, it is necessary that vaccines of higher reliability which can be produced by latest techniques are produced. This is not possible without revamping the institute.

### *Vaccine Requirements*

Even without making allowances for wastage of vaccine in the field or for booster vaccinations and going purely by the population, the state will require the following quantities of vaccine every year.

|          |                  |           |    |                     |
|----------|------------------|-----------|----|---------------------|
| Cattle:  | Rinderpest(TCV)  | 24.1 Doss | .. | 24.1 Million Doses  |
|          | HS Vaccine       |           |    |                     |
|          | Black Quarter    | Vaccine   | .. | 24.1 Million Doses  |
| Sheep:   | Enterotoxaemia   | Vaccine   | .. | 7.5 Million Doses   |
|          | Pox              | Vaccine   | .. | 7.5 Million Doses   |
|          | Rinderpest (TCV) |           | .. | 7.5 Million Doses   |
| Poultry: | Ranikhet Disease | Vaccine   | .. | 32.00 Million Doses |
|          | RD(F)            | Vaccine   | .. | 16.00 Million Doses |
|          | Fowl Pox         | Vaccine   | .. | 32.00 Million Doses |
|          | Pigeon Pox       | Vaccine   | .. | 16.0 Million Doses  |

At present the Institution has limited capacity and cannot meet all the requirements of vaccine.

Due to developmental activities launched by the Department, the Livestock and Poultry strength in the state is increasing very fast. The farmers are becoming more and more aware of vaccine programmes and about their utility. In the coming years the demand for vaccines can be expected to increase atleast by 50%. In addition the institute will have to introduce atleast a few of the new vaccines, such as IB, ILT, MD, and CRD.

As the Laboratories of Disease Investigation wing and the Production wing require new buildings, they shall be designed as to have in-built disease security system and arrangement for chemical treatment of Lab-effluents. Similarly equipment such as Boilers, giant Autoclaves, Automatic bottle-washing machines, Automatic Bottle Filling and Sealing Machines should be installed. Some of the essential equipments such as Freeze Driers shall have to be imported. Library with all facilities should be established. small Animals section with Air-Conditioning facilities and in-built security system should be established.

It is also proposed to establish four regional Disease Investigation laboratories at strategic points to take-up major disease diagnostic problems and also act as supporting labs for Monitoring centrally sponsored schemes such as Operation Rinderpest Eradication scheme, Rabbits control scheme etc.

Similarly the vaccine unit at samalkot is to be strengthened with buildings and equipment to enable the institution to produce bacterial vaccine sp and BQ. With this, this institute will be in a position to meet the de districts.

The centrally sponsored ICAR scheme for developing the system for Surveillance and Monitoring important animal Diseases of national Importance and serological Diagnostic Laboratory Located at VBRI Hyderabad will be continued in 8th plan.

For this Purpose, the sub-head "Veterinary Research" requires an outlay of Rs.500.00 lakhs for 8th plan period.

### ***Investigation & Statistics***

There is urgent need to start large scale surveys for studying cost of production of major livestock products namely milk, eggs, and wool, so that pricing policies can be formulated on realistic lines thereafter. For this purpose, the existing scheme for Survey and Assesment unit alongwith additional staff under centrally sopsnored scheme for Integrated sample survey has to be continued during 8th plan at a cost of Rs. 131.00 lakhs.

### ***Cattle Development***

National Breeding Policy followed for cattle and Buffaloes and necessary steps taken to conserve and develop national importance cattle and Buffalo breeds in their breeding tracts are proposed to be continued. For improvement of non-descript and low-producing cattle, cross-breeding with temperate dairy breeds is proposed to be taken-up. Due emphasis will be given for Production of pedigreed and proven bulls involving farmers and carrying-out field progeny testing programme.

Effective monitoring and evaluation of A.I. Breeding Programme will be considered as an important activity. For the success of these programmes, the entire Organisational set-up of Frozen semen Bull stations; District Forzen semen depots, L.N.Plants etc. will be strengthened and field units will be increased to achieve the following targets.

|  | Base Year<br>1989-90 | By the end<br>of 8th Plan |
|--|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Artificial Insemination done                      | 19.67 Lakhs          | 24.00 lakhs               |
| 2. No. of A.I. Centres                               | 3,300                | 4,000                     |
| 3. Quantity of Forozen semen<br>Doses to be produced | 18.00 Lakhs          | 26.40 lakhs               |

Progeny Testing is an important aspect of bull selection. It is not being properly implemented for want of support from farmers and adequate Nos. of milch animals cannot be maintained on Government Farms. This would be given emphasis by offering suitable incentives to participating farmers.

For this sub-head, an outlay of Rs. 374.00 lakhs is proposed for eighth plan.

### ***Sheep Development***

There is shortage of breeding rams in the country as well as in the State. Hence, grants-in-aid to the (3) sheep farms in the state should be forth-coming in 8th plan for production of superior germ-plasm.

There is extreme shortage of superior quality wool in the country as well as in the state. At present the wool is being imported to feed the raw-material in the woolen sector. To reduce the gap between demand and supply of superior quality wool, it is imperative to take-up cross-breeding programme on a large scale. To achieve this, it is essential to continue import of fine wool sheep during the eighth plan for Production of acclimatised Rams.

In Andhra Pradesh, sheep development is contemplated by Intensive sheep development Project mainly giving thrust on Phenotypic selection and pure breeding along-with reduction of worm burden and prophylactic measures in fighting and containing infectious diseases. Already ten (10) intensive sheep development Projects were started in the sixth and seventh plans and it is proposed to cover another five districts viz. Karimnagar, Guntur, Vizianagaram, Srikakulam and Ranga Reddy covering 13.8 lakhs of sheep Population and 8.2 Goat Population

To achieve reduction of worm burden thereby preventing mortality and increase production of mutton, supply of deworming drugs at subsidised rates is proposed in eighth plan.

Encouraging Ram-Lambs production to the Sheep Farmers and rearing them upto breeding age is also proposed. The (5) Intensive Sheep Development Projects started in Seventh Plan are also to be continued in Eighth Plan.

For all the above programmes, the Sheep sub-head of development is proposed with an outlay of Rs.350.00 lakhs during Eighth Plan.

#### ***Piggery Development***

For the existing Pig Breeding Stations and for upgrading the local Pigs, it is proposed to import Pigs at a cost of Rs.10.00 lakhs during the Eighth Plan period.

#### ***Fodder Development***

For optimum Livestock Production, fodder is the basic need and as such priority is needed to improve the fodder and pasture production with the farmers. Following programmes are identified to serve the afore-said objectives during the Eighth Plan.

#### ***Enrichment of Straws & Hays***

Enrichment of straws and Hay which forms the bulk ration of Livestock to the best alteration for production of more nutritive fodder which is rather weight catching machinery much head way due to certain agri-economic constraints. As such, enrichment of straws, hay and other agricultural residues to make them more nutritive is contemplated in a very big way during 8th plan period.

#### ***Fodder Seed Production & Multiplication with Farmers***

At present the State is facing shortage of seeds of high yielding varieties of fodders and pasture and unless the farmers take-up the seed production programme, the gap between the requirement and production cannot be filled-up. As an incentive, the required seed produced by the farmers should be procured by the Department at a reasonable price so that the same could be supplied to other farmers under minikit programme as feed-back. Remunerative price to farmers with assured guarantee of procurement of seed will be sufficient inducement to the farmers for producing the fodder seeds.



### ***Minikit Programme***

Minikits will be supplied specially to those who are supplied with milch animals under weaker section programmes by other agencies. 500 beneficiaries in district each year will be supplied 10 Kgs of mixed seed costing Rs. 100/-

### ***Silvi-pasture***

To popularise this programme and also to produce quality fodder out of waste-land, one hectare of land of each farmer may be developed under Silvi-pasture. For this purpose Rs.2,500 are needed for each farmer out of which the department will share 50% subsidy, other 50% will be provided by waste-land development board. In each District about 20 farmers will be selected every year under the scheme covering 20 hectares of area. Totally 440 hectares of land will be brought under silvi-pasture every year and 2,200 hectares in Eighth Plan in (22) Districts.

An amount of Rs. 1.63 crores is proposed for this sub-head of development in 8th plan.

### ***Poultry & Other Livestock Development***

a) The Department of Animal Husbandry has to examine the potential of different activities of Special Livestock Breeding Programme in respective Project areas based upon current potential and availability of Infra-structural facilities. Where necessary, the areas should be redelinated and activities demarcated. It is proposed during Eighth Plan that this programme should envisage to cover more areas and take-up new activities. The existing facilities should be availed and new projects are to be programmed.

Farmer's induction and training are to be given the importance it deserves and as stipulated under Special Livestock Breeding Programme.

The Programme has to be appropriately monitored and some evaluation studies carried-out.

For the continuation of Special Livestock Breeding Programme and to Proceed as envisaged above, an outlay of Rs. 650.00 lakhs towards 50% share from state Government is proposed during 8th plan.

### ***Publicity & Extension wing***

All the Animal Husbandry activities require educating the farmers through intensive extension methods and giving publicity in the latest scientific advancements in the field.

As it is there is no machinery to take-up this important activity even at the District-level. As such, it is proposed to provide one Vety. Asst. Surgeon and One Attendant alongwith necessary publicity and extension infra-structure. The total outlay contemplated for this activity is Rs.86.00 Lakhs.

## **MEAT AND POULTRY DEVELOPMENT**

Poultry as an Industry had spectacular growth in the State. A.P.State Meat & Poultry Development Corporation was set up during 1977 under Companies Act, to develop this industry. Its important objectives interalia are marketing of eggs and dressed chicken and manufacturing and supplying feed. Its aim is to assist, small farmers and weaker sections of society by supplying chick and feed at reasonable price and marketing of eggs and spent hens.

### **SEVENTH PLAN REVIEW**

An amount of Rs. 147.50 lakhs was released for implemetation of various poultry development and other activities by this Corporation both for use as share capital and also for infrastucture support .Salient features of the schemes implemented during VII plan are as described below.

#### ***Marketing and Extension Activities***

Share Capital was utilised by the Corporation as working capital to improve the marketing activity mainly to provide inputs like quality Feed and Medicines to the poultry units started under various Government sponsored schemes at reasonable rates benefiting mainly the small farmers.1.25 lakh M.Ts of feed, and Medicines worth Rs.42.50 lakhs were supplied.

Besides this,Corporation has improved egg marketing specially by procuring eggs from the small farmers who have started under various upliftment programmes. 41.60 crores of eggs were procured and marketed by procuring the same from the small poultry farms, even from the remote interior places where there are no communication facilities. Apart from this Corporation has taken-up other marketing activities like sale of dressed Chicken, Pork, Beaf, Rabbit Meat, Prawns etc. The health coverage and extension activity which is the primary requisite for any development activity was also taken-up.

#### ***Hatchery Activity***

For sucessful Poultry Farming the quality inputs like quality layer and broiler chicks are essential. With this idea, the Corporation has taken up hatchery activity by main-taining parent stock by acquiring land at Mamidipalli. By the establishment of new hatchery,quality layer and broiler chicks were produced and supplied to the farmers throughout the state. A total number of about 15.00 lakhs. both layer and brolier chicks were produced and supplied at comparatively low price than private hatcheries.

#### ***Pharmaceutical Unit***

In order to produce quality medicines for supply at reasonable rates a pharmaceutical production plant was started which is manufacturing powder Vitamin Feed Suppliments, and antibiotic feed suppliments. 18576 Kgs of Various products were produced.

#### ***Rabbit and Quail Farming***

A novel activity i.e. Rabbit Breeding was taken-up by obtaining the foundation stock from ICAR Project, Himachal Pradesh for meat purpose. Rabbits produced were sold for breeding and for meat purpose. This farming is best suited for rural villages.The rabbit meat is an ideal meat for all class and ages of people. Quail breeding was also taken

up by obtaining hatching eggs of Japanese Qualis from CARI Izatnagar (ICAR Project). They were multiplied and sold through the Marketing Centre.

### ***Strengthening of Bacon Factory Complex***

The Bacon Factory Complex comprising Bacon Factory Animal By Products Plant, and Model Piggery was started. The machinery and equipment was worn out considerably and capacity production was reduced to almost half. Plan funds were utilised to Strengthen certain worn out parts by replacing with a new ones to increase the production capacity of these plants. These plants are Producing pork and pork products. Beef and Beef products, Mineral Mixtures, Meat cum Bone meal, mineral Mixtures, Tallow etc.

### ***Establishment of Modern Abattoir***

Modren Abattoir for supply of hygenic and wholesome meat to the consumers of Twin Cities of Hyderabad with an estimated outlay of Rs.1100.00 lakhs was started during 1989-90. The sharing of expenditure for the Establishment of Modern Abattoir is as follows:-

|                              |                      |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1.Government of India        | 275.00 lakhs         |
| 2.Government of A.P.         | 275.00 lakhs         |
| 3.Civil aviation Dept., GOI. | 275.00 lakhs         |
| 4.Bank Loan                  | 275.00 lakhs         |
| Total                        | <u>1100.00 lakhs</u> |

During 1989-90 an amount of Rs.20.00 lakhs was released under plan funds as share capital. With this amount , the works like development of land, fencing, digging of Borewells, watchman quarters etc are being undertaken.

### **EIGHTH PLAN STRATEGY**

Completion of Modern Abattoir expeditiously to supply hygenic and wholesome food to the consumers of Twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad, Increase the Consumption of poultry and Meat and Marketing the same by converting them into ready to eat products as per consumers preference are the objectives envisaged in the Eighth Plan by the Corporation.

### **EIGHTH PLAN PROGRAMMES**

#### ***Modren Abattoir***

Construction of a Medium Abattoir was started during 1989-90 and an amount of Rs.23.50 lakhs was spent out of the estimated State Govts. share of Rs.275.00 lakhs.As the Project has to be completed with in a period of three years, an amount of Rs.251.50 lakhs is proposed for the Eighth Plan.

### ***Establishment of Food Processing Plant at Hyderabad***

In order to increase the consumption of Poultry meat and marketing the same by converting into ready to eat products as per the consumer preference, it is proposed to establish Food Processing Plant at Hyderabad during Eighth Five Year Plan. The total outlay of this project is Rs.2.5 crores with 75% central assistance (Rs.187.50 Lakhs) and 25% State Share (Rs.62.50 lakhs). An amount of Rs. 62.50 lakhs is therefore proposed for the Eighth Plan.

An output of Rs.125.00 lakhs is also proposed towards share capital to take care of normal items work.

#### **4. DAIRY DEVELOPMENT**

Dairying in organised sector In Andhra Pradesh was first conceived during 1960s by starting the Integrated Milk Project Vijayawada - Hyderabad by linking up the producing area - Vijayawada, to the consuming area - Hyderabad with the main object of providing an assured year round market for the rurally produced surplus milk and to supply hygienic milk to the urban consumers. With the success of the Integrated Milk Project, Dairy Development Programmes have been extended to other districts in the State by establishing a net work of Milk Chilling Centres, milk routes and milk collection centres for milk procurement, and with increased milk production & procurement, processing plants and products factories have also been established in the State. Dairy Development Programmes have taken a new turn with the implementation of Operation Flood (OF) programmes in the State. Dairying has been brought under the Cooperative ambit with a 3-tier structure on Anand Pattern i.e., Milk Producers Cooperative Societies at the Village level; Milk Producers Cooperative Unions at the District level and an apex body - the federation at the State level.

#### **SEVENTH PLAN REVIEW**

During the Seventh Five Year Plan for Dairy Development Programmes an amount of Rs. 940.15 lakhs was spent. There are 84 Dairy Units i.e., Chilling Centres, District Dairies and Milk Products Factories (M.P.F) functioning in the State for procurement of milk, processing and products manufacture & 7 Cattle Feed Plants for supply of balanced cattle feed. The milk procurement operations are conducted through a net work of 341 milk routes covering about 9000 villages, benefiting about 5 lakh milk producers' families - majority of whom are Small Farmers, Marginal Farmers and Agriculture Labourers. Under the O.F. programme Phase-II (OF-II) 16 out of 23 Districts in the State were covered, and under the O.F Phase-III (OF-III) in addition to the 16 districts of OF-II, one more District viz., Nellore has also been included for coverage. Thus 6 Districts viz., 1) Warangal 2) Karimnagar 3) Khammam 4) Mahabubnagar 5) Anantapur 6) Adilabad in the State are out side the Operation Flood Project area (Non-OF). So far 10 Unions have been formed under the O.F project area and 4388 primary village milk producers Cooperative societies have been registered and functioning with a membership of 5.26 lakh numbers of member milk producers. Inputs extension activities such as Fodder Development, Cattle Feed supply, Animal Health Coverage, Artificial Insemination, Foot & Mouth disease vaccination, Deworming of calves, Cattle Insurance, Training for Farmers and society personnel have been taken up through the Dairy Cooperatives. The milk procurement which was 23.45 crores litres during the beginning of the Seventh Five Year Plan has increased to about 29 crore litres by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan; and the number of rural milk producers has increased by about a lakh during the above period. Thus the achievements under Dairy Development during Seventh Five Year Plan period considerable.

#### **EIGHTH PLAN STRATEGY**

The plan for Dairy Development is proposed with the main objective of accelerating the pace of increasing rural income and employment through Dairying by improving productivity. For achieving these objectives the Dairy programmes will be dovetailed with the poverty alleviation programmes like IRDP, DPAP, ITDA, SC&BC Welfare, Women-welfare and other Governmental Development programmes. Therefore for improving the rural economy the approach will be by developing the under developed areas viz., "the districts that are not covered under OF programme, and the areas within OF Districts which are not eligible to get OF benefits due to their non-viability", so that the above areas also will be developed during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

It is also necessary to consolidate the Cooperative Dairy Sector to grow on a self-sustaining basis by increasing the productivity, so that, the rural dairy-farmers who are share holders in the Cooperatvie institutions will get better benefits. Further more, for extending the benefits to the large number of the rural farmers and for rendering services to the consumers, and to cope up with the increased productivity for handling the additional surplus milk, it is essential to strengthen the Processing Infrastructure. There is also need for strengthening of units established under Operation Flood, so as to carry on the operations even after the closure of OF-III. Further for implementation of the Technology Mission for Dairy Development (TMDD) in Andhra Pradesh by the APDDCF necessary infrastructure have to be provided.

It is also necessary to take up Vegetables & Fruits project under the cooperative dairy sector. For this purpose it is very essential to strengthen the consumers services systems by establishing dairy parlour-cum-vegetable-fruit vending units in the Twin Cities of Hyderabad-Secunderabad. Further the milk processing infrastructure (i.e. milk Plant & Machinery and Buildings) at Hyderabad Dairy and other places in the State have become very old and worn out/over aged and hence the same are to be replaced/renovated on priority basis during Eighth Five Year Plan.

### ***Objectives***

- to accelerate the pace of increasing rural income and employment through Dairy Development.
- to improve the economy of the rural milk producers who are mostly small farmers & marginal farmers and agricultural labourers.
- to improve the productivity for generating additional incomes through dairying.
- to induct more number of rural farmers particularly of Weaker Sections and rural Women into dairying.
- to consolidate the cooperative dairy sector for ensuring its growth on a self sustaining basis.
- to increase the sale of liquid milk for improving the percapita consumption of milk.
- to reduce cost of operation at every stage from the farm to the market.

### ***Programme Projections***

- increase of milk procurement from 8 lakh litres per day to about a peak of 18 lakh litres per day.
- to bring in more and more rural milk producers into cooperative ambit by organising about 6,500 Milk Producers Cooperative societies (MPCS) on Anand Pattern.
- increasing the number of District Milk Unions from 10 to 16.
- increasing per capita availability of milk from the estimated 125 gms to 135 - 140 gms.

### ***Programme Coverage***

Out of the 23 Districts of the State, Operation Flood-III project area covers 17 Districts and 6 districts are not covered by Operation Flood. Under Operation Flood programme, the Operation Flood benefits will be extended only to such of these villages, where "viable Milk Producers Cooperative Societies" (MPCS) are organised. Thus even in the O.F. Districts, there are considerable number of villages which are backward/undeveloped and due to viability norms, societies (MPCS) on Anand Pattern are not formed and hence such non-society villages/areas do not get O.F. benefits, even though they are very much within the same O.F. District/O.F. Project Area.

The Government while agreeing for implementation of the O.F. programmes in the State have taken a policy decision to provide funds under plan for development of the areas which are "not covered by the O.F. programme" in the State i.e., Non-OF Districts viz., warangal, Karmnagar, Khammam, Mahabubnagar, Anantapur & Adilabad and areas within O.F. Districts but not covered by O.F. programme. It is proposed to cover the above "Non O.F. areas" in the Plan in order to develop dairying in these areas also on par with O.F. Programmes.

### ***Programme Costs***

Keeping in view of the objectives, programme coverages and financial constraints, schemes costing Rs.1692.27 lakhs have been proposed for their sector during Eighth Plan. In view of the financial constraints, schemes of immediate priority are only proposed. Under certain item only token provision is indicated.

### ***Benefits***

- The plan will benefit a total number of 2 lakh milk producer families with additional incomes - of about Rs.1,000 per annum apart from creation of capital assets in the shape of milch animals and heifer calves.
- Out of the total number of 9 lakh milk producer families a very large number of families belonging to small farmers, marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, SC & ST families and also rural women will get special attention for increasing their household income through a systematic year round assured market.
- The plan will create employment through village dairy cooperatives and also create self employment in transportation, distribution etc.,
- A viable Cooperative structure will be created.

## **EIGHTH PLAN PROGRAMMES**

### ***Technical Inputs (T.I)***

The main objective is for accelerating the pace of increasing rural income & employment through improved dairy productivity. The Technical Inputs extension services are the back bone for the productivity in Dairying. Technical Inputs envisaged are breeding, feeding, disease control and animal health care besides extension work for motivation of farmers, training of farmers & Rural Women and organisation of viable dairy cooperatives/Milk Collection Centres, at village level. In order to make these inputs to be effective involving the milk producers, the nucleus of activity at the village is, the Milk Producers Cooperative Society (MPCS)/ Milk Collection Centre. Based on the Anand

Pattern, for the organisation of Village Dairy Cooperatives, specially constituted Spear Head Teams (S.H.T), consisting of committed cadres of trained personnel will be deployed by providing, Jeeps for mobility to villages, Audio Visual Equipment i.e. VCR, T.V, Film Projector, Slide Projectors, Films, Cassettes, Slides, Posters, Pamphlets etc. For encouraging rearing of Crossbred Cows (CBC) & Heifers (CBH), farmers will be extended grant/subsidy of 33 1/3% cost of one CBC/CBH and balance from banks as loan to establish demonstration CBC dairy farms. Special programmes of income generation for Rural Women, organisation of all Women Dairy Coops, through special recruited Women Extension Teams will be taken up by providing required Infrastructure, managerial grant & inputs etc. The Spear Head Team & Women Extension Team also work for close coordination, integration and linkage with the Animal Husbandry Department for better utilisation of the available infrastructure facilities and also liasoning with the DRDAs and other developmental agencies.

For implementing the activities an amount of Rs.375.00 lakhs is proposed in the Eighth Five Year Plan.

### ***N.C.D.C-Integrated Dairy Project for Non O.F-Districts***

Under Operation Flood-III Programme 17 out of 23 districts of the State are covered. The remaining 6 Districts are not getting the much needed benefits on par with O.F area, though they are covered under State Plan Programmes, due to limitation in the plan provision for the state under dairy sector. It is therefore considered necessary that in these six districts the pattern of investment is intensified on par with other developed districts of the state in the dairy sector with finance from NCDC in a phased manner. The pattern of assistance by the NCDC is through the State Government with 70% as loan from NCDC and 30% as grant from Government. Even the 70% loan will be made available to the State Government on reimbursement basis, i.e., after the Government releases funds for the loan portion also to the Federation.

The total cost of the Integrated Dairy Project sanctioned by the NCDC is Rs.17.50 crores over a period of 5 years- Rs.12.25 crores as 70% loan portion by the NCDC on re-imbursement basis to Government and Rs.5.25 crores as 30% grant from the State Government. Government have released an amount of Rs.90.00 lakhs in the Annual Plan 1989-90 towards 30% share of the Government. The balance 30% share of Government i.e., Rs.435 lakhs (i.e., Rs.525 - Rs.90 lakhs = Rs.435 lakhs) is proposed in the Eighth Plan.

### ***Processing infrastructure***

Necessary arrangements for collecting entire quantity of surplus milk from the rural milk producers have to be taken in advance. The problem will be much more critical during the peak months, at which time large quantities of surplus milk is tendered to the milk collection centres by the milk producers. It is anticipated that by the end of Eighth Five Year Plan the Federation has to handle about 31 lakhs litres of milk a day (LLPD) in the peak flush period and there will arise a gap for handling milk by the processing plants during the Eighth Five Year Plan period, since the builtup processing infrastructure cannot cope up beyond 20-22 LLPD. The infrastructure proposed is for facilitating not only to procure and process but also to supply larger quantities of liquid milk to the urban consumers in hygienic condition through sachets and also to make available quality products. For modernisation and expansion of Hyderabad Dairy to distribute upto 3 lakh litres per day. It is an amount of Rs.285.00 crores proposed. Keeping in view the large infrastructure assistance by the NDDB in O.F. project area covering 17 districts, an amount of Rs.294.00 lakhs is proposed during the Eighth Five Year Plan, towards cost of sites, water-supply and power supply for NDDB schemes under.



### ***Modernisation of distribution system in Twin Cities and consumer service system***

The aim in the implementation of Dairy Development schemes in the State is not only to enhance rural milk production and consequential increased milk procurement but also to link the rural surplus milk to the urban markets for realising maximum returns to the producers. It is therefore necessary to develop marketing system to maximise the consumer coverage and capture the market, for which the consumer service systems have to be strengthened in cities particularly in twin cities of Hyderabad & Secunderabad. Though an amount of Rs.5.00 Crores is needed to strengthen/organise Consumer Service systems, a token provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed.

### ***Renovation/Replacement and Strengthening of Transport facilities outside OF-III.***

The dairy infrastructure comprising of Dairies and Chilling Centres were established in the State long back and due to continuous use and heavy handling these units have been old and overaged. In fact some of the Units have even exceeded their handling capacities and requires strengthening. An amount of Rs.247.27 Crores is proposed for immediate repairs.

### ***Infrastructure for Technology Mission for Dairy Development (TMDD)***

With the objective of accelerating the pace of increasing rural income and employment through dairy development, the Technology Mission for Dairy Development (TMDD) for Andhra Pradesh has been proposed for implementation. The programmes aimed at this objective will have to be dovetailed with the State Government programmes on Animal Husbandry, poverty alleviation programmes like the IRDP, ITDA, DPAP, S.C. & B.C. Welfare, Women Welfare etc., and other governmental developmental programmes. For successful implementation of programmes under Technology Mission and also to achieve time bound results, it is necessary that suitable infrastructure with man power support has to be provided for obtaining necessary coordination and cooperation from the different agencies, and departments referred above. An amount of Rs.8.00 lakhs is provided as taken provision for the infrastructure development of the Technology Mission for the State.

### ***Support for the Dairy Units established in Tribal & Other backward areas***

For providing year round market for the surplus milk of the Milk producer of tribal and other backward areas government have established Dairy Units in Tribal areas. The Units were run, inspite of the financial loss, with a view to avoid hardship to the Milk Producers of the above areas.

It is therefore necessary that these Units have to be supported by the Government in the interest of tribal & backward area people. As a measure of support for the above an amount of Rs.43.00 lakhs is proposed.

### ***Accumulated losses incurred by the Federation/Unions to be written off***

Dairy Development Corporation was formed in the year 1974 and the Dairy activities were handed over to the Corporation. Consequently with a view to implement the Dairy Development activities on Cooperative lines the Dairy Development Coop. Federation was formed in the year 1981.

During the discussions held in the meeting in the month of June, 1987 at Delhi by Planning Commission, Govt. of India, Dr. Kurien, chairman, NDDB urged that the Cooperative's loss should be written off and the work should be started on a clean state if at all the Federation is to be made economically viable. The Federation has an accumulated book loss of Rs.34.00 crores from the inception. The loss should be written off by paying 50% by the Government and 50% by NDDB i.e., to say that Rs.17.00 crores should be provided by the Government. However an amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed during Eighth Plan under this scheme as token provision.

## 5. FISHERIES

The 9 Coastal Districts of the 23 Districts of A.P are situated along the coastal line of 974 Kms endowed with rich marine, brackish and inland water fisheries. It is estimated that there are about 6.39 lakhs of marine and inland fishermen out of which 1.85 lakhs are active fishermen engaged in fishing. Andhra Pradesh is one of the few states in the country which have a large number of inland resources such as rivers, canals, tanks and reservoirs. The length of river courses in the state is 8,577 Kms. The canals relating to the river system run over 2075 Kms and all these water systems sustain good fisheries (13,798 tonnes). The reservoirs in the State are 102 with a water spread area of 2.34 lakhs hectares. Perennial and long seasonal tanks extend over an area of 3.73 lakh hectares.

The Fisheries activities are broadly classified as follows:

1. Marine Fisheries
2. Brackish Water Fisheries
3. Inland Fisheries
4. Target Group Development (Welfare Measures)
5. Co-operatives

### SEVENTH PLAN REVIEW

#### *Marine Fisheries*

It is estimated that there are 3.26 lakhs of Marine Fisher folk living in 406 Fishermen Habitats. Of the Fisher folk, 84,000 are actively engaged in fishing at sea using traditional and mechanised implements. The traditional craft includes catamaran (26655) Kakinada navas(4070) Shore dhonis (1972) and Masula stitched boats(5639).

Important schemes like landing and berthing facilities (Harbours and Jetties), industrial estates, village access roads and beach landing crafts, (NCDC assisted and hire purchased) and motorisation of the traditional crafts were implemented.

The targets and achievements for fish production in Marine sector are as follows:

| YEAR    | TARGET | ACHIEVEMENT |
|---------|--------|-------------|
| 1985-86 | 150    | 115.25      |
| 1986-87 | 160    | 140.84      |
| 1987-88 | 170    | 136.46      |
| 1988-89 | 190    | 90.00       |
| 1989-90 | 200    | 111.350     |

Though there is an increase in the number of mechanised / motorised vessels the production has come down due to high operational cost and this is causing disincentive among the operators to increase the boat days resulting into low catch efforts.

#### *Brackish Water Fisheries*

The Coastal aquaculture is comparatively a new field having a large potential for

development and increased shrimp production for export and Foreign Exchange. Reconnaissance and Surveys (Engineering, Hydrographic and Biological) were taken up in listing the public Brackish water areas. Pilot Projects including area development schemes were taken up for the benefit of weaker sections.

One Brackish water Fish Farmers Development Agency was started in Krishna District and two agencies in Nellore and Srikakulam Districts were sanctioned.

### ***Inland Fisheries:***

Estimated number of inland fishermen in A.P. is 3.13 lakhs of whom the active inland fishermen are 1.01 lakhs. The present level of fish production in major and minor irrigation tanks in wild culture is estimated at 300-400 Kgs per hectare. Against the target of Rs.40 crores worth of Fish seed the achievement works out to Rs.44.21 crores.

15% of the plan outlay was earmarked to take up various schemes for the benefit of Scheduled Castes. This includes establishment of fishery estates, normal schemes and construction of fish culture tanks / ponds.

6% of the outlay was set apart for the benefit of tribals as 100% grant. The amounts were placed at the disposal of ITDAs for implementing the schemes under Tribal Sub-Plan. The schemes taken up were construction of Fish tanks, supply of craft and tackle, providing transport facilities, construction of fish seed farms, training of tribals in fish culture.

### ***Co-operatives:***

There are 2451 primary Fishermen Co-operative Societies and 6 Dist. Level Marketing Societies. There are three central societies viz., Andhra Fishermen central co-operative society, Telangana fishermen central co-operative society and Kolleru lake fishermen co-operative society and a state level federation viz., A.P.State co-operative Fishermen's Federation. Various schemes were taken up extending assistance to the Societies in the shape of subsidies, share capital and loan with the assistance of NCDC. The schemes include construction of godowns, strengthening of Fishermen Co-operative Societies extending share capital and loan etc. Introduction of Beach landing crafts was found more useful and profitable to the Fishermen Co-operative Societies.

## **EIGHTH PLAN**

### ***Strategy and Objectives***

Completion of harbours which are in progress and construction of new harbours and providing landing & berthing facilities by establishing new Jetties and fisheries industrial estates.

As the Beachlanding crafts already introduced are showing encouraging results, it is envisaged to add 450 Beach landing craft to increase marine landings to a level of about 9,000 tonnes per annum.

To create shore based facilities and navigational guidance to the traditional fishing vessels.

The thrust on the Brackish Water fisheries would be to develop both private and public lands to take up coastal aquaculture in a bigway. Area development programmes are to be taken up for benefitting the target group. Cottage level semi-skilled operations

through backyard hatcheries would be promoted.

To increase the fish production from 1,500 kgs to 3,000 kgs per hectare by adopting scientific methods of fish seed stocking, rearing, exploitation etc.

Supply of life saving appliances, and implementation of the insurance schemes for group accident for active fishermen, craft and tackle.

Implementation of special component plan, and Tribal area sub plan for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries.

#### **EIGHTH PLAN PROGRAMMES**

An amount of Rs.4280.00 is proposed for normal schemes and an amount of Rs.3100.00 lakhs is proposed for schemes under Cyclone Reconstruction Project.

##### ***Marine Fisheries***

##### ***Landing and Berthing facilities***

Construction of New Harbours during the Eighth five Year Plan is essential to facilitate operation of Mechanised/Motorised fishing vessels and Trawlers engaged in demersal fishery exploitation, particularly shrimps in addition to promoting export/transport of Marine Sector products. Investigations, designs and estimates have been completed in respect of fishing harbour at Machilipatnam in Krishna District and Krishnapatnam, in Nellore District. Engineering investigations, and survey will have to be taken up in respect of the following places.

- i. Vepenjari canal .. (Nellore District)
- ii. Parli Drain .. (Guntur District)
- iii. Upputeru .. (Krishna District)
- iv. Vemuladevi .. (West Godavari District)
- v. Revu Vathada ..(Vizag District) and
- vi. Bhimilipatnam .. (Vizag District).

As per the present pattern of funding, the expenditure has to be borne equally between Govt. of Andhra Pradesh and Govt.of India, and this ratio is maintained for providing funds during VIII Five Year Plan.

##### ***Jetties and Fisheries Industrial Estates***

At present Jetties at Manganipudi, in Krishna District, Calingapatnam in Srikakulam District and Muthayapalem in Guntur district are under construction, These schemes are centrally sponsored schemes, and the expenditure is borne equally between Government of India and Govt.of Andhra Pradesh. New jetties and Fisheries Industrial Estates are proposed in Eighth Plan under Centrally sponsored scheme which will offer shore facilities for better realisation of value of fish for the traditional catches.

### ***Village Access Roads***

For quick transport of fish, the markets and towns have to be connected with Fish landing centres through village access roads so that the fish reaches the consumers in good condition and also the Fishermen get better remuneration. So far about (22) village access Roads of about 151.3 K.M. length have been created fishing harbours for Nizampatnam, Kakinada, and Visakhapatnam, under World Bank Project besides developing some other roads also in other Districts. This programme has to be continued during the Eighth Five Year Plan, in a bigger way.

### ***Craft***

Development of Marine Fisheries depends on the use of craft also. The catamaran is a traditionally versatile craft for the surf beaten coast of Andhra Pradesh but the necessary wood is almost not available for this purpose. There is need to provide improvement to catamarans by wood treatment and supply of catamaran on hire purchase system. The Beach Landing Crafts already introduced are showing encouraging results and it is envisaged to add 450 Beach Landing Craft (250 under Plan schemes on hire purchase and 200 under N.C.D.C assisted programme). This will increase Marine Landings to an order of about 9,000 tonnes per Annum. The motorisation of Traditional Crafts have been taken up during the Seventh Five Year Plan and about 243 boats have been motorised. Provision is made to encourage this scheme during Eighth Five Year Plan, also.

### ***Marine Development Centres***

It is envisaged to create shore based facilities to provide Navigational guidance to the traditional fishing vessels, disseminate bad weather warning, provide all weather roads to connect Marketing centres and above all to conduct Methodical polagic resources survey in the near in-shore water for planing. The shore based facilities also include Ice Plants, freezing plants and cold storages.

### ***Fish Passes***

The Pulicate lake supports considerable prawn fishes. Prawn breeds in sea and Juveniles enter into the lake. Hence passes are proposed to be constructed to keep the mouth open for entrance of the prawn.

### ***Pen Culture and Mussel Culture***

In order to increase fish production it is also proposed to take up pen culture and Mussel culture in Pulicate Lake.

### ***Marine Fishing Act***

Enactment of Marine Fishing Act is under Active consideration of the Government which is proposed to be implemented during eight Five Year Plan. It will insulate Traditional Fishermen from Mechanised Fishing Industry so that Un-interrupted traditional fishing can continue in near inshore waters.

### ***Collection of Marine Fish Landing Statistics***

As the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute has stopped the collection and compilation of Marine Fish Landing Statistics, a Departmental field agency is proposed to take up this vital subject.

In view of the circumstances explained above the target for the Eighth Five Year Plan is proposed as under increasing 7% more every year as decided in the meeting held on 17.3.1989 at New Delhi for discussing the strategy for fisheries development during the Eighth Plan period under the Chairmanship of the Joint Secretary (Fisheries) to Govt. of India.

| Year                  | Unit       | Targets. |
|-----------------------|------------|----------|
| VIIth Five Year plan  | 000 Tonnes | 150      |
| VIIIth Five Year Plan | 000 Tonnes | ---      |
| 1990-91               |            | 123      |
| 1991-92               |            | 132      |
| 1992-93               |            | 142      |
| 1993-94               |            | 152      |
| 1994-95               |            | 163      |

### *Brackish Water Fisheries*

The thrust on the Brackish Water Fisheries would be to develop both private and public lands to take coastal aquaculture in a big way. The area development programmes are to be taken up as Centrally sponsored schemes benefitting the target group fish farmers. Similar area development programmes are also to be undertaken with sub-plan funds of the State for fish farmers belonging to Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes. The necessary technical back up like Engineering Surveys, project preparation of extension services in respect of culture practices will be specifically provided for the area development schemes and will further be extended to the needs in the private sector.

The seed requirement would be considerable and dependability on natural resources is not desirable and possible. The modular hatcheries taken up during VII Plan will be duplicated at the same place or elsewhere to produce the necessary seed. Cottage level semi-skilled operations through back yard hatcheries would also be promoted.

The compounded food is the other important input. The technology being comparatively new, enough production is not there at present. Plans for large scale plants in private sector incorporating Taiwanese or similar technology for high conversion feed are in advanced stages. The total requirement by end of Eighth Plan would be of an order of 20-30 thousand tonnes.

The Pulicate Lake and also swamps in Krishna and Srikakulam Districts will be stocked with prawn seed augmenting the natural recruitment which is erratic due to the often failing establishment of connections with sea. These steps will increase the shrimp production. Pen culture project in Pulicate lake will also be explored.

The demonstration farm set up in East Godavari during Eighth Plan will have a salutary effect for adoption of semi-intensive prawn culture ultimately in the State. Possibility for clam and mussel culture in Kakinada Bay and Pulicate lake will be explored.

The B.F.D.As will hasten the development of lands by small and marginal farmers.

The requirement of technical personnel to closely monitor and guide during Eighth Plan will be met by both additional recruitment and improvement of technical skill through training in other countries like Phillipines.

### ***Inland Fisheries***

It is proposed to increase the fish production from 1,500 Kgs to 3,000 Kgs per hectare by adopting scientific methods of fish seed stocking, rearing, exploitation etc.,

### ***Fish Seed Farms***

The fish seed is the main input for development of fishery in Inland water sources to the optimum level of fish production. As per the resources available in the State 100 crores of fish seed is required. Against a target of Rs.40.00 crores of fish seed by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan, the Department has achieved Rs.44.21 crores. The balance of requirements of fish seed is proposed to be achieved in a phased manner.

### ***Development of Reservoir Fishery***

There are about 102 Reservoirs (Major, Medium and Minor). The present level of production is ranging from 10 to 15 Kgs. per hectare. By adopting scientific methods fish production per hectare can be increased to 100-120 Kgs per hectare. A pilot project for development of Reservoir Fishery was under implementation in 6 selected Reservoir during the Seventh Five Year Plan also.

During the Eighth Five Year Plan all major Reservoirs (more than 20,000 hectares of ayacut) will be developed by introducing Hi-tech fish culture, such as cage culture, pen culture, introduction of mechanised fishing, providing transport facilities, establishment of large scale fish seed farm to supply stock size seedlings for stocking etc.

### ***Fish Farmers Development Agencies***

At present there are 11 Fish Farmers Development Agencies providing technical know how, inputs on subsidised rates for reclamation and renovation of tanks. So far, 981 tanks with an area of 3,927 Hectares of water spread area has been identified and allotted to 3,542 fish farmers (beneficiaries) after giving training in Inland Fish culture. 159.69 tonnes of fish seed has been stocked 2118.00 tonnes of fish has been harvested and realised an amount of Rs.98.00 lakhs has been realised. The production has been increased from 300-400 Kgs to 1500 Kgs per hectare.

During the Eighth Five Year Plan in addition to the existing 11 Fish Farmers Development Agencies, Eleven more Fish Farmers Development Agencies will be taken up in the remaining districts of the state. The Fish Farmers Development Agencies have already been approved by Government of India.

### ***Intensive Fish Culture***

During the Seventh Five Year Plan two schemes viz. (i) culture of hi-bred *Tilapia Nilotica* and (ii) providing Biological requirements to the existing fish seed production farms, have been taken up. The two schemes are unique in nature and assessed for high yield of fish per hectare. These two schemes are under experimental stage and the anticipated production would be 15-20 tonnes per hectare.

The following schemes are proposed during Eighth Plan.

- i Intensive culture of cat fishery
- ii Intensive murrel culture (Air breathing fish culture)



iii Fish production using domestic sewage

iv Fresh water prawn culture.

The anticipated production per hectare from these areas is 8 tonnes per hectare in two crops in cat fish culture where as in Murrel culture it will be about 3.6 tonnes per hectare in 8 months period. In case of fish production in domestic sewage the anticipated production per hectare would be about 7 tonnes.

### ***Research***

Intensive pond fish culture at present, is being increased gradually by applying organic and inorganic manures and chemicals, different types of artificial feeds as a result of which pollution and toxic efforts have been increased due to which the mortality rates in fish is increasing gradually and some times the yield of fish per hectare is decreasing. In some cases the fish is being affected with fish diseases due to which per hectare yield also is decreasing gradually.

At present rice bran and oil cake is being given as feed to the fish in which the protein conversion rate is very low which is adversely affecting the fish yield. In view of these facts a separate research sub station is proposed to be established during the Eighth Plan Period.

### ***Kolleru Lake Development***

Kolleru Lake is the largest Fresh Water Lake in Andhra Pradesh with a water spread area of 675 Sq.K.M. at + 7 contour level. It is the largest producer of the Fresh Fish and bird sanctuary in India. It is a wet land of International importance. The ecology and economy of this lake is under deterioration.

This lake supports about two lakhs Fisher Folk of which 43,928 are active Fishermen. The special feature of this lake and its surrounding is utilisation of 14,000 hectares for exclusive fish production which is an unique feature in the Country. The annual production is of the order of 42,000 tonnes. A programme for Fisheries Development in this lake is envisaged during Eighth Plan.

### ***Schemes for Target Group Development Welfare Measures***

In addition to the welfare schemes already discussed under the Marine Fisheries Brackish water Fisheries and Inland Fisheries, the following welfare measures which were taken up during Seventh Plan are proposed to be continued.

- i. Group Accident Insurance scheme.
- ii. National welfare fund.
- iii. Relief cum saving scheme.
- iv. Insurance of craft and tackle.
- v. Relief to fishermen against calamities viz., fire accident loss of craft and tackle.

vi. Special component plan for Scheduled castes.

vii. Tribal sub-Plan.

In addition to the above schemes welfare programmes are also envisaged through Cooperatives.

### ***Group Accident Insurance Scheme***

This is a Centrally Sponsored scheme implemented in the State from 1987-88, under which the fishermen/women between the age group of 18 and 65 years are eligible for insurance coverage. A premium of Rs.9/- per head is shared equally between Government of India and Government of Andhra Pradesh. Under the scheme relief is provided to the families of fishermen who fell victims of accident. Rs.15,000/- for death or permanent disability, and Rs.7,500/- for temporary disability is provided as relief.

### ***National Welfare Fund***

This is also a Centrally sponsored scheme and the cost is shared equally between Government of India and Government of Andhra Pradesh. The Government of India have allocated Five villages during seventh Five Year Plan for implementing this scheme. This scheme is proposed to be continued.

### ***Relief Cum Savings***

This is a State scheme for Marine Fishermen only implemented from the year, 1987-88 in order to bring the Fishermen out of the hold of the middlemen. Under the scheme Government contribute Rs.270/- per year per head and the beneficiary will contribute equal amount of Rs.270/- at Rs.30/- per month during the period of 9 fishing months. The total amount of Rs.540/- would be made available to the beneficiary during the lean period of three months at the rate of Rs.180/- per month to clear their hardships.

### ***Insurance of Craft & Tackle***

Besides implementing the schemes for group accident insurance for active fishermen it is also proposed to take up a scheme for insurance of craft and tackle during Eighth Plan.

### ***Relief to Fishermen Against Calamities***

It is proposed to implement this scheme during Eighth Plan to give relief to the Fishermen to make good the loss of craft and tackle on account of Fire accidents.

### ***Co-operatives***

During Seventh Plan various schemes were taken up extending assistance to the societies in the shape of subsidies, share capital, and loan, with the assistance of N.C.D.C. These schemes include construction of godowns, strengthening of Fishermen Cooperative Societies, purchase of transport vehicles, supply of Beach Landing Crafts etc.,

Apart from the above the N.C.D.C. has come forward to finance the cooperatives in Marine Sector as well as Inland Sector under Integrated development. They approved a Marine Sector project in the District of Nellore and prakasam at Rs.215.24 lakhs which is under implementation from 1987-88 through Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative

Fisherment's Federation. The identified beneficiaries are given inputs like catamaran, Nylon Yarn nets and Out Board Motor engines etc., and provided with infrastructure facilities like auction hall, ice plants.

It is proposed to continue the above schemes during Eighth Plan. The integrated development programme will be extended to other districts also in a phased manner both under marine and Inland Sectors and as such provisions are made for these schemes.

An Inland Fisheries Development Project under Cooperative Sector has been approved by E.E.C. at a total cost of Rs.906.01 lakhs. This Project is proposed to be taken up under phased programme during Eighth Plan

#### Cyclone Emergency Reconstruction Project

Under Andhra Pradesh Cyclone Emergency Reconstruction project with the assistance of the World Bank, and amount of Rs.3100.00 lakhs has been earmarked to Fisheries Sector for taking up rehabilitation programmes. The Project envisages credit for repairs to damaged boats, construction and supply of new boats, credit for acquisition of additional gear, and credit to the Brackish Water Prawn and Fresh Water Fish Farmers affected due to cyclone May, 1990. Besides credit, the Project envisages aid as Expenses towards Survey Work, Technical assistance and repairs to Fisheries departmental properties etc.,

The programmes will be implemented in (3) Cooperative years and recovery of loan amount will be under taken by the credit recovery missionary of the Fisheries Department.

The details of the Scheme, covering estimated cost, phasing etc are as given below.  
Cyclone Emergency Reconstruction Project  
Fisheries Sector

| Sl.No. | Items                             | Expenses | Credit | Total  | (Rs. in lakhs) |         |         |
|--------|-----------------------------------|----------|--------|--------|----------------|---------|---------|
|        |                                   |          |        |        | 1990-91        | 1991-92 | 1992-93 |
| A      |                                   |          |        |        |                |         |         |
| 1      | Damaged Boat Survey               | 0.50     | -      | 0.50   | -              | -       | -       |
| 2      | Boat Repairs                      | -        | 180.00 | 180.00 | 180.00         | -       | -       |
| 3      | Catamaran logs                    | -        | 510.00 | 510.00 | 100.00         | 150.00  | 260.00  |
| 4      | APFC Boat Yard                    | 10.00    | -      | 10.00  | 10.00          | -       | -       |
| 5      | Construction of New Boats         | -        | 800.00 | 800.00 | 155.00         | 300.00  | 345.00  |
| 6      | Technical Asst.                   | 21.00    | -      | 21.00  | -              | 21.00   | -       |
| B.     |                                   |          |        |        |                |         |         |
| 1      | Fy.gear Allowance                 | 140.00   | -      | 140.00 | 140.00         | -       | -       |
| 2      | Credit for gear acquisition       | -        | 380.00 | 380.00 | 180.00         | 200.00  | -       |
| C      |                                   |          |        |        |                |         |         |
| 1      | Brackish Water Prawn Ponds Credit | -        | 477.20 | 477.20 | 300.00         | 177.20  | -       |
| 2      | Fresh Water Fish farming Credit   | -        | 420.00 | 420.00 | 170.00         | 250.00  | -       |
| 3      | Fish Farm Grant to DRDA's/NGO's   | 50.00    | -      | 50.00  | 50.00          | -       | -       |

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sl.No. | Items   | Expenses      | Credit         | Total          | 1990-91        | 1991-92        | 1992-93       |
|--------|---|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| D      | Repairs and reconstruction<br>Of fishries<br>departmental propoerties | 111.30        | -              | 111.30         | 50.00          | 61.30          | -             |
|        | <b>Total</b>  | <b>332.80</b> | <b>2767.20</b> | <b>3100.00</b> | <b>1335.00</b> | <b>1159.50</b> | <b>605.00</b> |

## 6. FORESTRY AND WILD LIFE

Andhra Pradesh has 64 lakh ha. of area under forests, constituting 23% of the land area. The percentage of forest area falls short of a minimum of 1/3rd envisaged in the National Forest Policy 1988.

Forests have a significant role to play in the Socio Economic development of a nation. Forests have a definite cultural, scientific, bio-aesthetic and recreational value. The per capita forest area in the state is 0.12 ha. as against country's average of 0.11 ha.

Keeping in view of the state of forests, and need for sustained afforestation activity, several development programmes were taken up during the VII Five Year Plan period. A brief resume of the programmes implemented along with the achievements is given below.

### ***Financial***

The investments in the forestry sector in the State during the VII Plan is Rs.5850.843 lakhs as against the budget outlay of Rs.9600 lakhs and the approved plan outlay of Rs.6570 lakhs. These investments exclude the central assistance of Rs.1238 lakhs.

### ***Physical activity***

Raising of plantations is the most important activity. Plantations of species like, teak, Minor Forest Produce, Eucalyptus, Subabul, Bamboo etc., were raised over an extent of 76,997 ha. as against a set target of 76,000 ha.

### ***Direction & Administration***

The main achievements were strengthening of Internal Audit Branch, establishment of vigilance cell; replacement of some of the old field vehicles and improvement of communications through wireless network. The expenditure incurred is Rs.76.29 lakhs.

### ***Communication & Buildings***

An investment of Rs.300 lakhs was proposed to construct 750 residential quarters for the low paid employees of the forest department. As against this 400 quarters were constructed with an expenditure of Rs.130 lakhs.

### ***Forest Conservation & Development***

Strengthening of Forest protection by increasing Flying Squads and employing 140 tribal helpers and survey and settlement of forest areas were the main achievements. An expenditure of Rs.505 lakhs was incurred.

### ***Education & Training***

An amount of Rs.68.67 lakhs was incurred as against an allocation of Rs.150 lakhs during the plan period to improve facilities in the only School of Forestry at Yellandu in Khammam district and also to construct Foresters Training School, Hotel & School Buildings at Dulapally.

### ***Tribal Sub-plan***

Plantations of timber and Minor Forest Produce species are raised over Rs.18,168 ha. in tribal areas with an investment of Rs.679.00 lakhs as against an allocation of Rs.702.60 lakhs. The scheme was well taken by the tribals.

### ***Wild Life Conservation***

For the conservation of wild life an amount of Rs.508.00 lakhs (including Rs.204 lakhs of Central assistance) has been spent on development of National Park, Sanctuaries and Tiger Project areas. These developmental activities have contributed to substantial increase in the Tiger population and elephant herds in Chittoor district and phenomenal increase in the threatened Bustard population. Electrical fencing over 60 Km. length was erected to protect elephants as well as to reduce crop damage.

### ***Zoological Parks***

An investment of Rs.172 lakh is made to improve Nehru Zoological Park at Hyderabad, Indira Gandhi Zoological Park at Visakhapatnam and Sri Venkateswara Zoological Park at Tirupati. The high lights of the programmes are establishment of a nocturnal animal park, first of its kind, Tiger safari at Nehru Zoological Park and Marine Land Complex at Indira Gandhi Zoological Park at Visakhapatnam.

### ***Other Expenditure***

An expenditure of Rs.52.00 lakhs was incurred on Research & Development, publicity and related activities.

The situation warrants continuous efforts, with the major thrust on afforestation programmes and also the conservation and protection of the existing forest wealth backed up with Research and extension activity.

The VIII Five Year Plan proposals are drafted with main thrust on afforestation activities and forest protection. The details of the schemes proposed are discussed below.

### ***I. Social & Farm Forestry***

This is a major component which includes several afforestation schemes to reduce pressure on forests, and simultaneously endeavour to bring people above poverty line. These schemes also create assets to the state and provide the rural folk with the much needed pastures, and create shelter belts against the tidal waves and sand dunes.

#### ***(1) Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)***

The Canadian International Development Agency aided Social Forestry Project phase-I is under implementation in Andhra Pradesh since 1983-84. The first phase of this project will extend to the first year (1990-91) of VIII Five year Plan. The second phase of social forestry project is proposed to cover the remaining four years of the plan period. The total outlay proposed is Rs. 4340 lakhs. It is proposed to raise plantations over an extent of 23,275 ha. departmentally on government lands, encourage farmers to raise plantations in over 31,957 ha. in their fields by providing subsidies and also raise 1014 lakhs seedlings for public distribution during the plan period.

## ***(2) Decentralization people and School Nurseries (DPN & DSN)***

This is 100% Centrally assisted scheme, sponsored by the National Wasteland Development Board. Under this scheme seedlings are raised by involving people and school children. This is a beneficiary oriented programme in which 30% of the nurseries will be raised by involving school children and the balance by individuals drawn from SCs, STs and women's organizations and other weaker sections. During the plan period it is proposed to raise 1000 lakh seedlings at an estimated cost of Rs.500 lakhs.

## ***(3) Fuel wood and Fodder Project***

This is a centrally sponsored scheme on 50:50 share between State and Centre. The three centrally sponsored schemes of Rural Fuel Wood Plantations, Silviculture farms and Area oriented fuel and fodder project, implemented during the VII Five Year Plan are merged into this scheme. This scheme is sponsored during 1990-91 at an estimated cost of Rs.274 lakhs and will be continued in the remaining years of VIII Plan. An outlay of Rs.2800 lakhs is proposed during the VIII plan period to raise 15,000 ha. of block plantation, 15000 ha. silviculture plantations, afforestation in private fields and field bunds over 8000 ha.

## ***(4) Shelter Belts***

The 9 coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh have experienced extensive loss of human and cattle population and also loss of property due to the cyclones and tidal waves in 1977 and 1979. This necessitated the State Government to take up plantations along the coast to act as shelterbelts and to arrest the high rising of tidal waves and cyclonic winds. This scheme is being implemented from 1985-86 and by the end of 1989-90. 3195 ha. strip plantations (including 55 ha. of village woodlots), 193 KMs of avenue plantations have been raised and 1146.65 lakhs of casuarina and miscellaneous seedlings have been raised in nurseries for distribution to public and for departmental use.

## ***(5) Strip Plantations***

The strip/avenue planting was a part of the Social Forestry programmes during the VII plan period. Strip planting on the margins of roads, canals and railway lines is very essential to improve the tree growth in the countryside so that the indirect benefits are readily available to the public. Since this component is not included in other Social Forestry Schemes, a separate provision is being made during the VIII Five Year Plan period.

An outlay of Rs.300.00 lakh is earmarked for this purpose to raise strip plantations over 500 ha. covering 200 KMs. length. This outlay is likely to be increased in view of the public utility of the scheme.

## ***(6) Special component plan***

This is a beneficiary oriented programme to assist specific target group of scheduled castes. The beneficiary raises seedlings in nursery and these seedlings are given to him free to utilize in his own lands. In case the beneficiary cannot

utilize them, the Forest Department taken the seedlings and distributes to other needy villagers. An amount of Rs.260 lakhs is earmarked during the plan period to raise 500 lakh seedlings.

## ***II. Reforestation of Degraded Forests***

### ***(1) Medicinal and Minor Forest Produce Plantations***

This is a 100% Centrally sponsored scheme for raising plantations of Minor Forest produce including medicinal plants. The scheme has been sanctioned by Government of India during 1989-90.

During the VIII Plan period it is proposed to raise 8000 ha. of plantations at an estimated cost of Rs.330 lakhs.

### ***(2) Timber Plantations in the tribal sub-plan areas***

Plantations of teak in mixture with Minor Forest Produce species are being raised in the tribal sub-plan areas in 8 districts of Adilabad, Warangal, Khammam, Rajahmundry, and Visakhapatnam forest circles. The plantation works provide the tribals with gainful employment and also enrich the timber potential in the tribal areas.

This scheme is continued during the VIII Five Year Plan period at an estimated cost of Rs.350.00 lakhs to raise 6000 ha. of these plantations.

### ***(3) Minor Forest Produce Plantations in the tribal sub-plan area***

This is an ongoing scheme under the tribal sub-plan and is proposed to be continued in the VIII Five year Plan period to augment the production of Minor Forest Produce for the benefit of tribals. It is proposed to plant 1800 ha. at an estimated cost of Rs.85.00 lakhs during the VIII Five Year Plan period.

### ***(4) Reclotting of Podu and Degraded Areas***

The tribals in the district of Visakhapatnam, Vijayanagaram and Srikakulam practice shifting cultivation other wise commonly known as "Podu". The tribals fell mature, virgin forests and raise agricultural crops in cycles. The forest areas thus get denuded. Such areas have been identified and are proposed to be reclotted by suitable species. The tribals will be involved in raising these plantations. This scheme will benefit the tribal in providing gainful employment and as well as to rehabilitate the denuded forests of Anantapur and Chittoor districts. During VIII Five year Plan period, it is proposed to recloth an area of 2400 ha. at a cost of Rs.200.00 lakhs.

### ***(5) Mechanised Plantations***

In this scheme, the plantations will be raised by using heavy machinery like bulldozers, tractors etc., for effective soil preparation in the two drought prone districts of Anantapur and Chittoor. The scheme was first sanctioned during



1988-89 and is being continued thereafter. It is proposed to continue the scheme during VIII Plan period at an estimated cost of Rs.150.00 lakhs to raise 1,260 ha. of plantations.

#### ***(6) Development of Eastern Ghats***

Eastern ghats hills are spread over 14 districts in Andhra Pradesh. The Northern Eastern ghats are degraded due to shifting cultivation posing threat to the hydro-electric project in this region. The Southern Eastern ghats of the state have much degraded forests of the state with denuded forest blocks. The main object of this scheme is to rehabilitate the forest areas under encroachment by taking up massive afforestation, to carryout appropriate soil conservation measures in the catchment areas, to strengthen the vigilance organization, create environmental awareness and contribute to the ecological balance by proper scientific conservation, preservation and management of existing plan and animal resources and create new sources.

An amount of Rs.100.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent on these developmental works during VIII Five Year Plan.

#### ***(7) Timber Plantations outside Tribal Sub-plan areas***

Raising of timber plantation hither to was confined to tribal sub-plan areas only in the 8 tribal district of Adilabad, Warangal, Khammam, West Godavari, East Godavari, visakhapatnam, vijayanagaram and Srikakulam districts. Teak and other timber species are in a great demand in the market and the existing forests can no longer provide adequate timber to the posterity. It is proposed to raise timber plantations outside tribal sub-plan areas in Chittoor, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Prakasam, Nellore, Mahaboobnagar, Nizamabad and Karimnagar districts. An amount of Rs.50.00 lakhs is earmarked for this purpose to raise 800 ha. of plantations.

#### ***(8) Minor forest Produce Plantations outside Tribal Sub-Plan Areas***

The scheme of raising Minor Forest Produce plantations was also confined to Tribal Sub-plan areas during the VII Plan. It is proposed to raise Minor Forest Produce Plantations outside the Tribal Sub-plan areas in the districts of Chittoor, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Prakasam, Nellore, Mahboobnagar, Nizamabad and Karimanagar. An amount of Rs.50.00 lakhs is earmarked for this purpose during VIII Five Year Plan to raise 1000 ha. plantations.

### ***III. Forest Conservation & Development***

Important components of great consequence are brought under this scheme.

#### ***(1) Forest Protection***

The sub components brought under this component are aimed at supplementing and modernisation of the existing forest protection staff. The preservation and protection of the forests will be the main objects of these sub components. An

outlay of Rs.1600 lakhs is made for these components for the VIII Plan period. Out of this outlay Rs.1250 will be the Central assistance and Rs.350 lakhs would be the State share.

(i) a. ***Forest Protection Force***

A Forest Protection Force with 35 parties has been constituted to patrol vulnerable forest areas. Each party consists of a Forester and 4 tribal youth and provided with vehicle & Wireless communication set. Arms are also proposed to be given. They will also constitute as a force to assist the regular staff when required. The scheme envisages an outlay of Rs.85.00 lakhs during the 5 year period. The Forest Protection force already constituted in the State, will be further strengthened with the help of central assistance (100%) during the VIII Five Year Plan. The Central assistance is likely to be Rs.1150 lakhs during the five year period.

b. ***Voluntary Protection Force***

A part from the above, it is proposed to launch a scheme of voluntary protection force where the forests are protected by the local tribal youth. An outlay Rs.70 lakhs is proposed to implement the scheme @ Rs.15 lakhs annually specifically in tribal areas.

(ii) ***Measures against biotic interference***

This is a comprehensive scheme which proposes various measures to protect the forests against felling of trees and theft of forest produce, and regulation of grazing. The equipment and infrastructure is proposed to be built up. Scheme was initiated during 1988-89 and an outlay of Rs.200.00 lakhs is proposed during the VIII Five Year plan period of which Rs.100 lakhs will be state share while the balance Rs.100 lakh will be of Central assistance.

(iii) ***Mobility***

Proper mobility is an essential factor for forest protection and for timely inspection of the developmental works under execution. There are several jeeps which are more than 10 years old and outlived their service. It is proposed to replace these

vehicles and also provide jeeps to the 196 territorial Forest Range Officers in a phased manner. an outlay of Rs.75.00 lakhs is proposed during the VIII Five Year Plan.

(iv) ***Telephones***

Telephones can no longer be treated as luxury items. It is proposed to provide 145 (OYT) phones at @ Rs.9000/- each to the regional and divisional Forest Officers and selected forest range officers of vulnerable ranges at their residence who do not have now, and to instal electronic exchange at the Principal Chief Conservator of Forest Office which requires another Rs.2.00 lakhs taking the total outlay to Rs.15.00 lakhs at @ 3.00 lakhs per annum.

## **(2) *Improvement of Natural Forests***

Most of the Forests of our State are of dry deciduous type which are again degraded to a large extent due to biotic and abiotic factors. Not much of inputs have gone into the natural forests to improve their growth or density. It is proposed to take up regeneration, artificial sowing, cultural operations, make grazing paddocks etc. A provision of Rs.1000 lakhs is earmarked during the VIII plan period to implement these schemes.

## **(3) *Settlement and Consolidation of Forest Blocks***

To increase the forest percentage of the State and to have a proper legal hold over such lands, forest settlement and the permanent demarcation of such areas is required on a war footing.

There are at present Five Forest Settlement Officers. In the districts where there are no forest settlement officers all the Joint Collectors are also designated as Ex. Officio Forest Settlement Officers. besides supplementing the present units with Asst. Directors of Settlement with complementary staff, the proposal envisages providing mapping units at the head of the Department and regional levels. An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs is provided.

## **(4) *Watershed Mangement***

The concept of watershed management to develop a particular area is an accepted fact. It is proposed to take up soil and water conservation measures in the 8 D.P.A.P. districts in a limited way at a cost of Rs.55.00 lakhs during the VIII Plan period.

# **IV. *Wild Life***

## **(1) *Wild Life***

Wild Life conservation in Andhra Pradesh is given due importance and the principles envisaged in the National Wild Life Action plan have been adopted for conservation of Wild Life in the State. Efforts are to be made to preserve and protect the varied ecosystems. For protection of wild life in the State, 17 sanctuaries have been notified and in the VIII plan period it is proposed to form 3 more new sanctuaries, and establish 2 new tiger projects and National Parks. Activities like wild life education, conserving marine fauna, establishment of nature reserves, captive breeding of the endangered species, shifting villages from sanctuary area are also proposed. an outlay of Rs.825 lakhs is proposed.

## **(2) *Zoological Parks***

The State has at present two well developed Zoological Parks one at Hyderabad and the other at Visakhapatnam. A third one Sri Venkateswara Zoological Park at Tirupati is being established and the works are in progress. At present there are 14 deer parks which are proposed to be increased to atleast one per district. An outlay of Rs.250 lakhs is proposed towards these activities during the VIII Five Year Plan period.

## ***V. Forest Research, Extension, Training and Publicity***

### ***(1) Seed Development***

A new Centrally Sponsored Scheme proposed by the National waterland Development Board, government of India was initiated during Seventh Five Year Plan period. The Scheme was sanctioned during 1988-89, on a 100% Central assistance basis in the shape of grant to the States.

The main objective of the scheme is introduction of systematic methods of production, certification, storage and distribution of seeds and having an organisation in the States to ensure a continuous supply of quality seed required for plantation programmes.

The scheme has a long term objective of developing a strategy and programme of seed development in the Country for whose implementation Rs.200 lakhs is proposed during the VIII Five Year Plan.

### ***(2) Aerial Seeding***

To revegetate large tracts of barren and denuded lands within the limited monsoon time supplementary method of afforestation, by way of aerial seeding is attempted during 1989-90 in visakhapatnam, Mahboobnagar and Kurnool districts at a cost of Rs.39.00 lakhs. It is proposed to extend the aerial seeding of the pelletised seed during the monsoon periods of the VIII Five Year Plan period annually at a cost of Rs.40.00 lakhs with a total outlay of Rs.200.00 lakhs in selected degraded forest blocks, mostly in the drought prone districts. This is a 100% Centrally sponsored scheme.

### ***(3) Collaborative Research with Universities***

During the V Five year Plan, the Government of India had initiated a scheme on funding of Research in forestry through various agricultural and other Universities in the Country. This is a central scheme with 100% grant from Government of India.

Projects on Tissue Culture/Vegetative propagation in Collaboration with Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati are proposed for financial assistance of Rs.75.00 lakhs during VIII Five Year Plan. Because of the sophistication of the work involved the problems are taken on a Collaborative pattern.

### ***(4) Forest Research***

The State has been divided into seven (7) Agro-climatic zones. Keeping in view the field of activity of forestry problems, forest types and needs of the society and the department, seven new research stations are either set up or proposed to be set up. The concept to develop and establish these stations is to give a proper research orientation and to have all the field programmes, laboratory facilities at those particular stations.

In order to give fillip to the research activity of the department a quinquennial research programme starting from 1989-90 to 1993-94 is being formulated.

The outlay for forest research hitherto was less. To give a fillip to this an outlay of Rs.175 lakhs is set apart.

**(5) *Field Executive Training***

Presently inservice training is imparted to the Forest guards and Foresters at the Andhra Pradesh School of Forestry, Yellandu. To make the training more

effective it is proposed to shift the foresters training to Dulapalli retaining the forest guard's training at Yellandu.

An amount of Rs.80.00 lakhs is set apart for this.

**(6) *Publicity***

This is a continuing activity. To make people conscious about forests, with regards to their role and need to preserve. Publicity is a great tool. Audio-visual methods, extension methodologies, field observation tours are planned. An outlay of Rs.30.00 lakhs is proposed at the rate of Rs.6.00 lakhs per annum.

**(7) *Wood Substitution*** With the dwindling of forest resources the need for wood substitution has become great. To popularise non conventional Energy resources like biogas, solar energy and other methods an amount of Rs.30.00 lakhs at @ 6.00 lakhs per annum is provided to popularise their usage. Already a beginning is made in the core areas of wild life sancturies.

**(8) *Urban Forestry***

Greening is required in and around the twin cities and other satellite cities and towns like visakhapatnam, vijayawada, Tirupati and Warangal and their requirement of the institution, industries and other organisations to plant trees is becoming more year after year. To cater to the needs in the direction a Central nursery is established at Dulapalli on Nizamabad Highway not far from Hyderabad. Such nurseries shall be located near vijayawada and Tirupati. A provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs per annum is set apart for raising and supplying the seedlings to the indenters with a total outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs during the VIII Plan period.

***VI. Communications and Buildings***

The protection of Natural forests requires two pronged strategy viz., protecting the existing forests and developing the degraded forest and wasteland. The increase in the afforestation and forest conservation activity calls for intensive inspections of the executive staff at all levels which require camping sites and rest houses. There is also a need to improve roads and building complexes and residential quarters for the low paid employees. The longevity of the existing buildings is also to be increased.

An amount of Rs.700 lakhs is earmarked for this purpose during the VIII plan period.

***VII. Survey of Forest Resources***

Precise data on resources is essential for any management. Forest Management is no exception. The information on the composition of forest, details on growing stock,

areas for afforestation etc., has to be collected periodically to prescribe management. It is proposed to employ modern technology of Remote Sensing, electronic data processing system, to process the data acquired through the field units.

An amount of Rs.30 lakhs is earmarked to create field survey units, a Remote sensing and mapping unit.

### ***VIII. Integrated Wasteland Development Project***

A new fully centrally sponsored scheme of Integrated Wasteland Development Project has been sponsored by the National Wasteland Development Board, Government of India, during 1990-91, the first year of the VIII Five Year Plan at an estimated cost of Rs.45.00 lakhs. The main objective of the scheme is to regenerate the degraded forest areas by affording protection and undertaking gap planting where the density of the growth is below 10%.

This scheme will be continued during VIII Five Year Plan period with a total outlay of Rs.250.00 lakhs.

### ***IX. World Bank Aided Shelter belt Project***

The (9) coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh have experienced severe cyclone and high rising tidal waves in 1977, 1979. This caused extensive damage to human and cattle population and also to the property. The cyclone of May, 1990 has also witnessed heavy loss of human and cattle life and damage to properties. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have appealed to the World Bank for assistance to raise shelter belt plantations over a width of 500 Mtrs., all along the coast covering private and Government lands. The World Bank has agreed to assist this programme to an extent of Rs.1111.00 lakhs phased over 3 year period. It is proposed to raise shelter belt plantations over 12,800 Ha. and also raise seedlings for distribution to the private land owners, falling within the proposed belt to plant on this field buds against wind direction.

### ***X. Annual Plan (1991-92)***

The Annual Plan for 1991-92, is formulated with an outlay of Rs.1678.50 lakhs, which also includes an amount of Rs.358.50 lakhs towards implementation of shelterbelt project with World Bank Aid.

An amount of Rs.131.00 lakhs is earmarked under tribal sub-plan area to raise timber and Minor Forest Produce Plantations besides taking up re-clothing of podu and degraded areas and also develop the Eastern Ghats, which are the homes of tribal population and unique eco-systems.

An amount of Rs.358.50 lakhs is proposed during 1991-92 to implement the World Bank Project.

## 7. FOOD, STORAGE AND WARE HOUSING

The rural Banking Commission in 1950 had emphasised the need for a Warehousing system for Agricultural Produce. The Rural credit Committee recommendations in 1954 paved way for giving concrete shape to the concept of Warehousing. The Warehousing Scheme in the Public sector envisaged a 'Three Tier' System. -The warehousing was to be developed at the village and community level by Co-operatives at Sub-divisional and District level by the State Warehousing Corporations and at the centres of All India importance by the Central Warehousing Corporation. The three tier Public Warehousing Programme was created in Public sector by an act of parliament in 1956, primarily for providing scientific storage and credit facilities to stabilise rural economy.

The Agricultural produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporation Act was passed by the Parliament in 1956. This Act Provided for the setting up of National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board, the central Warehousing Corporation and a state Warehousing Corporation in each state (The Said Act has since been repealed by the Warehousing Corporation Act, 1962) The Central Warehousing Corporation and state Warehousing Corporation are having a Net work of Warehouses in the state.

Agricultural Production is seasonal in nature but the demand for farm products constant throughout the year. Production of fertilisers is continuous but the consumption is seasonal. For Orderly supplies during the year, storing is an important function. Every article/commodity is required to undergo one kind of storage or the other, however, small the duration between its production and consumption may be. The concept of public warehousing is a recent development in India.

In Public Warehouses, all commodities received are properly graded, insured scientifically stored, preserved and credit facilities are made available on warehouse receipt from Banks to improve the holding capacity of the farmers.

According to section (24) of the Warehousing Corporation Act, 1962 and the rules framed thereunder, the following are the main functions of the state warehousing Corporation.

1. To acquire and build godowns and run warehouses in the state for the storage of agricultural produce, seeds, manures, fertilisers, agricultural implements and notified commodities.
2. To arrange facilities for the transport of Agricultural produce, seeds, manures, fertilisers, agricultural implements and notified commodities to and from Warehouses;
3. To Act as an Agent of the Central Warehousing Corporation or of the state Government or of a Company as defined in the Corporation Act 1956 or a body Corporate established by an act of parliament or by a state Legislature for the purpose of Purchase, sale, storage and distribution of agricultural produce, seeds, manures, fertilisers, agricultural implements and notified commodities.

### SEVENTH PLAN REVIEW

By end of Sixth Plan (1984-85) the Corporation was running 70 warehouses in the state with a total storage capacity of 4.00 lakh MT with 4.22 lakh MT occupancy i.e. 104%. The total capacity includes 1.80 lakh MT owned capacity constructed at a cost of Rs. 384 Lakhs.

The sub-working group set up by the Planning commission has approved a Physical target of 2.5 lakh MTS for construction of additional godowns and also approved financial outlay of Rs.500 lakhs to be paid equally by the state Government and Central Warehousing Corporation during the Eighth Five Year Plan Period (1985-90). This was subsequently reduced to Rs.440/-lakhs i.e. Rs.220/- each by State Government and Central Warehousing Corporation.

As against the target of 2.50 lakhs MTS for construction of additional godowns the Corporation has constructed 2.15 lakh MTS capacity godowns at a cost of about Rs.920 Lakhs excluding cost of land during the seventh Five Year Plan period. An amount of Rs.155.00 lakhs against a budget provision of Rs.155.00 lakh was released towards share capital.

#### **EIGHTH PLAN STRATEGY AND OBJECTIVES**

It is proposed to add additional capacity of 2.00 lakhs MTs either to meet the additional storage requirements in the state or to replace the existing hired capacity in some of the places. The Corporation has constructed about 9000 MTs of Rural godowns and further proposes to construct another 50,000 MTs of the rural godowns in the 8th Five Year plan for which subsidy is available from the central and state Governments. The Corporation proposes to take construction of about 5000 MTs capacity godowns in the agency areas under Tribal sub-Plan ranging from 250 to 500 MTs each.

Besides providing scientific storage facilities, the Corporation Proposes to diversify its activities so as to serve the community by setting up Bonded ware house at Hyderabad, Vishakapatnam , Vijayawada, Guntur, Kakinada etc whose goods requiring customs clearance will be stored and starting container service terminals at Vizag, Hyderabad, Guntur and Vijayawada and also providing disinfestation operations at the door step of farmers, trading and in agricultural fields to protect the foodgrains and crops.

#### **EIGHTH PLAN SCHEMES/PROGRAMMES**

The corporation extends share capital and subsidy for construction of Rural godown. An amount of Rs.279.00 lakhs is proposed for the Eighth Plan towards share capital (Rs.134.63) and subsidy (Rs.144.37).



## **8. AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION**

The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University was established in 1964 for the purpose of bettering Agricultural Development and status of the rural people in the State by imparting education, in Agriculture, Veterinary and Home Science and providing competent technical assistance meeting the needs of farmers and serving the farming community in the State. The University activities are threefold, namely (1) Education (2) Research and (3) Extension. The University's importance could be judged from the extent of which it has fulfilled its objectives and responsibilities. A number of new programmes like Horticulture, Dairy Technology, Agricultural Engineering have been added over the years. Keeping in view of the growing demand for agricultural graduates, the University started during 1989-90 two new Agricultural Colleges one at Naira and the other at Aswaraopet and a Polytechnic College at Palem.

### **SEVENTH PLAN REVIEW**

#### ***Education***

There are three faculties viz. Agriculture, Veterinary Science and Home Science with 5 Agricultural Colleges, 1 Agricultural Polytechnic, 2 Vety.Colleges and 2 colleges of Home Science which train the students for Undergraduate/Post graduates and Ph.D. in the respective faculties. These Graduates, Post-graduate and Doctorates are serving for the cause of Agriculture either in the State or outside. So far 11,430 students for B.Sc. degrees, 3332 students in P.G.Courses and 3,200 in Doctorate Degree are trained by the University. In addition to the teaching programme activities, schemes like Plant Health Clinic has been established for serving the farmers living around the area for rendering advise on Pests, Diseases, Nutrition problem etc. so that they could improve their field performance. The University has also developed its expertise in Frontier areas such as Bio-energy.

#### ***Research***

Research has been reorganised on Agro-climatic Zonal basis and their capability has been unanimously strengthened by providing more staff and better facilities. New Research schemes have been established and a number of new projects have been initiated many of which are in coordination with the financial assistance from the I.C.A.R.

#### ***Extension***

Education in rural masses in Agriculture and allied areas is one of the main functions of extension services in the University. The extension activities envisage testing and introduction of new technologies on farmers' fields, processing of technical information, imparting training to extension personnel and other development departments, developing mechanisms and activities for research in extension linkages, developing extension methodologies and strategies etc. The extension programme has been reorganised in the light of changes in research activities for implementing the National Agricultural Research Project and strengthening the Training and visit system in the State.

An amount of Rs.1096.50 lakhs was spent towards Education, Research and Extension during the Seventh Plan.

### **EIGHTH PLAN STRATEGY & OBJECTIVES**

During the Eighth Plan period, research in Agriculture and allied sciences is programmed to be intensified on land use planning, water use efficiently in command areas,

water management and drainage improvement, improvement of Agricultural implements, integrated pests management systems and development of high yielding varieties to break the existing yield barriers. Programmes are also envisaged in Watershed Development, Cropping systems, Farming systems with Agriculture/Dairy, Silvi Pastoral Systems, etc., for intensive utilization of land resources and labour for achievements of over all economic elevation of the farmers in general and small and marginal farmers in particular. Another area in which research is proposed is in plastic culture and its use in crop management harvest technology and use of cultivation for weather forecasting. It is also proposed to intensify the research in livestock improvement, fish, fodders and animal nutrition. Research in fisheries is proposed to be strengthened by carrying out experiments on fresh water, brackish water and prawns.

An amount of Rs.1974.00 lakhs is proposed for the eighth plan.

#### **EIGHTH PLAN PROGRAMMES**

##### ***Infrastructural provision of physical facilities for Agril. Colleges and College Farms.***

The objective of this sub-project/Scheme is to improve the facilities at the Agricultural College and College farms to impart better education to the students. The amount required during the Eighth Plan is Rs.15.00 lakhs.

##### ***Strengthening of Hostel Estt. at 3 Campuses.***

The Objective is to improve the Hostel facilities by appointing some staff for Warden's Office. This scheme has to be continued to minimise the deficit amounts in the Hostels due to payment of wages to the staff working in the Warden's Office from the Estt. Charges collected from the Boarders towards payment of wages to Kitchen and Dining hall workers. An amount of Rs. 20.50 lakhs is proposed for the scheme

##### ***Reorganisation and Development of Research Stations including Livestock Research Stations and Provision of working facilities at all Res. Stations including staff quarters.***

The research stations are spread throughout the state. Some of the Research Stations lack minimum of working facilities such as Drinking Water, Office Buildings, Fencing and Roads, Lab Equipment etc. The objective of this scheme is to cater to these needs. No staff is proposed to implement the scheme. The benefits are most useful to the Schedule castes, Schedule Tribes, small and marginal farmers. Additional needs would improve the working facilities and better results that are ideally suited would emerge. An amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is proposed for the scheme.

##### ***Livestock Research Station, Garividi, Vizianagaram District.***

The objectives of the programme are i) To undertake selective breeding programme in local breeds of sheep and goats. ii) To supply genetically superior breeding rams and ducks and goats to the sheep and goat farmers to up-grade their blocks iii) To Conduct farmers training programmes for transfer of technology.

The A.P.A.U. has no base to conduct Livestock Research North of Guntur. To cater to the needs of Livestock farmers in the north Coastal Districts, the Govt. of A.P. has taken a decision to establish a Livestock Research station at Garividi in Vizianagaram Dist. under the control of A.P.A.U. The station is expected to undertake selective breeding in

local breed of sheep & goats, supply superior rams and ducks and transfer the improved technology of sheep and goat farming to farmers.

The continuation of the Station is intended to give a boost to the Livestock production in the State. An amount of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is proposed for the scheme.

***Coordinated and other Research Schemes including Livestock, Fisheries and Home Science Schemes (25% State share)***

The University has state-wide responsibility for research in Agriculture, Veterinary Science and Home Science. The University is implementing AICRP Projects financed by ICAR on 75: 25 basis. To create the 25% share of these schemes, an amount of Rs.390.00 lakhs is proposed during Eighth Five Year Plan.

***Improvement of Working/Teaching facilities at two Veterinary Colleges Rajendranagar and Tirupati including Livestock Farms.***

The objectives of the programme are i) To prepare the animal models for Under-Graduate Students for demonstration.ii)To improve classroom teaching through Audio Visual Aids at both Vety. Colleges.iii) To provide additional Laboratory facilities to all the Departments of both the Colleges for improving efficiency of teaching. An amount of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is proposed for the scheme.

***Improvement of Sports and Games, Hostels and Student Amenities.***

The objective of the scheme is to help students to maintain their physical fitness, to prepare them for competitive sports. and to provide amenities in the Hostel and Colleges which are essential.

To Provide facilities in the field of Sports and to provide amenities to Hostels for better maintenance, an amount of Rs. 12.50 lakhs is proposed for the Eighth Plan.

***Starting Agricultural Polytechnic at Regional Agricultural Research Station Palem, Mahaboobnagar District***

Middle Level functionaries in the Department of Agriculture such as Sub-Assistants and V.D.Os who serve an important link between the higher level technologists like A.A.Os and A.D.As etc., and the farmers, need to be imparted adequate training not only for lessening the gap between these two groups but also for effective transfer of technology. At present there is need for about 500 middle level functionaries annually which might increase to 2000 per year in course of time (i.e.) by 2000 A.D. Keeping this in view an Agricultural Polytechnic with an intake of 50 students was started at R.A.R.S., Palem, Mahaboobnagar District during 1989-90 and this will be continued during Eighth Plan period.

An amount of Rs. 80.76 lakh is proposed for the Eighth Plan.

***Continuation of Agricultural College at Naira in Srikakulam District.***

There was no expansion in under-graduate education in the Faculty of Agriculture in this University since 27 years. Not a single College was started after APAU came into existence. There are only 440 seats in B.Sc.(Ag.). for the whole of Andhra Pradesh

which probably is the lowest compared to what it is in many other States. There is increasing demand for Agricultural Education in the State. For want of adequate seats in Agriculture, hundreds of students are joining the Universities outside the State incurring huge expenditure. In view of this, a College was started in Srikakulam District during 1989-90, the final year of Seventh Plan and it will be continued during Eighth Plan period. An amount of Rs.669.17 lakhs is proposed for the Eighth Plan.

***Continuation of Agricultural College at Aswaraopet, Khammam District.***

A college was started in Aswaraopet, Khammam District during 1989-90 to meet the demand for Agricultural education and it will be continued during Eighth Plan period. An amount of Rs. 593.97 lakh is proposed for the Eighth Plan.

***Campus Development Viz. Roads, Water-supply and Drainage:***

A.P.Agricultural University have 3 main Campuses at Rajendarnagar, Tirupati and Bapatla. In addition to this, two new Agricultural Colleges were established at Aswaraopeta, and Naira. To provide facilities such as approach roads, Watersupply lines, drainage lines, street lighting and additional water supply facilities by providing new bore wells and pipe lines to meet the day today needs for students and staff working at the above colleges, an amount of Rs.65.00 lakhs is required during the Eighth Plan period.

***Acquisition of Land for Better Farm Facilities.***

In view of intensification of research activities additional land is required at Major Research Stations. An amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is proposed for the Eighth plan.

***Strengthening of Clinical facilities at Vety. Hospital Bhoiguda***

To strengthen the clinical facilities at Vety. Hospital, Bhoiguda and in order to provide round the clock service, an amount of Rs. 11.80 lakhs a proposed for the Eighth Plan.

***Starting of Mobile Ambulatory Clinic at C.V.Sc., Rajendarnagar.***

To improve the quality of Vety. Education imparted by the University apart from rendering service to the dumb animals in general and farmers in particular, an amount of Rs. 13.30 lakhs is proposed for the Eighth Plan.

## 9. AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

### COOPERATIVE CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT BANK

The Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Central Agricultural Development Bank, Hyderabad is the Apex institution for disbursement of long term credit in the state. By Floating debentures the bank raises resources and issues advances to its members. State Government, Government of India, NABARD, LIC, Commercial Banks and Sister Land Development Banks Participate in the debentures.

The bank 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 been drawing up special schemes of assistance for rehabilitation of farmers affected by adverse seasonal conditions, such as reclamation of lands, affected by sand cast, soil erosion, desilting of irrigation wells etc.

The Long Term loans are issued by the Andhra Pradesh Coop. Central Agricultural Development Bank, Hyderabad through the 22 L.T. wings of the District Cooperative Central Banks 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 Rural Housing. The bank also earmarks 15% and 6% of the total advances to scheduled castes and scheduled Tribes respectively. The State Government had provided assistance of Rs.1843.60 lakhs during Seventh Plan to float Ordinary Debentures and Special Debentures.

The Bank floats two types of debentures for raising funds. The ordinary debentures are subscribed by Commercial Banks, LIC and the Sister Land Development Banks in the country. The nominal subscription of the State Government will be decided by the NABARD, Bombay. The special Development debentures are subscribed mainly by NABARD on an 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, Government of India and State Government is as shown below.

| Sl No. | Purpose   | Percentage of Shares |                |                   |       |
|--------|---|----------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------|
|        |   | NABARD               | Govt. of India | State Govt. Share | Total |
| 1      | 2   | 3                    | 4              | 5                 | 6     |
| 1.     | Minor Irrigation                                    | 95                   | 2.5            | 2.5               | 100   |
| 2.     | Land Development Including command Area Development | 90                   | 5              | 5                 | 100   |
| 3.     | Diversified Purpose                                 |                      |                |                   |       |
| a)     | Small Farmers                                       | 90                   | 5              | 5                 | 100   |
| b)     | Other Farmers                                       | 85                   | 7.5            | 7.5               | 100   |
| 4.     | Farm Mechanisation and others                       | 75                   | 12.5           | 12.5              | 100   |

### EIGHTH PLAN STRATEGY AND OBJECTIVES

The Andhra Pradesh Coop. Central Agricultural Development Bank, Hyderabad, projects a lending programme of Rs.758.00 crores for the farm activities, Rs.18.00 Crores

for Non-farm sector and Rs.34.00 crores for Rural Housing during the Eighth Five Year Plan. The bank, therefore intends to float debentures to the extent of Rs.810.00 crores as detailed below :

(Rs. in Crores)

| S.NO. | PURPOSE                       | PROJECTIONS |               |
|-------|-------------------------------|-------------|---------------|
|       |                               | PHY.<br>3   | FIN.<br>4     |
| 1     | 2                             |             |               |
| I     | Farm Sector                   |             |               |
| 1)    | Minor Irrigation              |             |               |
| a)    | TW/BW/DCBN/FP                 | 36815       | 29.45         |
| b)    | Dug Wells                     | 77300       | 81.40         |
| c)    | Dev. of wells                 | 69120       | 31.40         |
| d)    | Oil Engines                   | 19048       | 15.40         |
| e)    | Electric Motors               | 72055       | 64.30         |
| f)    | Ayacut Dev.<br>including CAD  | -           | 40.80         |
| g)    | APSEB&APSIDC                  | -           | 53.20         |
| 2)    | Farm Mechanisation            | 11880       | 118.80        |
| 3)    | Afforestation                 | -           | 13.65         |
| 4)    | Waste Land Dev.<br>Plantation | -           | 47.00         |
| 5)    | Horticulture                  | -           |               |
| 6)    | Animal Husbandary             | -           | 135.85        |
| 6)    | Other Diversified<br>Purposes | -           | 88.05         |
| II)   | Non-Farm sector               | -           | 13.70         |
| III)  | Rural Housing                 | -           | 27.00         |
| IV)   | Normal Programme              | -           | 50.00         |
|       | <b>Total</b>                  |             | <b>810.00</b> |

However on account of financial constraints, the following amounts have been proposed towards state contribution to the debentures of APCCADB, Hyderabad.

Rs. in Lakhs

| Sl.No. | Year         | State contribution to |                       |                     |
|--------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
|        |              | Ordinary              | Special<br>debentures | Total<br>debentures |
| 1      | 1990-91      | 42.50                 | 350.00                | 392.50              |
| 2      | 1991-92      | 47.50                 | 395.00                | 442.50              |
| 3      | 1992-93      | 52.50                 | 440.00                | 492.50              |
| 4      | 1993-94      | 57.50                 | 485.00                | 542.50              |
| 5      | 1994-95      | 62.50                 | 530.00                | 592.50              |
|        | <b>Total</b> | <b>262.50</b>         | <b>2200.00</b>        | <b>2462.50</b>      |

## GRAMEENA BANKS

The Regional Rural Banks also known as Grameena Banks, are established in our country under the provisions of Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976. The Regional Rural Banks are a specialised category of Commercial Banks to serve the small farmers, artisans and persons of small means belonging to Rural Areas. Each Regional Rural Bank/Grameena Bank is a scheduled bank with an authorised capital of Rs.1.00 crore and an initial paid up capital of Rs.25.00 lakhs. It has a small area of operation, often confined to a single district. It is jointly owned by Government of India, State Government and the sponsor bank. Their respective contribution to the share capital of Regional Rural Bank is in the ratio of 50:15:35. The Grameena Banks are designed to take care of the requirements of Weaker Sections especially in areas not adequately covered by Commercial Banks and Co-operative institutions.

The progress of Regional Rural Banks in the State during the period December, 1980 to Dec.1989 and their profile is as given below :

| (Rs. in crores) |              |                       |                 |          |                      |            |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------|----------|----------------------|------------|
| At the end of   | No. of RRBs. | No. of Dists. covered | No. of Branches | Deposits | Advances outstanding | C.D. Ratio |
| (1)             | (2)          | (3)                   | (4)             | (5)      | (6)                  | (7)        |
| Dec. 1980       | 4            | 8                     | 312             | 27.25    | 49.41                | 181        |
| Dec. 1981       | 5            | 9                     | 371             | 37.13    | 67.92                | 182        |
| Dec. 1982       | 10           | 14                    | 436             | 49.94    | 75.53                | 151        |
| Dec. 1983       | 12           | 17                    | 585             | 61.01    | 89.09                | 146        |
| Dec. 1984       | 12           | 47                    | 816             | 85.66    | 126.04               | 147        |
| Dec. 1985       | 14           | 19                    | 985             | 111.06   | 177.42               | 160        |
| Dec. 1986       | 15           | 20                    | 996             | 128.86   | 179.46               | 139        |
| June.1987       | 16           | 23                    | 1029            | 152.63   | 222.36               | 146        |
| June.1988       | 16           | 23                    | 1064            | 186.10   | 274.34               | 147        |
| Dec. 1988       | 16           | 23                    | 1094            | 213.70   | 355.80               | 166        |
| Dec. 1989       | 16           | 23                    | 1112            | 269.94   | 404.06               | 149        |

All the districts in the State are served by Grameena Banks (except Hyderabad Urban). As at the end of Dec.1989 a net work of 1112 Grameena Bank branches are functioning in the State. The total deposits they command at the end of Dec.1989 have reached a figure of Rs.269.94 crores compared to a small amount of Rs.27.25 crores in Dec.1980. The Advances outstanding have also recorded a rapid growth from a tiny amount of Rs.49.41 crores as at the end of Dec.1980 to Rs.404.06 crores at the close of Dec.1989.

In order to encourage and support the capital base of the Regional Rural Banks, Government of India, after reviewing their performance recommended for an additional dose of share capital from time to time. Accordingly, the Government of Andhra Pradesh have also contributed to the share capital of these Grameena Banks, either as initial share capital or as additional share capital.

In view of the rapid expansion of the Regional Rural Banks in the country and the important role being played by them in the implementation of development programmes directed to poor, a need was felt to review the various aspects of their functioning so as to identify appropriate measures for strengthening their organisational structure and improving their overall capabilities in the light of the experience of their working in the recent past. Government of India had therefore, set up a working group to evaluate the functioning of Regional Rural Banks. The Working Group under the Chairmanship

of Sri K.M.Khelkar, submitted its report in June,1986. It recommended the continuance of Regional Rural Banks and greater involvement of sponsor Banks. An important recommendation made among others, relates to their capital base. In order to improve the viability, the authorised share capital of a Regional Rural Bank is proposed to be raised from Rs.1.00 crore to Rs.5.00 crores, and issued capital from Rs.25.00 lakhs to Rs.1.00 crore.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh have agreed in principle to contribute its share of 15%(of the enhanced amount) as and when specific proposals are received. An assessment made in this regard, suggest, that the share of the State Government, at the rate of Rs.1.00 crore of issued capital per RRB works out to Rs.240.00 lakhs for 16 RRBs, in this State. However, the share capital contributed by the State Government towards its share of 15% to all the 16 Grameena Banks from time to time amounted to Rs.112.50 lakhs by the end of Seventh Plan leaving a balance of Rs.127.50 lakhs.

However contribution to the share capital of the RRBs. by the State Government is always linked to the performance of these RRBs, during a period, and the assessment and recommendation of NABARD/Govt.of India. Normally Government of India are recommending only Rs.3.75 lakhs for each RRBs. and for not more than 4 to 5 RRBs. in a year. Taking a realistic view of the situation, it is proposed to have a larger need based outlay of Rs.93.75 lakhs for contribution towards share capital of RRBs. (Grameena Banks).



## 10. COOPERATION

Cooperatives in Andhra Pradesh have been playing a vital role in catering to credit and non-credit requirement of the Rural and Urban population. The Credit Cooperatives advance loans to members for Agricultural operations while the Marketing Cooperatives supply inputs, arrange storage facility and Marketing of members produce. The processing Cooperatives process the produce and the Consumer Cooperatives supply Consumer articles in Rural and Urban areas at competitive prices. Of late the Marketing Cooperatives and the Consumer Cooperatives have also taken up distribution of note books, text books Janatha Sarees and Dhoties. The Farming, Labour Contract and Weaker Section Coops., extend financial assistance to their members to pursue some occupations. The Rural Electric Cooperatives supply power to far flung villages and hamlets. The Housing Cooperatives assist their members for construction of own houses. While the Health Cooperatives take care of the Health of thier members, the A P Sahakara Vigyana Samithi (APSVS), Hyderabad take care of the health of all the members of Cooperatives in the State. In brief the Cooperatives have been extending a helping hand in one or other activity of the people of Andhra Pradesh.

The State Government are giving the necessary policy support, financial assistance and guarentees to the Cooperatives to make them function more effectively and render great service to their members and the people of the State. Government have also been providing huge amounts to rescue the Cooperatives from a possible loss in case of natural calamities like drought, floods, heavy rains and other kinds of crop failures. Besides, the State Government, Government of India; National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) Rural Electrification Corporation (REC), etc; have also been assisting the Cooperatives by way of subsidies, share capital and/or loan. All the assistance from the State Government and other financing agencies is given as plan assistance in the shape of allocations in the Annual Plan.

### SEVENTH PLAN REVIEW

In order to assess the quantum of assistance to be provided to the Cooperatives, to speed up the economic upliftment of the members of the societies and the over all development of the state certain guidelines were arrived at. During Seventh Five Year Plan period the total expenditure Incurred was Rs.29.35 crores against an outlay of Rs.28.59 for the State sector schemes.

The Targets and Achievements of selected item during the Eighth Five Year Plan are as given below

| Item  | Unit          | Target  | Achlvement |
|---|---------------|---------|------------|
| 1.Short term Credit                               | Rs.in Crores  | 1350.00 | 1285.67    |
| 2.Medium term Credit                              | Rs.in Crores  | 50.00   | 22.09      |
| 3.Long term Credit                                | Rs. in Crores | 430.00  | 375.62     |
| 4.Retail sale of fertilisers                      | Rs. in Crores | 541.00  | 214.86     |
| 5.Marketing of Agl. produce                       | Rs. in Crores | 480.00  | 484.94     |
| 6.Retail sale of consumer articles in Urban Areas | Rs. in Crores | 357.00  | 331.81     |
| 7.Retail sale of consumer articles in Rural Areas | Rs.in Crores  | 175.00  | 165.28     |
| 8.Storage Capacity with Cooperatives (Cumulative) | Lakh Mts      | 8.00    | 7.18       |

### **Single Window Scheme**

Andhra Pradesh was the first State in the country to implement the Single Window credit Delivery scheme from 1-8-1987. In order to enable the PACSs to function as Single Window Service Units for issue of multiterm credit i.e., S.T., M.T., and L.T., and Multi functional services i.e., supply of inputs, essential consumer articles storage, processing and Marketing, they were reorganised on the criteria of viability. Accordingly the 6695 Primary Agricultural Cooperative societies were reorganised into about 4564 viable primary agricultural cooperative societies. The Cooperative Central Banks in Andhra Pradesh were reorganised on criteria of one Bank for one district and the 27 Cooperative Central Banks were reduced to 22 District Cooperative Central Banks (excluding Hyderabad Urban District)

The 218 Primary Agricultural Development Banks in Andhra Pradesh were abolished with effect from 1-4-87 and their assets and liabilities were on the District Cooperative Central Banks.

The three tier Cooperative Marketing system was changed into two tier system by eliminating the C.M.S. for general purpose at taluk level. The good working marketing societies were, however, merged with the District Cooperative Marketing Societies and the societies not working satisfactorily were liquidated. In this process 5 District Cooperative Marketing Societies were started to take on the good working Cooperative Marketing Societies merged with them.

Consequent on implementation of the single window scheme, credit proposed to agriculture and allied purposes increased phenomenally as given below.

|                                      | Rs.in Crores     |              |                 |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Year                                 | S.T.             | M.T.         | L.T.            |
| Prior to 1986-87<br>Integration      | 158.45           | 2.72         | 73.85           |
| After 1987-88<br>Integration 1988-89 | 286.31<br>333.81 | 4.27<br>8.13 | 84.87<br>105.64 |

The Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies have also taken up distribution of seeds and supplied 1,22,729 quintals of seeds obtained from A.P. Seeds Corporation valued at Rs. Rs.541,55 lakhs. During Khariff 1989, 51,244 metric tonnes of fertilisers valued at Rs. 23.56 crores have been distributed. The Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies have also taken up distribution of essential consumer requirements in rural areas. Neraly 2126 Cooperatives were engaged in supply of Janatha Sarees and Dhoties and Text Books and Note Books in rural areas. Implementation of the Single Window Scheme in Andhra Pradesh has so far been successful both in quantitative and qualitative terms.

### **EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN**

The Broad Objectives of the Eighth Five Year plan are

- i) Increased investment in direct poverty alleviation programmes.
- ii) Major role for the Cooperatives in public distribution system

- iii) Free flow of institutional credit to the farming community and weaker sections.
- vi) Strengthening of Cooperative Societies by Providing adequate funds, close supervision and monitoring.
- v) Increase in Agricultural Production through improvement of dryland farming and rainfed farmings and development of saline and flood affected lands.

The following are the targets proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan.

| S.No. | Item  | Unit               | Target   |
|-------|---|--------------------|--|
| 1.    | Short term Credit                               | Rs.in Crores       | 2650.00  |
| 2.    | Medium term Credit                              | "                  | 30.75  |
| 3.    | Long term Credit                                | "                  | 810.00   |
| 4.    | Retail sale of fertilisers                      | "                  | 775.00   |
| 5.    | Marketing of Agl. produce                       | "                  | 625.00   |
| 6.    | Retail sale of consumer articles in Rural Areas | "                  | 325.00   |
| 7.    | Retail sale of consumer articles in Urban Areas | "                  | 420.00   |
| 8.    | Storage Capacity with Cooperatives (Cumulative) | Lakh metric Tonnes | 8.40<br>(Excluding NCDC IV world bank storage Project) |

### ***Direction and Administration***

#### ***a) Training of Senior/Intermediate Officers of Cooperative Department***

The Departmental officials are expected to give guidance and assist the societies in their working. These Officers who are entrusted with this responsibility require upto-date knowledge and latest development. It is therefore necessary that suitable in service training is provided to these officers. With this view, an amount of Rs.2.50 lakhs at the rate of Rs.00.50 lakhs each year is proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan.

#### ***Joint Registrar/Project Cell at Head Office***

The National Cooperative Development Corporation with the assistance from World Bank is contemplating to implement National Cooperative Development Corporation - IV-World Bank storage Project in Andhra Pradesh in a period of five years from 1990 during the Eighth Five Year Plan period. The NCDC - IV World Bank storage project envisages construction of marketing godowns and also godowns needed for various processing societies. Wherever Viable Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies and other Primary cooperatives are available, construction of Rural Godowns would also be considered under this project. The Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Bank Ltd., Hyderabad has given its willingness to be the implementing agency as in the case of National Cooperative Development Corporation -II and III Projects.

There is every need for continuance of the staff sanctioned earlier during Eighth Five Year Plan for successful implementation of the Project which will create adequate godown space in Andhra Pradesh and help storage of inputs etc. by the Cooperatives. An amount of Rs.13.50 lakhs is proposed for the Eighth Plan.

### ***Deputy Statistical Officers at District Offices***

The Seventh and Eighth Review Committee on Cooperative Statistics, Government of India held during 1978-80, in the face of delayed and undependable data, had felt the acute need of timely and reliable cooperative statistics to help them to prepare objective policy formulations in respect of this vital sector of social progress and rural development. A technical sub-committee constituted to study this problem, after a detailed indepth study including field visits, had held among others, inadequacy of staff as one of the important factor, contributing to this situation and recommended to strengthen the statistical cells at various levels in the offices of the Registrar of Coop. Societies. The Government of India accepting their recommendations had requested all the State Governments during 1983 to strengthen the statistical cells at various levels in the offices of the Registrar of Cooperative Societies and circulated certain guidelines for adoption of homogeneous staffing pattern.

As per the guidelines, the Registrar of Cooperative Societies office in Andhra Pradesh State, with a total of about 30,000 societies, could have one Deputy Director, two Assistant Directors besides Six Senior Investigators with supporting Technical and clerical staff, at Head Quarters (as recommended for states having more than 20,000 societies). At the subordinate level three Senior Investigators for each district, on an average at the rate of one Investigator for every 500 societies was recommended (as the average number of societies per District works out to about 1300 societies).

A modest proposal with barest minimum of staff of 23 Senior Investigators at the rate of one for each district was proposed to the Government, and included in the Seventh Five Year Plan with a provision of 25.00 lakhs, Government during 1985-86 have agreed to the proposal in principle and sanctioned 3 posts in 3 districts on pilot basis.

In view of the encouraging results with regard to improvement in quality and punctuality, it is proposed to extend the scheme to the remaining 20 districts during the Eighth Five Year plan at an estimated cost of Rs.15.00 lakhs.

### ***Single Window Cell at Head Office***

A cell consisting of six non-gazetted staff is working in Head Office to look after the integration of short term, long term and marketing sectors under single window credit delivery programme. The second phase of the scheme of integration of both the Apex Banks and allied matters of the implementation of Single Window Service scheme may have to be taken in the first year of the Eighth Five Year Plan commencing from 1990-91. The special cell with minimum 6 non-gazetted staff has to be continued and the cost of the said staff is estimated at Rs.14.50 lakhs and the same is proposed for the Eighth Plan.

### ***Information and Publicity***

#### ***Grants to A.P. State Coop. Union Hyderabad***

The success of the Cooperatives depends upon the knowledge of members and employees. The persons involved in this field should have upto date information on the developments in the Cooperative Movement as the Cooperatives have diversified their activities. The State Cooperative Union is the agency entrusted with this task. The union publishes a monthly Journal called Sahakara Samacharam which is an exponent of cooperative principles and other related information. An amount of Rs.8.50 lakhs is proposed for the Eighth Plan.

## ***Assistance to Credit Cooperatives***

### ***Non Overdue Cover Assistance To Cooperative Central Banks. (50% State & 50% GOI)***

Cooperative Central Banks advance Loans to their member societies with the refinance facility from NABARD through State Cooperative Bank. The NABARD will reimburse from out of the over all credit limits sanctioned to each DCCB, only to the extent of the loans not overdue. Any deficit in overdue cover will affect the borrowings of the Cooperative Central Banks and the loaning operations.

Government of India have, therefore, introduced a scheme since 1983-84, to provide loan assistance through States Government to the DCCBs whose borrowings are affected due to the deficit in their non-overdue cover. This loan assistance is to be shared by the State and Central Governments on 50:50 basis.

In view of frequent vagaries, of monsoon, the members of credit cooperatives are unable to repay their dues on the due dates as a result of which the overdues are mounting up and thereby the DCCBs are made ineligible for obtaining refinance facility from higher financing agencies to provide increased credit.

Since 1988-89, Government of India have extended the scheme of Non-overdues cover assistance to the DCCBs which are implementing the special food grains production programme. An amount of Rs.250.00 lakhs is proposed towards State share.

### ***A.P. Agricultural Credit (Relief & Guarantee) Fund***

This scheme intends to write off the arrears of loans issued particularly to the small farmers in the context of recurrence of natural calamities which come in quick succession. This scheme is proposed to be continued during the Eighth Five Year Plan. A total amount of Rs.6.00 lakhs is proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan.

### ***Assistance to Farmers Service Cooperative Societies***

Financial assistance in the shape of subsidy is being provided to the Farmers Service cooperative societies towards cost of technical staff employed by them on tapering basis. According to the scheme in existence 100% of the technical staff will have to be borne by the special agencies. An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan @ Rs.1.00 lakh per year.

### ***Assistance to P.A.Cs for meeting the establishment overhead charges .***

NABARD, in its policy circular dt 30.11.88 on viability norms for primary Agricultural Cooperatiave Societies considered that the PACs may have to have a minimum short term loan business of Rs. 10.00 lakhs to remain as a viable unit. Out of 4519 Single Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies in the State, about 3000 societies with loaning business of less than Rs.10.00 lakhs as per NABARD may require external assistance for a period of at least 3 years to enable them to meet their establishment and overhead charges particularly to meet the increased salaries of secretaries honorarium to office bearers etc. It may be considered to provide Managerial subsidy of Rs. 7,200/- to each such primary Agricultural Cooperatiave society on a grade of decreasing pattern as suggested below for a period of 3 years during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

|    |          |       |         |
|----|----------|-------|---------|
| a) | 1st year | Rs.   | 3,000/- |
| b) | 2nd year | Rs.   | 2,400/- |
| c) | 3rd year | Rs.   | 1,800/- |
|    |          | Total | 7,200/- |

An amount of Rs.8.50 lakhs is proposed during Eighth Five Year Plan .

***Assistance to Weak D.C.C.Bs Select During 12 Point Action Programme of NABARD.***

NABARD have selected the following seven weak DCCBs for implementation of 12 point action programme as part of Rehabilitation.

i) Srikakulam ii) Vizianagaram iii) Khammam iv) Medak v) Nellore vi) Warangal vii) Adilabad

These seven DCCBs have to draw up action programme for rehabilitation and they should come out of weakness over a period of three years by conducting quarterly reviews at district level and conveying their acceptance, in principle to various financial commitments for implementation of the rehabilitation programmes of these banks. The financial commitment of the State Government in Rehabilitation of these banks is estimated at Rs. 1,112.91 lakhs. On account of financial constraints an amount of Rs. 20.50 lakhs is provided for the Eighth Plan.

***Borrowing From National Rural Credit (Long Term Operation) Fund Of NABARD***

With a view to improve the Reseve Borrowing power of Credit Cooperatives in multiples of paid up share capital plus reserve fund for enabling, then to obtain refinance facility from the higher financing agencies in an increased measure for providing loans to all the eligible new and non-defaulting members of the credit cooperatives, NABARD provides loan assistance to State Govt. for investment in the share of credit cooperatives every year.

The following are the details of loan assistance obtained from NABARD and invested in the shares of credit cooperatives during seventh plan period and programmed for the Eighth Five Year Plan.

(Rs.in lakhs)

| Seventh Five Year plan<br>Under State Sector |         |           |         | Eighth Five Year Plan<br>Under Central Sector<br>Programme |         |           |
|--|---------|-----------|---------|--|---------|-----------|
| Sl.No  | Year    | Provision | Actual  | Sl.No.   | Year    | Programme |
| 1.   | 1985-86 | 41.015    | 41.015  | 1  | 1990-91 | 150.00    |
| 2.   | 1986-87 | -         | -       | 2  | 1991-92 | 50.00     |
| 3.   | 1987-88 | 60.00     | 60.00   | 3  | 1992-93 | 50.00     |
| 4.   | 1988-89 | 40.00     | -       | 4  | 1993-94 | 50.00     |
| 5.   | 1989-90 | 1.00      | -       | 5  | 1994-95 | 75.00     |
| Total  |         |           | 101.015 | 375.00   |         |           |

As the investments in the shares of credit cooperatives will generate Reserve Borrowing Power of the credit cooperatives and in view of the proposed increase in lendings through credit cooperative it is proposed to continue the scheme during the Eighth Plan period also.

### ***Assistance to other Cooperatives***

The primary objective of marketing society in general is to market the produce of its members, to the best advantage and supply of inputs etc. to agricultural members and consumers goods to its general members. With a view to streamline and strengthen the marketing structure all the primaries have either been merged into the District Cooperative Marketing Societies or liquidated under single window delivery scheme. Under this revised pattern, the responsibilities and functions of District Coop. Marketing Societies have been increased to threefold and with a view to strengthen, revitalise and improvement of business, they have been provided share capital contribution under Centrally Sponsored (under 100% NCDC) Scheme.

### ***Processing***

The Processing units in Cooperative Sector are being established as support and filling to agricultural production programme with a financial assistance from NSDC i.e. 65% of block cost, 26% by State Government and 9% as society share. In respect of cold storage plants and seed processing units 70% of the block cost will be provided by NCDC while the remaining 30% by State Government or society in which the minimum share of the society shall be not less than 7.5 percent.

### ***Storage***

In view of the schemes taken up by NCDC for providing adequate storage facilities constructing godowns with the world Bank normal schemes have been discontinued. About 28 godowns for which assistance was provided previously require assistance for completion.

### ***Preparation of Techno-Economical feasibility reports***

A feasibility report for establishing of an integrated paddy processing complex with OPEC funds is proposed to be prepared during the current plan period.

### ***Cooperative Marketing, Processing and Storage Objectives, Approach and Strategy for Eighth Plan:***

During the Seventh Plan the main objective was limited to rationalise the marketing structure by eliminating all primaries and to entrust multifunctional activities to the District Cooperative Marketing Societies implementing the single window scheme and to provide financial assistance to the said Dist. Coop. Marketing Societies, to revitalise their activities.

During the Eighth Plan the main objective is to increase the activities of Marketing Cooperatives by further strengthening the financial structure so as to enable the District Coop. Marketing societies to take up programmes in support of agricultural production by supply of inputs, marketing and processing of the agriculture produce of its members. The Cooperatives have been entrusted with multifunctions in providing service to the cultivators.

### ***Processing Activities***

There are 141 Cooperative Rice Mills in the State and for some time past they could not function to the optimum level, mainly due to lack of working capital. As against these 141 mills, 20 mills have been assisted under rehabilitation and revitalisation programme prescribing certain targets in procurement and raising of share capital. Even this could not yield better results due to various factors except in respect of 1 or 2 mills. Keeping in view of the plight of rice mills, Govt., constituted a technical committee and the committee furnished its report after making a complete survey of rice mills identifying 25 mills as condemned mills and others for revival etc. Certain guide lines have been formulated to decide about the future status of rice mills and it is expected that not more than 60 mills can be put into operation and made to work to the optimum level if necessary by providing working capital. It is contemplated to strengthen these 60 mills in a phased manner of 10 mills for an year during this plan period.

### ***Establishment of Seed Processing Units***

The seed processing units play a vital role in the present days so that the farmers can be supplied with quality seed to supplement the agricultural production plans. The NCDC and the Seed Development Corporation are encouraging the establishment of these units as there is full demand for supply of scientifically processed quality seed. The societies will be educated over this scheme and it is expected that at least 2 units can be established for each year during the plan period as there is full length demand for the quality seed.

### ***Other Processing Units***

In view of the reorganisation of cooperative marketing structure several of the societies are expressing interest in the establishment of new processing units such as turmeric, dall mill etc. and it has been proposed to establish one unit per year during the Eighth plan period.

### ***Storage Capacity***

Since National Coop. Development Corporation has formally agreed to assist the beneficiary societies for completion of their incomplete godowns it has been proposed to complete the incomplete godowns during the Eighth Plan period.

### ***Techno Economic Feasibility Reports***

This is a scheme to be financed by National Cooperative Development Corporation as 100% subsidy, for providing assistance to apex societies for preparation of Techno Economic feasibility reports for various schemes.



Financial outlays proposed under the above schemes in Eighth Plan period are as given below.

| S.No. | Name of the scheme  | Outlay Proposed for Eighth Plan |
|-------|---|---------------------------------|
| I.    | <i>(State Plan Schemes)</i>   |                                 |
| 1     | Construction of Godowns (subsidy 40%)   | 10.00                           |
| 2.    | Assistance for block cost of Processing Unit/Modernisation of rice Mills(26%) | 47.50                           |
| II.   | <i>Centrally Sponsored Schemes</i>  |                                 |
| 3     | Construction of Godowns 60% of NCDC   | 15.00                           |
| 4.    | Assistance for block cost of Processing Unit/Modernisation of rice Mills      | 98.75                           |
| 5.    | SCC to select C.M.s(Margin Money(100%) NCDC                                   | 505.00                          |
| 6     | Preparation of Techno Economic feasibility report 100% subsidy (NCDC)         | 0.25                            |

#### ***N.C.D.C. IV World Bank Coop.Storage Project***

The NCDC have proposed to formulate an Agro-Industrial Project which would include a storage component with the aid of World Bank under NCDC IV World Bank Storage Project. Financial Pattern of the Project is as follows :

|   |     |     |
|---|-----|-----|
| a) Loans from NCDC to Coop. Societies (through APCOB(Implementing Agency) | 50% |     |
| b) i) SCC by State Government with NCDC Assistance                        | 25% |     |
| ii) SCC by state Government through State Plan resources                  | 20% | 45% |
| c) Societies participation  | 5%  |     |

The NCDC -IV Project will be finalised by NCDC shortly and then only it will have a definite programme. A provision of Rs.200.00 Lakhs (@ Rs.40.00 lakhs each year) under 20% state share and a provision of Rs. 250.00 lakhs (@ Rs. 50.00 lakhs each year) under 25% NCDC share are proposed tentatively for the Eighth Five Year Plan.

#### ***d) Consumers Cooperatives***

The basic objective envisaged in the Seventh Plan viz. to make consumer cooperatives the main channel of National Public Distribution system and permanent feature for equitable distribution of essential consumer goods will continue in Eighth Plan. This is possible only when consumer Coops. expand their coverage and intensify their activities to cover all the urban and rural areas and weaker sections and function as economically viable units with strong support of consumers. For this purpose the net work of consumer cooperative will have to be widened revitalised and strengthened.

The Eighth Five Year Plan for the development and growth of consumer movement is prepared with the following two objectives.

- i) Expansion and strengthening of PDS so that the net work spreads to the entire rural area in the State by the end of Eighth Plan.
- ii) Strengthening the urban consumers movement so that it functions with better efficiency and gives greater consumer satisfaction by making available quality goods.

The thrust of the Eighth Five Year Plan is directed to tap and utilise the central sector funds to the maximum extent. With the implementation of CSS a new dimension was given to the consumer movement and the whole outlook of the movement was changed. The following are the number of societies existing as on date in the State :

|    |  |      |
|----|--|------|
| 1. | A.P.State Coop.Consumer Federation       | 1    |
| 2. | Whole Sale Coop.Consumers Central Stores | 31   |
| 3. | Primary Coop.Central Stores              | 1204 |
|    | Total                                    | 1236 |

***Organisation and Strengthening of Consumer Cooperatives (Share Capital Contribution)***

Govt. have been providing share capital contribution to weak cooperatives in order to improve their financial position and business turnover. In order to achieve better results, consumers cooperatives at taluk levels viz. Taluk Super Bazaars, Mahila Super Bazaars are also being provided with Share Capital contribution.

During the Eighth five year plan, it is proposed to provide financial assistance either by state Govt. or through CSS to atleast 25 Taluq level Super Bazars, 15 Central Consumer Stores. 50 Mahila Super Bazars and 30 other Consumer Stores. Apart from the above, financial assistance also is to be provided to those societies which are running on profits. Preference will be given to those consumer coop. stores which have not been provided with financial assistance earlier and also to those stores which are paying the instalments of earlier sanctions regularly and running on sound lines. A provision of Rs.93.00 lakhs is made in the Eighth Plan.

***Loans to Consumer Cooperatives for Construction of Office Buildings***

It is proposed to provide loans to consumer cooperatives for construction of office buildings during the Eighth Five Year Plan. An amount of Rs. 9.00 lakhs is proposed for the entire period.

***Assistance for opening of Large/Small size retail outlets (C.S.S)***

During the 6th and 7th plans Rs.36,000/- was provided for setting up a small sized retail outlet with expected turnover of Rs.2.00 lakhs per annum and also Rs.90,000/- for setting up a large sized branch. These units were sanctioned in the urban areas populated by the weaker sections and in slum areas. This scheme was entirely financed by the Govt. of India without any state share. It is proposed to open 4 large sized Retail outlets and 4 small sized retail outlets every year during the Eighth Plan.

### ***Rehabilitation of Sick and Weak Central Stores (C.S.S.)***

Govt. of India have formulated a scheme for the rehabilitation of such of the Coop. Central Stores, which have gone into heavy losses, but have the potential of growth. This assistance is usually given only after analytical study is made into the causes of the failure of the stores by the Commissioner for Cooperation and Registrar of Cooperative Societies or C&P Cell of the NCCF. An amount of Rs.100.00 lakhs is provided for the Eighth Plan to meet the Matching (25%) Share Capital contribution.

### ***Distribution of Consumer Articles in Rural Areas (P.D.S.)***

#### ***NCDC Schemes***

Under this scheme of distribution of consumer articles in rural areas, so far 77 Projects have been assisted by the NCDC involving an outlay of Rs.138-91 lakhs. The number of Primary Agricultural Coop.Socs.covered under the scheme are 726. Out of 77 Projects, 69 Projects are implemented by various consumers and Primary Marketing Societies and 8 are taken up by the Consumer Federations.

Public Distribution System today occupies a very prominent position in the over all planning, because of several factors. The magnitude of the organisation and administration of the PDS is so complicated that it can be best owed on and guarded by the Cooperatives only where the consumer himself is the manager. It is for this reason the major thrust is focussed on PDS through the Cooperatives at the Village level. An outlay of Rs.305.00 lakhs is proposed under NCDC in Eighth Plan.

### ***Assistance to Students Consumers stores (NCDC Schemes)***

The NCDC has a scheme to finance the students consumers stores. It is proposed to assist 3 students stores every year.

#### ***Projected outlays required for consumer Cooperatives are as given below***

| Sl.No.                                | Name of the scheme   | Out lay for VIII Plan |
|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| <b><i>State Sector Scheme:</i></b>    |  |                       |
| 1                                     | Organisation and strengthening of of Cons.Coops(SCC)               | 93.00                 |
| 2.                                    | Loans to Consumers Coops. for for construction of office Buildings | 93.00                 |
|                                       | Total  | 102.00                |
| <b><i>Central Sector Schemes:</i></b> |  |                       |
| 1                                     | Assistance for development of urban consumers(GOI)                 |                       |
| a)                                    | Grants   | 80.0                  |
| b)                                    | SCC  | 120.00                |
| c)                                    | Loans  | 90.00                 |
| 2                                     | Assistance for development of rural consumers(NCDC)                |                       |
| a)                                    | Grants   | 75.00                 |
| b)                                    | SCC  | 120.00                |
| c)                                    | Loans  | 110.00                |
|                                       | Total  | 595.00                |

## ***Housing Cooperatives***

The Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Housing Societies Federation Limited Hyderabad, which is in short called Housefed has been established way back in 1971 with the main task of providing financial assistance to the rural and urban population for construction of dwelling houses. The LIC of India has been financing this institution since its inception and so far the Federation has borrowed 69.75 crores. During the Seventh Five Year Plan period an amount of Rs.33.00 crores has been borrowed.

The Housefed feels that the share capital contribution participated by Govt. is not adequate. Further, the LIC of India is the sole financing agency to the cooperative housing sector through the Andhra Pradesh Housefed in the state. The Housefed has liberalised its loaning policy and as a result there is constant inflow of loan applications but due to inadequate funds the Housefed is not in a position to meet the increasing demands of the members in the loan sanction sphere.

The tentative programme of the A.P. Housefed for the ensuing five years i.e. 1990-95 under the Eighth Five year Plan is furnished below.

| Loan    | Loan applications expected | Loan amount to be sanctioned | No. Of Houses to be constructed |
|---------|----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1990-91 | 4000                       | 20.00 Crores                 | 2500                            |
| 1991-92 | 4800                       | 26.00 "                      | 3200                            |
| 1992-93 | 5500                       | 30.00 "                      | 3800                            |
| 1993-94 | 6200                       | 34.00 "                      | 4200                            |
| 1994-95 | 7000                       | 40.00 "                      | 5000                            |

It is understood that the LIC of India at present has ear-marked a maximum loan of Rs.13.00 crores for each state with reference to their performance etc. of the respective Housing Federations in the country, and it is expected that the LIC may provide the amounts as specified below for the ensuing five years under Eighth Plan.

| Year | Rs. in Lakhs |
|------|--------------|
| 1991 | 1200.00      |
| 1992 | 1500.00      |
| 1993 | 2000.00      |
| 1994 | 2000.00      |
| 1995 | 2000.00      |

In view of the above position there is a need for the state Government to come to the rescue of the Housefed by sanctioning funds in the form of Share Capital contribution and loans with which the borrowing capacity of the Housefed will be increased for securing more funds by it from the LIC. This enables sanctioning of loans to more number of members of the Cooperative Housing Societies in the State.

Keeping the above programme in view a token provision of Rs.60.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Eighth Plan for sanction of share capital contribution to the Housefed.

## *Other Cooperatives*

### *Investments in A.P.Sahakara Vigyana Samithi and Managerial Subsidy to A.P.S.V.S.,.*

The A.P.Sahakara Vigyana Samithi, Hyderabad is the first of its kind in the country. It was established to collect, process and analyse the data relating to various types of Cooperative Societies in the State, numbering about 40,000 with the help of computers. It provides modern management information system to the cooperatives besides preparing project reports for the societies.

As the main purpose being rendering computer assistance to the Coop.Societies and Cooperative Department, it was decided to provide managerial subsidy to the society. It is therefore proposed to provide Share Capital and Managerial subsidy to the society with an outlay of Rs.18-00 lakhs.

### *Integrated Cooperative Development Project (State & NCDC)*

This scheme is sponsored by National Cooperative Development Corporation, for the overall development of Cooperatives in the fields of Agriculture, Industries, Handlooms, Fisheries, Sericulture etc., in selected districts on Project basis. The NCDC has recently sanctioned the ICDP of East Godavari District at a total block cost of 532.399 lakhs spread over a period of 5 years commencing from the year 1989-90.

The draft project report at an estimated cost of Rs.363.54 lakhs for the Nizamabad district was considered by the State Level Committee in its meeting dated 12-5-1989 for being recommended to NCDC. Further, Government requested the NCDC to select some more districts among Chittoor, Krishna, Nalgonda and Visakhapatnam. The tentative estimated cost for the 4 districts is Rs.1710.00 lakhs spread over 5 years in Eighth Five Year Plan.

The total cost for the Eighth Five Year Plan on all the projects put together is Rs.2269.106 lakhs. Of this the State Government have to bear Rs.271.6315 lakhs and the balance Rs.1997.4745 lakhs will be borne by N.C.D.C.,. On account of financial constraints an amount of Rs.100.00 lakhs is proposed for the Eighth Plan.

### *Assistance to Weaker Section Cooperatives under Government of India Scheme(State 50% + Government of India 50%)*

Government of India proposed a scheme to assist all types of Weaker Sections like Rickshaw Pullers, Cobblers, Vendors, Labour Contract Workers, artisans, Women etc., The assistance is to be shared by the State Government and Government of India equally. The following provisions are proposed for the Eighth Plan.

| Grants |       | S.C.C. |        | Loans |       | Total  |        |
|--------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| State  | GOI   | State  | GOI    | State | GOI   | State  | GOI    |
| 45.00  | 45.00 | 145.00 | 145.00 | 45.00 | 45.00 | 235.00 | 235.00 |

### *Rural Electric Cooperative Societies*

In pursuance of the recommendations of the All Indian Rural Review Meeting and the

Meeting of the Chairman of the State Electricity Boards, the Rural Electric Cooperative Societies were started in the State with the financial assistance provided by the Rural Electrification Corporation Limited, New Delhi to purchase electricity in bulk and supply it to agriculturists and other consumers.

With the assistance provided by the Rural Electrification Corporation Limited, 9 Rural Electric Cooperative Societies are functioning in the State, catering to the needs of agriculturists and others in their areas of operations. During the year 1986-87 five more Rural Electric Cooperative Societies were organised and registered.

The Rural Electrification Corporation provides 100% finances to these institutions in accordance with the stipulations in the project. The State Government contribute Rs.35.00 lakhs to each of the Society as share capital contribution which is received as loan from the REC.

The share capital contribution proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan works out to Rs.375.00 lakhs.

### ***Special Component Plan***

#### ***Institutional Credit by the Cooperative Societies.***

The Coop.Credit Institutions earmark 15% of their total loaning for the benefit of S.C.Members. But as the loans are mostly farm based, the number of eligible S.C.s having landed property, is less and consequently the flow to Special Component Plan is less than 15%. The programme for the Eighth Five Year Plan by the Coop.Credit Institutions is as shown below:

| Sl.No.<br>(1) | Details<br>(2)         | Unit<br>(3)  | S.T.Credits<br>(4) | M.T.Credits<br>(5) | L.T.Credits<br>(6) |
|---------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1.            | Target for total Loans | Rs.in Crores | 2650.00            | 30.75              | 810.00             |
| 2.            | Target for S.Cs at 15% | -do-         | 397.50             | 4.61               | 121.50             |

#### ***Government assistance through departmental schemes:***

Normally major plan allocations of Coop.Department are towards assistance to the Institutions and they are not individual or family oriented. However through(3) schemes under Farming Coops, Labour Contract Coops., assistance was provided during the Seventh Five Year Plan. During the Eighth Five Year Plan also assistance is proposed to be provided through the same schemes. In addition to this, assistance from Govt.of India under Special schemes for S.Cs is also contemplated during the Eighth Five Year Plan under 2 schemes.

#### ***State Government Schemes***

##### ***Loans to Credit Cooperatives for giving consumption loans for S.Cs.***

It is proposed to provide loans to the credit coop.societies in the State to assist their S.C.Members by giving consumption loans ranging from Rs.50.00 to Rs.500.00 as suggested by Sivaraman Committee Report with a total outlay of Rs.100.50 lakhs.

##### ***Assistance to Farming Cooperative Societies.***

The Farming Coops. in the state have been affiliated to the A.P.State Coop. Joint

Farming Societies Federation, and during the Seventh Five Year Plan all the financial assistance intended to the Farming Coops., has been released to the State Federation. During the Eighth Five Year Plan also, it is proposed to release Rs.315.00 lakhs to the Farming Cooperatives through the State Federation.

### ***Assistance to Labour Contract Cooperatives***

As in the case of Farming Societies the labour contract societies in the State have been affiliated to the A.P.State Labour Contract coop. Societies Federation and during the Seventh Five Year Plan all the financial assistance intended to the Labour Contract Coop. Societies has been released to the State Federation. During the Eighth Five Year Plan also it is proposed to release Rs.289.00 lakhs to Labour Contract Cooperatives through the State Federation.

### ***Government of India Schmes (Special Schemes for S.Cs)***

#### ***Grants to S.Cs for purchase of shares (100% GOI)***

This is a Government of India scheme aiming at assisting the S.Cs for purchase of shares in PACS to increase their borrowing power. The maximum assistance is Rs.100/- per member with which he can purchase upto 20 shares and obtain a loan upto Rs.2000/-. This scheme is proposed to be continued during the Eighth Five Year Plan also to assist 23,000 S.C.Members each year.

#### ***Managerial subsidy to Credit Societies for appointment of Addl. Clerk/Preparation of project reports (100% GOI)***

This scheme intends to reimburse the cost of addl. staff appointed by PACS for extension work and also for preparation of viable schemes for S.Cs upto Rs.4000/- on tapering basis for a period of 3 years. This scheme is also proposed to be continued during the Eighth Five Year Plan at a total outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs.

The scheme-wise details are as shown below/par

#### **SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN 1990-95**

(Rs.in Crores)

| Sl.No     | Name of the Scheme  | Allocation of S.C.P.during the Eighth Five Year Plan |
|-----------|---|--|
| <b>A.</b> | <b><i>State Government Schemes :</i></b>                    |  |
| 1.        | Loans to Credit Coops.for giving consumption Loans to S.Cs. | 100.50   |
| 2.        | Assistance to Farming Cooperatives:                         |  |
|           | a)Grants.   | 89.00  |
|           | b)S.C.C.  | 113.00   |
|           | c)Loans   | 113.00   |
| 3.        | Assistance to Labour Contract Coops:                        |  |
|           | a)Grants  | 87.00  |
|           | b)S.C.C.  | 101.00   |
|           | c)Loans   | 101.00   |
|           | <b>Sub-Total-A:</b>   | <b>704.50</b>  |
|           |   | <b>10.15</b>   |

|                                    |  |                    |
|------------------------------------|--|--------------------|
| <b>B. Govt. of India Schemes :</b> |  |                    |
| 1.                                 | Grants to S.Cs for purchase of shares (100% GOI)   | 115.00             |
| 2.                                 | Managerial Subsidy to credit Societies for appointment of Addl.Clerk/Preparation of project reports(100% G.O.I.) | 10.00              |
|                                    | Sub-Total-B:   | <hr/> 125.00 <hr/> |
|                                    | TOTAL(A+B):  | <hr/> 829.50 <hr/> |

***Tribal Area Sub-Plan  
Institutional Credit by Cooperative Societies***

The Cooperative Credit Institutions earmark 6% of their total loaning for the benefit of S.T.Members. But as the loans are mostly farm based, the number of eligible S.Ts having landed property, is less and consequently the flow to TSP is less than 6%. The programme for the Eighth Plan by the Coop.Credit Institutions is as shown below:

| (Rs.in Crores) |                        |             |             |            |
|----------------|------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| Sl.No.         | Details                | S.T.Credits | M.T.Credits | LT.Credits |
| (1)            | (2)                    | (3)         | (4)         | (5)        |
| 1.             | Target for Total Loans | 2650.00     | 3075.00     | 810.00     |
| 2.             | Target for S.Ts at 6%  | 159.00      | 1.85        | 48.60      |

***Government assistance through Departmental Schemes***

Normally major plan allocations of the Coop.Department are towards assistance to the institutions and they are not individual or family oriented. However through (3) schemes under Credit Coops., Farming Coops., Labour Contract Coops., Weaker Section Coops., assistance was provided during the Seventh Five Year Plan. During the Eighth Five Year Plan also assistance is proposed to be provided through the same schemes. In addition to this assistance from Govt. of India under special schemes for S.Ts., is also contemplated during the Eighth Five Year Plan under 3 schemes.

***State Government Schemes***

***Loans to credit coops. for giving consumption loans to S.Ts***

It is proposed to provide loans to the Credit Co-operative Societies in the State to assist their S.T.Members by giving consumption loans ranging from Rs.50.00 to Rs.500.00 as suggested by Sivaraman Committee Report with a total outlay of Rs.26.00 lakhs.

***Assistance to Farming Coop.Societies.***

The Farming Coops.in the State have been affiliated to the A.P.State Coop.Joint Farming Societies Federation, and during the Seventh Five Year Plan all the financial assistance intended to the Farming Coops., has been released to the State Federation. During the Eighth Plan also, it is proposed to release Rs.131.50 lakhs to the farming cooperatives through the State Federation.

***Assistance to labour contract cooperatives***



As in the case of farming societies the labour contract societies in the State have been affiliated to the A.P.State Labour Contract Coop. Societies Federation, , and during the Seventh Five Year Plan all the financial assistance intended to the Labour Contract Societies has been released to the A.P.State Labour Contract Coops., Societies Federation. During the Eighth Plan also, it is proposed to release Rs.124.50 lakhs to labour contract coop.societies through the State federation.

**Government of India Schemes (Special Schemes for S.Ts)**

**Grants to S.Ts for purchase of shares (100% GOI)**

This is a Govt.of India scheme aiming at assisting the S.Ts for purchase of shares in PACS to increase their borrowing power. The maximum assistance is Rs.100/- per member with which he can purchase upto 20 shares and obtain a loan upto Rs.2000/-. This scheme is proposed to be continued during the Eighth Plan also. The provision proposed is Rs.48.00 lakhs to assist 48,000 S.T.Members.

**Share Capital Contribution to PACS having majority of S.Ts (100% GOI)**

This is also a Government of India scheme for assisting the PACS. As per the guidelines of NABARD, the S.T.Members need only pay Rs.5/- towards shares for obtaining loans. Consequently the share capital of the PACS having majority of S.Ts is less and they are not able to get refinance from NABARD. Therefore it is proposed to assist such societies with assistance ranging from @ Rs.12,500/- to Rs.50,000/- depending on the share capital business done etc. This scheme is proposed to be continued during 1990-91 also, with a budget provision of Rs.2.00 lakhs.

**Managerial subsidy to Credit Societies for appointment of Additional clerk / preparing project reports.**

This scheme intends to reimburse the cost of additional staff appointed by PACS for extension work and also for preparation of viable schemes for S.Ts upto Rs. 4000/- on tapering basis for a period of 3years. This scheme is also proposed to be continued during the Eighth Five Year Plan at a total outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs for the Eighth F.Y.Plan @ Rs.2.00 lakhs each year.

The Scheme-wise details are as shown below:

**TRIBAL AREA SUB PLAN 1990-95**

(Rs.in Lakhs)

| Sl.No. | Name of the Scheme  | Allocation to Tribal Area Sub-Plan<br>During the 8th Five Year Plan |
|--------|---|---|
| 1.     | 2.  | 3.  |
| A.     | <b>State Govt. Schemes:</b>                                 |   |
| 1.     | Loans to Credit Coops.for giving consumption loans to S.Ts. | 26.00   |
| 2.     | Assistance to Farming Coops:                                |   |
|        | a) Grants   | 43.50   |
|        | b) S.C.C.   | 43.50   |
|        | c) Loans  | 44.50   |

(Rs.in Lakhs)

| Sl.No.    | Name of the Scheme  | Allocation to Tribal Area Sub-Plan<br>During the 8th Five Year Plan |
|-----------|---|---|
| 1.        | 2.  | 3.  |
| 3.        | Assistance to Labour Contract Coops.  |   |
|           | a) Grants ..  | 36.50   |
|           | b) S.C.C. ..  | 43.50   |
|           | c) Loans ..   | 44.50   |
|           | <b>SUB TOTAL-(A)</b>  | <b>282.00</b>   |
| <b>B.</b> | <b>Govt. of India:</b>  |   |
| 1.        | Grants to S.Ts for purchasing of<br>shares (100% G.O.I.)  | 48.00   |
| 2.        | S.C.C. to PACS having majority of<br>S.Ts (100% G.O.I.)   | 2.00  |
| 3.        | Managerial subsidy to credit societies<br>for appointment of additional clerk/<br>preparation of profit reports | 10.00   |
|           | <b>SUB TOTAL:(B)</b>  | <b>60.00</b>  |
|           | <b>TOTAL (A+B)</b>  | <b>342.00</b>   |

### ***Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund***

#### **A.P.State Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund**

According to the policy of NABARD, in the event of conversion of S.T.S.A.O. loans into M.T.conversion loans, on account of adverse seasonal conditions, the loans to be converted at member level has to be shared by all the following agencies with the proportions noted against each.

- i) State Government 15%
- ii) State Co-operative Bank 10%
- iii) Dist. Coop. Central Bank 15%
- iv) NABARD 60%

Since the State Government will not have ready budgetary provision for meeting its share of 15% involvement in actual conversion, when necessary, the NABARD suggested to create a Revolving Fund at State Government level and make some amounts to the credit of this fund every year from out of the budgetary resources. Accordingly "***State Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund***" was constituted by Government during the year 1980 and made some amounts to the credits of this Fund every year. An amount of Rs.30.00 lakhs is proposed for the Eighth Plan also.

### ***Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme (100% GOI)***

Government of India is providing 100% assistance of which 25% as loan and 75% as grant for strengthening its Agricultural credit Stabilisation Funds to meet the deficit in this regard, through the State Government. An outlay of Rs.720.00 lakhs is proposed.

### ***Assistance to Urban Housewives Consumers Cooperatives (S.C.C.)***

In Andhra Pradesh there are some fast developing urban areas such as Hyderabad, Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam, Tirupathi and Warangal. Numerous residential colonies and big apartments are coming up with high concentration of Urban Housewives. Normally, the Urban housewives are the decision-makers in purchasing their household requirements of consumer articles. In order to enable them to purchase their requirements of consumer articles of good quality, at fair prices and correct weighments, it is proposed to motivate them to organise themselves into Urban Housewives Consumers Cooperatives with a self service shop. A token provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for the eighth plan.

### ***Assistance To Apex Cooperative Organisations to Provide Consultancy and Specialised Services (Grants).***

The Apex cooperative organisations are functioning at the State level for the benefit of district level and primary level societies particularly in the consumers and Marketing structures. In these sectors, the Apex bodies have not so far developed a meaningful and satisfactory linkage with their member societies. There are instances of unhealthy rivalry and competition among the Federal Apex Organisation and the member societies particularly in retail trade, sharing of margins, etc. In order to enable them to concentrate on inter-state trade or even export trade to other countries, and to enable the District level and Primary level societies to procure and sell the goods, it is most essential, that the Apex Cooperative Organisation like FEDCON and MARKFED, set up statistical and market intelligence cells, and also a consultancy cell on the lines of the National Coop. Consumers Federation (Consultancy and Promotion Cell ) to analyse the problems and guide the member societies in the procurement, sales, accounting, expansion viability etc. It is proposed to provide some financial assistance to the two Apex Coop. Organisations, in the shape of grants, during the Eighth Plan. A token outlay of Rs.2.50 lakhs is earmarked for the purpose.

### ***Assistance to Employment Oriented Cooperative Societies for the Benefit of Engineering and other Graduates and Skilled Workers***

With a view to provide avenues to unemployed graduates in engineering, agriculture, commerce besides the skilled workers and to organise themselves into coop.societies and to enable them to secure contract works, development of architectural designs, plans, estimates of residential complexes, industrial and commercial complexes, farm development under improved methods of cultivation, sale of agricultural inputs etc., it is proposed to assist such cooperatives during the Eighth Five Year Plan. It is proposed to provide an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs as share capital contribution to such employment oriented cooperative societies during the Eighth Plan.

### ***Strengthening the Single Window Credit Delivery Scheme***

Government of Andhra Pradesh have envisaged, in the single window service scheme

sent to Government of India, provision of financial assistance to the cooperative institutions coming under the scheme, to absorb any financial deficiencies accruing. It was also proposed to assist the cooperative marketing societies particularly the district cooperative marketing societies for the additional obligation taken up by the district cooperative marketing societies for providing input supply, storage, processing and marketing facilities to farmers through the P.A.C.S.

The State Government in their project report sent to Government of India indicated to assist the cooperatives under the single window service scheme so that they will not become financially weaker and will continue to sub-service the credit needs under the scheme.

Government of India in their clearance have stipulated that the State Government should provide financial assistance to the extent of Rs.46.83 crores of the actual amount assessed i.e., (i) to meet the excess of overdues of Primary Agricultural Development Banks exceeding their owned funds and (ii) Bad and doubtful debts exceeding the B.D.R. and (iii) for training and managerial subsidies P.A.C.S. and assistance to CCBs. The Central Government have also laid down another condition that the State Government should provide an amount of Rs.7.94 crores which has been assessed by NABARD as the accumulated loss as of the P.A.D.Bs.

Accordingly State Government have appended a Financial Memorandum to the draft bill for amending the APCS Act on 8-1-1987 for implementation of Single Window Scheme. The State Government will have to provide an estimated sum of 54.77 crores over a period of 3 years and this is exclusive of the proposals for assistance of Rs.7.24 crores to the cooperative marketing system.

The issue of sanction of financial assistance by Government was taken up frequently but Government have not yet communicated their decision to provide the assistance either under Plan or Non-Plan.

The extent of actual financial assistance which will be needed was discussed informally in the state level task force meeting and it was opined in the meeting that the District Cooperative Central Banks should be provided with financial assistance by Government as they are Banking Institutions, monitored by Reserve Bank of India and NABARD and have to maintain certain level of resources and liquidity, even after merger of P.A.D.Bs which are Non-Banking Institutions. Therefore to arrest any weakening of the financial position of DCCBs and to avoid erosion of their owned funds, and to maintain liquidity as per norms, an amount of Rs.40.08 crores is proposed, in view of financial constraints.

The details of financial assistance are as given below:

**FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FROM GOVERNMENT**

| Sl.No. | Name of Assistance  | Financial Assistance as indicated by GOI | Assessment of Assistance made by APCOB | Financial Assistance proposed in the Eighth Five Year Plan Tentatively |
|--------|---|--|--|--|
| 1      | 2   | 3  | 4                                      | 5  |
| I.     | Primary Agricultural Credit Societies:  |  |  |  |
|        | a.Training of personnel.  | 27.00                                    | 15.00                                  |  |
|        | b.Managerial Subsidy  | 126.00                                   | 126.00                                 |  |
| II.    | A)Assistance to CCBs.consequent on merger of P.A.D.Bs.  |  |  |  |
|        | a.Overdue exceeding owned funds (by way of share capital)   | 2918.52                                  | 5311.66                                |  |
|        | b.Bad & Doubtful debts executing bad & doubtful resource (by way of grant)  | 939.52                                   | 1589.78                                |  |
|        | B)Managerial subsidy in respect of deficit on account of absorption of PADB staff (by way of Grant)   | 552.00                                   | 552.00                                 | 4008.00  |
| III.   | Reorganisation of CCBs. Assistance to reorganised Nalgonda & Khammam C.C.Bs.which become ineligible on account of merger of new areas (L.T.Loans) | 120.00                                   | 120.00                                 |  |
|        | Total   | 4683.04                                  | 7714.44                                |  |
| IV.    | Accumulated losses of P.A.D.Bs  | 794.00                                   | 4027.39                                |  |
| V.     | Losses of C.C.Bs in 1986-87   | -  | 3800.00                                |  |
| VI     | Assistance to co-operative marketings societies   | 724.00                                   | 724.00                                 |  |
|        | Total   | 6201.04                                  | 16265.83                               |  |

## 11. MARKETING

The development of Agricultural markets in Andhra Pradesh as in any other state of Indian Union, depends to a large extent on the surplus of Agricultural commodities available. Andhra Pradesh has been giving highest priority for development of agriculture including irrigation in the plan outlays. Intensification of efforts to increase agricultural production have already started yielding results. With the additional agricultural output there will be problems of movement, assembling, grading, storage and processing of agricultural produce necessitating for creation of facilities for marketing of agricultural produce.

During the Successive plan periods various measures were taken to improve the marketing of agricultural produce. These include regulation of markets, market survey, grading and standardisation of agricultural produce, strengthening of market intelligence, training of staff etc.

### SEVENTH PLAN REVIEW

The objectives of the Marketing plan programme for the seventh plan period were as follows.-

- (1) To construct Rural godowns at selected Market centres with the assistance of Government of India and State Government ;
- (2) To establish Agmark Grading Laboratory at Hyderabad ;
- (3) To educate producer seller in the improved methods of marketing to avail the facilities extended in the markets for a remunerative price ;
- (4) To develop Tribal markets by providing minimum facilities ;
- (5) To develop Fishermen markets at important centres ;
- (6) To Set up a Training centre at Hyderabad to provide training facilities to the Departmental staff as well as to the Progressive farmers ;
- (7) To establish a Research Cell in the Department to conduct survey of various Agricultural crops ;
- (8) To strengthen administrative machinery both at Head office and in the districts ;

Against a provision of Rs.502.00 lakhs, the expenditure incurred was Rs.262.94 lakhs.

### *Regulation of Markets*

The Government of Andhra Pradesh enacted the Andhra Pradesh markets act to establish regulated markets and to provide facilities in them. The Department of marketing has made considerable progress in the notification of centres in the state. By the end of sixth plan period, 599 trade centres were notified under the market Act and by the end of the seventh Plan period the number has increased to 810.

Efforts have been made during the seventh plan Period to set up markets for fishermen

and in tribal areas. Seven markets have been developed for fishermen at a cost of Rs. 10.00 lakhs each.

Grants have been provided at a cost of Rs. 10.00 lakhs each for development of 7 markets in tribal areas .

### ***Grading of Agricultural Produce***

With a view to promoting organised marketing on the basis of statutory and commercial grading, the marketing department undertook grading which is consumer and produce oriented.

The Department has set up five Oil and Ghee Grading Laboratories, one each at Proddatur, Samalkot, Vijayawada, Giddalur and Guntur to help small farmers of ghee and oil, who could not set up their own laboratories.

Grading at primary market has been introduced in various markets viz. Duggirala and Cuddapah for turmeric, Vizianagaram, Amadalavalasa, Parvatipuram, Bobbili and Salur for mesta, Mehaboobnagar, Gadwal, Wanaparthi, Suryapet and Nagarkurnool for groundnut etc. This scheme has been intensified during the 7th plan period to enable the producer sellers to earn a better price for their produce. In addition cotton grading laboratories have also been set up at Bhainsa, Adilabad, Adoni, Guntur, Chilikalurpet, Pamarru, Gudivada, Parchur, Nandyal and Yemiganur.

### ***Market Intelligence & Statistics***

Statistical data on prices, arrivals, outgoing quantities, market information etc. in respect of different agricultural commodities is collected, compiled, analyzed and incorporated in the daily weekly, and monthly bulletins for apprising the policy makers at both State and Central Governments for evolving price policies, production and export programmes etc. Apart from this, extensive use of Radio and Newspapers for dissemination of market intelligence, the Department of marketing has also taken up intensive publicity through Agricultural Market Committees and telecasting films on marketing of various commodities for the benefit of the farmers.

### ***Developmental Works in Market Yards***

The Developmental works in the market yards are taken up with the savings of Market Committees, loans and grants from Central Market Fund besides Central grants provided by Government of India.

During the seventh plan period, the market committees have spent an amount of Rs. 27.45 crores towards the constructional works 260 markets have been constructed while works at 148 centres are in progress.

### ***Scheme for Construction of Godowns***

Under the centrally sponsored scheme of construction network of rural godowns under the 'National Storage of Agricultural Commodities' 50% of the cost of construction of godowns as Rural market centres in the state is Provided as grants to the Market Committees to be shared equally between the State and Central Governments while the remaining 50% of the cost of construction is met by the market committees from their own resources. So far 416 centres have been covered under this scheme involving a total outlay of Rs. 11.15 crores.

## **EIGHTH PLAN STRATEGY AND OBJECTIVES**

Orderly marketing is a prerequisite for any agricultural improvement. To ensure reasonable return to the producers and availability of goods at reasonable cost to the consumers an efficient marketing system has to be developed. The draft Eighth Plan contemplates provision of essential amenities at all markets in the state with facilities for grading and storage etc.

With a view to ensure the objectives of providing market yards within the easy reach of the farmers, it is programmed during the VIIIth plan period to construct a market yard at each notified Mandal in the state.

An amount of Rs.482.45 lakhs is proposed for the eighth plan.

## **EIGHTH PLAN SCHEMES/PROGRAMMES**

### ***Scheme For Establishment of Tribal Markets:***

This is an on going scheme. The scheme envisages providing minimum infrastructure necessary for establishment of Tribal Markets to avoid exploitations of middlemen and other agencies and improve the economic conditions of Tribals while disposing off their Agricultural produce and minor forest produce in the regulated markets in tribal areas. It is contemplated to provide grants from the state plan source at the rate of Rs.10.00 lakhs per market for 10 tribal market centres in the state. The total expenditure on development of 10 centres works out to Rs. 100.00 lakhs and the same is proposed in the plan.

### ***Development of Fishermen Markets***

This is also an on going scheme being continued from seventh plan period. This scheme is mainly intended to benefit fishermen living in the sea-shore areas and adjacent centres where fishermen are engaged in fishing and sell their catch to middle men and to the trader who exploits the fishermen in the absence of Regulated Markets. A grant of Rs. 10.00 lakhs per market is proposed in the Eighth Plan. The total cost works out to Rs.100.00 lakhs.

### ***Scheme for Establishment of 'AGMARK' Laboratories***

Adulteration of food stuffs has reached alarming proportions in recent years bringing in its wake series of health hazards among the growing population. The work done so far by the 'AGMARK' grading in the state has however touched only the fringe of the problem and the need to strengthen and extend this programme for development of quality consciousness among the Producers is urgent. The National Council on Agriculture in its report for 1976 has observed that food adulteration is menace to the public health and therefore felt that intensive efforts have to be made on the national scale for checking this evil practice. It is proposed to provide 10 grading laboratories at District Head Quarters. This scheme involves an outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs.

### ***Scheme for providing Subsidy for purchase of Grading equipment***

There is need to gear up the grading activities in the Market yards. During the Eighth plan period, it is proposed to ensure that at least 25% of the Market arrivals are sold in the graded form. Facilities to grade the produce in the market yard are therefore being created at all regulated markets in the state.

A scheme is proposed to provide equipment for grading of farm produce at rep-



representative centres in the state. It is contemplated to cover at least 25 Market centres with provision of moisture meters for determination of moisture content etc., The moisture meters are proposed to be provided at 25 representative centres. A subsidy of Rs.25,000/- for each centre is proposed to be provided for purchase of moisture testing equipment. This scheme would go a long way in educating the farmers in getting only the well dried matured and clean produce for sale in the regulated market. The total cost involved in the implementation of this scheme works out to Rs. 6.25 lakhs.

### ***Scheme for Construction of Rural Godowns***

The godown storage capacity available with all market committees in the state is of the order of 4.00 M.Ts. Presently as against 810 centres notified under the Market Act, Godown facilities have been created only at 219 centres.

It is proposed to cover 200 Rural market centres under the scheme of National Grid For Storage of Agricultural Produce. Under this scheme, 50% of the cost of construction will be provided as Grant to be shared equally between State and Government of India, while balance 50% will be met by market Committees from their own resources. The state share of 25% to cover 200 centres will be Rs.196.20 lakhs.

### ***Scheme for Providing Subsidy For Transport of Agricultural Produce***

Regulation of Agricultural markets has been recognised as an important measure almost in every part of the country to safeguard the interest of the unorganised producers against the organised traders. The market Yards constructed at huge cost at several centres in the state are not put to effective use. A few functionally regulated yards have not been able to attract cultivators as much as the merchants and the benefits of regulated markets are not accruing to the cultivators. The major share in the price paid by the consumers is knocked away by the commission agents and the intermediaries i.e village merchants. It is necessary to provide transportation facilities through Agricultural Produce Market Committees for the benefit of the farmers to transport their surplus produce to the market yards at a comparatively low price to that of private carriages. It is proposed to provide subsidy to representative market centres in each district for purchase of trucks, tempos and tractors. The subsidy will be limited to Rs.1.00 lakh per each market committee for purchase of trucks. A provision of Rs.10.00 Lakhs is accordingly proposed.

### ***Scheme for Creation of Audit-cum-Enforcement cell***

For effective enforcement of the Provisions of the Market Act, and to plug the leakages by way of under valuation of the produce, under quantification of arrivals in the Market Yard, illegal transactions, it is essential to have enforcement cell. This cell will make surprise inspections and check unauthorised transactions, which would in the long run augment the income of market committees and regularise the functioning of the Market Yard. This scheme will indirectly help to improve the state revenue of increased sales tax collections. It will also facilitate to ensure centralisation of trade in the market yards and also facilitate verification of the time taken for payment of sale proceeds by the commission Agents to the producer sellers. This scheme involves appointment of requisite staff at a total cost of Rs.15.00 lakhs.

### ***Research Cell***

It is programmed that the department should have a research and planning cell to improve the methods of Agricultural marketing, which will be communicated to the farmers, traders and other alike institutions. Research and Planning cell will include

commodity survey, cost of production and marketing prices and price spread of the Agricultural Commodities. Research Cell will be in the Head Office and will be issuing publications and also bulletins for the benefit of growers sellers and traders. For the implementation of this scheme an amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for the appointment of requisite staff and necessary equipment.

### ***Legal Cell***

The Agricultural Market Committees are empowered to levy market fees under the provision of section 12(1) of the A.P.(AP&LS) Markets Act. Recently section 12 has been amended and a number of sub-sections have been added which empowers among other things, submission of returns of turn over by traders, assessment of Market Fees, Payment of market Fees and other dues payable under the Act, recovery of market fees where business of trader is transferred, Appeals and revision by the Director of Marketing and appeal to High Court. After implementation of this provision it is found that number of traders are going to lower courts and High Courts Challenging the various provisions of Acts, Rules, and Bye-laws. There is a need to guide officers and the field staff legally how to cope up with such eventualities and to deal the issue legally. For this purpose there is need to have a legal cell in the department. It is proposed to have a legal cell in the Department and a provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs is made for the purpose of creation of this legal cell and for appointment of requisite staff.

### ***Publicity Cell***

There is greater importance for publicity in the field of Agricultural Marketing to attract the farmer-seller about the benefits of regulated markets and to keep in touch with the latest price and price spread at various markets in the state and also in the country. All the markets have to be linked up in a net work through a telex and satellite system for up to date information about the prices of all important commodities and specially commercially prevailing in the state and in the entire country.

It is programmed to have a publicity cell in the Department for which an amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is proposed .

**AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTOR AT A GLANCE**

Rs. in lakhs

| Sl. No. | Head of Development                            | Seventh plan        |                 | Eighth Plan<br>Proposed<br>outlay | 1990-91        |                      | 1991-92<br>Proposed<br>outlay |
|---------|--|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
|         |  | Budgetted<br>outlay | Expenditure     |                                   | Budgetted      | Anticipated<br>expr. |                               |
| 1.      | 2.   | 3.                  | 4.              | 5.                                | 6.             | 7.                   | 8.                            |
| 1.      | <b>Crop Husbandry</b>                          |                     |                 |                                   |                |                      |                               |
|         | i) Agriculture                                 | 6946.00             | 7676.20         | *13084.00                         | 722.00         | 1122.00              | 2766.00                       |
|         | ii) Horticulture                               | 720.00              | 650.38          | *2795.25                          | 100.00         | 1044.67              | 641.40                        |
|         | iii) Agro Industries<br>Development            | 100.00              | 30.00           | 60.00                             | 10.00          | 10.00                | 15.00                         |
|         | iv) Co-operative                               | 220.00              | --              | --                                | --             | --                   | --                            |
| 2.      | <b>Soil &amp; Water Conservation</b>           |                     |                 |                                   |                |                      |                               |
|         | i) Agriculture                                 | 472.00              | 856.03          | 2769.00                           | 268.00         | 168.00               | 669.00                        |
|         | ii) Forestry                                   | 25.00               | 16.03           | --                                | --             | --                   | --                            |
| 3.      | <b>Animal Husbandry</b>                        |                     |                 |                                   |                |                      |                               |
|         | i) Director (A.H)                              | 2688.00             | 2354.07         | 4237.00                           | 225.00         | 225.00               | 900.00                        |
|         | ii) Meat & Poultry<br>Development              | 190.00              | 147.50          | 439.00                            | 75.00          | 75.00                | 227.50                        |
| 4.      | <b>Dairy Development</b>                       | 900.00              | 940.15          | 1692.27                           | 100.00         | 100.00               | 261.50                        |
| 5.      | <b>Fisheries</b>                               | 3600.90             | 2377.56         | *7380.00                          | 400.00         | 1775.50              | 1599.50                       |
| 6.      | <b>Forestry and<br/>wild life</b>              | 7308.00             | 5850.84         | *11641.50                         | 1200.00        | 1469.50              | 1678.50                       |
| 7.      | <b>Food storage &amp;<br/>warehousing</b>      | 155.00              | 155.00          | 279.00                            | 25.00          | 25.00                | 53.00                         |
| 8.      | <b>Agriculture Research<br/>and Education</b>  | 1058.00             | 1096.50         | 1974.0                            | 250.00         | 501.72               | 500.00                        |
| 9.      | <b>Agriculture Finan-<br/>cial institution</b> |                     |                 |                                   |                |                      |                               |
|         | i) Co-operative Banks                          | 1976.25             | 1843.60         | 2462.50                           | 384.75         | 384.75               | 442.50                        |
|         | ii) Grameena Banks                             | 35.00               | 67.79           | 93.75                             | 15.25          | 15.25                | 18.75                         |
| 10.     | <b>Co-operation</b>                            | 2780.25             | 2934.13         | 6203.00                           | 400.00         | 400.00               | 1395.00                       |
| 11.     | <b>Marketing</b>                               | 502.00              | 262.94          | 482.45                            | 50.00          | 50.00                | 99.80                         |
|         | <b>TOTAL</b>                                   | <b>29676.40</b>     | <b>27258.72</b> | <b>55592.72</b>                   | <b>4225.00</b> | <b>7366.39</b>       | <b>11267.45</b>               |

\* Includes an amount of Rs.495.00 lakhs, Rs.1585.00 lakhs, Rs.3100.00 lakhs, Rs.1100.00 lakhs for Agriculture, Horticulture, Fisheries and Forestry respectively under Cyclone Reconstruction Project.

## II RURAL DEVELOPMENT

### 12. SPECIAL PROGRAMMES FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

#### INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

##### SEVENTH PLAN OBJECTIVES

During 1969, the All India Rural Credit Review Committee under Chairmanship of Sri B. Venkatappaiah recommended setting up of Small Farmers Development Agencies and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agencies in the country on a pilot basis. During the IV plan period based on the recommendations of the Committee, the Government of India sanctioned 3 SFDA's and 2 MFALDA's to A.P. These 3 SFDA's and 2 MFALDA's were continued during the IV Plan Period. During the Vth plan period, the Government of India sanctioned 12 more agencies in the State and thus 12 agencies were organised in a phased manner from 1974-75 to 1975-76. In all 16 Districts in the state had SFDA's, during 1978-79 the Government of India after having reviewed the working on the special programme viz., SFDA, DPAP, and CAD decided that the programme of intensive and integrated rural development should be undertaken during the medium plan period starting from April, 1978 in about 200 Blocks, out of the 3,000 blocks covered by a special Programme. Subsequently, under area planning the Government of India allotted 168 blocks to be covered under integrated rural development programme (IRDP) in the special programme areas. In October, 1980 the Government of India extended the area of operation of the IRDP to all the blocks in the country whereby all the 330 blocks in the State got covered by IRDP. The other programme, prior to the decision such as SFDA, IRDS, IRDD, IRDC and IRDP, ML Programmes were merged with the IRD Programmes. The pattern of assistance is on 50:50 basis between the Government of India and State Govt. The grant in respect of central share will be released direct to the agencies. The State Govt. constituted district Rural Development Agencies streamlining the institution of the existing SFDA and DDAs in the State. The assistance under IRDP is provided to all the target groups like small and Marginal Farmers, Agrl. Labourers, Non Agrl. Labourers and Rural Artisans whose income is below Rs.3,500 /- .

During the Seventh plan period, the cut off line for the purpose of crossing the poverty line Rs. 6,400/- while the cut of line for the purpose of Assistance under the Programme is Rs.4,800. It is envisaged that among the beneficiaries SCs, STs should be atleast 38% and equal Number should be from the category of women. As against the above Government of India stipulation, State Government decided to cover atleast 50% from the category of SCs and 10% from the category of STs. The rate of subsidy provided by the agencies is 25% for small farmers, 33 1/3 for Marginal Farmers, Agrl. Labourers, Non-Agrl. Labourers, and Rural Artisans. In the case of community works, 50% of the proportionate cost is admissible from the agency. The STs are eligible for 50% subsidy. The individual maximum subsidy under all the schemes put together is Rs. 3,000/- for non-tribal in non-DPAP areas. It is Rs 5000/- in respect of tribals which is relaxed in respect of minor irrigation sector of IRDP. The Dist. Rural Development Agency makes the subsidy component available to match the loan and helps in procurement of the assets. IRDP has been accepted as a means to reach the goal of self-sufficiency in production, growth to social justice and full employment for the unemployed and the under-employed in the rural areas. The integration is sought to be achieved in the 4 major sectors viz., agrl. (a) including animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Forestry ; (b) village and cottage Industries and Tiny Industries; (c) Tertiary Sector employed in various services that are necessary for the achievement of production and distribution in the field of comprehensive agrl and rural industries and (d) labour mobilisation in training and skills and organised mobility to match up the labour with the opportunity, raising of nurseries, free distribution of

plant material and taking up of social forestry on private and individual lands are contemplated. Managerial subsidy to FSCS, large sized co-op., Societies in tribal areas in infrastructural facilities viz., strengthening marketing arrangements for milk and eggs are also contemplated under IRDP.

## TRYSEM

This is one of the components of the IRDP. atleast 40 unemployed youth preferably those from the school drop outs within the age group of 18 to 35 years have to be provided with necessary training in the Government, non-Govt Institutions or private Industries Work Shops towards upgrading their technology or imparting new skills enabling them to start a self employed venture in the product services having local demand. These youth are eligible for stipend of Rs.150/- to 200/- and the trainees who are imparted training in their native villages are eligible for Rs.50/- p.m. towards training expenses. The trainees are also eligible for a tool kit for an amount not exceeding Rs.500/- After the training is over, usual subsidy is allowed to them on the investment cost of self-employment ventures. In Addition, the institutions taking up the training programmes are also eligible for assistance for augmenting the existing facilities such as equipment, boarding, lodging, etc. In the case of the state Government run institutions the cost of infrastructure support has to be borne by the state and the centre on 50:50 basis and in the case of central Govt. institutions and Agrl. Universities, the cost will be borne by the Central Govt.

## SEVENTH PLAN REVIEW

During the Seventh Plan period, Rs.107.90 crores was provided towards state's share under IRDP and equal amount was made available by the Govt. of India as against the outlay of Rs.107.90 crores, an amount of Rs.107.39 crores was spent for implementation of IRDP Programmes. Similarly as against the target of 10.5 lakh beneficiaries, the achievement was 12.55 lakh families which constitute an excess performance of 18.5% to the target. The performance during the VII Plan period in respect of some of the important physical and financial indicators is indicated below:

### Achievements Under IRDP During Seventh Plan

| Sl. Item No.                              | 85-86   | 86-87   | 87-88   | 88-89    | 89-90   | Total     |
|---|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|-----------|
| 1 Outlay                                  | 2666.50 | 3739.56 | 4347.72 | 4922.08  | 5502.91 | 21178.77  |
| 2 Unspent balance                         | 547.96  | 960.13  | 457.51  | 198.17   | 34.62   | 547.96    |
| 3 Govt. of India releases                 | 1333.19 | 1869.78 | 2372.26 | 2461.04  | 2698.34 | 10734.61  |
| 4 State. Govt. releases                   | 1333.19 | 1869.78 | 2172.26 | 2661.04  | 2698.34 | 10734.61  |
| 5 Misc. receipts                          | 884.75  | 505.32  | 652.75  | 1146.75  | 1320.99 | 4510.56   |
| 6 Total receipts                          | 4099.09 | 5205.01 | 5654.78 | 6467.00  | 6752.29 | 26527.74  |
| 7 Expenditure                             | 3138.96 | 4747.50 | 5456.61 | 6432.38  | 6024.20 | 25799.65  |
| 8 a) Total Subsidy                        | 2512.81 | 3974.12 | 4501.13 | 5150.69  | 4774.10 | 209131.15 |
| b) SC Subsidy                             | 1033.57 | 1496.70 | 1572.65 | 1779.14  | 1567.81 | 7449.87   |
| c) S.T. Subsidy                           | 363.38  | 602.50  | 719.89  | 850.79   | 791.15  | 3327.71   |
| 9 Total Credit                            | 4697.51 | 7098.81 | 8517.30 | 10034.65 | 9172.85 | 39521.12  |
| 10 a) Total beneficiaries assisted        | 181     | 257     | 264     | 298      | 255     | 1255      |
| b) SC Beneficiaries                       | 77      | 106     | 102     | 113      | 96      | 494       |
| c) ST Beneficiaries                       | 20      | 28      | 31      | 35       | 29      | 143       |
| 11 Soil Conservation and Land Development | 874     | 1157    | 1108    | 1610     | 3799    | 8548      |
| 12 Supply of Pairs Bullocks               | 6177    | 8458    | 6917    | 9953     | 5802    | 37307     |
| 13 Agrl. implements                       | 2502    | 5117    | 3540    | 3490     | 3251    | 17900     |

| Sl. No. | Item                    | 85-86 | 86-87 | 87-88  | 88-89  | 89-90  | Total  |
|---------|-------------------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 14      | Individual new wells    | 2121  | 1147  | 4127   | 4562   | 1912   | 13869  |
| 15      | Renovation of old wells | 1705  | 2041  | 1944   | 1522   | 1101   | 8313   |
| 16      | Community wells         | 76    | 2731  | 1898   | 109    | -      | 4814   |
| 17      | Individual Pumpsets     | 3896  | 12111 | 15834  | 13822  | 20892  | 66555  |
| 18      | Community Pumpsets      | 137   | 165   | 547    | -      | -      | 849    |
| 19      | Others                  | 11414 | 10296 | 9486   | 9129   | 2205   | 42530  |
| 20      | Dairy Animals           | 14862 | 24541 | 31097  | 39705  | 30581  | 140786 |
| 21      | Poultry Units           | 2333  | 501   | 299    | 183    | 951    | 4267   |
| 22      | Sheep Units             | 6082  | 16258 | 19791  | 14065  | 11817  | 68013  |
| 23      | Piggery Units           | 3754  | 2753  | 1676   | 3959   | 1009   | 13151  |
| 24      | Others(AH)              | 1438  | 2781  | 3146   | 3711   | 1368   | 12444  |
| 25      | Fishries                | 7633  | 7398  | 6849   | 7487   | 6776   | 36123  |
| 26      | sericulture (areas)     | 3727  | 3479  | 4044   | 10180  | 16256  | 37686  |
| 27      | Social Forestry         | 172   | 19    | 1985   | 4253   | 1118   | 7547   |
| 28      | ISB                     | 54331 | 82004 | 122207 | 133080 | 123582 | 515204 |
| 29      | TRYSEM                  | 7378  | 9513  | 11382  | 13934  | 11361  | 53568  |

#### **EIGHTH PLAN OBJECTIVES AND APPROACH**

During the Eighth Five Year Plan period, Government of India have not yet finalised its strategy but the allocations for 1990-91 were kept at the level of 1989-90. However, the following changes have been made in the strategy during 1990-91.

1. The per capita subsidy is raised to Rs.2500 as against Rs.2000 during the seventh plan period.
2. The SCs have been allowed subsidy at 50% subject to the individual maximum subsidy of Rs.5000 on per STs.
3. The coverage of SCs,STs have been raised to 50% as against 30% during the seventh plan period.
4. The coverage of women has been raised to 40% as against 30% during the seventh plan period.

#### **Programmes and Targets fixed for Eighth Five year plan**

Pending finalisation of the strategy by the Government of India, an outlay of Rs.188.70 crores is proposed to be provided during the Eighth Five year plan towards state share subject to release of an equal amount by the Government of India. For the year 1991-92 an amount of Rs.32.70 crores is proposed as state share subject to the matching contribution of an equal amount towards central share. It is proposed to cover 12.72 lakh families during Eighth Five year plan and 2.54 lakh families are proposed to be covered during 1991-92.

The following are the programmes and activities proposed to be continued during Eighth Five Year Plan.

1. Administrative machinery for Rural Development

## 2. Direction and administration

3. The existing internal audit cell is proposed to be continued for conducting Internal audit of the accounts maintained in the DRDAs as per the guidelines contained in the manner issued by the Govt. of India.

Apart from this, there is need for strengthening the office of Commissioner PR&RD in order to cope with the increased volume of work due to introduction of new programmes and for the effective implementation of the ongoing programmes together with the designing additional measures for all the monitoring of other ongoing schemes. It is proposed to create three posts of Dy. Directors for Institutional Finance, Technology and for Marketing and Publicity with supporting staff. It is also proposed to create the Post of Dy. Secretary to Commissioner PR&RD with supporting staff for implementation of DW CRA Programme. It is therefore proposed to provide Rs.200 Lakhs comprising Rs.100 Lakhs towards state share and Rs.100 lakhs towards central share for the 8th Five Year Plan.

## State Institute of Rural Development

The central assistance to the state Institute of Rural development may be continued during the Eighth Five Year plan also. So far as the recurring cost is concerned Government of India will share 50%. The non-recurring cost will however, be met by the state Government fully. A total outlay of Rs.70 lakhs is therefore proposed for Eighth Five Year plan out of which Rs.45 lakhs will be the state share and Rs.25 lakhs will be Central share.

## TRYSEM Infrastructure

It is estimated that an amount of Rs.105.25 lakhs would be required towards TRYSEM infrastructure every year. It is therefore proposed to provide an outlay of Rs.5.25 crores during Eighth Plan of which Rs.2.63 crores will be the state share and Rs.2.63 crores will be central share.

## PASMA

The programme of assistance to small and marginal farmers for increasing Agricultural Production (PASMA) was initiated during 1983-84 as Centrally sponsored scheme with 50% central assistance for assisting small and marginal farmers to increase agricultural production in Andhra Pradesh. The scheme aims at providing irrigation wells, pumpsets, supply of mini-kits of oil seeds, pulses and coarse grains and land development. The scheme envisages an annual outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs per block for the following components of the Programme.

|   | (Rs.in lakhs) |
|---|---------------|
| 1. Subsidy for MI Works                                       | 3.50          |
| 2. Distribution of mini-Kits                                  | 0.50          |
| 3. Land development including staff cost @ Rs.4000/-per block | 1.00          |

The funding pattern of the scheme is 50:50 between centre and state Governments. The Programme is being implemented in all the 22 districts through DRDAs. However, the Government of India introduced a new scheme called special Food-grains production programme during 1988-89 covering only 8 districts viz. East Godavari, West Godavari, Nellore, Chittoor, Warangal, Khammam, Nalgonda and Karimnagar in lieu of PASMA to increase rice production in Andhra Pradesh. PASMA is an important area development programme to create minor irrigation sources to the small and marginal

farmers. wherever necessary and which is a single, most important measure for increasing agricultural production. secondly land development programme can be taken up with the funds provided with the irrigation sources in the shape of Ayacut development to enable them to take up cultivation of irrigated sources are created, a list of such farmers is supplied to the Agricultural Department for giving proper cropping pattern through TNV system. The coordination of different implementing agencies like APSIDC, APSRIC, Ground Water Dept. and APSEB Banks is being taken up by the collector who is also the chairman of the DRDA for effective implementation of the scheme. It is therefore desirable that the Pasma programme is continued during the Eighth Plan notwithstanding the newly introduced "Rice Thrust Programme". It is proposed to provide an outlay of Rs.67.76 crores towards state share and an equal amount of Rs.67.76 crores towards central share during Eighth Five Plan.

#### **Development of Women and Children in Rural areas(DWCRA)**

The Programme for the development of women and child welfare in rural areas is proposed to be continued during Eighth Five Year plan also with the following objectives.

1. To provide a sum of Rs.15,000 per group as revolving fund to be utilised for income generating activities to be equally shared by Govt. of India, State Govt. and UNICEF.
2. To provide a sum of Rs.200 for the first year as TA for group organisers to be equally shared by Govt. of India and state Govt. as one time grant.
3. Salaries of Asst. Project Officer Women and Addl. Gram sevika are to be fully financed by UNICEF, New Delhi.
4. Pay and allowances of FTOs and other expenditure on training workshops etc. are to met by local UNICEF, Hyderabad.

In case the entire assistance is not available during the Eighth Plan, the entire expenditure has to be borne by the central and state Governments on 50:50 basis.

It is proposed to provide Rs.240 lakhs to be shared equally by the state and central Governments on 50:50 basis during the Eighth Plan for the implementation of Failed well subsidy scheme which envisages writing-off of loans advanced to the farmers on account of failed wells while the interest will be by the financing banks and NABARD.

It is also proposed to provide Rs.3.40 crores towards risk fund to be shared equally by the state and central Governments. The scheme envisages sanction of Risk Fund at 10% on the consumption loans released by the Banks to the target groups having less than 0.5 acre or those belonging to the poverty groups for an amount not exceeding Rs.500.

It is also proposed to create a new post of APO(W) in the office of Project Director, DRDA to help him in planning and implementation of the programme and the post of addl. gram sevika to be posted to each of the erstwhile block to organise and supervise 30 groups under DWCRA programme. In addition, it is also proposed to create two posts of Field Training Officers to assist APO(W) in the districts of Cuddapah, Adilabad, Srikakulam, Mahabubnagar and Ananthapur to be funded by UNICEF, Hyderabad.



## **DROUGHT PRONE AREA PROGRAMME**

### **SEVENTH PLAN OBJECTIVES**

The Drought prone Areas Programme is aimed at mitigating the incidence of drought through creation of permanent assets and utilisation of local resources and at restoring ecological balance over a period of time. The large Part of the state is chronically drought affected. 76 Taluks covering 47.5% of the total area and 34.7% of the population of the state are chronically drought affected. The strategy is aimed at optimum utilisation of major resources viz. land, water and live-stock. The programme also aims at integrated development of the area at a water shed or sub water shed being the most scientific selection of the area for the proper land use management. The objective of the programme is to restore ecological balance and drought proofing the area on water shed basis. Micro water shed of the size of 1000-2000 acres is taken up in each DPAP block. The annual action plans are prepared by an integrated approach. Soil and moisture conservation measures, dry land technology, development of surface and ground water irrigation potential, afforestation fodder and pasture development, development of horticulture, sericulture pisciculture etc., are taken up for each water shed to optimise productivity. The financing pattern is on the basis of equal sharing between centre and states. Small and marginal Farmers who constitute the weaker sections in the agricultural economy received priority attention. The funding norm is at rate of Rs.15 lakh per block per year.

### **SEVENTH PLAN REVIEW**

During the VII Plan period the programme was implemented in 66 blocks of the state. The outlay of Rs.2734.04 lakhs was provided in the VII plan towards states share against which 2715.61 lakhs was incurred during the VII Five Year Plan. During the VII Plan period an area of 69,592 hectares was covered by soil and water conservation. 15.29 lakhs beneficiaries were assisted against the target of 6.76 lakhs. a total irrigation potential of 47,514 hectares was developed. An area of 39,710 hectares was covered under afforestation and pasture development.

### **EIGHTH PLAN OBJECTIVES**

The core sector to be developed in the VIII FYP are :-

1. Soil and moisture conservation ;
2. Development of Irrigation potential ;
3. Water harvesting ;
4. Afforestation and pasture development.

75% of the budget allocation will be spent on these sectors on a water shed basis during the plan period. Out of the balance 25% allocation, 15% of the funds are earmarked to other sectors viz. Horticulture, sericulture, pisciculture etc. and 10% of the allocation is intended for staff cost. Under social and moisture conservation the emphasis will shift to vegetative bunding and insitue moisture conservation measures like contour cultivation dead farrow land smoothing etc. Under Irrigation sector the thrust will be maintained on construction of mini water harvesting structure on a water shed basis to impound run of and improve the over all moisture regime. The strategy will be designed to meet the requirements of small farmers and marginal farmers for small timber, fuel wood and fodder simultaneously from the ecological restorations. Under other sectors development of a dry land horticulture will be given

a high priority apart from fodder development etc. The water shed will be the basic unit of planning. Based on rainfall, status of erosion and backwardness of the area and present land use, micro water sheds of the size of 20,000 to 30,000 hectors will be prioritised for sustained treatment during VIII plan. Out of the micro water sheds, micro catchment will be selected for detailed survey and integrated execution of sectoral programmes every year.

#### **EIGHTH PLAN PROGRAMMES AND TARGETS**

The Govt. of India have appointed a National Committee to review the programme and suggest improvement/changes if any during the VIII Plan. The work of the committee is in progress. Pending recommendations of the committee it is proposed to provide Rs.100.50 crores during the VIII FYP out of which Rs.50.25 crores will be state share Rs.50.25 crores as central share. It is proposed to generate employment potential of Rs.1.50 crores mandays during the VIII plan period. The Provision made for 1990-91 is Rs.614.80 lakhs to wards state share.

#### **INTEGRATED RURAL ENERGY PROGRAMME (IREP)**

APCOST is the nodal agency for implementing of IREP in the State of Andhra Pradesh. During VII Plan period the expenditure was Rs.20.00 lakhs per year. Based on the guide lines, the budget for the VIII Plan period is proposed with an outlay of Rs. 185.00 lakhs.

The Schemes under IREP are critically on going schemes categorised under minimum needs programme. The Programmes aim at providing self sufficiency in Energy needs of the selected villages, maintenance and reduction of Energy Supply - Demand gap. Satisfaction of Energy needs will result in economic Development. Under IREP the following programmes/schemes are implemented.

- (1) Energy Augmentation
- (2) Energy Development
- (3) Energy Popularisation
- (4) Energy Demonstration

25% of the out lay is allocated towards Tribal Sub-plan by selecting 2 Mandals as Tribal Mandals. (Utnoor and Siribujilli) and Spl. Comp. Plan Priority is given to Weaker Sections in selection of beneficiaries in all programmes. The programmes are implemented only in rural areas hence 100% of the out lay is for rural development. All the schemes are implemented with employment of local people in the villages. Necessary skills are developed during implementation so that people can maintain the devices after the completion of the programme.

- (1) Energy Augmentation : Under this scheme, based on the energy survey report of the Mandals, individual households will be provided with energy devices which will augment their energy needs by conservation or transformation technique. It is proposed to cover as many households as possible in 500 Villages in 8th Plan period. The outlay for the scheme is Rs.100 lakhs.
- (2) Energy Development : Under this scheme, development of existing sources of energy in the rural areas will be taken up. This will provide more energy source in the village thereby enhancing the per capita consumption of energy. The outlay for this scheme is Rs. 20.00 lakhs during 8th Plan period.

(3) Energy Popularisation: Various Energy devices developed by R&D Institutions and devices which are not popular are taken up for popularisation in rural areas, through various media and mass contact programmes and extension activity. This will lead to adoption of technologies by the local people without much resistance. The outlay for this purpose is Rs. 20.00 lakhs during VIII Plan period.

(4) Energy Demonstration: Various Demonstrations will be taken up in the Villages using a comprehensive mobile energy devices unit. Specific villages are selected by surveys and are provided with various devices for fulfilment of energy needs. Local people will be trained in the maintenance of these devices. This scheme demonstrates the applicability of the various technologies for adoption by the local people. The outlay for this scheme is Rs.45.00 lakhs during VIII Plan period.

The yearwise outlay during 8th Plan period is given below:

| Sl. No. | Scheme                | 90-91 | 91-92 | 92-93 | 93-94 | 94-95 | Total  |
|---------|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| 1.      | Energy Augmentation   | 10.00 | 11.00 | 27.00 | 26.00 | 26.00 | 100.00 |
| 2.      | Energy Development    | 2.00  | 2.20  | 3.80  | 6.00  | 6.00  | 20.00  |
| 3.      | Energy Popularisation | 2.00  | 2.20  | 3.80  | 6.00  | 6.00  | 20.00  |
| 4.      | Energy Demonstration  | 6.00  | 6.80  | 8.40  | 12.00 | 12.00 | 45.00  |
| Total   |                       | 20.00 | 22.00 | 43.00 | 50.00 | 50.00 | 185.00 |

The Annual Plan outlay for 1991-92 is proposed as Rs. 22.00 lakhs.

## 13. RURAL EMPLOYMENT

### JAWAHAR ROZGAR YOJANA

#### SEVENTH PLAN OBJECTIVES

During the Seventh Five Year Plan period two Centrally Sponsored schemes namely NREP, RLEGP were under operation upto and of 1989-90 having started in 1980 and 1983 respectively. In respect of NREP the sharing expenditure was in the ratio of 50:50 between central and state while RLEGP was cent percent centrally Assisted programme. The Principal objective of these programmes was to alleviate rural poverty by significantly increasing employment opportunities in the Rural Areas. During the last year of the 7th Five Year Plan the Government of India merged NREP and RLEGP and in their places started a new programme called "Jawahar Rozgar Yojana" with effect from 1989 with a view to have even distribution of resources to all the Villages and intensive employment in Back ward districts. The sharing basis of new programme is in the ratio of 80:20 between centre and state. It is estimated that the new programme will provide full employment opportunities to atleast one member of each family living below the poverty line who seek unskilled employment. Under this programme the funds provided by the Central Govt., as also the state Govt. will be transferred to Zilla Praja parishads who in turn will transfer the funds to the extent of 80% after retaining 20% towards spill-over works and 6% for Indira Awas Yojana to Gram Panchayats on the basis of population criteria and the Panchayats are at liberty to take-up whatever works they deem fit for the development of concerned Gram Panchayat. It is hoped that distribution of resources to village Panchayats will result in the increasing coverage of the progress to all Rural Areas and ensure full participation of the People in its implementation.

#### SEVENTH PLAN REVIEW

During 7th plan period a total sum of Rs.15,602.98 lakhs was provided as state share towards NREP/Jawahar Rozgar Yojana while under RLEGP it was Rs.641.20 lakhs towards excess non wage component. The central assistance provided under this programme was Rs. 56,219.92 lakhs comprising Rs.15,742.31 lakhs towards NREP Rs.15,450.61 lakhs, towards Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and Rs.2522.00 lakhs towards RLEGP which included cost of Food-grains also.

During 1985-86 a sum of rs.10,564.89 lakhs was released and the expenditure incurred was Rs.9,774.63 lakhs while the employment generated both under NREP & RLEGP was 443.69 lakh mandays. During 1986-87 the expenditure incurred was Rs.12,972.90 lakhs as against release of Rs.12,940.75 lakhs and the expenditure incurred was Rs.13077.48 lakhs while employment generated was 564.05 lakh mandays. During the period 1987-88 amount released was Rs. 15,032.94 lakhs and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 13077.04 lakhs while employment Generated was 551.78 lakh mandays. During 1988-89 an expenditure of Rs.15464.10 lakhs was incurred as against the release of Rs.14,606.09 lakhs and the employment generated was 634.71 lakh mandays. During 1989-90 an amount of Rs.19091.51 lakhs was released and expenditure incurred was Rs.18,299 lakhs while the employment generated was 70.78 lakh mandays under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. Thus the total employment generated during the seventh five year plan under NREP/RLEGP and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana was Rs.2899.06 lakh man days. The Physical achievement in terms of assets created under NREP/RLEGP during the years 1985-86 to 1988-89 are as follows.

| Item of Works  | Physical Assets |
|--|-----------------|
| <b>Social Forestry</b>   |                 |
| a) Area Covered Hects.   | 78633.31        |
| b) Trees Planted<br>(No. in Lakhs)                                     | 2579.47         |
| <b>Directly Productive Economic Assets</b>                             |                 |
| 1) Irrigation Wells  |                 |
| a) No. of wells Nos.   | 8.03            |
| b) Area benefitting Hects  | 526.093         |
| ii) Irrigation Tanks:  |                 |
| a) No. of tanks Nos.   | 29              |
| b) Area benefitting  | -               |
| <b>Socio-Economic Community welfare assets</b>                         |                 |
| i) Drinking water wells Nos.   | 9259            |
| ii) rural Roads  | 13505.322       |
| iii) School Buildings Nos.   | 11787           |
| iv) Development of House sites Nos.                                    | 41997           |
| v) Construction of houses  | 4023            |
| vi) Panchayat ghars  | 2756            |
| vii) mahila Mandals  | 380             |
| ix) Miscellaneous works<br>other than buildings &<br>(to be specified) | 336             |
| a) sanitary latrines   | 10736           |
| b) Construction of community<br>Halls                                  | 366             |

#### **EIGHTH PLAN OBJECTIVES AND THRUST**

The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana continues to be implemented as employment generation programme and also involve the people at grass root level by entrusting the formulation and implementation of the programme to the Gram Panchayats. The main thrust of the programme is to involve the people at the grass root level in the implementation of the programmes and also entrust its implementation to the peoples' representatives at grass root level like Gram Panchayats. The Gram Panchayats are at liberty to take up works whatever they like for the development of the village and which create durable productive community assets. The illustrative list of works that could be taken up under JRY are Social Forestry, Soil and water Conservation Works, Minor Irrigation works, Improvement of Drinking Water Tanks, Construction of Rural Roads and Houses for individual members of S.Cs and S.Ts and freed bonded labourers. Under the programme, the funds allocated by the GOI and the funds provided by the State Govt. are placed at the disposal of the Zilla Praja Parishads who in their turn place 80 percent of the funds released at the disposal of the Gram Panchayats on the basis of population. The Village Panchayats prepare the plans for the respective Gram Panchayats after thorough discussion in the meetings of the Village Panchayats and care would be taken to see that the interests of the Weaker Sections in the Village are safeguarded and highest priority given to the workers benefiting S.Cs and S.Ts, women and other weaker sections of the Society. It is expected that the JRY on the same pattern as adopted in the Seventh Five Year Plan would continue during the Eighth Five Year Plan also.

#### **EIGHTH PLAN PROGRAMME AND TARGETS**

The Government of India indicated that for the year, 1990-91, the allocations under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana would be Rs.19166.20 lakhs comprising central share of Rs.15332.90 lakhs and state's share of Rs.3833.24 lakhs on the basis of 80:20 ratio.

Out of this allocation, Rs.2005.01 lakhs which constitutes nearly 6% of the allocation is ear-marked for Indira Awas Yojana schemes and Rs.3833.24 lakhs which constitutes 20% of the total allocation for Million wells schemes for S.C.s and S.Ts. The target of employment generation under the Programme for the year 1990-91 is fixed as 20.35 lakh man-days. Anticipating that the programme will continue during the Eighth Plan with the same allocations, it is proposed to provide Rs.19319.50 lakhs towards states share during the Eighth Five year Plan and Rs.3863.90 lakhs during 1991-92. The target fixed for employment generation during Eighth Five Year plan is Rs.920.35 lakhs and for the year 1991-92 the target fixed is 184.07 lakh mandays. Under the new JRY, no separate allocation has been made for S.C.s and STs under special component plan and tribal sub-plan as the Government of India is allocating funds districtwise, independently. However, according to the guidelines under JRY a minimum of 15% of JRY funds released to the Zilla Praja parishads/Gram Pachayats shall be spent on works benefitting S.Cs and S.T.s besides the earmarked funds for Indira Awas Yojana and Million wells scheme. The allocations made for SCP and TSP for Eighth Five Year Plan would be Rs.4991.05 lakhs and Rs.1996.4 lakhs respectively in case the same ratio of 15:6 which has been in vogue during the implementation of the separate NREP and RLEGP programmes is maintained during the Eighth Five Year plan also. In short, a total sum of Rs.19319.50 lakhs towards state's share and Rs.4991.05 lakhs and Rs.1996.4 lakhs towards SCP and TSP respectively are proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan. For the year 1991-92, it is proposed to provide Rs.3863.90 lakhs towards state's share and Rs.988.21 lakhs and Rs.339.28 lakhs towards SCP and TSP respectively are proposed on the assumption that the apportionment of funds for SCP and TSP would be in the ratio of 15:6 as adopted during the Seventh Five year Plan.

## 14. LAND REFORMS

Under the head land Reforms, the following Schemes have been implemented in the VII plan period incurring an expenditure of Rs.1447.32 lakhs:

1. Survey of unsurveyed Agency Areas.
2. Telugu Girijana Magani Samaradhana.
3. Survey Training Academy.
4. Updating of Land Records and issuing of Pattadar Pass Books.

There are now 5 fullfledged survey parties to survey the unsurveyed area of about 13.35 lakh acres in Tribal Areas. The Survey of the entire area is expected to be completed by March, 1993. For this purpose, a sum of Rs.600.00 lakhs is proposed in the Eighth Five Year Plan.

The issue of pattadar pass books has been taken up in the year 1989-90 at an estimated cost of Rs.33.00 crores. An expenditure of Rs11.00 crores was incurred during 1989-90 towards the staff appointed and for purchase of stationery. The balance amount required is Rs.22.00 crores and this is proposed in the Eighth Five Year Plan.

The other schemes viz., Telugu Girijana Magani Samaradhana and Survey Training Academy taken-up in the VII th Plan will be continued in the VIIIth Five Year Plan also. The details of allocations proposed in VIIIth Plan for all the above Schemes under the head "Land Reforms" are indicated below:

| Sl. No. | Scheme                               | Outlay Proposed for Eighth Plan | 1990-91   |                         | 1991-92         |
|---------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------------|
|         |                                      |                                 | Provision | Anticipated expenditure | Outlay Proposed |
| 1.      | 2.                                   | 3.                              | 4.        | 5.                      | 6.              |
| 1.      | Survey of un-surveyed Agency Areas.  | 600.00                          | 96.00     | 200.00                  | 200.00          |
| 2.      | Telugu Girijana Magani Samaradhana.  | 150.00                          | 25.50     | 25.50                   | 30.00           |
| 3.      | Survey Training Academy.             | 165.00                          | 2.50      | 13.00                   | 13.00           |
| 4.      | R.O.R. Issue of Pattadar Pass Books. | 2200.00                         | 407.00    | 1700.00                 | 500.00          |
| TOTAL : |                                      | 3115.00                         | 531.00    | 1938.50                 | 743.00          |

## 15. CYCLONE SHELTERS

During the Seventh Plan period, cyclone shelters were constructed incurring an expenditure of Rs.668.47 lakhs with E.E.C. aid. For the Eighth Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs.150.00 lakhs is proposed for purchase of equipment. For the year 1990-'91, a provision of Rs.20.00 lakhs is made. For the year 1991-'92, the outlay proposed is Rs.50.00 lakhs.

In addition to the above allocations under normal plan, an amount of Rs.935.00 lakhs is proposed for Eighth Plan under "Cyclone Emergency Reconstruction Project" with World Bank aid for construction of 187 cyclone shelters along the cost line spread over Nine Coastal Districts.



## 16. OTHER RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

### CRUCIAL BALANCING INVESTMENT

With the object of increasing the efficiency of the capital assets already created by filling up the gaps, a new scheme called "Crucial Balancing Investment" was taken up during 1984-85 by releasing Rs.23.00 crores at the rate of Rs.1.00 crore for each district.

The scheme was revived during 1987-88 and a sum of Rs.575.00 lakhs was released at the rate of Rs.25.00 lakhs to each of the 23 districts. The scheme was continued during 1988-89 with a provision of Rs.23.00 crores at the rate of Rs.1.00 crore to each of the 23 districts. For the year 1989-90 out of the provision of Rs.23.00 crores made in the Budget, a sum of Rs.13.75 crores was released.

The outlay proposed for Eighth Plan is Rs.230.00 crores of which Rs.23.00 crores are provided in the Plan for 1990-91 and Rs.46.00 crores are proposed for the draft Annual Plan 1991-92.

These are untied funds at district level and the formulation of schemes, approval, implementation and review of the works under CBI will be exercised by the Zilla Abhivrudhi Sameeksha Mandals of the districts.

### TELUGU GRAMEENA KRANTI PATHAM

With a view to utilise the immense potential available in the countryside 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, Govt. in November '1985, launched a new scheme called "Telugu Grameena Kranti Patham" as a people's project for execution of such works directly by the people through 'Srama Dalams' without the medium of any intermediary.

Construction and maintenance of Irrigation Canals, Channels, distributories, Minor Irrigation sources including restoration of abandoned tanks, spring channels cross bunds drainage works, protected water supply schemes, village and samithi roads, public buildings such as schools and PHCs, community latrines for women, Community Irrigation wells for small and marginal farmers, in-well bores, milk collection centres, bus shelters etc. in rural areas were taken up under this scheme.

A total amount of Rs.10113.353 lakhs was sanctioned and released to the districts towards 50% Govt. contribution for implementation of T.G.K.P. scheme during the years 1985-86 to 1988-89 as shown below:-

|         | Rs. in lakhs |
|---------|--------------|
| 1985-86 | 1100.000     |
| 1986-87 | 7553.273     |
| 1987-88 | 863.330      |
| 1988-89 | 596.750      |
| Total   | 10113.353    |

These funds have been adjusted to the accounts of the Zilla Abhivrudhi Sameeksha Mandals except Hyderabad Dist. Out of 100382 works grounded, 82538 works

were completed by the end of May, 1989 at a cost of Rs. 152.15 crores. The total expenditure incurred was Rs.155.17 crores of which the Govt. Share was Rs.81.80 crores.

The scheme has been closed by 30-6-89 and the unspent balances available as on 30-6-89 have been transferred to the head "Crucial Balancing Investment" for taking up new works and new social assets for which 50% public contribution is forthcoming.

### **COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATI RAJ PROGRAMMES**

The Panchayat Raj System functioning in Andhra Pradesh is a 3 tier system. The lowest tier i.e. Gram Panchayat is functioning for last 50 years. The middle tier i.e. Mandal Praja Parishads are functioning from 15-1-1989. Prior to the introduction of Mandal system there were Panchayat Samithis (Blocks) functioning from early 1950's. The Zilla Parishad is the District local authority and it was formerly called District Board, it was functioning under a separate Act. Panchayats are the grass root level local authorities. Administration of Gram Panchayats is under A.P Gram Panchayat Act. Its functions are mainly provision of drinking water supply, sanitation, and other Municipal functions enunciated under section 54 and 55 of A.P.Gr.Pt Act. The resources are mainly locally raised resources by way of House tax, profession tax, vehicle tax, fees from markets, cart stands, sales from fisheries, rentals, revenues from entertainment tax, surcharge on land cess, stamp duties etc., Government releases a grant of Rs.1/- per a head of population and also salary grants on establishment charges etc. Except these 2 grants i.e., salary grant and population grant all other resources are locally raised by Gram Panchayat. Though the range of income varies from a small amount of Rs. 1,000 in a small panchayat there are Panchayats with an annual income of Rs. 10 to 15 lakhs. The average income of a Gram Panchayat is Rs. 30,000 p.a. There are 19,517 gram panchayats and 1092 Mandal Praja Parishads in the State.

Hitherto, the Gram Panchayats used to receive funds from Panchayat Samithis for items like community halls, Sanitation, community latrines, constructions of drains etc.,. Now such grants are not being released. From the year 1988-89, Government of India are directly releasing grants under J.R.Y. Scheme for taking up various development programmes as per the Govt. of India guidelines under J.R.Y. scheme. These are directly released to the Gram Panchayats through the District Development Agencies at the district level.

### **ZILLA PRAJA PARISHADS AND MANDAL PRAJA PARISHADS**

The middle tier body is Mandal Praja Parishad which is constituted for a population of 30,000 to 45,000. There are 1092 Mandal Praja Parishads in the State. Previously the Panchayat Samithis were functioning as local authorities for implementation of development programmes. The Mandal Praja Parishads are entrusted with the functions of elementary education, maintenance of inter village roads, Minor Irrigation schemes, and rural water supply schemes, other functions like Agriculture and health have been taken away from the purview of Mandal Praja Parishads. The Mandal Praja Parishads are receiving a block grant of Rs.5 per head of population, in addition to other statutory duties like seigniorage fees, land cess, and sharing of stamp duty etc., are adjusted. The Mandal Praja Parishads are assisting the DRDAs in the extension work in respect of implementation of poverty alleviation schemes and other allied schemes like PASMA/DWCRA/weaker section housing scheme etc.

### **ZILLA PRAJA PARISHADS**

The Zilla Praja Parishads are entrusted with the functions of secondary education, maintenance of Ex-District Board Roads, and review of other developmental

programmes at the District level. The Zilla Praja Parishads are receiving a grant of Rs. 2/- per head of population besides adjustments like land cess, seigniorage fees, receipts from markets and other local resources. The Zilla Praja Parishads are discharging statutory duties entrusted to them under the A.P. Mandal Praja Parishads and Zilla Praja Parishads Act, 1987 besides review of developmental programmes taken up in the district level. The plan funds are not released and spent through Mandal Praja Parishads or Zilla Praja Parishads. The Plan funds are administered through the heads of Departments and at the District level these schemes are spent through the district heads of departments. The Panchayat Raj Bodies are associated with review at the respective bodies and the district machinery in-charge of implementation of plan programmes are enlisting co-operation of Panchayat Raj bodies. The funds are not released to Panchayat Raj Institutions for implementation of plan programmes. The funds under poverty alleviation programmes like I.R.D.P/DWCRA/PASMA/etc., are spent by D.R.D.As for which there is a separate governing body with collector as Chairman, other schemes like Weaker sections housing, Social Welfare Schemes, Agricultural Schemes, Irrigation Programmes, Animal Husbandry schemes, Horticulture programmes are all routed through the concerned heads of departments at the district level.

### **SEVENTH PLAN REVIEW**

During the VII Five Year Plan an amount of Rs. 167.725 lakhs was incurred against the budgetted outlay of Rs. 167.725 lakhs towards implementation of schemes for Community Development activities incentives of Mahilamandals, Prize Awards to best Gram Panchayats and construction of Panchayat Ghars. During VII Five Year Plan Rs.800 lakhs have been spent and 81 MPP buildings have been completed.

### **EIGHTH PLAN OBJECTIVES**

It is the objectives of VIIIth Five Year Plan to continue the developmental activities taken up during VIIth Five Year Plan for Community Development during VIIIth Five Year Plan also.

### **EIGHTH PLAN PROGRAMME**

During VIII Five Year Plan it is proposed to provide Rs.1210 lakhs in order to complete 154 MPP Buildings. It is also proposed to provide 110.00 lakhs to continue the schemes for giving Prize Awards to best Gram Panchayats and grant in aid to Gram Panchayats for construction of Panchayat Ghars as detailed below:-

#### ***Prize Awards To Best Gram Panchayats***

The Gram Panchayats are at grass root level Panchayat Raj bodies entrusted with discharging civil functions in the village level. The Panchayats raise most of their resources locally and discharge functions like water supply, sanitation facilities and other functions entrusted by Government. In order to encourage the Gram Panchayats in the discharge of their duties, the scheme has been evolved for giving awards to the best Gram Panchayats in a Revenue division and at the State level by constituting Committee at the Dist. level and the State level respectively to adjudge best panchayats in terms of execution of developmental programmes and raising of resources. An award of Rs.5,000/- for best Gram Panchayats at the division level and Rs. 25,000/- at State level are given. The scheme is aimed at inculcating a spirit of competition in performing developmental functions by Gram Panchayats. An amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided for implementation of this scheme during VIIIth Plan and Rs. 4.00 lakhs in the year 1991-92.

### ***Construction of Panchayati Ghars in Gram Panchayats***

It is observed that in most of non-notified Grampanchayats the resources are so meagre that majority of gram panchayats are not in a position to construct their own buildings. There is dire need for office building in every gram panchayat. Some of the gram panchayats have to accumulate funds for years to pool resources not sufficient for construction of a building. It is considered that Govt. may give 50% of cost of construction as an incentive to such needy panchayats, where gram panchayats have balance amounts with them. It is proposed to sanction construction of office building to 3 or 4 non notified grampanchayats in each district annually. The cost of construction of an office building works out to Rs. 50,000/- out of which 50% i.e., Rs. 25,000/- will be released as grant to the non notified gram panchayats in each of the 22 districts and the total amount work out to Rs. 18.00 lakhs per annum. It is therefore, proposed to provide Rs.90.00 lakhs for this purpose during VIII Five Year Plan and Rs. 18.00 lakhs for 1991-92.

### **III SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES**

#### **17. SHORE AREA DEVELOPMENT**

##### **AND**

#### **REMOTE AND INTERIOR AREAS DEVELOPMENT**

##### **SHORE AREA DEVELOPMENT**

The Andhra Pradesh Shore Areas Development Authority constituted by the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh vide G.O.Ms.No.34 Fin. & Plg. (Plg.AP.IV) Department, dated 23.6.'85 under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister with Ministers in-charge of nine Coastal Districts and the Vice-Chairman, State Development Board as members. The Authority is assisted by the Finance and Planning (Plg.Wing) Department. The Secretary (Plg) is the member-Secy. of the Authority.

The A.P. Shore Area Development Authority was constituted with a view to identify the problem areas as well as the fragile zones and to suggest land zoning policy keeping in view the growing importance of the shore region specially in view of Urbanisation, Industrialisation, Disaster Mitigation, Fishery Wealth, Coastal Tourism and Ecological importance. The A.P.Shore Areas Development Authority prepared a Master Plan for the over-all development of the Shore Region basing on the recommendations of the Working Groups constituted for each of the Key Sectors. Details of levels of development were assessed based upon the surveys undertaken for the propose.

The A.P. Shore Areas Development Authority is assisted by a Senior Level I.A.S. Officer supported by skeleton staff. The A.P.Shore Area Development Authority wing of the Planning Department is also overseeing the Koleru Lake Development and Godavari Valley Development. The A.P. Shore Area Development Authority in general is co-ordinating with the various departments concerned with the activities suggested for the development of Shore Areas and also with the District Collectors in identifying the schemes on the lines suggested in the Master Plan and to organise resource mobilisation in addition to the departmental allocations made for the purpose.

The A.P. Shore Area Development Authority started the work relating to Master Plan preparation in 1985(Sept.) and during the Seventh Plan Period an amount of Rs. 9.01 Lakhs was spent as against the budgetted outlay of Rs.11.70 lakhs. With a view to continue the efforts and in order to expedite the developmental activity in Shore Region during the Eighth Plan also an amount of Rs.5.00 Lakhs is allocated during 1990-91 and an amount of Rs.5.50 lakhs is required for 1991-92, where as the requirement for the balance of 3 years of Eighth Plan is of the order of Rs.6.20 Lakhs. The requirement during the last 3 years is expected to go down when compared with the beginning years because, the identification of Schemes, Resource Mobilisation etc., is expected to be completed by the end of 1991-92.

##### **REMOTE AND INTERIOR AREAS DEVELOPMENT**

While the Government have been taking up a number of developmental programmes over the past four decades, certain remote and interior areas have remained at an appreciably low level of development. These interior and remote areas, most of them predominantly inhabited by the tribals, are characterised by lack of communications, irrigation facilities, medical facilities and low level of literacy.

lack of communications, irrigation facilities, medical facilities and low level of literacy. These areas are now sought to be taken up for accelerated development giving a greater thrust to the area specific developmental programmes and sharper focus on the disadvantaged groups.

In the first phase of the programme, nine districts viz; Adilabad, Nizamabad, Vishakapatnam, Khammam, Medak, Mahaboobnagar, Karimnagar, Warangal, and East Godavari are covered.

The strategy for development of these remote and interior areas is to open out the areas by taking up roads, stepping up economic activities by providing sources of irrigation, upgradation of skills and introduction of self-employment schemes. A special action plan in this regard has been prepared in which Rs. 65 crores would be spent by the S.W. department in the tribal areas over and above the normal budget allocation. In the three non ITDA districts of Karimnagar, Nizamabad and Medak the programme would be taken up by PR&RD department with an outlay of Rs.22.50 crores.

In order to provide consumption finance to tribals living in remote areas an amount of Rs. 3 crores is being earmarked as revolving fund. In addition, the Collectors of these districts are being given Rs. 5.00 lakhs each as imprest amount to be used in the most deserving cases where urgent action is warranted and succour of the poor and the needy is involved.

Apart from providing additional funds, the emphasis is on evolving a new administrative culture which would be responsive to the felt needs of the people of the area. Steps are being initiated to post suitable personnel and offer an incentive package to ensure that the best man-power is drawn into these areas.

The action plan envisages not only stepping up of socio-economic development in these areas but also effective implementation of various regulations and statutory provisions like land transfer regulations, money lending and debt relief regulations. Administrative machinery would also be geared up to ensure expeditious action on land ceiling cases.

The programme seeks to involve tribals extensively in forestry operations through an appropriate package of integrated schemes.

The programme also envisages formation of mobile teams of offices belonging to various departments who would regularly visit villages to sort out problems related to land. Mobile medical and veterinary teams are also proposed under the programme to render necessary medical care and veterinary cover in the interior villages. Special mobile courts to render speedy justice are also incorporated in the action plan. The necessary mobility would be provided to the district administration.

The action plan, in short, has two principal objectives (a) developing the area and also (b) the disadvantaged people. The Government is conscious of the fact that the people's perceptions of their felt needs must be taken into consideration in the planning process. It is with this intention that a week long mass contact programme was launched from 1st May, 1990 to provide a forum for the people of the area to express their views and ideas about the potential and possibilities of growth and suggest the direction of development which they would like the Government to consider. The 'Sadassus' were presided over by the Minister-in-charge of the district and senior officers from the Government coordinated these programmes.

The Government firmly believes that people's participation in this programme would be a vital factor and it is proposed to involve voluntary agencies, youth organisations and agricultural labourers in a big way in these programmes.

The Government's endeavour is to shape the programme with active participation of the people and take up the programmes which are relevant and would answer the most pressing of the local needs and aspirations.

In order to expedite the works and to involve the local population more fully in the development of these areas, powers of administrative and technical sanction have been delegated to the Collectors and other district level officials. Priority has been given to Cooperative Societies and groups of tribals and members of scheduled castes so that not only are the disadvantaged sections benefitted after the infrastructure is created but the more important guiding factor has been to involve them more fully and make them active partners in the developmental process.

The above programme seeks to generate employment in remote rural areas under various schemes under the programme. Approximately 200 lakhs man days would be generated. This would be in conformity with the Central Thrust of the Eighth Plan on employment. The programme seeks to provide meaningful work, create durable assets required for the community in the neglected remote areas of the state. As envisaged in the approach to Eighth Plan, the accent is very clearly on the disadvantaged and the vulnerable areas. It is an attempt to ensure that the benefits percolate to the interior pockets of the State.

The 'Action Plan' will be implemented in the first two years of the Eighth Plan and the requirement of funds is indicated below:-

(Rs.in crores)

| Schemes<br>(1)  | Outlay<br>Required<br>for Eighth<br>Plan<br>(2) | Provision<br>in<br>1990-91<br>(3) | Proposed<br>Outlay<br>for<br>1991-92<br>(4) |
|---|---|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1.Action Plan<br>Programmes in<br>ITDA Districts<br>(S.W.Dept)    | 65.00   | 23.00                             | 42.00                                       |
| 2.Action Plan Programmes<br>in Non-ITDA Districts<br>(PR&RD Dept) | 22.50   | 7.70                              | 14.80                                       |
| Total   | 87.50   | 30.70                             | 56.80                                       |

## IV IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

### 18. MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION

Andhra Pradesh State's economy is largely dependent on agriculture. The State is rightly called "A River State" as it is blessed with the Major River Systems like Godavari, Krishna and Pennar and 37 others. Thus, the State is blessed with a vast scope of developing Irrigation Potential. Andhra Pradesh has a mean annual rainfall of 858 mm. and about 670 mm. or 78% of the total rainfall is contributed by South West Monsoon, and the balance by North East Monsoon. The variation in the rainfall within the State is however very considerable. While Srikakulam and Vizianagaram districts receive a maximum rainfall of 1250 mm Anantapur district in Rayalaseema receives only 544 mm. in a year which is slightly higher than the lowest rainfall in Thar desert in Rajasthan.

The State has a geographical area of 275.07 lakh. Ha. and a population of about 535 lakhs. The net area irrigated in the State is around 44.7 lakh Ha. representing 40.6% of total 110.11 lakh Ha. net area sown as per 1988-89 Agricultural census. The total surface water from the entire river systems of the State is estimated to be in the order of 2,746 Tmc. at 75% dependability. The ultimate Irrigation Potential assessed is 87.80 lakh Ha. under Major and Medium and Minor Irrigation Projects including 23.00 lakhs Ha. under surface water Major irrigation Schemes. The physical features of the State River Systems, the soils the rainfall and the climatic conditions are suitable for agriculture and the pattern of crops is dependent on the agro-climatic conditions. Andhra Pradesh has a great heritage of cultivation and irrigation practices, dating back to times immemorial. Around 81% of the population is by and large dependent on agriculture and other allied occupations. This leads to the logical conclusion that the socio-economic development is dependent on the creation of irrigation facilities considering the historical back ground, age old know-how of the agriculture and irrigation practices and availability of water and land resources. This encourages establishment of agro-based industries and helps in the all round development of the State's economy.

#### *Pre Plan Irrigation Development In Andhra Pradesh*

Many irrigation Schemes were constructed during the last century and the pre-independence period. Some of the Major ones are Krishna Delta Canals, Godavari Delta Canals, Pennar Systems, Nizamsagar, Tungabhadra Project, Kurnool-Cuddpah Canal, Kadam Project, and Rajolibunda Diversion Scheme etc. The Irrigation Potential created before the pre-plan period under Major and Medium Irrigation is 13.31 lakh Ha. With the advent of Independence, India has embarked on a phased programme of development of Water Resources in the Country. A beginning was made by constituting a Planning Commission at the centre and the departments at the State Level for formulating proposals for planned growth from April, 1951. The following table indicates the amounts spent in different plan periods under Irrigation Sector.

(Rs. in Crores)

| P e r i o d        |         | Amount spent under<br>Irrigation Sector (Major<br>and Medium Irrigation) |
|--------------------|---------|--|
| 1st Five Year Plan | 1951-56 | 37.47  |
| 2nd Five Year Plan | 1956-61 | 57.43  |
| 3rd Five Year Plan | 1961-66 | 91.52  |
| Three Annual Plans | 1966-69 | 60.87  |



(Rs. in Crores)

| P e r i o d        |         | Amount spent under<br>Irrigation Sector (Major<br>and Medium Irrigation) |
|--------------------|---------|--|
| 4th Five Year Plan | 1969-74 | 118.71   |
| 5th Five Year Plan | 1974-78 | 269.11   |
| Two Annual Plans   | 1978-80 | 257.69   |
| 6th Five Year Plan | 1980-85 | 729.59   |

Irrigation benefits before pre-plan under Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes covered an area of 13.313 lakh hectares. The ultimate irrigation potential contemplated 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 28.974 lakh hectares as detailed below:

| Sl. No. | Description               | Potential created (Lakh Ha.)<br>Major & Medium Irrigation |       |
|---------|---------------------------|---|-------|
| 1.      | Pre-Plan period upto 1951 | 13.31   |       |
| 2.      | 1st Plan (1951-56)        | 0.77  |       |
| 3.      | 2nd Plan (1956-61)        | 1.81  |       |
| 4.      | 3rd Plan (1961-66)        | 3.68  |       |
| 5.      | 3 Annual Plans (1966-69)  | 0.78  | 15.66 |
| 6.      | 4th Plan (1969-74)        | 1.90  |       |
| 7.      | 5th Plan (1974-78)        | 2.13  |       |
| 8.      | 2 Annual Plans (1978-80)  | 1.54  |       |
| 9.      | VI Plan (1980-85)         | 3.05  |       |
|         | Total :                   | 28.97   |       |

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

#### REVIEW OF SEVENTH PLAN

During the Seventh Five Year Plan, priority has been given for Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes under taken 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. Srisaillam Right Branch Canal and Sriramsagar Project are posed for External Aid and the agreement is concluded. Telugu Ganga Project is given special treatment as a time bound programme for supply of not only drinking water of 15 TMC to Madras City but also to irrigate about 5.75 lakh acres on the way in drought prone areas of Rayalaseema and Nellore Districts. 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. As against the same, the anticipated expenditure is Rs.1306.40 crores. A statement showing the financial status of the Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes during the Seventh Plan period is as detailed below:

(Rs. in crores)

| Sl. No. | Name of Project/<br>Scheme   | Seventh Plan (1985-90)          |                              | Expenditure during Seventh Plan (1985-90) |
|---------|--|---------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
|         |  | Approved by Planning Commission | Provided by State Government |   |
| 1.      | 2.   | 3.                              | 4.                           | 5.  |
| 1.      | Sriramasagar Project   | 300.00                          | 350.00                       | 192.97                                    |
| 2.      | Srisaillam Right Branch Canal  | 80.00                           | 200.00                       | 43.58                                     |
| 3.      | Nagarjunasagar Project   | 90.00                           | 125.00                       | 109.79                                    |
| 4.      | Somasila Project   | 84.17                           | 80.00                        | 72.93                                     |
| 5.      | Godavari Barrage Project   | 15.24                           | 14.43                        | 57.98                                     |
| 6.      | Vamsadhara Project Stage-I   | 18.97                           | 15.00                        | 12.25                                     |
| 7.      | Vamsadhara Project Stage-II  | 5.00                            | 8.00                         | 1.99                                      |
| 8.      | T.B.P. H.L.C. Stage-II   | 63.04                           | 15.57                        | 39.43                                     |
| 9.      | Improvements to Nizamasagar  | 0.66                            | 1.00                         | 2.54                                      |
| 10.     | Singur Project   | 31.02                           | 26.00                        | 71.66                                     |
| 11.     | Yeleru Reservoir Project   | 80.00                           | 103.00                       | 156.50                                    |
| 12.     | Srisaillam Left Branch Canal   | 5.00                            | 75.00                        | 39.83                                     |
| 13.     | Telugu Ganga Project   | 115.00                          | 400.00                       | 268.16                                    |
| 14.     | Polavaram Project  | 1.00                            | 1.00                         | 0.19                                      |
| 15.     | Jurala Project   | 3.00                            | 40.00                        | 67.60                                     |
| 16.     | Sunkesula Barrage  | -                               | -                            | 0.19                                      |
| 17.     | Inchampalli Project  | -                               | 1.00                         | -   |
| 18.     | Bheema Project   | -                               | 0.50                         | -   |
| 19.     | Pulichintala Project   | -                               | 0.50                         | 0.44                                      |
| 20.     | Modernisation including National Water Management Programme.   | 1.00                            | 1.00                         | 0.34                                      |
| 21.     | Medium Irrigation Schemes  | 252.70                          | 128.00                       | 96.96                                     |
| 22.     | Completed Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes  | 11.00                           | 16.00                        | 12.21                                     |
| 23.     | Field Channels   | 1.00                            | 1.00                         | 0.02                                      |
| 24.     | Water Development  | 24.50                           | 33.00                        | 30.27                                     |
| 25.     | New Projects (Major) (Sriramasagar Project, Stage-II, Alaganur Balancing Reservoir, Galeru Nagari Canal) & Misc. items | -                               | -                            | 1.14                                      |
| Total   |  | 1182.30                         | 1635.00                      | 1278.97                                   |
| 26.     | Flood Control Schemes  | -                               | -                            | 4.03                                      |
| 27.     | Drainage Schemes   | -                               | -                            | 23.40                                     |
| TOTAL   |  |                                 |                              | 1306.40                                   |

At the beginning of the 7th Plan, there are 14 Major Projects. The stages of these projects at the end of 7th Plan are as follows:

### **1. Nagarjunasagar Project**

The spillover amount of this Project during the 7th Plan is Rs.138.75 crores. Out of this, a provision of Rs.90.00 crores has been approved by the Planning Commission. As against the above outlay, the expenditure during the VII Plan is Rs.109.79 crores. An amount of Rs.110.00 crores is required during VIII Plan for completion. The balance project works will be completed during the VIII Plan.

### **2. Sriramasagar Project and Srisailem Right Branch Canal**

These two Projects are posed for external aid and funds as per funding schedule approved by the World Bank are being provided to fulfil the concluded agreement commitments. Although there has been slippage in the project implementation due to the loan/credit becoming effective only from 2-10-1987, it is however being contemplated to complete the Projects by 1993-94.

### **3. Godavari Barrage Project**

All most all works of the barrage are completed. Government have approved the programme for executing protection works to all four arms of the barrage on the down stream at a cost of Rs.43.43 crores. The permanent protection works in Dowlaishwaram arm, Ralli arm, Maddur and Vijjeswaram arms are practically completed. Approach road, improvements to lock chambers, downstream gauge well and guide bunds and balance ancillary works connected to Barrage are to be completed.

### **4. Vamsadhara Project Stage - I**

The construction of the Gotta Barrage and also construction of the head regulator of left canal was completed. The length of left main canal is 105 KM with 68 numbers of distributories and channel system. Excavation of left canal from Km. 0 to Km. 77 is completed including its distributories. The work beyond Km. 77 together with distributories are in various stages of progress. 90% of the work is completed by the end of 7th Plan. Funds are also allotted under Irrigation Advance Programme for expediting the progress of works under the scheme over and above normal plan funds.

### **5. Vamsadhara Project Stage-II**

During the meeting between the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh and Orrissa on 15-1-1987, convened by the Union Minister for Water Resources, it has been agreed to limit land acquisition to 106 acres in Orissa territory. Accordingly revised proposals of the flood bank etc., have been sent to the Government of India. This scheme will spillover to 8th Plan.

### **6. Tungabhadra Project High Level Canal Stage-II**

The revised Tungabhadra Project High Level Canal Stage-II comprises of 14 components. The works under the following components are under various stages of progress.

- i) Pennar Ahobilam Balancing Reservoir including Link Channel.
- ii) Mid Pennar South Canal : Excavation of distributories.
- iii) Excavation of Pennar Ahobilam balancing reservoir, Right Canal (Dharmavaram canal).

- iv) Extension of irrigation to Yadiki canal including widening and extension of Mjd Pennar North Canal and excavation of Yadiki canal.

This project will also spillover to 8th Plan for completion.

### ***7. Improvements to Nizamasagar***

Improvements to Nizamsagar are aimed at restoring the lost capacity of the reservoir due to silting by about 6.75 TMC by raising the height of the gates by 4.5' and strengthening the gravity dam. The improvements to ensure stabilisation of the ayacut across various streams in the Command Area are taken up and are in progress. Funds are also allotted under Irrigation Advancement Programme for expediting the progress of works under the scheme over and above normal plan funds.

### ***8. Singur Project***

The scheme is aimed to provide 4 TMC of additional water supply to the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and will also stabilise the existing irrigation down below including Nizamsagar Project. The entire earth dam and masonry non overflow and spillway including power block consisting 17 blocks of 19.5 meters. is completed. Erection of stop log gates upto + 514.20 made for storage of 3 TMC. Erection of regulator gates is completed. The work on this scheme will be physically completed before 7th Plan except canals and distributories and spillway road bridge which will spillover to VIII Plan.

### ***9. Yeleru Reservoir***

The Yeleru Reservoir in its 1st phase will meet water supply requirement of 73 MGDF for the Steel Plant Vizag and irrigating demand of the existing River channel system of Yeleru River between Yeleru Dam and Samalkot extension canal. The stage of progress is given below :

**Head Works :** Earth dam and Head Works are completed. Spillway regulator is in progress.

**Canals :** Water supply canal and link canals are completed. Earth work excavation of Yeleru left Main Canal and Pithapuram Branch Canal are in progress.

**Major River Crossings :** There are 8 Major River Crossings. These have been completed.

The works on the Railway crossing, National Highway Crossing are completed. The C.M. and C.D. works numbering 344 are completed. Balance 24 Nos. C.D. and C.M. works are in progress. The work on the scheme will be completed before 7th plan physically.

### ***10. Srisailem Left Branch Canal***

The scheme envisages irrigation for an area of 1,21,408 Hectares in the chronically drought affected area in Nalgonda District in addition to drinking water supply to Nalgonda Town and other flouride affected villages enroute. The earth work excavation and formation of embankment of Srisailem Left Branch Canal including C.M. and C.D. works from Km.25/10 Pump house and appertenant works are taken up and are in progress. It is also proposed to supply drinking water to Twin Cities. The scheme will spillover to 8th Plan.

### **11. Telugu Ganga Project**

The Project contemplates supply of 15 Tmc drinking water to Madras City and to irrigate chronically drought hit areas of Kurnool, Cuddapah, Chittoor districts in Rayalaseema and in Nellore to an extent of 5.75 lakh acres in Rabi season. The work on different components are under execution. Approach channel from Srisaillam Reservoir foreshore to the Head Regulator and the link canal from Pothireddypadu head regulator to Banakacherla cross regulator across Mittikondala bridge is also completed. Works on the canal in non forest area, Velugodu Balancing Reservoir and Brahmamgari Mattam Balancing Reservoir are in progress. Works on Somasila Project have been speeded up. Head works of Somasila Project except erection of emergency gates is completed. Excavation of distributory system of Kavali Canal is in progress. Lands upto RL +315 have been acquired to facilitate storing water upto crest level of the spillway beyond Somasila Dam a flood flow canal, Kandaleru Balancing Reservoir and the canal beyond Kandaleru are also in progress in non-forest areas. The Government of India have recently cleared the scheme from forest and environmental angles and the works are proposed to be stepped up. The project will spillover to 8th Plan.

### **12. Jurala Project**

The Project serves an ayacut of 1,02,200 acres in Khariff in drought affected areas of Gadwal, Allampur, Atmakur, Wanaparthi and Kolhapur in Mahabubnagar District. It is proposed to tag on an additional ayacut of 30,000 acres of tail end ayacut of Rajolibunda Diversion Scheme under Right Main Canal and 70,00 acres of Bheema Project under Left Main Canal to Jurala Project. This project has been considered by the Technical Advisory Committee in the 37th meeting held on 12.4.1988 and the project has been found to be Techno-Economically viable, and clearance is awaited from the Planning Commission.

The works on the Earth Dam and Head Regulator are completed. The works on the head works and canals are in various stages of progress. By the end of 7th plan about 50% of the works will be completed and balance works will spill over to 8th plan.

### **13. Somasila Project**

The project was commenced in the year 1975 at an estimated cost of Rs.17.20 crores. The latest estimated cost of the Project is Rs.199.10 crores. An expenditure of Rs.63.43 crores has been incurred to the end of VI Plan and the expenditure during the VII Plan period was Rs.72.93 crores. The balance amount will spillover to Eighth Plan.

The ultimate Irrigation Potential is 44.24 T. Ha. No Irrigation potential is created under this project to the end of VI Plan. Irrigation Potential targetted for VII Plan is 44.24 T. Ha. against which anticipated achievement was 3.215 T. Ha. The balance irrigation potential of 41.025 will spillover to the VIII Plan.

### **Medium Irrigation Schemes**

Ten spillover schemes taken up prior to V Plan and 22 on going schemes of V Plan and 13 New Schemes taken up during VI and VII Plans are included in the Plan. Thus 45 medium Schemes are included in the Plan. Against these, 37 numbers of Medium Irrigation Projects have been taken up for execution. The major works on 16 schemes are almost completed and only some minor works like execution of field channels and distributory system are being attended to. The works on the remaining schemes on head works and canals are in various stages of progress.

Out of the 45 Medium Irrigation Schemes included in the VII Plan, 12 schemes pertain to Tribal Sub-plan. Out of the total grant of Rs.252.70 crores recommended by the Planning Commission, the provision pertaining to Tribal Sub Plan is Rs.77.012 crores during 1985-90. The expenditure during VII Plan is Rs.16.00 crores. The works on Peddavagu, Jalleru Schemes are completed by the end of VII Plan. The works on remaining schemes namely Gundlavagu, Sathnala and Taliperu are in various stages of progress. Recently the preliminary works on Chelamalavagu have been taken up and the works on remaining schemes (New) are in various stages of progress under investigation and the Irrigation Potential during the 7th Plan period is 5.145 T. Ha.

The estimated cost of the spillover and ongoing five schemes (Tribal Sub Plan) is Rs.98.17 crores. It is proposed to take up twenty three new Medium Irrigation Schemes during VIII Plan with an estimated cost of Rs.335.03 crores.

### *Physical Targets*

The additional irrigation potential as originally targetted during the VII Plan is 418 T. Ha. as per Planning Commission and adopted by the State Government is 345.042 T. Ha. During the State Chief Secretaries meeting on irrigation, the additional irrigation potential reported is 283.20 T. Ha. The final target of irrigation potential is 1.74 lakh hectares, against which the achievement during VII plan is 0.889 lakh hectares. The scheme-wise details are detailed below:

(000' Ha.)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Scheme            | Additional irrigation potential |                   | Revised additional IP reported in connection with Chief Secretaries meeting on Irrigation | Final Target | Achievement during VII Plan Period. |
|---------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|---|--------------|-------------------------------------|
|         |                               | Adopted by Plg. Comm.           | Accepted by State |   |              |                                     |
| 1       | 2                             | 3                               | 4                 | 5   | 6            | 7                                   |
| 1.      | Nagarjunasagar                | 85.00                           | 80.00             | 75.00   | 54.964       | 27.79                               |
| 2.      | Sriramasagar                  | 123.00                          | 123.00            | 93.00   | 47.961       | 29.221                              |
| 3.      | Somasila                      | 44.24                           | 44.24             | 44.00   | 13.215       | 1.62                                |
| 4.      | Vamsadhara Stage-I            | 8.00                            | 8.00              | 11.45   | 8.343        | 6.489                               |
| 5.      | Srisaillam Right Branch Canal | 15.00                           | 15.00             | -   | -            | -                                   |
| 6.      | T.B.P.H.L.C. Stage-II         | 5.45                            | 5.45              | 5.00  | 3.658        | 2.331                               |
| 7.      | Telugu Ganga                  | 35.00                           | -                 | -   | -            | -                                   |
| 8.      | Medium Irrigation Schemes     | 102.31                          | 68.352            | 54.75   | 46.033       | 21.466                              |
| Total   |                               | 418.00                          | 345.042           | 283.20  | 174.196      | 88.917                              |

The reasons for the shortfall in the creation of irrigation potential are as follows:

(a) *Nagarjunasagar Project*

- i) Due to non-completion of structures.
- ii) Due to land acquisition problem of forest lands to an extent of 232 acres.
- iii) due to non-reclamation of lands.
- iv) Inadequate funding resulting in prolonged period of completion
- v) Shorter and indefinite canal closer periods contributing for the prolonged execution of works.

(b) *Sriramasagar Project*

- i) Although the agreements for funding the project concluded on 28-5-1986 implementation could not be taken up during the years 1986-87 and 1987-88 due to the delay in finalisation of the Rehabilitation and Resttlement (R&R) programme and consequently the loan/credit becoming actually effective by 2-10-87. Hence the targets contemplated under World Bank package could not be achieved.
- ii) The distributories D-27 and D-28 of Saraswati canal could not be proceeded with for want of forest clearance.
- iii) The D-3 of Lakshmi Canal which is a lift canal requiring installation of pumpsets and energisation could not be proceeded with.

(c) *Somasila Project* Out of the total extent of 21.832 acres patta land coming under the submersion of the reservoir upto + 330.00' contour, the lands upto + 315' contour to an extent of 14,069 acres have been acquired. The total extent of forest land to be acquired is 1422 acres. Out of the total estimated cost of Rs.68.703 crores for land acquisition upto 330' contour, the expenditure incurred was Rs.48.18 crores. The works in certain reaches on the channels are held up due to objections raised by Forest Department. In order to complete the works and to create the irrigation potential for letting out water into the canals, the alienation of forest lands are coming in the way. In view of the above, the target of irrigation potential may not be achieved.

(d) *Vamsadhara Project Stage-I* As against the original target of irrigation potential of 8.34 T.Ha. during the 7th plan period the achievement was 6.489 T. Ha.

(e) *Tungabhadra Project High Level Canal Stage-II* : As against the target of Irrigation potential of 3.658 T. Ha. during the 7th Plan the achievement was 2.331 T. Ha.

(f) *Srisailem Right Branch Canal* The works on the project have been taken up recently since the World Bank loan has not yet come into operation and the works are being grounded now. As there is delay in grounding the works and since considerable physical work is to be done both on the main canal and on the branches, there is no creation of any irrigation potential before the end of 7th Plan.

- (g) **Telugu Ganga Project** Under Telugu Ganga Project, 35.00 T. Ha. of irrigation potential was originally targetted to be created during the 7th Plan period. This was subject to the clearance of the project by the Planning Commission. Hence there is no creation of any irrigation potential before the end of 7th Plan.

### **Medium irrigation Projects**

Against the VII plan outlay of Rs.252.70 crores approved by the Planning Commission, the State Government have provided Rs.128.00 crores besides Rs.6.00 crores for completed schemes. The expenditure during the VII Plan period was Rs.96.96 crores. In view of the heavy shortfall in expenditure against the recommended outlay of the Planning Commission, the original target of irrigation potential was not reduced and an irrigation potential of 21.466 T. Ha. only was created during VII Plan.

### **APPROACH TO EIGHTH PLAN**

The involvement of the people through democratic decentralised bodies in a bottom up planning process is the hall mark of the Eighth Plan. In the above process programmes benefitting the rural people and rural areas are to be given priority over others. The need is to decentralise decision making, involve local communities in planning and education, and encourage local bodies to mobilise resources for development and better coordination of development programmes. The following criteria is to be evolved for starting new projects under major irrigation sector involving large investments.

Investments designed to maximise returns from already available facilities and completed projects. Speedy completion of critical on going projects. The basic strategy regarding implementation of schemes in the 8th Plan as approved by the National Development Council on Major and Medium Irrigation Projects programme is as follows:

- (i) Speedy completion of ongoing major and medium irrigation schemes;
- (ii) Modernisation of existing irrigation systems and improvement in quality/efficiency of water management and speedier utilisation of potential already created, particularly under major and medium irrigation.
- (iii) More active farmers' participation.
- (iv) Restoration and improvement of Minor Irrigation works;
- (v) Encouraging construction of new minor surface works;
- (vi) Encouraging conjunctive use of ground water.
- (vii) Ground Water Development as sole source.
- (viii) Drainage planning for water logged area under irrigation.
- (ix) Long term flood management planning including implementation of National Perspective Plan;



## ADEQUATE WATER PRICING POLICY.

Keeping, in view the above guide lines, the magnitude of the developmental problem confronting at the commencement of the VIII Plan is very large and justifiable provisions for the various externally aided projects, Interstate projects and other ongoing major and medium irrigation projects are to be provided. As per the indications given by the Planning Commission and also keeping in view the projection corrected to 1989-90 price level the plan for irrigation sector has been prepared for an outlay of Rs. 3150.06 crores for VIII Plan, the break up of which is given in the following table.

### Irrigation & Flood Control

(Rs. in Crores)

| Sl. No. | Head of Development/ Department | Expr. during VII Plan (85-90) | Outlay for VIII Five Year Plan (1990-95) | Financial Annual Plan 90-91 |                   |                     | Physical (in T. Ha.) |                     |                         |
|---------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
|         |                                 |                               |  | Apprd. Outlay               | Anticipated Expr. | Annual Plan 1991-92 | VIII Plan (1990-95)  | Annual Plan 1990-91 | Draft Annual Plan 91-92 |
| 1       | 2                               | 3                             | 4  | 5                           | 6                 | 7                   | 8                    | 9                   | 10                      |
| 1.      | Major & Medium Irrgn.           | 1278.97                       | 2290.06                                  | 279.54                      | 279.54            | 344.24              | 438.749              | 40.000              | 43.394                  |
| 2.      | <u>Minor Irrgn.</u>             |                               |  |                             |                   |                     |                      |                     |                         |
|         | a) C.E., M.I.(PWD)              | 131.40                        | 385.00                                   | 37.50                       | 37.50             | 54.47               | 100.000              | 15.000              | 15.000                  |
|         | b) Ground Water                 | 3.36                          | 20.00                                    | 1.50                        | 1.50              | 4.29                | -                    | -                   | -                       |
|         | c) APSIDC                       | 39.00                         | 85.00                                    | 15.00                       | 15.00             | 16.00               | 87.30<br>(SW)        | 7.588<br>(SW)       | 13.405<br>(SW)          |
|         |                                 |                               |  |                             |                   |                     | 84.78<br>(GW)        | 5.059<br>(GW)       | 13.405<br>(GW)          |
|         | d) CE., PR                      | 2.28                          | 10.00                                    | 1.00                        | 1.00              | 2.00                | 20.00                | 4.00                | 4.00                    |
|         | e) APSCRIC                      | 1.00                          | -  | -                           | -                 | -                   | -                    | -                   | -                       |
|         | <b>Total (MI)</b>               | <b>177.04</b>                 | <b>500.00</b>                            | <b>55.00</b>                | <b>55.00</b>      | <b>76.76</b>        | <b>292.088</b>       | <b>31.647</b>       | <b>45.810</b>           |
| 3.      | C.A.D.A.                        | 29.58                         | 65.00                                    | 8.00                        | 8.00              | 9.00                | -                    | -                   | -                       |
| 4.      | Flood Control & Drainage        | 27.43                         | 50.00                                    | 7.50                        | 7.50              | 7.50                | -                    | -                   | -                       |
|         | i) Flood Control                | 4.03                          | 20.00                                    | 1.50                        | 1.50              | 1.50                | -                    | -                   | -                       |
|         | ii) Drainage                    | 23.40                         | 30.00                                    | 6.00                        | 6.00              | 6.00                | -                    | -                   | -                       |
|         | <b>Total (I&amp;FC)</b>         | <b>1513.02</b>                | <b>2905.06</b>                           | <b>350.04</b>               | <b>350.04</b>     | <b>437.50</b>       | <b>730.837</b>       | <b>71.647</b>       | <b>89.204</b>           |
| 5.      | Cyclone Recon-struction Project | -                             | 245.00                                   | -                           | 49.00             | 122.50              | 55.000               | -                   | -                       |
|         | <b>TOTAL</b>                    | <b>1513.02</b>                | <b>3150.06</b>                           | <b>350.04</b>               | <b>399.04</b>     | <b>560.00</b>       | <b>785.837</b>       | <b>71.647</b>       | <b>89.204</b>           |

The priorities are discussed below: under on going Major Irrigation Schemes with interse priority of funding.

- (i) Externally aided projects in order to ensure that full reimbursement of the agreed credits from the external aiding agencies is available and also to ensure the programme of completion as outlined in the credit agreements.
- (ii) Two Major Irrigation Projects namely Sree Rama Sagar Project Stage-I and Srisaillam Right Branch Canal have been taken up under World Bank Aid, vide Loan No.1665-IN/2662-IN time slice 10/87-6/94. The amounts provided during VIII Plan for these two Projects are given below;

(Rs. in Crores)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Project           | Latest Estimated cost<br><br>Cost brought for 1989-90 price level | Expenditure to end of VII Plan | Balance spill-over to VIII Plan | VIII Plan proposed outlay | Beyond Eighth |
|---------|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 1.      | 2.                            | 3.  | 4.                             | 5.                              | 6.                        | 7.            |
| 1.      | Sriramasagar Project          | 870.00<br><hr/> 1027.00   | 589.47                         | 437.53                          | 350.00                    | 87.53         |
| 2.      | Srisaillam Right Branch Canal | 386.05<br><hr/> 544.50  | 50.61                          | 493.89                          | 350.00                    | 143.89        |

In respect of Srisaillam Right Branch Canal, construction work on 5 packages and in respect of Sriramasagar Project 6 packages all together estimated at Rs.92.00 crores have been grounded. 8 packages (5 packages for Srisaillam Right Branch Canal and 3 packages for Sriramasagar Project) estimated at Rs.148.00 crores is under review at Government level and the works are programmed to be grounded shortly.

- (iii) The Interstate projects is given next priority, as lack of provision of funds by one of the beneficiary States, affects overall progress of the project resulting in a national loss. It is therefore necessary to ensure that funds for such projects are earmarked by the Planning Commission and also that the States do not divert such earmarked funds to other projects. Under this category Tungabhadra Project High Level Canal Stage-II is included.

(Rs. in Crores)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Project                           | Latest Estimated cost<br><br>1989-90 price | Expenditure to end of VII Plan | Likely spillover amount | Amount proposed during VIII Plan |
|---------|---|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1.      | 2.  | 3.   | 4.                             | 5.                      | 6.                               |
| 1.      | Tungabhadra Project High Level Canal Stage-II | 111.70<br><hr/> 175.94                     | 85.56                          | 90.40                   | 75.00                            |

The scheme consists of 14 components which are in advanced stage of completion except Yadaki system which is now geared up. It is programmed to give potential by June, 1991 under Penna Ahobilam Balancing Reservoir canal.

- (iv) The pre V Plan projects should receive high priority in allocation of funds. The provisions made for the projects are as given below:

(Rs. in Crores)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Project      | Latest estimated cost<br>1989-90 price | Expenditure to end of VII Plan | Likely spillover amount | Amount proposed during VIII Plan |
|---------|--------------------------|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1.      | 2.                       | 3.                                     | 4.                             | 5.                      | 6.                               |
| 1.      | Nagarjunasagar Project   | 683.75                                 | 654.52                         | 114.00                  | 110.00                           |
|         |                          | 778.00                                 |                                |                         |                                  |
| 2.      | Godavari Barrage Project | 141.00                                 | 128.66                         | 12.34                   | 13.00                            |

It is proposed to complete these projects in the VIII Plan.

- (v) Next priority is given in funding for such other spillover major projects which are in the advanced stage of completion and can be completed in the VIII Plan.

There are 9 such projects at various stages of completion. Out of the above (1) Yeleru Reservoir (2) Somsila Project Stage-I & II (3) Jurala Project (4) Vamsadhara Project Stage-I (5) Improvements to Nizamsagar and (6) Singur Project are in the advanced stage of completion. The amounts proposed are given below:

(Rs. in Crores)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Project     | Latest estimated cost<br>1989-90 price | Expenditure to end of VII Plan | Likely spillover amount | Amount proposed during VIII Plan |
|---------|-------------------------|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1.      | 2.                      | 3.                                     | 4.                             | 5.                      | 6.                               |
| 1.      | Somasila Stage I and II | 199.00                                 | 133.72                         | 81.30                   | 75.00                            |
|         |                         | 215.00                                 |                                |                         |                                  |
| 2.      | Yeleru Project          | 222.93                                 | 202.75                         | 40.00                   | 30.00                            |
|         |                         | 241.48                                 |                                |                         |                                  |
| 3.      | Jurala Project          | 204.75                                 | 82.78                          | 192.00                  | 150.00                           |
|         |                         | 275.00                                 |                                |                         |                                  |
| 4.      | Vamsadhara Stg.I        | 46.75                                  | 44.27                          | 17.20                   | 17.00                            |
|         |                         | 61.50                                  |                                |                         |                                  |
| 5.      | Nizamsagar              | 30.16                                  | 17.76                          | 20.40                   | 5.00                             |
|         |                         | 38.19                                  |                                |                         |                                  |
| 6.      | Singur                  | 104.63                                 | 97.96                          | 32.50                   | 25.00                            |
|         |                         | 130.42                                 |                                |                         |                                  |

The Telugu Ganga Project is given special treatment as a time bound programme for supply of not only drinking water of 15 TMC to Madras City but also to irrigate about 5.75 lakh acres on the way in drought prone areas of Rayalaseema and in Nellore District. Taking into escalation of 1989-90 price level, the cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs.1100.00 crores. The expenditure incurred to the end of 9/90 is Rs.316.62 crores. The spillover amount as at the end of 7th Plan is Rs.483.00 crores. During VIII Plan the outlay proposed is Rs.483.00 crores. The Tamilnadu share of the cost of the scheme (ie., Rs.324.36 crores) will also be fourth coming during the course of execution, so far they have released Rs.107.00 crores. 72% of the project work is expected to be completed by the end of VIII Plan.

The other 2 projects ie., Srisailam Left Branch Canal and Vamsadhra Project Stage-II are given special footing as they benefit drought prone districts of Nalgonda and Srikakulam Districts and suitable outlays are proposed during VIII Plan.

- (vi) The 100 year old Sunkesula anicut from where the K.C.Canal takes off would be replaced by constructing a new Barrage. An outlay of Rs.15.00 crores is proposed during VIII Plan. The Alaganur balancing Reservoir for stabilisation of existing ayacut under K.C.Canal is also proposed during VIII Plan for which an outlay of 10.00 crores is provided.

**(vii) New Major Irrigation Projects**

The strategy with regard to new projects as adopted by the Working Group is as follows : (a) It is laid down that the States which have larger number of spill over schemes, and not likely to be completed during VIII Plan as far as possible, no new major schemes should be taken up.

(b) However, pre-construction activities on new projects can be taken up, where most of the proposed major and medium irrigation projects are likely to be completed in the VIII Plan itself, so that actual construction of these projects is taken up in the IX Plan.

In this regard, against the 14 Nos. of ongoing major projects, the State Government propose to complete most of the schemes during VIII Plan itself and hence new schemes are proposed. The outlays proposed during VIII Plan for the new major projects are indicated below:

(Rs. in Crores)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Project                        | Latest estimated Cost | Outlay proposed during VIII Plan |
|---------|--|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1.      | Polavaram Barrage                          | 3030.00               | 5.00                             |
| 2.      | Pulichintala Project                       | 186.58                | 5.00                             |
| 3.      | Bheema Project                             | 359.00                | 5.00                             |
| 4.      | Inchampalli Project                        | 1110.00               | 1.00                             |
| 5.      | Sriramasagar Project Stage-II              | 450.00                | 20.00                            |
| 6.      | Galeru Nagari Canal                        | 600.00                | 5.00                             |
| 7.      | Parlel High Level Canal                    | 240.00                | 10.00                            |
| 8.      | Pumping water from Mylavaram to Chtravathi | 600.00                | 8.00                             |

(Rs. in Crores)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Project                                      | Latest estimated Cost | Outlay proposed during VIII Plan |
|---------|--|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 9.      | Flood flow canal from foreshore of Srirama-sagar project | 495.00                | 7.00                             |
| 10.     | Nettemped L.I.Scheme                                     | 362.00                | 4.00                             |
| 11.     | Kalwakurthi L.I.Scheme                                   | 568.00                | 4.00                             |
| 12.     | Koilsagar L.I.Scheme                                     | 416.00                | 5.00                             |
|         | Total  | 8416.58               | 79.00                            |

### *Ongoing Medium Irrigation Projects*

With regard to Medium Projects the broad strategy evolved by Working Group is to complete all the ongoing projects during the VIII Plan and also to take up a few new schemes in droughtprone, tribal and backward areas in order to reduce the regional imbalances and also in view of Socio political pressures to take up new schemes.

There are 36 ongoing pre-VII Plan medium irrigation projects at the beginning of the VII Plan. The No. of schemes taken up plan-wise are as follows :

1. Pre-V Plan schemes 10 Nos.
2. V and VI Plan schemes 26 Nos.

Total 36 Nos.

Out of 36 Pre-VII Plan Projects the following 16 projects were completed in VII Plan.

| S.No. | Name of the Project                |
|-------|------------------------------------|
| 1.    | Swarna Project                     |
| 2.    | Guntur Channel Scheme              |
| 3.    | Ookachetty Vagu Project            |
| 4.    | Konam Project                      |
| 5.    | Gandipalem Canal                   |
| 6.    | Mukkamamidi Project                |
| 7.    | Malluruvagu Project                |
| 8.    | Boggulavagu Project                |
| 9.    | Vengalaraya lift Irrigation scheme |
| 10.   | Peddankalam Project                |
| 11.   | Peddavagu Reservoir                |
| 12.   | Jalleru Project                    |
| 13.   | Vottigedda Project                 |
| 14.   | Pedderu Stag-I                     |
| 15.   | Raiwada Project                    |
| 16.   | Krishnapuram Project               |

Out of the remaining 20 on-going projects spilling over to VIII Plan, 11 schemes are programmed to be completed in VIII Plan itself duly providing balance amounts fully. They are at various stages of construction. The outlays proposed for these projects in Eighth Plan are indicated below :

(Rs. in Crores)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Project   | Latest estimated Cost | Outlay proposed in VIII Plan |
|---------|---|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1.      | 2.  | 3.                    | 4.                           |
| 1.      | Thandava Reservoir  | 17.20                 | 7.00                         |
| 2.      | Kanpur Canal  | 21.30                 | 10.30                        |
| 3.      | Thammileru  | 9.83                  | 1.30                         |
| 4.      | Pulivendla Branch Canal including Chitravathi Balancing Reservoir | 26.78                 | 15.00                        |
| 5.      | Janjhavathi   | 35.87                 | 13.00                        |
| 6.      | Madduvalasa   | 49.47                 | 22.00                        |
| 7.      | Vengalarayasagaram  | 27.48                 | 12.90                        |
| 8.      | Cheyyeru  | 33.50                 | 15.00                        |
| 9.      | Vottivagu   | 38.06                 | 13.00                        |
| 10.     | Yerrakalva Reservoir  | 37.13                 | 15.00                        |
| 11.     | Varadarajaswamigudi Project                                       | 18.21                 | 14.80                        |
| 12.     | Taliperu  | 38.37                 | 11.75                        |
| 13.     | Gundlavagu  | 7.22                  | 2.00                         |
| 14.     | Sathnala  | 25.75                 | 9.75                         |
| 15.     | Andra Reservoir   | 16.89                 | 12.95                        |
| 16.     | Buggavanka  | 18.85                 | 15.40                        |
| 17.     | Upper Kaulasanala   | 22.26                 | 12.00                        |
| 18.     | Chalamalavagu   | 22.14                 | 12.25                        |
| 19.     | Maddigedda  | 4.69                  | 1.60                         |
| 20.     | Maddileru   | 17.00                 | 17.00                        |
|         | <b>Total</b>  | <b>485.00</b>         | <b>234.00</b>                |

Nine schemes at Sl. Nos.5,6,8,9,10,12,13,17 and 18 which will spillover to 9th plan.

#### ***New Medium Irrigation Schemes***

It is proposed to take up 23 new medium irrigation schemes during VIII Plan with an outlay of Rs.30.00 crores. As most of the schemes lie in backward areas, drought prone and tribal areas, these schemes are necessary to reduce the regional imbalance as well as to benefit tribal, backward and drought prone areas. The outlay proposed for the 23 new schemes is indicated below:

(Rs. in Crores)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Project                                   | Ayacut in T.Ha. | Latest estimate cost. | Provision proposed during VIII Plan |
|---------|---|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1.      | 2.  | 3.              | 4.                    | 5.                                  |
| 1.      | Anicut across Palem Vagu near Mallapuram              | 5.214           | 16.57                 | 1.00                                |
| 2.      | Bahuda Reservoir near Boddapadu                       | 4.392           | 29.00                 | 0.50                                |
| 3.      | Puttakanuma Balancing Reservoir                       | 9.915           | 4.78                  | 2.10                                |
| 4.      | Peddavagu near Dasnapur                               | 4.050           | 8.00                  | 0.50                                |
| 5.      | Modikuntavagu near Krshnapuram                        | 5.500           | 17.50                 | 1.00                                |
| 6.      | Sileru Diversion Scheme                               | -               | 12.00                 | 0.50                                |
| 7.      | Kinnerasani Project                                   | 4.047           | 8.28                  | 1.00                                |
| 8.      | Munneruvagu   | 9.713           | 21.02                 | 0.50                                |
| 9.      | Kovvadakalva  | 4.175           | 16.02                 | 2.00                                |
| 10.     | Bhoopathipalem  | 4.897           | 16.60                 | 1.00                                |
| 11.     | Peddagedda Reservoir                                  | 2.428           | 7.45                  | 1.00                                |
| 12.     | Tarakarama Theerthasagaram                            | 8.920           | 31.18                 | 1.00                                |
| 13.     | Changalanadu L.I.Scheme                               | 9.713           | 22.54                 | 1.00                                |
| 14.     | Yerravagu Project                                     | 4.553           | 7.73                  | 1.50                                |
| 15.     | Suddavagu Project                                     | 5.666           | 16.75                 | 1.50                                |
| 16.     | Gunderu Project                                       | -               | 5.90                  | 1.00                                |
| 17.     | Reservoir across Buradakaiva                          | -               | 23.46                 | 1.50                                |
| 18.     | Pedderu near Ravipalem                                | -               | 8.60                  | 1.00                                |
| 19.     | Reservoir across Mallavagu (Anicut scheme on Manjira) | -               | 4.45                  | 1.00                                |
| 20.     | Valligellu Reservoir                                  | -               | 38.50                 | 1.50                                |
| 21.     | 5 Nos. Minor L.I.Scheme under R.D.S. Canal System     | -               | 4.71                  | 1.40                                |
| 22.     | Gannavaram Aqueduct                                   | -               | 14.00                 | 5.00                                |
| 23.     | Velligonda (not investigated)                         | -               | -                     | 1.50                                |
| Total   |   |                 | 335.04                | 30.00                               |

***Restoration and improvements of existing Irrigation Projects (Modernisation)***

Condition of the some of the old and also recent irrigation systems has considerably deteriorated and works of heavy nature like replacement of major structures resectioning of canals etc., are to be carried out for restoring them to the original conditions. Similarly improvement works like selective lining realignment of reaches of canals providing additional structures extra are required to be carried out in some systems. Modernisation works like introduction of modern communication systems computerisation for irrigation scheduling and effective regulation adjustable proportional module outlets, modern measuring devices etc. are proposed in some cases.

## ***National Water Management***

Government of India have signed a development credit agreement with the I.D.A. on 18.5.1987 for financing the National Water Management Projects, a programme initiated to improve the performances of some of the irrigation schemes by better Water Management improved agriculture and operating procedures supported by high priority on the low cost infrastructural improvements. The total cost of the project is Rs.204.11 crores. The A.P. component is Rs.68.72 crores at 1986-87 price level. The reimbursement is 70% of expenditure incurred on works and 100% on other items like training staff cost etc. An outlay of Rs.20.00 crores is proposed under Modernisation and Rs.68.30 crores under National Water Management Projects during VIII Plan.

The status of the project under (1) Modernisation and (2) National Water Management projects is as under:

### ***1. Modernisation***

Estimate for Krishna Delta System amounting to Rs.425.00 crores and Godavari Delta System Rs.350.00 crores, have been sent to Central Water Commission in 1985. The estimates were returned by Central Water Commission to up date the estimate incorporating the replies to all the comments. It is being attended by the concerned Chief Engineer. In respect of other delta system the project reports are not yet prepared.

## ***National Water Management Project***

Under National Water Management Project, in all 9 sub-projects in Andhra Pradesh amounting to Rs.68.72 crores i.e., (1) Rajolibunda Diversion Scheme for Rs.6.14 crores (2) Thandava Project for Rs.5.11 crores (3) Musi Project for Rs.3.34 crores (4) Bhairavanithippa Project for Rs.1.25 crores (5) Upper Pennar for Rs.0.91 crore (6) K.C.Canal for Rs.9.50 crores (7) Mylavaram for Rs.7.59 crores (8) T.B.P. L.L.C for Rs.3.30 crores (9) Nizamsagar for Rs.15.00 crores are included. Out of the above, only two projects i.e., Rajolibunda diversion Scheme and Thandava Reservoir have been cleared by Appraisal Committee amounting to Rs.11.25 crores. The remaining sub-projects are also expected to be cleared and taken up during VIII Plan.

## ***Water Development***

At present the items of survey and investigation, Research and Development, Central Designs Organisation, Training and Dam Safety Cell, Planning and Monitoring Cell etc., are provided under Water Management. These are only establishment schemes. The breakup of outlay proposed for Eighth Plan under Water Development is indicated below:



(Rs. in Crores)

| Sl. No. | Name of Item  | Amount Proposed during VIII Plan |
|---------|---|----------------------------------|
| 1.      | Survey of Investigation                                 | 30.00                            |
| 2.      | Research and Development                                | 10.00                            |
| 3.      | Designs (C.D.O.)  | 10.00                            |
| 4.      | Training, Dam Safety Cell, P&M Cell etc.                | 9.80                             |
| 5.      | Performance evaluation and environmental impact studies | 0.20                             |
|         | Total   | 60.00                            |

***Upkeep of existing Irrigation Systems***

(Major repairs and replacement of structures etc.)

Till now, the practice had been to finance the entire activity of operation and maintenance including special and major repairs of structures under non-plan. Due to inadequate funds for the works and continued neglect of the maintenance and repair works, the condition of the systems deteriorated which makes it necessary to take up later on various types of works including special repairs of structures, restoration etc., under modernisation. It is therefore felt that while operation and routine maintenance will continue to be funded from non plan, works such as special repairs, replacement of small structures etc., should be provided under plan and funds should be provided at the rate of Rs.150.00 per Ha. of net irrigated area. The outlay proposed under this head is Rs.50.00 crores in VIII Plan.

## 19. MINOR IRRIGATION

Andhra Pradesh has a vast potential of Natural Resources, Water, Minerals etc., Out of which water is the most important requisite for the sustenance of human as well as animal beings and also for the agriculture. Hence with so many rivers and streams criss crossing the State, Andhra Pradesh has developed into an agricultural State, more importantly, the minor irrigation sources have been developed since centuries. Minor Irrigation has an important role in the development of agriculture in Rural and Backward areas. It has the advantage of smaller capital outlays and shorter gestation periods and easy mobilisation of local labour. The benefits of irrigation are extended to nook and corner of the State, covering rural areas, tribal areas and drought prone areas.

The following agencies are involved in the execution and maintenance of Minor Irrigation Schemes.

- a) Chief Engineer, Minor Irrigation.
- b) A.P.State Irrigation Development Corporation.
- c) Ground Water Department.
- d) Chief Engineer, Panchyati Raj.

Minor Irrigation Department under Irrigation and Command Area Development Department looks after the investigation and execution of Minor Irrigation sources with an ayacut from 10 hectares to 2,000 Hectares and maintenance of Minor Irrigation sources having an ayacut from 40 Hectares to 2,000 Hectares.

Panchayati Raj Department looks after the investigation and execution of minor irrigation sources with an ayacut upto 10 Hectares and maintenance upto 40 Hectares.

Ground Water Department is mainly intended for the investigation of the availability of ground water with special reference to potential for drilling Tube wells for irrigation and also investigating potential sites for percolation tanks and sub-surface dams;

A.P. State Irrigation Development Corporation looks after the investigation and execution and maintenance of Lift Irrigation Schemes on streams and Rivers in Andhra Pradesh. Also, they undertake the execution and maintenance of Tube Wells for Irrigation.

The approach to VIII Five Year Plan broadly conforms with the objectives set forth and issued by the Planning Commission. The following are the guidelines adopted for the formulation of proposals for VIII Five Year Plan.

- Greater emphasis on accelerating the Minor Irrigation programme since they are quick maturing and labour intensive;
- Ground water development by systematic surveys and exploitation of ground water;
- Construction of percolation tanks, check dams and for the retention of ground water and its re-charge in drought prone areas;

- To complete the ongoing schemes requiring considerable amounts and to take up new schemes which are very essential;
- Many tanks have lost their useful capacity due to siltation and non existence of proper distribution system or the tanks were damaged due to insufficient surplussing capacity of the existing weir in times of heavy floods and cyclone. Efforts to be made to identify such tanks for modernisation and renovation.
- More emphasis will be given for the development of Minor Irrigation in tribal areas and areas inhabited by Scheduled Castes and Tribals.
- The State is divided into 3 Zones viz:(i) High Floods zone(ii) Normal Zone and (iii) Scarcity zone. Depending upon the nature of these zones, it is proposed to take up modernisation of tanks to withstand the cyclonic effects and high rainfall. In normal zone, tanks and anicuts are proposed. In scarcity areas percolation tanks, check dams and sub surface dams are proposed in addition to minor irrigation tanks.

The proposed outlay for Eighth Plan 1990-95, approved outlay, for 1990-91 and proposed outlay for 1991-92 with anticipated benefits in respect of Minor Irrigation sector are as follows:

| Head of Development/ Department    | 8th Plan 1990-95 projected outlay | Annual Plan 1990-91 Budget | Annual Plan 1991-92 Outlay proposed | Anticipated benefits in T.Ha |                        |                          |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
|                                    |                                   |                            |                                     | 8th Plan                     | 1990-91                | 1991-92                  |
| (Rs. in Crores)                    |                                   |                            |                                     |                              |                        |                          |
| 1. CE, Minor Irrigation            | 385.00                            | 37.50                      | 54.47                               | 100.00                       | 15.00                  | 15.000                   |
| 2. Ground Water Department         | 20.00                             | 1.50                       | 4.29                                | -                            | -                      | -                        |
| 3. A.P.S.I.D.C.                    | 85.00                             | 15.00                      | 16.00                               | 87.30 (SW)<br>84.78(GW)      | 7.588(SW)<br>5.059(GW) | 13.405(SW)<br>13.405(GW) |
| 4. Chief Engineer (Panchayati Raj) | 10.00                             | 1.00                       | 2.00                                | 20.00                        | 4.000                  | 4.000                    |
| <b>Total</b>                       | <b>500.00</b>                     | <b>55.00</b>               | <b>76.76</b>                        | <b>292.08</b>                | <b>31.647</b>          | <b>45.810</b>            |

Note:- SW = Surface Water

GW = Ground Water

**(a) Chief Engineer (Minor Irrigation)**

The Plan-wise potential created and expenditure incurred is as follows:-

| Plan period           | Amount spent<br>(Rs. in lakhs) | Potential created<br>(Lakhs Hectares) |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| I Plan 1951-56        | 352.00                         | 0.2549                                |
| II Plan 1956-61       | 438.32                         | 0.1621                                |
| III Plan 1961-66      | 1860.33                        | 0.4977                                |
| Annual Plans: 1966-67 | 522.72                         | 0.0846                                |
| 1967-68               | 274.18                         | 0.0684                                |
| 1968-69               | 283.92                         | 0.2194                                |
| IV Plan 1969-74       | 1815.25                        | 0.6305                                |
| V Plan 1974-78        | 3881.92                        | 0.9168                                |
| Annual Plans: 1978-79 | 1549.23                        | 0.3163                                |
| 1979-80               | 829.71                         | 0.2529                                |
| VI Plan 1980-85       | 4109.72                        | 0.8171                                |
| Total                 | 15917.30                       | 4.2207                                |

During the VII Plan an outlay of Rs. 100.00 crores was provided to create additional irrigation potential of 70,000 hectares for Minor Irrigation (PWD) against the outlay of Rs.88.25 crores approved by the planning commission.

The expenditure incurred was however Rs. 131.40 crores. The year-wise expenditure and achievements are indicated below:-

| Year    | Amount spent<br>(Rs. in lakhs) | Potential created<br>(lakh hectares) |
|---------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1985-86 | 2098.52                        | 0.19812                              |
| 1986-87 | 2265.98                        | 0.13375                              |
| 1987-88 | 2077.93                        | 0.09692                              |
| 1988-89 | 3680.82                        | 0.11618                              |
| 1989-90 | 3016.78                        | 0.15572                              |
| Total   | 13140.03                       | 0.70069                              |

The additional irrigation potential created during VII Plan was 70,069 Hectares against the target of 70,000 hectares. During the last four years of the VII Plan, (55) Minor Irrigation Schemes have been taken up with E.E.C. aid of Rs.26.01 crores equivalent of 30 million Ecu. The cut-off date for E.E.C. Aid programme is March, 1989. But the E.E.C. have agreed in principle to extend the cut off date to June, 1991 after appraisal of E.E.C. Mission during August, 1989.

The proposals for Minor Irrigation (PWD) for VIII Plan are as follows:-

| Minor Irrigation Schemes  | Amount          | Irrign. Potential |
|---|-----------------|-------------------|
|   | (Rs. in lakhs)  | (Hectares)        |
| (i) Spill over Plan Schemes(1371 Nos)                                     | 4500.00         | 29,000            |
| (ii) Spill over EEC Schemes (55 Nos)                                      | 3500.00         | 22,000            |
| (iii) Land acquisition  | 2000.00         | -                 |
| (iv) Liabilities of Flood damaged works                                   | 2150.00         | -                 |
| <u>New schemes investigated</u>   |                 |                   |
| (i) Plan schemes (156 Nos) (costing 6452 lakhs)                           | 5700.00         | 30,000            |
| (ii) Percolation tanks and check dams (139 Nos.)                          | 374.00          | -                 |
| <u>Schemes under Investigation</u>  |                 |                   |
| 200 Nos(costing 9000 lakhs)<br>Spl. Component Plan for                    | 2620.00         | 5,000             |
| <u>Scheduled Castes</u>   |                 |                   |
| i) Spill over schemes   | 5800.00         | 10,000            |
| ii) New Schemes.  |                 |                   |
| <u>Tribal Sub Plan</u>  |                 |                   |
| i) Spill over schemes   | 2,300.00        | 4,000             |
| ii) New schemes   |                 |                   |
| Training, Research and Development.                                       | 100.00          | -                 |
| Establishment for execution.  | 3000.00         | -                 |
| Investigation including Establishment.                                    | 4000.00         | -                 |
| For Modernisation of M.I. sources in high floods and cyclone prone areas. | 2356.00         | -                 |
| Preparation of hydrological data base                                     | 100.00          | -                 |
| <b>Total:</b>   | <b>38500.00</b> | <b>1,00,000</b>   |

A brief write up on the schemes proposed for Eighth Plan is given below :

### ***Minor Irrigation Schemes***

#### ***(i) Spill over Schemes***

The spill over requirement beyond VII Plan is Rs. 4500.00 lakhs for 1371 schemes. In addition to this, there are 55 spill over schemes requiring Rs.3500.00 lakhs taken up with the E.E.C.Aid. The total additional irrigation potential on completion of these spill over works will be 51,000 hectares.

**(ii) Land Acquisition**

An amount of Rs.2,000.00 lakhs has been proposed for the payment of L.A.charges of the completed and on going schemes.

**(iii) Liabilities of F.D.R. Works**

For clearing liabilities on the works affected by previous cyclones and floods from 1987-89, an amount of Rs. 2,150.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose.

**Schemes investigated and Under investigation**

878 Schemes are under various stages of investigation requiring Rs.23,875.00 lakhs for their completion to create additional irrigation potential of 1,20,700 hectares. The break up of schemes investigated and under investigation is as follows:-

|   | Nos. | Estimated Cost<br>(Rs.lakhs) | Ayacut<br>(Hectares) |
|---|------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| i) Schemes investigated and ready for grounding | 217  | 4974.00                      | 32,000               |
| ii) Schemes under investigation                 | 661  | 18901.00                     | 88,700               |
|   | 878  | 23875.00                     | 1,20,700             |

Against the above, the amounts proposed in the VIII Plan are as follows:-

|                                      | Nos. | Amount Rs.<br>(in lakhs) | Irrign. Potential<br>(Hectares) |
|--------------------------------------|------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| i) Schemes investigated              |      |                          |                                 |
| a) Plan Schemes                      | 156  | 5700.00                  | 30,000                          |
| b) Percolation tanks and check dams. | 139  | 374.00                   | --                              |
| ii) Schemes under investigation.     | 200  | 2620.00                  | 5,000                           |
| TOTAL:                               | 495  | 8694.00                  | 35,000                          |

**Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes**

Rs. 5,800.00 lakhs are proposed to create irrigation potential of 10,000 hectares under spill over and new schemes benefitting the scheduled castes.

**Tribal Sub-Plan**

Rs. 2,300.00 lakhs are proposed to create additional irrigation potential of 4,000 hectares under spill over and new schemes benefitting the scheduled tribes.

### ***Training, Research and Development***

It is proposed to give training to various grades of the personnel by deputing them to Seminars and workshops within and outside the country to expose them to broader spectra of developments in various aspect of Engineering. For this purpose, an amount of Rs.100.00 lakhs is proposed in the VIII Plan.

### ***Establishment Charges***

For execution of works Rs. 3000.00 lakhs are proposed for establishment charges, keeping in view the expenditure incurred during the VII Plan.

### ***Investigation***

For investigation of minor irrigation Schemes, Rs. 4,000.00 lakhs are proposed. This includes the establishment required for investigation of schemes and also surveying and levelling expenditure.

### ***Ultimate irrigation potential and Perspective for 2005 A.D.***

The ultimate Irrigation potential in Andhra Pradesh is assessed at 11 million hectares out of which 2.30 million hectares is proposed under Minor Irrigation (flow) and 2.30 million hectares under ground water.

The irrigation potential created during pre-plan period and during plan periods is as follows in respect of Minor Irrigation sector of irrigation and Command Area Development Departments and A.P.S.I.D.C.Ltd.,

| <u>Sl.No</u> | <u>Period</u>         | <u>Irrigation Potential (lakh Hects)</u> |
|--------------|-----------------------|--|
| 1.           | Pre-plan              | 13.709                                   |
| 2.           | 1st Plan to VIth Plan | 04.220 + 0.234 (APSIDC Ltd)              |
| 3.           | VII Plan              | 00.701 + 0.398 (anticipated by APSIDC)   |
|              | Total:                | <hr/> 19.262 <hr/>                       |

Hence the balance irrigation potential to be created is  $23.000 - 19.262 = 3.738$  lakh Hectares. The perspective plan for VIII, IX and X Five Year Plans i.e., upto 2005 A.D. is as follows:-

|        |            | M.I.(I&CAD)<br>lakh Hects. | M.I.(APSIDC Ltd)<br>lakh Hects. | Total<br>lakh Hects. |
|--------|------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1.     | VIII Plan. | 1.000                      | 0.848                           | 1.848                |
| 2.     | IX P.Lan.  | 0.500                      | 0.800                           | 1.300                |
| 3.     | X Plan.    | 0.500                      | 0.230                           | 0.730                |
| Total: |            | 2.000                      | 1.878                           | 3.878                |

Hence the entire potential under Minor Irrigation surface flow will be created by end of X Five Year P.Lan i.e., by 2005 A.D. The financial outlay required for the above achievements will be as follows:-

|        |            | M.I.(I&CAD)<br>(Rs.in lakhs) | M.I.(APSIDC Ltd)<br>(Rs.in lakhs ) | Total<br>(Rs. in lakhs) |
|--------|------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1.     | VIII Plan. | 20,000.00                    | 8,300.00                           | 28,300.00               |
| 2.     | IX P.Lan.  | 15,000.00                    | 11,900.00                          | 26,900.00               |
| 3.     | X Plan.    | 15,000.00                    | 4,000.00                           | 19,000.00               |
| Total: |            | 50,000.00                    | 24,200.00                          | 74,200.00               |

As per the statistics furnished by the State Directorate of Economics & Statistics, the total area irrigated during 1986-87 was 10,02,157 Hectares under surface flow minor Irrigation schemes. The gap between the Irrigation potential created and normal cultivation done was due to the fact that it was a drought year, continuing since the earlier years and many minor irrigation sources did not receive any inflows.

#### ***Modernisation of Minor Irrigation sources in high Floods, cyclone prone areas***

Due to recurring cyclones and floods, heavy damages are being caused to minor irrigation sources lying in high floods and cyclone prone zones in the districts of Nellore, Chittoor, Prakasam, Guntur, Krishna, East Godavari, West Godavari, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Srikakulam, Warangal, Khammam and Adilabad.

The repairs carried out to the damaged sources to bring them to pre-damaged standards are rendered purposeless due to recurring cyclones or high floods in the cyclone prone high flood zones in the above mentioned districts. There are about 3,470 such minor irrigation sources. In order to modernise these sources, special measures are to be taken. For this purpose Rs.23.56 crores are proposed during the VIII Plan.

#### ***Preparation of Hydrological Data Base***

In order to evaluate the data required for computation of flood discharge and rainfall to achieve a higher degree of correctness, it is proposed to install hydrological and rain gauge stations during VIII Plan also. During VIII Plan, it is proposed to spend Rs.100.00 lakhs for this purpose.

#### ***Rationalisation and Census of Minor Irrigation statistics***

The Government of India have approved the scheme of rationalisation and census of Minor Irrigation statistics in the State and appointed the Director of the State Dept.



of Economics and Statistics as the Nodal agency for carrying out the required field surveys and compilation of the data.

***Drought Prone Area Programme (D.P.A.P.)***

This is a centrally sponsored scheme and the proposals are being projected by State Panchayati Raj and Rural Development Department and they are earmarking the funds to the executing Departments, including Minor Irrigation.

**(b) Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation (APSIDC Ltd)**

The APSIDC Ltd., was formed as a State Government under-taking on 7-9-1974 with an authorised share capital of Rs.10.00 crores, which was subsequently enhanced to Rs.80.00 crores. The paid-up share capital is Rs.70.57 crores as on 31.3.90. The main objectives of the corporation are to investigate, construct and carryout works of all kinds of exploitation of surface and sub-surface flows in the State and carryout schemes for the development of Irrigation, Industrial and Public Health purposes.

The Corporation for the time being has restricted its activities in taking-up Lift Irrigation schemes on rivers, canals for exploitation of surface flow and bore wells/tube wells/infiltration wells for exploitation of Ground Water. The Corporation also maintains the schemes commissioned by it.

It was proposed to take-up LI and Ground Water schemes with a share capital of Rs.8500.00 lakhs during the Seventh Five Year Plan period (1985-90) . With this share capital and the Institutional Finance, the Corporation proposed various schemes for an outlay of Rs.16,226.20 lakhs. The year-wise outlays and achievements are shown in the table given below:-

| Sl. No. | Year     | Rs. in Crores                          |          |                       |          |          |          |
|---------|----------|--|----------|-----------------------|----------|----------|----------|
|         |          | SHARE CAPITAL                          |          | INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE |          | TOTAL    |          |
|         |          | Originally proposed by the Corporation | Received | proposed              | Received | Proposed | Received |
| 1.      | 2.       | 3.                                     | 4.       | 5.                    | 6.       | 7.       | 8.       |
| 1.      | 1985-'86 | 9.20                                   | 9.200    | 3.000                 | 3.131    | 12.200   | 12.331   |
| 2.      | 1986-'87 | 10.12                                  | 8.000    | 8.480                 | 5.596    | 18.600   | 13.596   |
| 3.      | 1987-'88 | 16.60                                  | 4.000    | 13.836                | 5.765    | 30.436   | 9.765    |
| 4.      | 1988-'89 | 22.00                                  | 8.637    | 20.942                | 6.084    | 42.942   | 14.721   |
| 5.      | 1989-'90 | 27.08                                  | 8.962    | 31.004                | 7.802    | 58.084   | 16.764   |
| Total;  |          | 85.00                                  | 38.799   | 77.262                | 28.378   | 162.262  | 67.177   |

The targets proposed during Seventh Five Year Plan under LI and GW schemes were 4,32,916 acres (GW schemes 1,90,474 and LI schemes, 2,42,442 acres). The year-wise achievements are as follows:-

| Sl. No. | Year     | L.I. Schemes |        | G.W. Schemes |        | Total ayacut in acres |
|---------|----------|--------------|--------|--------------|--------|-----------------------|
|         |          | Nos.         | Ayacut | No.          | Ayacut |                       |
| 1.      | 2.       | 3.           | 4.     | 5.           | 6.     | 7.                    |
| 1.      | 1985-'86 | 25           | 13705  | 1311         | 21911  | 35616                 |
| 2.      | 1986-'87 | 8            | 11363  | 1891         | 30415  | 41778                 |
| 3.      | 1987-'88 | 18           | 5698   | 1618         | 19751  | 25449                 |
| 4.      | 1988-'89 | 9            | 6447   | 743          | 9525   | 15972                 |
| 5.      | 1989-'90 | 7            | 3612   | 764          | 13536  | 17148                 |
| Total:  |          | 67           | 40825  | 6327         | 95138  | 1,35,963              |

The variation between the targets proposed and achievements made was due to the reduction in the release of share capital as well as realisation of institutional finances. The progress of works was however commensurate with the financial in-puts.

Further due to the following reasons there has been a set back in the progress of works during 1988-'89.

The financial year 1988-'89 was shortened to 9 months duration i.e., from 1.7.88 to 31-3-1989. This was made in order to coincide with the financial year of the State Government. The financial year of the Corporation earlier was from July to June of succeeding year.

The NABARD has taken a decision in September, '88 that refinance for the Bank loan of corporation schemes will not be available unless the water rate collectable from the beneficiaries is increased to cover the servicing of loan and interest. However after discussions the NABARD has accepted to refinance the schemes already posed by the corporation and pending with them.

In view of the NABARD's decision not to extend refinance for new schemes taken-up after 16-9-88 the Corporation has taken up the issue directly with commercial banks for financing the schemes at the same rate of 10% interest without NABARD's finance.

The stage of proposals made under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for strengthening the surface and Ground Water activities is as follows:

### ***Sprinkler Irrigation***

It was proposed to take-up Sprinkler Irrigation under bore wells in selected districts of Andhra Pradesh during the Seventh Plan period. The scheme was proposed with the financial outlays of Rs. 58.50 lakhs from Government of India and Rs. 58.50 lakhs from State Government. Tenders have been finalised for this work and orders placed to install the sprinkler Irrigation Equipment under 124 bore wells in five districts. The equipment has already been supplied and the erection and commissioning work is in progress.

### ***Strengthening of G.W.(MI) Organisations in respect of equipment***

The scheme was sanctioned for Rs.40.62 lakhs towards the procurement of equipment with following financing pattern of Rs. 20.31 lakhs from Government

of India and Rs. 21.31 lakhs from State Government. Procurement of equipment sanctioned under the scheme has been taken for an amount of Rs.20.32 lakhs.

### *Purchase of rigs*

The Government of India have accorded administrative approval for purchase of equipment (rigs) under Centrally Sponsored Scheme during the year 1988-'89 at a cost of Rs.200.00 lakhs to be borne equally by Government of India and Government of Andhra Pradesh. However, revised sanction for an amount of Rs.200.00 lakhs comprising the equipment already procured under item (b) i.e., Rs.20.32 lakhs. and the purchase of rigs under the scheme was communicated by Government of India. In addition to this, Government of India have accorded administrative approval for purchase of equipment (Compressors, Generators, Tractors etc.) for Rs.48.30 lakhs during 1989-90. Action for procurement of the above equipment has already been taken during 1989-'90.

It is expected to receive Rs.85.00 crores towards share capital from the State Government for the Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-'95.

Based on the past experience, it is planned to raise Institutional Finance from Banks on reimbursement basis i.e., to the extent of 75% of expenditure first incurred on each scheme from the share capital. With the proposed share capital and expected institutional finance, the Corporation has programmed to take-up LI and GW schemes with the total outlay of Rs.18259.50 lakhs, details for which are given below:-

|                                  | (Rs.in lakhs)  |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Share capital                    | 8500.00        |
| Institutional Finance            | 9759.50        |
|                                  | 18,259.50      |
|                                  | (Rs. in lakhs) |
| Provision for                    |                |
| i. L.I. schemes                  | 8629.75        |
| ii. GW schemes                   | 8379.75        |
| iii. Centrally sponsored schemes | 250.00         |
| iv. Machinery and equipment      | 500.00         |
| v. Investigation of schemes      | 500.00         |
|                                  | 18,259.50      |
|                                  | Total          |

The expected institutional finances in an year is assumed at 75% of expenditure on works incurred in previous year. As it is a reimbursement system (i.e., Banks release loans only 75% of expenditure incurred by IDC on a scheme) the realisation of loans on any scheme will be only after incurring expenditure from share capital with a considerable time-lag.

The APSIDC takes up both lift Irrigation and Ground Water Schemes based on the representation of ryots and on the willingness of the ryots to pay the Water rates as fixed by the Government Clearance of Ground water Department incase of Ground Water Scheme and Hydrological clearance of State Irrigation Department in case of Lift Irrigation schemes is also obtained wherever required.

The APSIDC takes-up the exploration and exploitation of Ground water resources for irrigation purposes. Both Lift Irrigation and Ground Water schemes are grounded

only when the Economic Water Rate is within Rs.475/- per acre for Rabi- I.D. and Rs.500/- per acre for Khariff paddy generally benefitting Small and Marginal Farmers and other Weaker Sections. The ayacut contemplated should be new and not covered under any irrigation source. The Economic Water Rate comprise of the following components.

- I. Energy consumption charges.
- ii. Maintenance of civil and mechanical works.
- iii. Operation charges.
- iv. Interest charges.
- v. Depreciation charges.

The Corporation receives funds from the State Government in the form of share capital. This as seed money the Corporation takes up/formulates schemes with a debt equity ratio of 3:1 i.e., 25% of estimated cost on share capital and balance 75% from the Institutional Finances through Banks on reimbursement basis.

The Corporation also takes-up schemes under different programmes for other agencies like DRDA, ITDA, etc., with subsidies ranging from 25% and above. For the balance amount the Project Appraisal and Technical Feasibility Reports will be prepared and posed to Banks for the sanction of loan.

A provision equivalent to 15% and 6% of the share capital expected is provided towards Special Component plan for SCs and Tribal Sub Plan schemes respectively.

In order to accelerate the energisation of wells drilled successfully better co-ordination was established with APSEB for realease of power supply to APSIDC schemes by convening co-ordination and review meetings with Zonal Chief Engineers periodically. As per norms of APSEB subsidy amounts are insisted for APSIDC schemes whose cost of energisation is more than Rs.11,000/- per scheme. Since the subsidy element is not in-built in the scheme estimates, the subsidy amounts are arranged by District Agencies within their reasources where-ever necessary.

**Lift Irrigation Schemes** AS on 31.3.'90, the Corporation has commissioned 139 LI schemes at a total cost of 1903.847 lakhs, creating an Irrigation Potential of 93,452 acres. The Corporation has identified 679 LI schemes possible for implementation in the various districts of the State. The projected cost of these schemes is Rs.12.00 crores to create an irrigation potential of 1,57,920 Hectares (3,90,220 acres). Thus, the number of possible schemes yet to be implemented by the Corporation are 540 at an estimated cost of Rs. 92.96 crores to create an irrigation potential of 2,96,768 acres. The total requirement of water for the above 679 LI schemes will be of the order of about 68 TMC.

**Ground Water schemes** The Ground Water potential is exploited through bore wells, tube wells and Infiltration wells by the Corporation. Out of the total utilisable ground water potential of 36,53,480 Hectare meters available in the State, the net yearly draft as on 1984 was 7,47,260 hectare meters.

The number of bore wells feasible at 65% level of development of balance 29,06,220 hectare meters ground water potential available for exploitation as on 1984 are about 18,23,340. Considering the ground water potential available and the un-irrigated area, the number of possible bore wells, tube wells to be drilled by APSIDC are 54,645. The estimated cost of such exploitation of the available ground water potential by the corporation is Rs.462.45 crores. On completion of these ground water schemes, the corporation will be able to create an irrigation potential for 4,07,000 Hectares (10,05,697 acres).

The APSIDC is implementing the schemes both under organisational and operational arrangements keeping in view the recommendations of the Task-Force.

### **(c) Ground Water Department**

The estimated ground water potential of the State is 3.6 million hectare metres of which the present utilisation is 0.70 million hectare metres through dugwells, filter point wells, borewells, tubewells etc. The balance exploitable ground water potential will bring in an additional area of 2.7 million hectares under irrigation. The surveys so far carried out in the State covering various geological formations indicated several potential areas for exploitation. The outlay proposed for Eighth Five Year Plan is Rs.20.00 crores with an aim to intensify groundwater surveys to the micro-level and to strengthen the drilling wing for exploratory-cum-production well drilling programme. The proposed drilling programme opens up new areas for increased utilisation of ground water resources. It is proposed to enforce regulation in groundwater development, so that indiscriminate exploitation of available resources is averted.

**i) Hydrogeological and geophysical investigations:** By VII Five Year Plan period, an area to 41,430 sq.kms. was covered. The department has been actively associated with programmes taken up for ground water development by various Government Departments and agencies such as public Health, Agriculture, Panchayati Raj, Integrated Tribal Development Agency, Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes Co-operative Finance Corporation Limited, Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation, Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Rural Irrigation Corporation etc., for exploitation of groundwater for irrigation, industrial, urban and domestic purposes, as there is no other agency in the State which caters to the needs of these organisations. In this connection, during the period 1985-90, 1,68,957 sites were examined to study their feasibility for construction of various types of wells with plan Funds.

**ii) Water Balance Studies:** Water balance studies carried out so far in 20 basins including 3 areas for judicious water management have enabled to compute various parameters of groundwater recharge and discharge and the spacing criteria between wells to the lowest limits as compared to other States in the Country which give fillip in the matter of the implementation of Minor Irrigation Programmes through institutional finance. It is now proposed to establish new basins, considering the results of the studies already carried out for rational development of groundwater resources in the State.

**iii) Exploratory-drilling-cum-production well Construction Programme:** With the 26 Rigs, the department has been able to achieve a breakthrough in the matter of exploratory drilling in limestones and valleyfills and construction of medium to heavy duty tubewells and borewells for irrigation in the drought prone areas and Tribal areas in different geological formations. A total number of 2395 wells have been drilled during the VII Plan period.

**iv) Technical Clearance of Minor Irrigation Programmes:** During the Seventh Five Year Plan, the department has evaluated the technical feasibility of

Minor Irrigation schemes involving groundwater development, as projected by various financial institutions and cleared the following schemes totally valued at Rs.93.85 crores.

| Sl. No. | Item                     | Units cleared during 1985-1990 |
|---------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1.      | Dugwells                 | 13,630                         |
| 2.      | Tubewells/Filter points  | 9,124                          |
| 3.      | Development of old wells | 14,198                         |
| 4.      | Pumpsets                 | 1,20,710                       |

In order that the State continues its march towards increased agricultural production to meet the demand of increasing population, irrigated agriculture has been the main thrust to achieve this goal in the State. Groundwater resource development plays an important role in creation of irrigation facilities through dugwells, borewells, tubewells etc. For speedy implementation of groundwater development programmes, infrastructure facilities like drilling machinery, pumpsets, electricity, pipelines and technical advice have to be made available to the farmers. Groundwater surveys help in identifying potential areas, design of suitable structures and to increase well success rate.

During the VIII Five Year Plan, the department proposes to lay emphasis on production, drilling and speedy utilisation of created potential to scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe farmers by installing pumpsets. With the proposed introduction of groundwater legislation to regulate groundwater development, it becomes necessary to find out solutions for problematic areas such as over developed area, drought prone areas, through appropriate methodologies like artificial recharge to reverse the groundwater depletion, integrated water shed management, conjunctive use etc.,

During the VIII Five Year Plan, with the ongoing schemes and the new schemes proposed, it is envisaged to cover 30,000 sq.kms., by detailed hydrogeological and geophysical surveys in dark and grey taluks already identified to make a reappraisal of the groundwater potential to implement Minor Irrigation programmes, carry out detailed investigations to cover 2500 wells under the Failed Well Compensation scheme to investigate 1,35,000 sites for construction of different types of wells/tubewells/borewells/filterpoints, construct 2,500 bore/tubewells and to investigate 1210 percolation tank sites. During the plan period, it is also planned to replace the drilling machines which have completed a life of 10 years with new machines and also increase the drilling machine population by adding 5 more new machines. It is also proposed to make maximum utilisation of the groundwater potential created under the exploratory-cum-production well drilling programme by installation of pumpsets energisation of the borewells, tubewells constructed by generators where electricity is not immediately available and also utilising Non-Conventional Energy sources.

With the increased utilisation of the groundwater potential as an assured source for irrigation, monitoring, evaluation and management of the groundwater resources take prime of place in problematic zones such as over exploited areas requiring re-appraisal of the groundwater potential estimate, exploitation of the groundwater monitoring net work, establishment of data bank, training of personnel in sophisticated methods of delineation of potential zones by analysis of Satellite Imageries, Aerial Photo Interpretation, groundwater modelling through simulation techniques for which schemes are also proposed. It is also proposed to strengthen the supervisory staff both on the technical as well as the administrative side.

Numerous schemes concerning groundwater surveys, drilling and aquifer testing with minor outlays were sanctioned from time to time to enable the department to

cope with the increasing demand for groundwater development in the State with special reference to drought prone areas, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe land holdings etc. Some of the schemes have limitation of application to a few districts. It is now felt desirable to regroup these numerous Schemes into three Major Schemes as listed below, to facilitate a more comprehensive approach with suitable re-orientation by proposing new programmes in needy areas to meet the actual needs during the next five year plan.

| Sl. No.       | Name of the Scheme  | Proposed outlay for the Eighth Plan<br>( Rs. in lakhs ) | Capital content |
|---------------|---|---|-----------------|
| 1.            | Scheme for Groundwater Surveys and Investigations for Delineation Of Potential Areas in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Lands, Monitoring and Evaluation of Groundwater Resources. | 600.00  | -               |
| 2.            | Scheme for Exploratory-cum-Production Well Drilling Programme and Aquifer Testing:  | 1170.00   | 438.00          |
| 3.            | Scheme for Groundwater Monitoring, Recharge, Modelling, Establishment of Research and Development Wing.   | 230.00  | 80.00           |
| <b>Total:</b> |   | <b>2000.00</b>  | <b>518.00</b>   |

The salient features of the schemes proposed for the Plan period from 1990-91 to 1995 are given here under.

**Detailed investigation for planning of Groundwater Management in over exploited areas :** From the groundwater evaluation made so far in 28 taluks fall in dark category, 24 taluks fall in the grey category covering an area of about 75,000 sq.km. Detailed investigations require to be carried out in these taluks by monitoring the water level fluctuations periodically as also the progressive increase of the Minor Irrigation structures annually to plan further development of groundwater resources with the balance of the available limited groundwater potential. It is proposed to cover an area of 7,500 sq.kms. per year and during the Plan period an area of 30,000 sq.km. will be covered at an estimated cost of Rs.9.00 lakhs per annum.

**Surveys to clear implementation of failed well scheme :** With the accent of the development of the groundwater resources to the maximum extent and in the implementation of the Failed Well Compensation scheme the department has been vested with the responsibility of selection of the sites for construction of bore/tubewells exclusively, as the work load of the department has increased considerably. In addition the departmental field officers are made the certifying authorities to recommend the sanction of the Failed well compensation scheme, it is proposed to constitute investigation teams initially in 4 districts of the State who will be able to investigate about 200 cases per year per team at an estimated cost of Rs.1.50 lakhs per annum.

**Intensification of surveys for development of Groundwater in Tribal tracts of the State :** The Tribal population of about 25 lakhs is concentrated wholly or partly in 129 Mandals of Adilabad, Khammam, Warangal, Karimnagar, East Godavari, West Godavari, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram and Srikakulam Districts. The Tribal beneficiaries are traditionally backward and poor deserving special care and majority of them are endowed with landed property and since the Government have

taken on themselves to provide land to landless Tribals, it is but natural that the land required is to be harnessed by exploitation of the available groundwater resources. The Tribal tracts in Andhra Pradesh are underlain by potential Gondwana Sandstones suitable for development of groundwater resource by deep minimum to high capacity tubewells (100 to 300 mtrs. depth) capable of discharges ranging between 50,000 to 1,00,000 lph. and also by Cuddapah and Kurnool formations suitable for construction of shallow borewells in the depth range of 40 to 60 mtrs. with discharges between 20,000 to 50,000 LPH. besides the hard rock formations of the Archean age where groundwater can be developed by dugwells, dug-cum-borewells and borewells in the depth ranges of 30 to 60 mtrs. The discharge of the dugwells in the crystalline formations range between 50,000 to 1,00,000 LPD, while the borewells discharge range between 5,000 to 40,000 LPH. The utilisation of the groundwater potential of the Tribal areas has been estimated to be of the order of 1,00,487 hect.mtrs. of which the present utilisation is about 9,000 hect.mtrs. leaving a balance of 91,487 hect.mtrs. with which it is possible to construct 75,284 dugwells, 3,466 borewells, 395 tubewells and 151 filterpoints additionally with a financial outlay of Rs.250.00 crores which will irrigate 1,68,900 Hect. mtrs additionally to carryout investigations in the Tribal tracts exclusively. It is proposed to constitute 9 teams of investigations at an estimated cost of Rs.10.50 lakhs per annum.

***Scheme for strengthening for selection of artificial recharge structures :*** With the increase in the development of the groundwater resources and also the frequent incidents of drought it is generally noticed that the groundwater levels in various parts of the State are showing a declining trend which requires the necessity of taking resort to making efforts to construction of artificial recharge structures to buildup the groundwater body. In this context the department has been vested with the responsibility of the selection of the sites for construction of percolation tanks. During the VIII Plan period it is proposed to strengthen the investigation teams in 4 districts viz., Anantapur, Karimnagar, Chittoor and Cuddapah where 240 percolation tank sites will be additionally investigated per annum at an estimated cost of Rs.3.25 lakhs.

***Scheme for strengthening of Directorate, Regional Offices and Branch Offices :*** The department was established in the year 1971 with the Directorate at Hyderabad and 3 Regional offices at Hyderabad, Rajahmundry and Cuddapah, subsequently 7 more Branch offices were started during the VI Plan period and during the VII Plan the offices in all the districts were established. The present set up is with the Directorate at Hyderabad, the department has 9 Regional Offices and 12 District offices and 2 Conjunctive Use Field Centres. With the establishment of the District offices, the necessity is now felt for strengthening the supervisory staff at the Directorate and the Regional offices as also the additional staff at an estimated cost of Rs.25.00 lakhs per annum.

***Construction of Exploration-cum-production well drilling programme of borewells and Tubewells :*** During VII Five Year Plan 2 Rotary Rigs, one Rotary-cum-DTH Rig, 3 Trucks, 2 Allwyn Nissans, 2 Jeeps, 1 Tractor, 1 Trailer, 1 Welding Set, 1 Generator Set, 1 Compressor, Geophysical equipment was procured.

The total target under this scheme during the Seventh Plan was 3000 tube-wells/borewells, against which due to reduction in budget provision targets were revised. The department could achieve only 1,354 tubewells/borewells. Total achievement during VII Plan under P.Lan, Non-plan and D.P.A.P. was 2413 borewells/tubewells.

In addition to the deptt. budget allocation, D.R.D.A. was sanctioning separate budget under D.P.A.P. for 6 Districts for implementation of drilling programme. An amount of Rs.113.85 lakhs was sanctioned under this scheme during the VII Five Year



Plan period and physical achievement was 651 borewells. The scheme has been discontinued from 1989-90 and the same is brought under Departmental Plan. It is proposed to drill 375 borewells and 25 tubewells with the existing machinery, during 1990-91. However, the targets under VIII Plan period is proposed to be increased in the 2nd year by way of replacement of existing machinery and by additional staff required for better performance.

It is proposed to drill 2000 borewells/500 tubewells during VIII Plan period and to drill 375 borewells/25 tubewells by providing about Rs.60.00 lakhs towards drilling programme in 1990-91 including staff component. To achieve the targets above mentioned drilling programme requires higher budget allocation which will be mobilised by way of deposit works through other implementing Agencies. Due to this programme, around 8,000 Hectares can be brought under irrigation.

**Strengthening of groundwater staff for maintenance of Centrally Sponsored Scheme :** While sanctioning scheme under Centrally Sponsored Scheme, Government of India have stipulated a clause that machinery procured under the scheme shall be maintained by Government of Andhra Pradesh. Accordingly, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh sanctioned the infrastructure staff and it is to be continued in the VIII Plan period.

**Procurement of Machinery and Equipment under Centrally Sponsored Scheme :** During Seventh Plan period, Rs. 186.00 lakhs originally proposed for replacement of 6 Rigs, procurement of machinery and allied items. Against this, an amount of Rs.106.70 lakhs was sanctioned with 50% matching grant of State Government and 3 Rigs only could be replaced. During Eighth Plan period It is proposed to provide Rs.315.00 lakhs for procurement of machinery and equipment, so that 14 old Rigs can be replaced without interrupting the programme to achieve the targets envisaged. During 1990-91, it is proposed to procure one Combination Rig of Higher capacity and an amount of Rs.15.00 lakhs as matching grant towards State Government share is earmarked.

Scheme for speedy turn key utilisation of groundwater potential created with borewells by energisation with diesel generator sets or solar power etc., and installation of pumpsets without time lag in providing irrigation facilities to the farmers of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Community.

During Seventh Plan the department has drilled more than 2000 borewells in different areas of State for S.C. families and Tribal families. Many of the borewells which can irrigate 2 to 4 hectares are idle because of energisation time lag and thus groundwater potential created is not utilised. Development of groundwater resources cannot be done overnight and has to be stretched over a longer period of time. The department is continuously engaged in planned exploration. This work is taken up in remotest backward areas, where electrification programme is very slow. These borewells cannot be fixed with diesel engines/centrifugal pumps as suction limitation do not permit to tap deeper aquifer zones. Only way of achieving this is by providing submersible pump which require electrical energy to run. Thus it is proposed to take up model project of energising wells with captive power plant for each well i.e. 8 to 10 KVA diesel generator sets or solar power and allow farmers to avail fruits of groundwater potential immediately after creation of borewell having capious yield. In the first instance in 1991-92 it is proposed to energise 40 borewells and monitor performance of the scheme. If achievement of this scheme is positive. it will be extended for 5 years of Eighth Plan in phased manner. As soon as normal electrification is done for these wells, these sets will be shifted to new areas. The estimated cost of scheme will be Rs.50.00 lakhs in 1991-92.

**Scheme for staff for maintenance of Machinery and Equipment :** For maintenance of 26 Rigs and allied equipment, vehicles, the existing maintenance staff

is not sufficient. Due to meagre allocation of funds in Seventh Plan, additional staff was not proposed.

During Eighth Plan period one Dy. Executive Engineer(M) each at Regional office with control of 3 Rigs and other allied equipment and vehicles and at District level Asst. Executive Engineer and Asst.Engineer one each with 1 Rig, Truck, Tractor, Welding set, Cranes, pumping equipment and 4 vehicles will be formed with additional senior level staff at Headquarters and circle offices. For each Rig, oprating staff of one Driller, Two Ast. Drillers, 3 Helpers, 2 Driver, 1 watchman and Ministerial staff under each Dy. Executive Engineer with Superintendent as head will be formed. To achieve this set up and optimum targets, in the 2nd year of Eighth Plan in 1991-92 it is proposed to have staff with a scheme costing about Rs.10.00 lakhs .The aim of the scheme is mainly to provide adequate manpower for achieving better performance and to monitor utilisation of machinery by having proper staff setup to the level of Central Ground Water Board.

***Scheme for groundwater monitoring, recharge, modelling, establishment of R&D Wings :***

The scheme envisages studies for planning conjunctive use of surface water and groundwater in the command areas of Minor Irrigation tanks and establishment of conjunctive use demonstration centres. Basin wise studies for groundwater resource evaluation in complex hydrogeological tracts are also planned. It is also proposed to carryout studies for planning construction of water harvesting structures as a part of integrated watershed programme. The proposals further include strengthening of the R & D Wing and carryout groundwater modelling. It is also proposed to create a permanent cell to facilitate periodical groundwater resource evaluation.

There are about 80,000 Minor Irrigation tanks in Andhra Pradesh and the total irrigation potential under them is 14.4 lakh hectares. According to a recent study, as much as 50% of the groundwater resource potential available in the State exists in the Command areas of surface water Irrigation Projects including those under Minor Irrigation tanks. In order to make optimum utilisation of the groundwater resources available in these Command areas, it is necessary to plan Conjunctive use of groundwater and surface water in the Command areas of minor Irrigation tanks. This will also incidentally minimise the adversed effects of water logging and thus improve the agricultural production and productivity. The scheme envisages conduct of comprehensive groundwater studies on a pilot basis in two districts of the State, to start with, for planning conjunctive use in the Minor Irrigation tank commands, and also to establish and maintain six conjunctive use demonstration Centres at representative locations to provide necessary motivation to the farmers and also to effect an objective evaluation of the benefits accruing from such conjunctive use strategy.

There are many zones in Andhra Pradesh which are underlain by complex hydrogeological formations like Cavernous limestones, deep clays etc. The occurrence and movement of groundwater in such tracts is highly erratic and the recharge mechanism is also poorly understood. These zones are sometimes affected by poor chemical quality of Ground water. It is therefore necessary to conduct basinwise studies and evaluate the resources available so that further development can be planned.

A massive programme of construction of water harvesting structures has been launched recently in Andhra Pradesh as a part of integrated watershed development programme. It is essential that the construction of these structures is preceded by detailed geohydrological studies so that the above structures are constructed at the most favourable sites and they have high sustained performance levels.

Major thrust has been laid on research and development which has not received substantial attention so far owing to the non-availability of necessary resources and infrastructure. The proposal provides for carrying out groundwater modelling studies, forecasting groundwater regime changes with the intensification of groundwater development, training of technical personnel etc.,

Provision also has been made for creation of a resource evaluation cell so that groundwater resources in various parts of the State can be periodically evaluated. A number of major and medium Projects are being referred to the Ground Water Department for groundwater resource evaluation and to study the scope for conjunctive use in the proposed commands. The above study is essential as per the stipulations of the Central Water Commission and this study involves substantial analysis after duly carrying out field investigations and compilation of necessary data. Necessary provision has been made to cope with the above additional study and analysis.

**(d) Chief Engineer (Panchayati Raj)**

The Panchayati Raj Engineering department restores Minor Irrigation sources having ayacut of 25 acres and below:

There are 70474 Number of Minor Irrigation sources having a total ayacut of 6.028 lakh/Hect. (15.07 lakh acres) under the purview of Panchayati Raj Engineering Department after handing over the Minor Irrigation sources having individual ayacut above 100 acres.

At the beginning of the VI Five Year Plan i.e. 1980-81, there were 34,292 un-restored Minor Irrigation sources having a total ayacut of 1,98,000 Hectares (4.77 lakhs acres) with individual sources.

During the VI Plan period, a total amount of Rs.136.00 lakhs has been provided with which an irrigation potential of 5440 hectares (13,600 acres) was stabilised for, a total of 965 Minor Irrigation sources under the purview of Panchayat Raj Engineering department.

At the beginning of the Seventh Five Year Plan, there are 32,876 Number of un-restored Minor Irrigation sources having an ayacut of 1,83,104 hectares (4.634 lakhs acres) yet to be restored. During the Seventh Five Year Plan, a total amount of Rs.500.00 lakhs was earmarked to be released to create a total irrigation potential of 13,713 hectares. Out of this, an amount of Rs.228.42 lakhs only was provided for the entire Seventh Five Year Plan period. The total irrigation potential created was 5,564 hectares.

The total number of sources restored during the entire Seventh Five Year Plan period was 1,166.

At the beginning of Eighth Five Year Plan, there are 32,384 numbers of un-restored Minor Irrigation sources having a total ayacut of 1,86,826 hectares yet to be restored requiring Rs. 43.81 crores. Against this, an outlay of Rs. 10.00 crores is proposed in Eighth Plan to restore 2297 sources with an ayacut of 12850 hectares.

## 20. COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT

Command Area Development programme was launched with the twin objectives of bridging the gap between creation and utilisation of irrigation potential under Project Commands as also increasing the levels of agricultural production and Productivity at optimum efficiency by synchronising the irrigation distribution net works equitably by adopting suitable cropping pattern and improved agricultural practices including ground water potential with surface waters, maintenance of soil fertility by overcoming water logging hazards etc., The core activities in this sector are water and land Development programme laying of ayacut roads for providing wheeled access in the command area, construction of field channels at project cost at each land holding and provision of credit facilities to beneficiary farmers through the institutional finance and for systematic land development and seasonal agricultural operations. The programme is being implemented to achieve rapid strides of progress in the multidisciplinary. An outlay of Rs. 65.00 crores is proposed for various activities of Command Area Development in Eighth Plan. Of this an amount of Rs.8.00 crores is provided for 1990-91 and Rs.9.00 crores are proposed for 1991-92.

In the Seventh Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 110.50 crores was approved by the Planning Commission against which the actual budget provided for the CADA Schemes was Rs.41 crores only. The total expenditure incurred was Rs.29.58 crores.

The Dept. wise details of expenditure incurred during the Seventh Five Year Plan period is indicated below:

| (Rs. in lakhs) |                     |                        |                             |
|----------------|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| S.No.          | Name of the Deptt.  | Seventh Plan<br>Budget | Seventh Plan<br>Expenditure |
| 1.             | Commissioner, CADA  | 2169.50                | 1192.88                     |
| 2.             | WALAMTARI           | 496.80                 | 432.41                      |
| 3.             | Ground Water Deptt. | 52.00                  | 47.59                       |
| 4.             | Ayacut Roads        | 1,384.70               | 1,285.48                    |
| Total :        |                     | 4103.00                | 2958.36                     |

The shortfall in expenditure under Commissioner (CAD) was due to low expenditure under Field Channels and Warabandi programme which are the core activities of the CADA. The shortfall in expenditure in Field Channels as reported by the concerned Chief Engineer, SRSP and N.S.Projects was due to land acquisition problems, non-receipt of clearance of the forest lands from the Govt. of India for excavating of distributory system etc. in case of Warabandi programmes the shortfall was due to acute drought conditions prevailed during the first three years of the Seventh Five Year Plan period.

In the Eighth Five Year Plan the following allocations are proposed for various Heads of Departments of CADA.

(Rs. in lakhs)

| S.No.   | Name of the Dept.   | Eighth Plan |               |          |
|---------|---------------------|-------------|---------------|----------|
|         |                     | State Plan  | Central Share | Total    |
| 1.      | Commissioner, CAD   | 2,247.50    | 2,225.50      | 4,473.00 |
| 2.      | WALAMTARI           | 662.50      | 55.00         | 717.50   |
| 3.      | Ground Water Deptt. | 230.00      | -             | 230.00   |
| 4.      | Ayacut Roads        | 3,360.00    | -             | 3,360.00 |
| Total : |                     | 6,500.00    | 2,280.50      | 8,780.50 |

The Command Area Development activities have been taken up intensively in the five select projects viz., Sriramsagar Project, N.S.Right Canal, N.S.Left Canal, Tungabhadra Project Complex and Vamsadhara Project ultimately covering an area of 16.88 lakh hecets., out of which irrigation potential created was 14.28 lakh hecets., upto 1987-88 and the utilisation was 12.11 lakhs hecets.

The performance of the CAD activities during the first three years of Seventh Plan has been reviewed critically during 1988 in respect of all the existing five CADAs viz., Sriramasagar Project-I, N.S.Left Canal, N.S.Right Canal, Tungabhadra Project and Vamsadhara Project. The Vamsadhara project CADA and TBP CADA were disbanded W.e.f. 29-2-88 and 31-3-88 respectively. In the former case there was no gap between irrigation potential created and that utilised till the end of March, 1988. In the later case the main difficulty was the shortage of water in the Tungabhadra Reservoir itself. Besides, the three CADA Engg. Divisions in NS Right Canal were also disbanded w.e.f. 29-2-1988 as the gap between irrigation potential created and utilisation was marginal.

Under Commissioner CAD the schemes were taken up in NSP Left canal, SRSP and two medium irrigation projects viz., Satanala and Taliperu. Besides this, during the Eighth Five Year Plan period it is proposed to take up three new projects viz SRBC, SRSP stage -II and Telugu ganga Projects.

Under Commissioner CAD on amount of Rs.4473.00 lakhs is proposed for Eighth Plan of which Rs 2225.50 lakhs will be available as central assistance.

### ***P.D.D.FARM, CHELGAL***

Fifty percent of expenditure on this farm will be met by GOI, 225 trails, 100 demonstrations and 398 seed multiplications have been conducted during the 7th plan period.

### ***WALAMTARI***

In order to strengthen the institutional capability to design, construct, operate and maintain irrigation system with principal focus on the needs of the farmer and to enhance the productivity of the farms by undertaking systematic and scientific training programmes Government of Andhra Pradesh established WALAMTARI during 1983. An amount of Rs.75 millions has been spent so far establishment and running of the Institute.

The main objectives of the Institute are to train the different level Government functionaries in Planning, Designing, Constructing, operation and maintaining the Irrigation and Drainage networks with due emphasis on Micro Level functioning and 'On Farm'

Irrigation practices to ensure optimum utilisation of irrigation resources. The Institute will therefore impart training course of Medium and Long duration to the middle and field level officers and orientation courses of short duration for the senior officers drawn from Agriculture and Engineering Departments of the Government in Irrigation Engineering and Water Management. It will ensure full understanding of the principles of efficient operational plans and improved irrigation practices at all levels of scheme management and among the farmers, stimulate, through combined classes of Agricultural Officers and Irrigation Officers a high degree of mutual understanding of each others work and problems, and gives water users a sense of belongingness to a larger entity to achieve better cooperation between water users and operation staff.

This Institute offers training to all those involved in Irrigated agriculture right from the Planners, Administrators Engineers, Agricultural Officers, Extension personnel and also farmers and expose them to modern techniques in Land and Water Management for optimisation of Water use and ensuring better productivity. A carefully planned and drawn curriculum is followed in the training for various levels of officers which invariably includes diagnostic analysis of a live system of Irrigation Projects in Andhra Pradesh.

WALAMTARI conducted 93 training courses from inception to end of 89-90, 10 workshops and 12 seminars. The training was given to 2441 officers of Agriculture and Irrigation Department. It is proposed to take up 18 training courses during 1990-91. In addition 13 courses for farmers were conducted upto 89-90 and the number of farmers trained were 396. It is proposed to take up 4 farmer courses during 1990-91 to train about 120 farmers. The allotment in the budget for training courses etc., for the year 1990-91 is Rs 50.00 lakhs. The requirement per annum during the remaining years of the Eighth Plan period is taken as Rs.50.00 lakhs and the total requirement for the Eighth Plan period is shown as Rs 250.00 lakhs.

The building complex in WALAMTARI consists of administrative building, hostel to accommodate 70 trainee officers at a time including Kitchen, Dining Halls etc., staff quarters community hall etc. A demonstration farm with an area of 4 hectares has been developed in WALAMTARI. WALAMTARI has its own fleet of vehicles comprising big bus, mini buses, cars, Jeeps etc. the building complex has to be maintained and so also the vehicles. The annual maintainance of building complex and the transport vehicles work out to about Rs 30.00 lakhs per annum. The other works consist of a few minor works. The annual budget for original works as well as maintenance works for the year 1990-91 is Rs 40.00 lakhs. Similar provision is made each year of the Eighth Plan period. Thus, the total requirement for the infrastructure including maintenance for the Eighth Plan period will be about Rs 200.00 lakhs. It is proposed to take up construction of additional floors over the existing administrative building and hostel building in view of the increased activities which lead to providing accommodation to the additional staff and trainee officers.

### ***Project Development and Demonstration Farm Chelgal***

The Project Development and Demonstration Farm, Chelgal has been developed as project demonstration farm for S.R.S.P. command area with research and training staff for conducting demonstrations on Irrigation Management practices and crop production practices for the benefit of farmers in the Project command. This farm is also conducting training classes for Field staff in Irrigation and Agriculture Departments and also training the farmers in tractor driving, use of oil engines and pump sets for irrigated agriculture. The P.D.D.Farm, Chelgal has fixed the targets of 80 trails, 30 demonstrations and 160 seed multiplication for the year 1990-91 with a budget allotment of Rs.14.00 lakhs comprising Rs. 7.00 lakhs State share and the remaining Rs.7.00 lakhs as Central assistance. The same targets are fixed for all the years during the Eighth Five Year

Plan. The Pilot Project Tractor training centre at Chelgal is conducting 4 batches of tractor training comprising 20 persons in each batch every year with a budget allotment of Rs.8.00 lakhs with 50% Central assistance. The same targets and budget allotment are provided during Eighth Plan period also.

The Soil Testing Laboratory at Chelgal is analysing 3000 Soil Samples every year with a budget allotment of Rs 1.50 lakhs each year. The budget allotment and the target for analysing soil samples are the same during 1990-91 also. Hence, the targets fixed for the Eighth Plan period is 15000 samples with budget requirement of Rs 7.50 lakhs for five years.

### ***National Water Management Project***

The National Water Management Project was formulated to increase productivity and farm income in existing irrigation schemes through a more reliable, predictable and equitable irrigation service. The Projects of Andhra Pradesh proposed under this project are:

- 1) Rajolibanda Diversion Scheme
- 2) Mylavaram
- 3) Thandava
- 4) K.C.Canal
- 5) T.B.P.L.L.C.
- 6) Bhairavani Thippa
- 7) Upper Pennar
- 8) Nizamsagar
- 9) Dindi
- 10) Musi

WALAMTARI is the agency for conducting training activity at an estimated cost of Rs.97.00 lakhs. Permission was accorded to start training in 2 of the proposed training centres during 1989-90. But due to short time available the programme could not be implemented during the year 1989-90. It is proposed to start training programme during 1990-91 in 2 field training centres in the commands of Rajolibanda Diversion Scheme and Thandava Project. The training activities envisage (a) state level training at WALAMTARI on Orientation, planning, design, O&M for officers. This will be conducted by the staff of WALAMTARI (b) Scheme level training for field functionaries like work inspectors and formers etc., this training will be conducted by the field staff who will be specially trained in WALAMTARI for this purpose. 4 training programmes are proposed for the year 1990-91 with 160 participants. It is proposed to conduct 110 training courses during Eighth Plan period. The budget allotted for 1990-91 is Rs.40.00 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs.7.50 lakhs was incurred in March 1990 towards purchase of equipment supplied by Holland

under Indo-Dutch agreement. The balance amount of Rs.89.50 lakhs is proposed to be spent during Eighth Plan period.

#### **A.P. II IRRIGATION PROJECT.**

This is a World Bank financed Scheme with 100% reimbursement, for the development of Irrigation systems of S.R.S.P. and S.R.B.C. The places at which the training Centres proposed are:

- 1) Chintagattu
- 2) L.M.D.Colony
- 3) Huzurabad
- 4) Chelgal (Strengthening the existing system)
- 5) Banaganapalli

WALAMTARI is the agency for conducting the training component of the scheme at an estimated cost of Rs.260.00 lakhs. Senior and middle level executives and field functionaries will be trained at WALAMTARI, training of farmers, canal operators, Lascars etc. will be trained at the proposed four field training centres in the S.R.S.P. command and one training centre in the S.R.B.C.command. The project was initially scheduled from 86-87 to 1992-93. A beginning has been made in March, 1990 at two of the Five training centres. Four training courses were conducted at Jagtial and L.M.D.Colony of Karimnagar District during Mar.90. About 110 farmers and pipe committee Presidents of S.R.S.P.command were trained. It is proposed to conduct 14 courses with 420 participants at Field Training Centres and 7 courses with 156 participants at WALAMTARI during 1990-91. The budget allotted for the year 1990-91 is Rs.50.00 lakhs. The expenditure incurred during 1989-90 was Rs.2.50 lakhs and the balance cost of Rs.257.50 lakhs is proposed to be spent during the Eighth Plan period. The amounts proposed to be spent during 1990-91 and 1991-92, is Rs 50.00 lakhs each year. The number of courses proposed for the year 1990-91 is about 28 courses and for the year 1991-92 it is about 80 courses.

#### ***US AID ASSISTED PROGRAMME***

The aim of the project is to strengthen the selected Indian Institutions and human resources responsible for management and use of surface Irrigation systems and the water they deliver. USAID accorded AID approval to finance the activities of WALAMTARI with effect from Jan.1988. The components of the project are:



|  | Local currency<br>( Rs in lakhs ) |               |                | foreign exchange<br>(US \$ in lakhs ) |
|--|-----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|
|  | Govt.of<br>A.P.                   | USAID<br>LOAN | USAID<br>GRANT | USAID GRANT                           |
| 1) Training and Professional Development | 304.00                            | 14.00         | 32.00          | 12.10                                 |
| 2) Action Research                       | 14.50                             | 14.00         | 11.00          | 4.00                                  |
| 3) System for Technology Transfer        | -                                 | -             | 15.00          | 1.00                                  |
| 4) Organisation and Procedural changes   | -                                 | -             | 4.00           | 0.45                                  |
| Contingencies                            | -                                 | 1.30          | 1.00           | --                                    |
| <b>TOTAL:</b>                            | <b>318.50</b>                     | <b>29.30</b>  | <b>63.00</b>   | <b>17.55</b>                          |

Training and Professional Development includes training to staff such as L.T.Cs, S.T.Cs, Workshops, Seminars etc., Development of Trainers including Foreign training, creation of institutional infrastructure facilities, equipment, library etc.

Action Research contemplates study by an interdisciplinary team on a live system including identification of system deficiencies, implementation of correcting measures, monitoring and evaluation of their impact for determining the improvements in the system performance. Transfer of Technology contemplates the extending the benefit obtained through Action Research programme to other irrigation systems and other areas. A budget provision of Rs 63.50 lakhs was made for the year 1990-91.

### ***Roads Under Command Area Development***

The Roads & Buildings Department has been entrusted with the formation of new roads and improvement to the existing roads under Nagarjuna Sagar Command Area for a length of 1318 KMs, in the Districts of Nalgonda, Khammam, Krishna, Guntur and Prakasam at a total cost of Rs.39.52 crores. Formation and metalling has been completed to a length of 1154 Kms and Black topping to a length of 1092 Kms.

Under Sri Ram Sagar Project(SRSP) Command area, improvements to 9 Roads covering a length of 39.5 Kms have been taken up at a cost of Rs.158.00 lakhs. Further, 15 new works for length of 154 Kms for Rs.361.40 lakhs have been sanctioned. For these 24 (9+15) Road works, forming and metalling has been completed to a length of 27.9 Kms and black topping over a length of 4.4. Kms.

Under Tungabhadra Project (T.B.P) Command Area, improvement to 21 Roads covering a length of 111 Kms have been taken up at a cost of Rs.462.8 lakhs. 18 works were already entrusted and they are in progress. These works are at different stages. Forming and metalling has been completed for length of 15.30 Kms and black topping for a length of 9.45 Kms.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh entered into an agreement with World Bank under Loan No.2662-IN/Credit No.1665-IN under A.P.II Irrigation Project to implement a scheme which also envisages construction and improvements of the Ayacut Roads to a length of 951.5 Kms comprising 728.5 Kms under Sriramsagar Project and 223 Kms

under Srisailam Right Branch Canal Project at an estimated cost of Rs. 35.82 crores and 12.37 crores respectively. The total cost of the two sub- projects is Rs.48.19 crores and the same has to be completed by June 1994.

As per the guidelines in the Staff Appraisal Report (SAR No.5883-IN) a road net work in the Ayacut area of project shall be planned that no point in the Ayacut area is farther than 3 Kms. from any nearest road and that all villages over 1000 population are connected to the road net work. Procurement schedules for civil works have also been finalised as per which it is programmed to commence the work from 9/90 and to complete the same by December, 1993.

Under the above scheme, the following road works are proposed.

***Sriramsagar Project***

|        |  | (in Kms.) |
|--------|--|-----------|
| 1.     | Improvement to existing road with B.T. Surface | 489.50    |
| 2.     | Improvement to existing road with WBM Surface  | 88.50     |
| 3.     | New construction of road with B.T.Surface      | 56.00     |
| 4.     | New construction of road with WBM Surface      | 94.50     |
| Total: |  | 728.50    |

***Srisailam Right Branch Canal Project***

|        |  | (in KMs) |
|--------|--|----------|
| 1.     | Improvement to existing road with B.T. Surface | 97.00    |
| 2.     | Improvement to existing road with WBM Surface  | 46.00    |
| 3.     | New construction of road with B.T.Surface      | 64.00    |
| 4.     | New construction of road with WBM Surface      | 16.00    |
| Total: |  | 223.00   |

The detailed estimates are under preparation. Two Circles have been formed at Warangal for CAD roads under S.R.S.P and at Nandyal for CAD roads under S.R.B.C. with 5 Divisions and 3 Divisions respectively.

***"Conjunctive use of Ground Water and Surface Water in the Major and Medium Irrigation Project Commands"***

It is estimated that 1.16M ha.mm. of groundwater potential lies in command areas of Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation Projects. In command areas, groundwater utilisation wither to has been nominal. It is therefore envisaged to reduce surface water releases in canals and optimise water resources through coordinated or conjunctive utilisation of surface water and groundwater. Apart from optimising the resource there are several other benefits due to conjunctive use in the command areas. These include:-

1. The problems of water logging, salinity and alkalinity in the commands can be eliminated and productivity of land can be maintained.
2. Tailend areas, upland areas and canal water deficiencies can be assured of irrigation.

3. Paddy nursery can be raised under groundwater, saving precious surface water and also crop calendar can be followed even when the monsoon is delayed.
4. More water can be made available for drinking, Washing, Industries etc.

The Department has been conducting groundwater monitoring studies and conjunctive use investigations in the four major project commands (Sreeramsagar Project, Nagarjunsagar Left Canal, Nagarjunsagar Right Canal, Tunghabhadra Project Complex Commands) covering an area of 14.81 lakh hectares. By the end of Seventh Five Year Plan an area of 2.38 lakh hectares have been identified as water logged. About 182 villages are identified as having saline-groundwater requiring mixing with canal water so as to use for irrigation. Saline ayacut extents were estimated to be about 5000 hect.

The Department also covered an area of 1700 Sq.Kms. of area under hydrological, hydrogeological and geophysical investigations to assess groundwater potential. In this connection 5982 sites were examined and about 2300 sites were cleared so far for construction of dugwells, dug-cum-borewells, borewells etc., in four commands which can create potential of 4600 hectares.

During Seventh Five Year Plan total expenditure incurred was Rs.47.59 lakhs as against budget provision of Rs.52.00 lakhs.

The Department proposes to continue groundwater monitoring studies and conjunctive use investigations in the area of 13.89 lakhs hectares in all the four commands with the following objectives:

- (i) Identification of areas prone to waterlogging, salinity and alkalinity hazards village wise and distributory wise and prepare plans for preventing/reclaiming such hazards and to improve productivity levels.
- (ii) Estimate groundwater resource in the entire command and prepare different modes of conjunctive use of groundwater and surface water in the four commands to (a) Run the canals in one season and supply ground water in other season to increase irrigation intensity. (b) Reduce canal supplies and supplement with groundwater. (c) Utilise groundwater resource as additional source to meet eventualities like monsoon failures or delays, meeting peak water requirements, growing crops like sugarcane during canal closure period or for upland or tailend areas.

A sum of Rs.130.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme for Eighth Plan

Pilot project studies on Conjunctive use in the four select commands:

Already about 2,38,000 hect. of ayacut is affected by waterlogging in all the four commands and unless measures are taken up to arrest rise of water table, the productivity of land may further deteriorate and land may become unproductive.

The groundwater department recommended utilisation of groundwater through various types of wells and use the water for raising second crop in the command. The surface water is given for one crop. Groundwater use thus brings in additional ayacut under plough and lowers water table and relieves the ayacut from waterlogging hazard. The groundwater potential in all the four commands is very high and it is possible to take up groundwater development through the farmers by arranging subsidy, institutional finance, energisation of pumpsets for individual wells. The farmers will be encouraged to

take up their own wells, and utilise the water for second crop. The department prepared master plans for affected ayacut by selecting four distributaries in each command. The programme requires an investment of Rs.5000/- per hectare and Rs.250.00 lakhs for 5000 hectares in each command. Of this about 10% is for groundwater investigation programmes and the balance is subsidy to be arranged by district administration, institutional finance etc. Such studies will demonstrate the benefits of conjunctive use and improvements in productivity in waterlogged ayacut, to the farmers.

### ***Groundwater monitoring studies in Vamsadhara***

#### ***Stage I Command***

The National water policy 1987 and the National Agriculture policy 1990 lay emphasis on conjunctive utilisation of water resource in all the recent major and medium project commands. This will ensure prevention of environmental hazards such as waterlogging, salinity and alkalinity hazards and also optimise the water resource to increase the irrigation intensity. Under this programme Vamsadhara Stage I Command covering an ayacut of about 1,00,00 hectares will be taken up from 1991-92 onwards.

#### ***Cyclone Reconstruction Project***

During May, 1990 floods, the State has suffered enormous loss due to Cyclone damages to the projects. The World Bank has agreed to give aid for reconstruction of major, medium, minor and drainage schemes at a cost of Rs.245.00 crores. Machinery and equipment under M.I. has also been included. An amount of Rs.49.00 crore is being provided in the RE for 1990-91 and Rs. 122.50 crores for 1991-92 is proposed.

#### ***Flood Control***

To combat effectively the problem of flood prone areas by formation of flood banks construction of groynes revetment setc., an outlay of Rs.20.00 crores for flood control schemes during Eighth Plan is proposed. The schemes that are cleared by the Technical Advisory Committee (T.A.C.) and approved by the State Flood Control Board are taken up for execution. An amount of Rs.1.50 crores is provided during 1990-91 and Rs.1.50 crores is proposed for 1991-92.

#### ***Drainage Schemes***

Consequent to disastrous floods that occurred during 1984, the Government of India constituted a committee of Experts headed by Sri A.C.Mitra. The Experts Committee has extensively toured in Krishna and Godavari Delta areas and after an indepth study of various problems, recommended various measures to relieve drainage congestion in the Krishna and Godavari Deltas. The Krishna and Godavari Delta Drainage schemes were taken up for execution during 1969 as per the recommendations of Mitra Committee for providing relief to the delta ayacut of 8.906 lakh hectares in both Krishna and Godavari Deltas, which are subject to frequent floods and cyclones.

Based on the recommendations of Mitra Committee, various drainage schemes like improvements to Major, Medium and Minor drains, formation of flood detention reservoirs across rivers like Thammileru, formation of flood and tidal hooks, improvements to Upputru and Nallamada to pass higher discharge, excavation of straight cuts to sea from river Upputru etc. were taken up after assigning priorities. The works were taken up originally in the year 1969 itself with the loan assistance of Rs.3.00 crores provided by the Government of India. An amount of Rs.30.00 crores is proposed during Eighth Plan under normal Plan. Of this Rs.6.00 crores are provided for 1990-91 and the same

amount is proposed for 1991-92.

**Annual Plan 1990-91**

Irrigation and Flood Control sector has been given highest priority with an allocation of Rs.350.04 crores during the year 1990-91. The breakup of this is given below:

(Rs. in crores)

|                            |        |
|----------------------------|--------|
| Major Irrigation           | 255.54 |
| Medium Irrigation          | 24.00  |
| Minor Irrigation           | 55.00  |
| CADA                       | 8.00   |
| Flood Control and Drainage | 7.50   |
| Total:                     | 350.04 |

During May, 1990 floods, enormous loss caused to irrigation sources. The World Bank has agreed to give aid for the reconstruction of projects under Major and Medium, Minor irrigation and Drainage schemes during 1990-91. An outlay of Rs.49.00 crores is proposed in the R.E. for 1990-91 under Major and Medium Irrigation. It is targetted to create an additional Irrigation Potential (I.P.) of 40.00 T.Ha. for the year 1990-91 under Major and Medium Irrigation and 15.00 T.Ha. under Minor Irrigation.

**Proposals for Annual Plan 1991-92.**

The Planning Commission, has communicated certain priorities for formulation of Annual Plan proposals for the year 1991-92. They are:

- Speedy completion of ongoing major and medium irrigation schemes:
- Modernisation of existing irrigation schemes and improvement in quality/efficiency of water management and speedier utilisation of potential already created particularly under major and medium irrigation.
- More active farmers' participation.
- Restoration and improvement of Minor Irrigation works.
- Encouraging construction of new minor surface works:
- Encouraging conjunctive use of ground water
- Ground Water Development as sole source.
- Drainage planning for water logged areas under irrigation
- Long term flood management planning including implementation of National Perspective Plan.

- Adequate Water Pricing policy.

Keeping in view the above guidelines, the proposals for the Annual Plan 1991-92 have been formulated for Rs.560.00 crores the break up of which is as follows:

|        |                                 |               | Rs. in crores |
|--------|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| i)     | Major and Medium Irrigation     | 344.24        |               |
| ii)    | Minor Irrigation                | 76.76         |               |
| iii)   | CADA                            | 9.00          |               |
| iv)    | Flood Control and Drainage      | 7.50          |               |
| v)     | Cyclone Reconstruction Projects | 122.50        |               |
| Total: |                                 | <u>560.00</u> |               |

The additional target of irrigation potential (I.P.) during 1991-92 is as shown below:

|        |                  | (T. Ha.)      |
|--------|------------------|---------------|
| i)     | Major and Medium | 43.394        |
| ii)    | Minor Irrigation | 45.810        |
| Total: |                  | <u>89.204</u> |

## V ENERGY

### 21. POWER

The total approved annual plan outlay for the Seventh Plan period under power is Rs. 1005.38 crores while the budgetted outlay was Rs. 1074.65 crores. Two departments viz., C.E. Srisailam and APSEB undertake generation schemes in Andhra Pradesh. The total expenditure under this sector stood at Rs. 1117.37 crores during the Seventh Plan period. In addition to the above, Non-conventional sources of Energy was sanctioned an approved annual plan outlay of Rs. 1.45 crores and the expenditure is Rs. 1.62 crores.

During the Eighth Plan, the proposed outlay for Power comprising of C.E.Srisailam and APSEB is Rs. 2796 crores while under non-conventional sources of Energy it is Rs. 3.78 crores. The details of the various schemes taken by the above three agencies are narrated in the subsequent paras. The outlay for Power, during Eighth Plan is as follows

#### ANDHRA PRADESH STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD

The approved outlay for power sector was Rs.1005.38 crores comprising A.P.S.E.Board works and for Srisailam H.E.S.under the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The expenditure incurred was Rs.1117.37 crores.

The Planning Commission approved a target of installed capacity addition of 838.5MW during Seventh Plan period and the achievement is 669 MW. The details of capacity addition are as follows:

|  | (M.W.) |
|--|--------|
| Nagarjunasagar Pumped Storage H.E.S.   |        |
| Stage-II-3rd Unit 100MW                | 100    |
| Pochampad H.E.S. (3 x 9 MW)            | 27     |
| Srisailam H.E.S.-Stage-II (3 x 110 MW) | 330    |
| Vijayawada T.P.S.-Stage-II-1st Unit    | 210    |
| Mini Hydel Schemes on Kakatiya Canal   | 2      |
|  | <hr/>  |
| Total                                  | 669    |
|  | <hr/>  |

Apart from the contribution from state sector, the state gets share from the following Central Sector Units during Seventh Plan period.

|                                 | Beginning of<br>Seventh Plan | 1985-86     | 1986-87     | 1987-88     | 1988-89     | 1989-90     | Total at the<br>end of 7th plan. |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------------------|
| Ramagundam(NTPC)                | 162                          | —           | —           | —           | 278         | 140         | 580                              |
| M.A.P.P.,Kalpakkam              | —                            | 40          | —           | —           | —           | —           | 40                               |
| Neyveli.                        | —                            | —           | 32          | 65          | —           | —           | 97                               |
| <b>Central Sector</b>           | <b>162</b>                   | <b>40</b>   | <b>32</b>   | <b>65</b>   | <b>278</b>  | <b>140</b>  | <b>717</b>                       |
| <b>Total Central Sector</b>     | <b>162</b>                   | <b>202</b>  | <b>234</b>  | <b>299</b>  | <b>577</b>  | <b>717</b>  | <b>717</b>                       |
| <b>Total State Sector</b>       | <b>3156</b>                  | <b>3366</b> | <b>3595</b> | <b>3815</b> | <b>3615</b> | <b>3825</b> | <b>3825</b>                      |
| <b>Total Installed Capacity</b> | <b>3318</b>                  | <b>3568</b> | <b>3829</b> | <b>3914</b> | <b>4192</b> | <b>4542</b> | <b>4542</b>                      |

The increase in generating capacity could not match the increase in demand in the Seventh Plan Period. The power supply position for the period 1985-90 is given in Annexure-A.

#### PROPOSALS FOR EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

As per the Working Group on Power Sector, Government of India Projections, the estimated maximum demand and energy by the end of 8th plan (1994-95) is 5411 MW and 33304 MU. The forecast indicates a deficit of 1490 MW (28.8%) in demand and 9700 MU (28.1%) with an addition of 1491 MW to the installed capacity. Details are indicated in Annexure-B.

Recognising the need for the rapid growth in the installed capacity and in particular thermal generation to set right the balance between hydro and Thermal, enabling to meet the demand and energy requirements, the State strongly pursued for additional thermal and gas based power projects to be taken up immediately.

It is proposed to setup the additions to the installed capacity to 2764 MW in the state sector to reduce the power shortages and to increase the power availability to the consumers. Over and above the programme in the state sector, the Central Sector generating Stations will contribute additional power and the State's share is likely to be 365 MW. The details of projects in the State Sector and Central Sector with yearwise benefits are given in Annexure-C. The details of proposed generation projects, indicating the present status are given in Annexure-D.

Even with this enlarged effort, the backlog of shortage will still not be wiped out, as power projects have long gestation periods and new capacity additions need time while demand mounts steadily. However this increased addition will reduce the demand shortage to 558 MW (9.7%) and energy shortage to 2724 MU (8.2%) from the estimated shortage of 1490 MW (28.8%) and 9700 MU(28.1%). The details are indicated in Annexure-E.

The Power Sector outlay is being stepped up to Rs.2796.00 Crores for the Eighth Five Year Plan compared to Rs.1117.37 Crores investment in the Seventh Five Year Plan. It will be possible to achieve an additional generating capacity of 1464 MW along with needed strengthening of the Transmission and Distribution System with this provision during the Eighth Plan Period.



It is considered that the investments that can be made by the Board, will not be adequate to provide for the needed generating capacity additions in future.

The Government of India have announced policy decisions to attract private investment for power generations and circulated the guidelines to the states for entrusting generation scheme to private investors.

It is proposed to entrust the following projects for private investment.

|   |        |                 |
|---|--------|-----------------|
| 1. Visakhapatnam Thermal Power Station<br>(2 x 500 MW)                  | 500 MW | in Eighth Plan. |
| 2. Gas based Power Station at<br>Rajahmundry (based on 1.5 MCMD gas)    | 400 MW | -do-            |
| 3. Gas based Power Station in Godavari<br>Basin (based on 1.5 MCMD Gas) | 400 MW | -do-            |

Besides mini/micro hydel, wind power and Solar Thermal Station are proposed to be entrusted to private investors.

#### PROPOSED OUTLAYS FOR EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

(Rs.in Crores)

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| 1. GENERATION                           |         |
| a) Completed Schemes                    | 3.69    |
| b) Ongoing Schemes                      | 1185.83 |
| c) Renovation Schemes                   | 45.26   |
| d) New Schemes                          | 557.22  |
| <hr/>                                   |         |
| TOTAL GENERATION                        | 1792.00 |
| 2. TRANSMISSION                         | 400.00  |
| 3. DISTRIBUTION AND SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS | 400.00  |
| 4. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION.               | 90.00   |
| 5. INVESTIGATION                        | 4.00    |
| <hr/>                                   |         |
| TOTAL PLAN                              | 2686.00 |
| OUTSIDE PLAN                            | 500.00  |
| <hr/>                                   |         |
|   | 3186.00 |
| <hr/>                                   |         |

An outlay of Rs.500.00 Crores is envisaged Outside Plan for energisation of 3,85,000 Agricultural Pumpsets besides 15,000 Pumpsets in Plan.

#### B. PROPOSED PHYSICAL TARGETS

| S.No. | ITEM                        | UNIT | PROPOSED TARGET |
|-------|-----------------------------|------|-----------------|
| 1.    | Installed capacity addition | MW   | 2764            |
| 2.    | a) Energy Generation        | MU   | 94793           |
|       | b) Purchases                | MU   | 28181           |
|       | c) Gross Generation         | MU   | 122974          |
| 3.    | Energy Sales                | MU   | 96468           |
| 4.    | 220 KV Lines                | CKM  | 1600            |
| 5.    | 132 KV Lines                | CKM  | 2600            |
| 6.    | 220 KV Sub-Stations         | Nos. | 20              |
| 7.    | 132 KV Sub-Stations         | Nos. | 60              |

| S.No. | ITEM   | UNIT | PROPOSED TARGET  |
|-------|--|------|------------------|
| 8.    | 33/11 KV Sub-Stations                              | Nos. | 200              |
| 9.    | Total Services other than<br>Agricultural Services | Nos. | 20,25,000        |
| 10.   | Villages having Conventional Lines                 | Nos. | 1250             |
| 11.   | Agricultural Pumpsets                              | Nos. | 40,000           |
|       |  |      | (Plan : 15000)   |
|       |  |      | (Outside: 38500) |
|       |  |      | (Plan )          |

#### ADDITIONS TO THE GENERATING CAPACITY

|    |   |            |
|----|---|------------|
|    |   | MW         |
| 1. | Vijayawada T.P.S.Stage-II (2nd Unit):                     | 210        |
| 2. | Gas Based T.P.S. at Vijjeshwaram :<br>(1st and 2nd Units) | 66         |
| 3. | Nagarjunasagar Right Canal HES:<br>3rd Unit               | 30         |
|    | <b>Total:</b>   | <b>306</b> |

The 2nd unit of 210 MW of Vijayawada T.P.S.Stage-II and the 1st Unit of 33MW of Gas based T.P.S.at Vijjeshwaram were commissioned on 31-8-1990. The 3rd Unit of 30 MW Nagarjunasagar Right Canal H.E.S. was commissioned on 4-9-1990. It is proposed to commission the 2nd Gas based Unit at Vijjeshwaram in January 1991.

#### PROPOSALS FOR ANNUAL PLAN 1991-92

(Rs.in Crores)

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| A.Proposed outlays |   |
| 1.                 | Generation 320.18                             |
| 2.                 | Transmission 80.00                            |
| 3.                 | Distribution and System<br>Improvements 80.00 |
| 4.                 | Rural Electrification 17.00                   |
| 5.                 | Survey and Investigation 0.70                 |
|                    | <b>Total Plan 497.88</b>                      |

#### B.Proposed Physical Targets

| S.No. | Item  | Unit | Proposed Target    |
|-------|---|------|--------------------|
| 1.    | Installed capacity addition                       | MW   | 116                |
| 2.    | a.Energy generation                               | MU   | 18048              |
|       | b.Purchases                                       | MU   | 4611               |
|       | c.Gross Generation                                | MU   | 22659              |
| 3.    | Energy sales                                      | MU   | 17632              |
| 4.    | 220 KV lines                                      | CKM  | 416                |
| 5.    | 132 KV lines                                      | CKM  | 522                |
| 6.    | 220 KV Sub-station                                | NO   | 7                  |
| 7.    | 132 KV Sub-station                                | NO   | 15                 |
| 8.    | 33/11 KV Sub-station                              | NO   | 40                 |
| 9.    | Total Service other than<br>agricultural Services | NO   | 405000             |
| 10.   | Villages having convential lines                  | NO   | 250                |
| 11.   | Agricultural pumpsets                             | NO   | 75000              |
|       |   |      | (Plan : 3000)      |
|       |   |      | Outside Plan:72000 |

### **Addition to the generating capacity**

It is proposed to add 116 MW generating capacity to the system in 1991-92 by commissioning the following projects.

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| 1.Nagarjunasagar Left Canal HES (2 x 30MW) :                     | 60MW  |
| 2.Penna Ahobilam HES (2 x 10MW):                                 | 20MW  |
| 3.Gas based Thermal Power Station at:<br>Vijjeswaram* - 3rd Unit | 33MW  |
| 4.Mini Hydel Scheme  |       |
| a. Chettipeta:   | 1MW   |
| b. Palair:   | 2MW   |
|  | <hr/> |
|  | 116MW |
|  | <hr/> |

\*This is being implemented by Andhra Pradesh Gas Power Corporation.

### ***Externally aided projects***

#### ***Royalaseema Thermal Power Project at Muddanur***

Royalaseema Thermal power project envisaged installation of 2x210 MW units. The project has been approved by the Planning Commission, Government of India on 9-3-1988 at an estimated cost of Rs.503.71 crores.

The project has been posed for the financial assistance of Asian Development Bank, Manila. ADB approved the loan to an extent of Rs.\$ 230 Millions for the project. The loan agreement and the project agreement were signed on 14-3-1990. ADB informed during discussions that co-financing to the project through Power Finance Corporation, New Delhi will also be arranged. The co-financing is expected to be the order of US \$ 150 Millions for the project. Power Finance Corporation has agreed to arrange co-finance upto 50 Millions dollars for the 1st two years.

The latest estimated cost of the project is Rs.630.00 crores. The pattern of funding will be as below:

|                 |                   |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| a.State share : | Rs.73.00 crores.  |
| b.ADB loan:     | Rs.375.00 crores. |
| c.Co-finance :  | 182.00 crores.    |
| through PFC     |                   |

Total: 

---

Rs.630.00 crores.

---

The estimate will be revised on placement of orders for equip and works and the additional funds, if any, required will be met from co-financing through PFC and from internal resources.

The total expenditure upto the end of Seventh Plan(31-3-1990) is Rs.17.40 Crores (ADB Loan: Rs.4.00 crores + State Share:Rs.13.40 crores). The anticipated expenditure for 1990-91 is Rs.75.00 crores. An outlay of Rs.130.00 crores is proposed for 1991-92. The total outlay proposed for 8th Five Year Plan is Rs.610.00 crores. The pattern of funding for 1990-91, 1991-92 and 8th Five Year Plan (1990-95) will be as below:

(Rs.in crores)

|                          | 1990-91 | 1991-92 | 8th Plan | 1990-95 |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|----------|---------|
| a.State share            | 7.00    | 13.00   | 57.00    |         |
| b.ADB Loan               | 30.00   | 70.00   | 371.00   |         |
| c.Co-finance through PFC | 38.00   | 47.00   | 182.00   |         |
| Total                    | 75.00   | 130.00  | 610.00   |         |

International bids have been invited for the supply and erection of (1) Boilers and auxiliaries and (2) Turbine generators and auxiliaries. Contracts for Boilers and auxiliaries and T.C/ and auxiliaries have been awarded to M/s.BHEL on 9-3-90 and 11-7-90 respectively after obtaining approval of ADB.

Tenders have been floated for supply and installation of E.C.T. crane and Generator Transformers. The technical specifications for water treatment plant, Ash handling plant, coal handling plant and control and Instrumentation are under finalisation and tenders will be floated during next two months. Technical specifications for other long delivery equipment are under preparation.

The levelling and grading of plant area is completed. Warshalling yard and Railway siding works are in progress and one will be ready by 3/91. Contracts have been awarded for chimney and cooling towers. Tenders have been floated for power house structural steel, foundations T.G.block, and raw water pipe work.

The two units are proposed to be commissioned in 1993-94.

### ***SRISAILAM LEFT BANK HYDRO ELECTRIC SCHEME***

Srisailam left bank power station envisages installation of 900 MW capacity reversible pump turbine units on the left bank of Srisailam Dam. The project has been approved in principle by the Planning Commission on 1-9-1986 for an estimated cost of Rs.418.00 Crores.

O.E.C.F.,Japan has extended a loan assistance of 26101 million Yen for execution of this project.

An agreement for retainer consultancy was signed with M/s.EPDCI on 9-12-1988.

After detailed studies by EDDCI, CEA & CWC, it was agreed to call for Global Tenders for 6Nos.Generator Motors of 190 MVA rating along with the turbine - pumps and S.F.C. starting equipment.

Contract for initial civil works viz. Adit tunnels to HRT, P.H. and transformer cavern are awarded. Tenders for major generating plant are received and are being evaluated.

The original estimated value of the project was Rs.418.00 Crores. OECF, Japan has sanctioned a loan of 26101 Million Yen. At the time of sanction of the loan the exchange rate was 11.5 Yen/Rupee. Due to subsequent variation in exchange rate and increase in local cost the project is estimated to cost Rs.510.00 Crores. However in view of change of the rating of units to have optimum benefit and consequential changes this value gets altered. The revised estimate will be finalised

after the cost of main generating equipment is known. An outlay of Rs.400.00 Crores is proposed for this project in 8th Five Year Plan. Out of this Rs.400.00 Crores, the state's share is Rs.203.30 crores and central assistance is Rs.196.70 crores. The anticipated expenditure for 1990-91 is Rs.40.00 crores. An outlay of Rs.45.00 Crores is proposed for 1991-92.

The six units (6 x 150MW) are proposed to be commissioned in 9th plan.

### **NAGARJUNASAGAR CANAL POWER HOUSES**

Government of India permitted import of 3 units of 30 MW generating equipment from M/s GEC/Boving of U.K. under bilateral U.K. Grant "United Kingdom/INDIA Nagarjunasagar Power Project Grant 1987" for (a) Nagarjunasagar Right Canal H.E.S. - 3rd Unit (30 MW) and (b) Nagarjunasagar Left Canal H.E.S. (2 x 30 MW).

### **NAGARJUNASAGAR RIGHT CANAL H.E.S. - 3RD UNIT**

The scheme installation of the third unit of 30 MW at the Nagarjunasagar Right Canal Power House, where two units of 30 MW capacity are already in operation. The 1st and 2nd Units have been imported from M/s Boving/GEC of U.K. under a grant from the Government of U.K. In view of the obvious advantages in having the 3rd Unit also of the same make, Government of India permitted import of the 3rd unit also from M/s GES/Boving of U.K. The Planning Commission have approved the scheme for Rs.15.26 crores in July 1985. The latest estimated cost of Rs.19.13 crores due to escalation in the cost of equipment, variation in exchange rate etc. The expenditure upto 31-3-1999 is Rs.17.33 crores. The anticipated expenditure for 1990-91 is Rs.1.00 crore. The balance amount of Rs.0.80 crore is proposed for 1991-92 for making balance payments. The Unit was commissioned in September 1990.

### **NAGARJUNASAGAR LEFT CANAL H.E.S**

The scheme for installing two units of 30MW each at the head works of the Nagarjunasagar Left Canal, to utilise the irrigation releases, was sanctioned by the Planning Commission for Rs.34.00 crores in March 1984. The latest estimated cost is Rs.55.00 crores due to escalation of cost of materials, variation in exchange rates etc., and increase in the civil works. The expenditure upto March 1990 is Rs.42.77 crores. The anticipated expenditure for 1990-91 is Rs.7.50 crores. The balance amount of Rs.4.73 crores is proposed for 1991-92. The two units proposed to be commissioned in 1991-92.

### **ANNEXURE-A**

#### **POWER SUPPLY POSITION IN SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN**

| Item                    | Unit | 1985-86 | 1986-87 | 1987-88 | 1988-89 | 1989-90 |
|-------------------------|------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Installed Capacity      |      |         |         |         |         |         |
| State Share             | MW   | 3366    | 3595    | 3615    | 3615    | 3825    |
| from Central            |      |         |         |         |         |         |
| Projects                | MW   | 202     | 234     | 299     | 577     | 717     |
| Total                   | MW   | 3568    | 3829    | 3914    | 4192    | 4542    |
| Peak Demand requirement | MW   | 2404    | 2665    | 2943    | 3234    | 3530    |
| Peak Demand met         | MW   | 2404    | 2665    | 2752    | 3026    | 3070    |
| Deficit                 | MW   | -       | -       | 191     | 208     | 460     |
| Percentage              | %    | -       | -       | 6.5     | 6.4     | 13.03   |
| Energy requirement      | MU   | 14378   | 16833   | 18218   | 19684   | 21640   |
| Energy met              | MU   | 14378   | 15323   | 15704   | 17436   | 19044   |
| Deficit                 | MU   | -       | 910     | 2478    | 2248    | 2596    |
| Percentage              | %    | -       | 5.61    | 13.6    | 11.42   | 12.0    |

## ANNEXURE-B

## ANTICIPATED POWER SUPPLY POSITION (1990-91 TO 1994-95)

## OF ANDHRA PRADESH WITH ADDITIONS INDICATED BELOW

## (REPORT OF WORKING GROUP ON POWER)

|                          | 1990-91 | 1991-92 | 1992-93 | 1993-94 | 1994-95 |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Installed Capacity-MW    | 4243    | 4247    | 4436    | 4646    | 5411    |
| Peak Availability-MW     | 3306    | 3366    | 3662    | 3778    | 4281    |
| Peak Load-MW             | 3859    | 4278    | 4714    | 5232    | 5771    |
| Surplus (Deficit)-MW     | -553    | -912    | -1052   | -1455   | -1490   |
| Surplus (Deficit)-%      | -14.3   | -21.3   | -22.3   | -27.8   | -28.8   |
| Energy Availability-Mkwh | 18532   | 19770   | 20665   | 21668   | 23604   |
| Energy Requirement-Mkwh  | 22269   | 24686   | 27205   | 30189   | 33304   |
| Surplus (Deficit)-MKwh   | -3737   | -4917   | -6540   | -8521   | -9700   |
| Surplus (Deficit)-%      | -16.8   | -19.9   | -24.0   | -28.2   | -28.1   |

## BENEFITS IN EIGHTH PLAN

(FIGURES IN MW)

|                        | 1990-91 | 1991-92 | 1992-93 | 1993-94 | 1994-95 | Total |
|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| a)Hydro                |         |         |         |         |         |       |
| Srisaillam             | -       | -       | -       | -       | 330     | 330   |
| Other Hydro            | 80      | 4       | 189     | -       | 15      | 288   |
| b)Thermal              |         |         |         |         |         |       |
| 1.Vijayawada Stage-II  | 210     | -       | -       | -       | -       | 210   |
| 2.Muddanur             | -       | -       | -       | 210     | 210     | 420   |
| 3.Vijjeshwaram         | 33      | -       | -       | -       | -       | 33    |
| 4.Vijayawada Stage-III | -       | -       | -       | -       | 210     | 210   |
|                        | 323     | 4       | 189     | 210     | 765     | 1491  |

## Annexure-C

## I.State Sector

|  | 1990-91 | 1991-92 | 1992-93 | 1993-94 | 1994-95 | Total<br>MW |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------|
| a.Hydro Projects                         |         |         |         |         |         |             |
| 1.Nagarjunasagar<br>right canal-3rd Unit | 30      | -       | -       | -       | -       | 30          |
| 2.Nagarjunasagar left canal              | -       | 60      | -       | -       | -       | 60          |
| 3.Penna Ahobilam                         | -       | 20      | -       | -       | -       | 20          |
| 4.Upper Sileru                           | -       | -       | 120     | -       | -       | 120         |
| 5.A.P.Power House at<br>Balimela         | -       | -       | -       | -       | 60      | 60          |
| 6.Mini Hydrel Schemes                    | -       | 3       | 3       | 2       | 2       | 10          |
| 7.Singur                                 | -       | -       | -       | -       | 15      | 15          |
| Sub-Total(A)                             | 30      | 83      | 123     | 2       | 77      | 315         |

## Annexure-C Contd.

## I.State Sector

|  | 1990-91     | 1991-92     | 1992-93     | 1993-94     | 1994-95     | Total<br>MW |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| <b>b.Thermal Projects</b>  |             |             |             |             |             |             |
| 1.Vijayawada-Stage-II  | 210         | -           | -           | -           | -           | 210         |
| 2.Vijayawada-Stage-III   | -           | -           | -           | 210         | 210         | 420         |
| 3.Rayalaseema  | -           | -           | -           | 420         | -           | 420         |
| 4.Visakhapatnam(Proposed<br>under private sector)  | -           | -           | -           | -           | 500         | 500         |
| <b>Sub-Total(b)</b>  | <b>210</b>  | <b>-</b>    | <b>-</b>    | <b>630</b>  | <b>710</b>  | <b>1550</b> |
| <b>c.Gas based projects</b>  |             |             |             |             |             |             |
| 1.Vijeswaram Stage-I   | 66          | 33          | -           | -           | -           | 99          |
| 2.Rajahmundry(proposed under<br>private sector)  | -           | -           | 270         | 130         | -           | 400         |
| 3.Godavari basin   | -           | -           | -           | 270         | 130         | 400         |
| <b>Sub-Total(c)</b>  | <b>66</b>   | <b>33</b>   | <b>270</b>  | <b>400</b>  | <b>130</b>  | <b>899</b>  |
| <b>TOTAL STATE SECTOR<br/>(a+b+c)</b>  | <b>306</b>  | <b>116</b>  | <b>393</b>  | <b>1032</b> | <b>917</b>  | <b>2764</b> |
| <b>II.Central Sector</b>   |             |             |             |             |             |             |
| 1.Godavari Gas TPS   | -           | -           | 73          | 35          | -           | 108         |
| 2.Neyveli TPS  | 32          | 32          | 65          | -           | 64          | 193         |
| 3.Mangalore TPS  | -           | -           | -           | -           | 32          | 32          |
| 4.Kayamkulam TPS   | -           | -           | -           | -           | 32          | 32          |
| <b>Total Central Sector</b>  | <b>32</b>   | <b>32</b>   | <b>138</b>  | <b>35</b>   | <b>128</b>  | <b>365</b>  |
| <b>State Sector + Central Sector<br/>Installed capacity at the<br/>end of the Year(cumulative)</b> | <b>338</b>  | <b>148</b>  | <b>531</b>  | <b>1067</b> | <b>1045</b> | <b>3129</b> |
|  | <b>4880</b> | <b>5028</b> | <b>5559</b> | <b>6626</b> | <b>7671</b> | <b>7671</b> |

## Annexure-D

## Eighth Plan generation projects-Present Status

State Sector

| S.No. | Name of the Project                        | Installed Capacity<br>(MW) | Benefits in 8th<br>Plan(MW) | Present Status  |
|-------|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| 1.    | 2.   | 3.                         | 4.                          | 5.  |
| A.    | Ongoing projects                           |                            |                             |   |
| a.    | Hydel                                      |                            |                             |   |
| 1.    | Nagarjunasagar Right Canal<br>HES-3rd Unit | 30                         | 30                          | Commissioned in 8/1990.   |
| 2.    | Nagarjunasagar left canal HES              | 60<br>(2 x 30)             | 60                          | Project under execution<br>proposed to commission<br>the units in 1991-92   |
| 3.    | Penna Ahobilam HES                         | 20<br>(2 x 10)             | 20                          | Project under execution<br>proposed to commission<br>the units in 1991-92.  |
| 4.    | Upper sileru HES-StageII                   | 120<br>(2 x 60)            | 120                         | Project under execution<br>proposed to commission<br>the units in 1992-93.  |
| 5.    | A.P.Power House at Balimela                | 60<br>(2 x 30)             | 60                          | The Project is delayed<br>due to impediments put<br>by the Orissa Govt.as<br>the site is located in<br>Orissa.If Orissa<br>authorities allow the<br>execution of the project<br>it is proposed to commission<br>the units in 1994-95. |
| 6.    | Srisaillam Left Bank HES                   | 900<br>(6 x 150)           | -                           | Project is under execution.<br>The units are expected in<br>9th Plan.   |
| 7.    | Mini Hydel Schemes                         | -                          | 10                          | Schemes under execution.  |
|       |  |                            | 300                         |   |



## Annexure-D Contd.

| S.No. | Name of the Project                                     | Installed Capacity (MW) | Benifits in 8th Plan(MW) | Present Status   |
|-------|---|-------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| 1.    | 2.  | 3.                      | 4.                       | 5.   |
| b.    | Thermal   |                         |                          |  |
| 1.    | Vijayawada TPS StageII                                  | 420<br>(2 x 210)        | 210                      | Comissioned in 8/1990  |
| 2.    | Rayalaseema TPS   | 420<br>(2 x 210)        | 420                      | Project under execution.<br>Proposed to commission<br>the units in 1993-94   |
|       |   |                         | 630                      |  |
| c.    | GAS   |                         |                          |  |
|       | Gas based combined cycle plant<br>at Vijeswaram stage-I | 99<br>(3 x 33)          | 99                       | Project under execution.<br>1st Unit commissioned in 8/1990.<br>2nd Unit proposed to be<br>commissioned in 1/1990.<br>3rd unit is expected in 1991-92.   |
|       | Total A:  |                         | 1029                     |  |
| B.    | New Projects  |                         |                          |  |
| a.    | Thermal   |                         |                          |  |
| 1.    | Visakhapatnam TPS                                       | 1000<br>(2 x 500)       | 500                      | SLC agreed for coal linkage<br>from Ib vally coal fields in Orissa.<br>As per the guidelines of Government<br>of India, the project is proposed<br>under private sector.The first unit<br>is expected to be commissioned in 1994-95                                    |
| 2.    | Vijayawada TPS-StageIII                                 | 420<br>(2 x 210)        | 420                      | Scheme cleared by CEA.Planning<br>Commission approval expected shortly.<br>Coal linkage accorded fro Ib valley coal<br>fields in Orissa. Orders for Boiler and<br>TG Placed on M/s.BHEL.Proposed to Commission<br>the 1st unit in 1993-94 and the 2nd unit in 1994-95. |
|       |   |                         | 920                      |  |

**Annexure-D Contd.**

| S.No. | Name of the Project                                 | Installed Capacity (MW) | Benifits in 8th Plan(MW) | Present Status  |
|-------|---|-------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1.    | 2.  | 3.                      | 4.                       | 5.  |
| b.    | Hydel<br>Singur HES                                 | 15<br>(2 x 7.5)         | 15<br><hr/> 15           | Scheme cleared by CEA.  |
| c.    | Gas<br>Gas based Combined cycle<br>at Rajahmundry   | 400                     | 400                      | Government of India agreed for gas allocation of 1.5mcmd for the project. As per the guidelines of Govt.of India, the project is proposed under private sector. State Govt.is pleading Govt. of India for a further 1.5mcmd gas alloation for a second gas based station in the state sector. |
|       | Gas based combined cycle plant in<br>Godavari basin | 400                     | 400                      |   |
|       |   |                         | <hr/> 800                |   |
|       |   | TOTAL B:                | <hr/> 1735               |   |
|       | GRAND TOTAL A + B:                                  |                         | <hr/> 2764               |   |

**ANNEXURE-E****ANTICIPATED POWER SUPPLY POSITION IN EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN****WITH PROPOSED ADDITIONS BY ANDHRA PRADESH STATE GOVERNMENT**

|                             | 1990-91 | 1991-92 | 1992-93 | 1993-94 | 1994-95 |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1.Installed Capacity(MW)    | 4131    | 4247    | 4640    | 5672    | 6589    |
| 2.Peak availability(MW)     | 3306    | 3360    | 3712    | 4487    | 5213    |
| 3.Peak Load(MW)             | 3859    | 4278    | 4714    | 5232    | 5771    |
| 4.Surplus(Deficit)MW        | (553)   | (912)   | (1002)  | (745)   | (558)   |
| 5.Surplus(Deficit)%         | (14.3)  | (21.3)  | (21.2)  | (14.2)  | (9.7)   |
| 6.Energy availability(MKWH) | 20034   | 21541   | 23121   | 26098   | 30580   |
| 7.Energy requirement(MKWH)  | 22269   | 24686   | 27205   | 30189   | 33304   |
| 8.Surplus(Deficit)MKWH      | (2235)  | (3145)  | (4084)  | (4091)  | (2724)  |
| 9.Surplus(Deficit)%         | (10.0)  | (12.7)  | (15.01) | (13.6)  | (8.17)  |

**DRAFT EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1990-95**

**V. Statement regarding externally Aided Projects.**

(Rs.in lakhs)

| Sl. No. | Name, nature & location of project with project code and name of external funding agency | Date of Sanction, date of disbursement of commencement of work | Terminal date of external aid<br>a. Original<br>b.Revised | Estimated Cost<br>a. Original<br>b. Revised<br>(Latest) | Pattern of upto VII Plan<br>a. State Share<br>b.Central Asst.<br>c.Other Sources<br>Total | Cuumulative expenditure during VIII Plan<br>a. State Share<br>b.Central Asst.<br>c.Other sources<br>Total | Provision necessary  |   |   |
|---------|--|--|---|---|---|---|--|---|---|
|         |  |  |   |   |   |   | 1990-91<br>a. State Share<br>b.Central Asst.<br>c.Other sources<br>Total | 1991-92<br>(anticipated)<br>a.State Share<br>b.Central Asst.<br>c.Other sources | (proposed)<br>a.State Share<br>b.Central Asst.<br>c.Other Sources |
| 1.      | 2.   | 3.   | 4.  | 5.  | 6.  | 7.  | 8.   | 9.  | 10.   |
| 1.      | A.P.Emergency Rehabilitation Project.  | August '90<br>Cyclone<br>November '90                          | 31-12-93<br><br>Finalisation<br>31-3-94                   | Rs.80.00  | (c) World Bank.<br>Crores.  | NIL.  | (c) Rs.80.00 Crores  | (c) Rs.10.00  | (c) Rs.50.00  |

Note:- The Cyclone Project has been formulated to strengthen the Trsnsumission & Distribution System in 9 Coastal Districts to withstand higher wind speeds.

## **SRISAILAM HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT**

The Srisailam Hydro-Electric Project was originally sanctioned for an amount of Rs.39.9754 crores(Gross)/Rs.38.4754 crores(Net) in 1964. The Project estimate is further revised taking the expenditure upto end of 3/89 and probables into account to Rs.458.5 crores(Gross) /Rs.426.5 crores(Net) and is under finalisation.

The expenditure incurred on first stage works from inception to the end of 3/85 i.e., to the end of Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs.293.00 crores.

The outlay during 7th Five Year Plan (1985-90) is Rs.65 crores. The expenditure incurred during 7th Five Year Plan period upto the end of 3/90 is Rs.62.262 crores which includes Rs.20.99 crores under charged grant towards decretal payment. Thus the cumulative expenditure to the end of 7th Five Year Plan on Stage-I works is Rs.355.262 crores.

The outlay proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan (1990-95) is Rs.110.00 crores which includes Rs.50.00 crores towards Decretal payment.

The outlay for the year 1990-91 is Rs.10.00 crores which includes an amount of Rs.2.00 crores towards decretal payment.

The outlay proposed for the year 1991-92 is Rs.32.00 crores. Out of this an amount of Rs.20.00 crores is towards decretal charges connected with the land acquisition cases pending in Law courts.

### **PHYSICAL PROGRAMME AND ACHIEVEMENTS**

#### *Generation of Power*

The work on the first stage was completed and 4 generating units were commissioned by August 1984 i.e., during Sixth Five Year Plan period. generating units of 3 Nos. under stage-II works were also installed and commissioned by March, 1987.

#### *Civil Works*

Almost all the works connected with Srisailam Project were completed except certain important works (viz.) strengthening of dam foundations in certain dam blocks (by providing shafts and drifts beneath the dam); providing shortcreting to the upstream hill side slopes on either flanks; protecting the river flanks from erosion due to hitting of jet issuing from the spillway bucket; Downstream River bed protection works (viz) dumping tetrapods in the river bed to protect from scouring action during severe flood flows and other Dam safety measures are yet to be completed. Formation of approach roads connecting spillway bridge and other constructional works are in progress.

Although almost all the civic amenities are provided to the evacuees, some more works, like providing approach roads to newly formed colonies beyond the submergence of Srisailam Reservoir, construction of Public buildings such as schools, primary hospitals etc. are taken up and getting completed.

In addition to above, all the maintenance works of Dam, gates, colonies at Project site etc. are being carried out as usual.

In order to complete the Project during 8th Five Year Plan period, Plan outlay of Rs.110 crores is proposed for the years 1990-95 . The outlay provided for the

first year of Eighth Five Year Plan (i.e., 1990-91) is Rs.10.00 crores and the outlay proposed for the Second year 1991-92 is Rs.32.00 crores.

Year wise break up of 8th Five Year Plan outlay of Rs.110.00 crores in as follows:

|         | <u>Voted</u> | <u>Charged</u> | <u>Total</u>  |
|---------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1990-91 | 8.00 crores  | 2.00 crores    | 10.00 crores  |
| 1991-92 | 12.00 crores | 20.00 crores   | 32.00 crores  |
| 1992-93 | 13.00 crores | 17.00 crores   | 30.00 crores  |
| 1993-94 | 13.00 crores | 7.00 crores    | 20.00 crores  |
| 1994-95 | 14.00 crores | 4.00 crores    | 18.00 crores  |
| 90-95   | 60.00 crores | 50.00 crores   | 110.00 crores |

## 22. NON CONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY

NEDCAP is the Nodal Agency established for development and implementation of various programmes in the State and the following are the major objectives of the company:-

- To Survey, develop, implement renewable energy programmes of State and Central Govt. schemes.
- Generation of electricity through renewable energy sources like wind and solar and on decentralised and centralised methods.
- Conservation of energy in the rural areas.
- Ensure post-installation service on adoption of a viable technology.
- To create employment potential as a social obligation in construction, implementation and maintenance of various programmes.
- To impart training and to promote research and development in the field of non-conventional energy programme.
- To impart the viable technology and machines in the area of non-conventional energy sources
- To ensure proper utilisation of the funds provided by the State and the Central Governments with efficient management systems.

The following programmes are under implementation in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

- National Project on Biogas Development
- National Project on Community/Institutional Biogas Plants
- National Programme on Improved Chulhas
- Solar Energy programmes
- Energy Conservation Programmes
- Wind Energy Programmes
- Urja Gram Projects
- Training Programmes
- Special Projects

## SEVENTH PLAN REVIEW

During Seventh Five Year Plan period, an estimated fire wood of 6.2 lakh tonnes saved per annum which amounts to Rs. 2600.00 lakhs. The units of electricity generated from the 0.55 Mw Wind Farm set up at Tirumala hills is 5.6 lakh units which amounts to Rs. 5.6 lakhs in a span of one year of which effective working is for about 9 months. In addition to the above, the slurry from the biogas plants is used as a manure and is estimated to produce 0.195 lakh tonnes of nitrogen which amounts to Rs. 585.00 lakhs.

The following are the Targets and Achievements both in physical and financial terms in respect of important schemes during Seventh Plan Period.

| Sl. No. | Name of the Programme                         | Target             |                          | Achievement        |                          |
|---------|---|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
|         |   | Physical (in Nos.) | Financial (Rs. in lakhs) | Physical (in Nos.) | Financial (Rs. in lakhs) |
| 1.      | National Project on Biogas Development (NPBD) | 75,000             | 1950                     | 43,658             | 1375.40                  |
| 2.      | Community/Institutional Biogas Plants         | -                  | -                        | 53                 | 72.33                    |
| 3.      | National Project on Improved Chulhas (NPIC)   | 4,90,000           | 335                      | 4,65,979           | 318.60                   |
| 4.      | Solar Hot Water systems                       | 2,50,000           | 155 (LPD)                | 2,38,400 (LPD)     | 147.48                   |

Some of the important schemes taken up during 8th Plan are as under.

### 1. *National Project on Biogas Development*

Basing on the studies conducted and on the successfulness of the plants already installed in Andhra Pradesh, there is huge demand/potential for the establishment of biogas plants in A.P. It is required to motivate target groups to go in for biogas plants duly providing incentives both from State and Central Governments. In addition to the subsidy being proposed during Eighth Five Year Plan Period, publicity and motivational expenses are to be incurred to create awareness on the use of dung for gas generation and slurry as fertilizer and for cooking.

It is envisaged to take up 56,312 No. of family size biogas plants during Eighth Five Year Plan Period with a total financial outlay of Rs. 1464 lakhs, which flows as subsidy to the target groups. This provides commensurate cooking requirements in the rural areas from the cow dung by maintaining ecological and environmental balance and also reduces morbidity on the human beings from eye diseases.

This programme provides indirect employment to the rural population to an extent of 10 man days per plant which is aimed during Eighth Plan.

### 2. *Community/Institutional Biogas Plants*

Under this programme 53 Community/Institutional Biogas Plants were constructed during Seventh Plan. It is estimated that 35 lakh Kgs. of fire wood amounting to Rs. 17.5 lakh saved. During Eighth Plan, it is proposed to construct 115 Community/Institutional Biogas Plants with Central assistance of Rs.120.75 lakhs.



### ***3. National Programme on Improved Chulhas***

The main object of this programme is to conserve and optimise the use of fuelwood which helps in prevention of deforestation. This programme creates trained work force on the construction of improved chulhas, which means employment opportunity in the rural and urban areas.

Govt. of India is providing subsidy for the construction of fixed chulhas at the rate of Rs. 57/- per chulha and the beneficiary has to contribute Rs. 10/- per chulha. The cost of portable model chulhas are ranging from Rs. 115 to 150 depending on the types of models and sizes. The subsidy ranges from 50 to 75% depending on the category of the beneficiary. It is proposed to take up 8.30 lakhs chulhas during Eighth Five Year Plan period with a total financial outlay of Rs. 437.00 lakhs which will result in creation of employment opportunities in the rural and urban areas.

### ***4. Solar Energy***

Andhra Pradesh is one of the few State blessed with more sunny days which remains untapped for various applications like heating, lighting, power generation etc. Much emphasis is to be provided during the Eighth Five Year Plan Period for promotion of water heating systems to save fuel wood, & electricity lighting systems to meet the requirements for flung areas where the lines of APSEB cannot reach and also to utilise the available solar radiation for generation of electricity either directly or combining with natural gas/coal. Under solar energy programmes, the following gadgets are being utilised.

- Solar Water heating systems
- Solar Photovoltaic lighting system of domestic and street lighting systems.
- Solar PV pumping systems.
- Solar desalination and solar cookers
- Solar drying system

### ***5. Wind Energy***

During 8th Plan Period, the following projects are proposed to be taken up for harnessing wind potential.

#### ***A. Wind Mapping Project***

It is proposed to continue these 50 stations during 8th Five Year Plan with total financial outlay of Rs. 9.00 lakhs in the State plan to cover the cost of transportation, payment of honorarium to observers installation of the stations.

#### ***B. Wind Monitoring Project***

It is proposed to continue this project during 8th plan period with a total financial outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs which covers the costs of transportation, reinstallation, maintenance, compensation of data and to prepare reports for 9 stations.

### ***C. Water pumping***

During 7th plan period 245 water pumping windmills were installed in Andhra Pradesh in different locations to lift water. It is proposed to take up 170 Nos. during total 8th plan period with the support of Govt. of India.

### ***D. Wind Farms***

From the studies carried out, an experimental demonstration wind farm of 0.55 MW was set up on Tirumala hills and from July, 1989, 5.5 lakh units have been generated pumped into grid till June, 1990.

In view of its success, an additional capacity of 0.55MW is being created with the financial assistance of DNES and TTD at the existing site.

## **6. NEW PROJECTS**

In view of the availability of vast potential to develop this technology, it is proposed to set up wind farms during 8th Plan period to an extent of 25.1 MW with a total financial outlay of Rs. 5020 lakhs under New schemes. It is estimated that these projects will generate 625 lakhs KWH per annum to the State grid. This is pollution free unlike thermal projects.

### ***7. Biogas from Sewage***

It is proposed to set up a sewage gas plant of 2800 cum. with an outlay of Rs.60 lakhs at Vijayawada to provide cooking requirements to the residents of Ajit Singh Nagar Colony to an extent of 1200 houses. It is proposed to be taken up in 8th plan.

### ***8. Publicity and Demonstration***

During 8th plan period, it is proposed an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs in State Plan and Rs.5.00 lakhs in centrally sponsored projects to create awareness through different publicity media.

### ***9. Training Programmes***

It is proposed during 8th Plan to take up training programmes with an outlay of Rs. 25 to train 2700 persons under DNES schemes.

### ***10. Training of Personnel of NEDCAP - State Plan***

It is proposed to train the existing personnel of NEDCAP of various cadre to build up cadre strength for which an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed under State Plan.

### ***11. Research & Development under State Plan***

An amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs may be allocated to make a beginning in the field of research and development during 8th plan at State level.

### ***12. Revival of National Project on Biogas Development (Aftersale service)***

An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been proposed and this may be considered for

allotment to provide aftersale service to the owners of the biogas plants during 8th plan under State Plan.

### ***Priority Areas of Eighth Five Year Plan***

The high priority areas proposed during Eighth five year plan period with respect to the implementation of non-conventional energy programmes.

1. To provide domestic cooking fuel through popularisation of Biogas programme.
2. To conserve fire wood with efficient use of smokeless chulhas solar cookers etc.
3. To assess the potential availability for different forms of energies such as wind, solar etc. for their applications.
4. To generate power from wind farms, solar power plants at identified suitable locations.
5. To provide direct/indirect employment in rural & semi urban areas.
6. To provide pollution free energies and to maintain ecological balances.

### **PLAN OUTLAY**

The total outlay proposed for the Eighth Plan period for renewable energy programmes is Rs. 111.36 crores for central schemes and Rs. 23.78 crores for State plan schemes.

### ***Administrative expenses***

To implement these programmes in Andhra Pradesh, an amount of Rs. 300 lakhs is proposed towards staff support to cover under State Plan for 8th plan period. No growth in the regular employment is proposed during Eighth Plan and proposed to maintain the level at 232 persons, who are working at present in different cadre at different levels.

The draft 8th plan envisages a rural component of 13%. The annual plan outlay for 1991-92 is proposed as Rs. 88=00 lakhs.

## VI INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS

### 23. INDUSTRIES

Industrial development is sought as a means of general growth and diversification of the economy as well as a means of increasing employment opportunities and providing balance to regional development. Andhra Pradesh State is well endowed in resources for industry. The State has substantial reserves of coal, iron ore, mica, asbestos as well as natural gas and oil. The state also has large forest tracts which can be industrially exploited. It has a long coast line of a thousand kilometers providing access to marine raw materials. The State, of course, has a flourishing agriculture consisting of rice and other food grains as well as commercial crops like groundnut, castor and other oils, sugarcane, fibres like cotton and mesta and tobacco.

Between 1955-56 and 1984-85 the value of manufacturing output (SDP from manufacturing sector) rose from Rs. 102.63 crores to Rs.473.83 crores (at 70-71 prices) or by 361.7 percent. During the same period the SDP of the State from all sectors had risen by 151.4 percent. The contribution of the manufacturing sector to total S.D.P of the state rose from 6.3 percent to 11.5 percent during the period. Between 1984-85 and 1988-89 the value of manufacturing output rose by 19.4 percent as against the rise in the value of agricultural output of 16.4 percent (1980-81 series of national accounts). The contribution of manufacturing sector to State SDP has been about 12.0 percent during this decade.

However, industrial activity has not grown fast enough to absorb the growing work force or to significantly contribute to the growth of the economy. It has not kept pace with other states of the Union. The percentage of population relying on non-farm occupations in the State is still less than 10.0. Employment in factory sector per lakh population is only 6.8 as against 8.6 in Tamilnadu and 12.0 in Maharashtra. The per capita value added in manufacturing is Rs. 215 in the State against the All India average of Rs. 307 and those of Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra of Rs. 457 and Rs. 864 respectively.

#### **Village and Small Industries Sector**

##### **Progress during Seventh Five Year Plan**

The approach during the 7th Plan was based on the following objectives: increasing employment opportunities, improving productivity of industries in the State, encouraging rapid emergence of the entrepreneur class, reducing inequalities between different regions in the state and developing high technology areas in the industries sector. The strategy followed was the collection, analysis and dissemination of information regarding industrial opportunities, resource availability, market conditions, procedural formalities etc., identification and training of entrepreneurs and providing them the required services through a single window, providing equity, margin money and term loans, improving the package of incentives for industrial investment, promotion of infrastructure and provision of assistance to industries in acquiring raw-materials, better marketing facilities etc., Special emphasis was laid on promoting small industries and labour intensive industries.

Under the village and small Industries Sector, the major scheme has been the continuation of the District Industries centres. These Centres have worked as focal points to promote industries by disseminating information, identifying and training entrepreneurs, tying up with financial agencies and providing raw material, marketing and other assistance. They have also encouraged artisans by providing loans, grants

and other assistance. To meet the need for small servicing and repair workshops in rural areas, Rural Service Guilds with ten sheds in each were taken up at the rate of one in each dt. Work on sixteen mini-industrial estates exclusively for Scheduled caste entrepreneurs have been taken up in which 209 sheds have already been constructed and allotted. Forty one industrial units have started production. The APSSIDC has during the seventh plan assisted seven units through capital participation, 138 units with marketing assistance, four sc/st entrepreneurs with margin money assistance, setup a common facility centre for Raw Material Servicing Centres and assisted small units through supply of raw material.

As a result of these various steps, 52728 small industries have been commissioned during the plan period against a target of 44,500 units. over 80,000 artisans have been trained and 3,18,815 assisted. Industrial cooperatives have been assisted through share capital participation, share capital and working capital loans and managerial assistance. Similar assistance has been provided to coir industries. The production of Fibre reached the level of 11,480 tonnes during the 7th plan. The expenditure during the 7th plan was Rs.13.98 crores under village and small scale sector under Commissioner of Industries.

### **Eighth Five Year Plan Approach**

The approach paper on the Eighth Five Year has indicated that labour intensive forms of manufacturing are to be encouraged on decentralised basis to meet the additional demand for mass consumption goods, for example, cotton textiles, processed food, beverages etc. It has suggested differential strategies for the three subsets of the small industrial sector viz., (a) Village and small industries (b) Tiny sector and (c) the modern industries sector. Apart from reiterating the existing programmes of reservation of product lines, selective subsidies, and other promotional steps, it has also suggested replacement of Government dependent interventions by workers associations and cooperatives including workers in unorganised sectors such as handicrafts, leather and coir to facilitate their participation in managements of boards for these sectors. It has emphasised the need for regular mechanism for collection of disaggregated data on a multi dimensional basis for the unorganised workers. The approach paper has also suggested that it may be ensured that the benefits meant for the small industries sector as a whole are not cornered by relatively modern, capital intensive units as has happened in the past in a wide range of products such as cloth, printing of fabrics, footwear and food processing.

The working group on Industry appointed by the State Government has suggested that resource endowment and locational advantages should be exploited while pursuing policies to handle the situational problems like power supply bottlenecks. The working group has identified a number of problems faced by the small scale industries such as delays in clearances of project, building plans, electricity connections, exemption from urban land ceiling including for conversion from agricultural uses. The working group suggested that the major State effort should be in creation of facilities supportive of growth and that direct incentives should only be of secondary importance. They have also identified the support services required by different industry types as follows:-

| Industries                          | Support suggested  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1). Local area industries           | - District level technical centres to provide technical support services including testing facilities. |
| 2). Ancillary industries            | - Liaison services and arbitration facilities  |
| 3). Technology intensive industries | - Sophisticated lab/test facilities, technical documentation facilities and marketing support.         |

The working group has suggested that these supporting facilities should not be through total State ownership and control. They should be through associations of industrial units with loans, grants and other incentives from the State for the purpose.

### **Proposals for the Eighth Five Year Plan**

The proposals for industries sector for the Eighth Plan have been designed broadly on the pattern suggested by the working group and keeping in view the suggestions in the approach paper. These imply, in short, emphasis on creation of facilities supportive of industrial growth while continuing incentives and specially encouraging employment intensive industries. In general the State Govt. is laying heavy emphasis on ensuring strengthening the necessary infrastructure facilities like power generation and distribution, road net works and communication facilities.

### **Commissioner of Industries**

One large scheme taken up with central assistance is the setting up of four growth centres at each of which industrial and social infrastructure is to be developed at a cost of Rs.30.00 crores and of which the State's contribution is to be Rs.5.00 crores. These centres will be located in the districts of Vizianagaram, Prakasam, Anantapur and Khammam and are expected to attract large private investments so as to (a) reduce pressure on large cities and (b) to disseminate growth impulses to areas away from large cities.

Four large testing laboratories are proposed to be set up to promote high quality sophisticated product lines. The first is a computerised numerical control (CNC) Technologies Institute with CAD/CAM and training facilities with UNDP assistance. This institute is expected to give a push to the electronics industries and electronic controls in other industries in the State. The second is laboratory of the Bureau of Indian Standards in Hyderabad to ensure quality control of products through providing testing facilities to local industries and in general promoting consciousness of quality and standardisation. The third is the Regional Centre of the Welding Research Institute, Tiruchirapalli. For a large number of ancillary and small industries involving welding operations this regional centre will provide testing, consultancy and training facilities. The Regional centre will be set up by the BHEL with UNDP assistance and collaboration. The state Govt. is to provide land and building. The fourth is the State testing laboratory being set up in Visakhapatnam with G.O.I. assistance. It will provide testing facilities for a wide range of products such as electrical appliances, pressure stoves, food and allied industries, soaps and detergents. It is also proposed to set up a multidisciplinary engineering testing lab at Vizag with UNDP assistance. This proposal is in preliminary stages. The engineering materials testing lab at Visakhapatnam is to be modernised with the addition of eight new testing machines. This lab has been recognised as a testing and certifying organisation by the Indian Standards Institution and is utilised by the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant as well as exporters. These laboratory and testing facilities will be available to large as well as small industries.

The schemes of infrastructure specifically for small entrepreneurs from vulnerable social groups are the mini industrial estate for scheduled caste entrepreneurs. One mini industrial estate in each district is planned in addition to the one setup in each district during the Seventh Plan for them. For STS one mini industrial estate is planned to be setup in Adilabad following one setup in Khammam during the Seventh plan. To demonstrate scientific salt farming to the salt farmers, a model salt farm and field station are being set up with the assistance of the National Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute and the G.O.I.

Other schemes designed to facilitate growth of small and tiny industries can be grouped into five broad categories. The first group is for strengthening of organisational infrastructure for this purpose and consists of schemes for continuation of Dist. Inds. Centres, strengthening the facilities in the DICs, setting up a network of Gramodaya officers and strengthening of the State level administration. The DICs performed their assigned task of serving as focal points for promotion of the small and tiny sector of industry. While the original scheme contemplated matching contribution from the G.O.I., for this scheme, the latter have adhered to the original cost estimate of Rs.4 lakhs per DIC and their contribution at the current salary/DA rate works out to a third of the state share. The G.O.I. has been approached to raise the maximum limit to Rs. 6 lakhs per DIC per annum. A network of Gramodaya officers is being set up to identify and assist the new class of entrepreneurs under the SEEYU scheme of G.O.I. who get 25% subsidy from GOI and the rest as loan from commercial banks to set up self employment ventures in the manufacturing, servicing and business sectors. The last scheme in this group aims at strengthening the Hqrs

The second category of schemes is designed to further the motivating and facilitating functions. These include the intensive industrial campaigns, marketing surveys for technical entrepreneurs, preparation of feasibility reports, documentation centre and providing incentives for quality certification. The intensive industrial campaigns are held once a year in towns with growth prospects where all promotional and financial organisations take part and clear schemes on the spot.

The third category of schemes relate to Artisans and Rural Service Guilds. Under the former, artisans are exposed to modern techniques and supplied with tool kits and equipment on subsidy basis. They are also given subsidy on power charges. Grants are also made to set up common facility centre. These provisions including the rates of subsidy for tools are as provided under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The State proposes to provide for this scheme with the additional components of higher rates of subsidy for tools in view of better, power operated tools becoming available and an interest subsidy on their borrowing from financial institutions to cover the excess of interest over the differential rate of interest (4.5%) scheme which is available to such artisans as are covered by Khadi Board. Rural service guilds were started during the Seventh plan and consist of ten small industrial sheds in each guild to accommodate self employment ventures in the repair and servicing of agricultural machinery and equipment and household electrical/ electronic appliances like radios, watches, T.Vs, Refrigerators, grinding machines etc. During the Seventh plan one guild was sanctioned for each district. In view of the demand for the sheds, one more guild in each district is proposed to be set up during the Eighth plan. The sheds in the guilds are allotted to self employment ventures on nominal rent.

The fourth category of schemes relate to industrial cooperatives. These include state participation in the share capital of the cooperatives and loans to members to meet their share capital commitments. These schemes strengthen the cooperatives ability to borrow. Government also provides working capital loans to these societies. Under another scheme the sales/purchase taxes paid by industrial cooperatives are reimbursed to enable them to withstand competition from large industry sector. Another scheme with the same objective is one of interest subsidy of 2.5% on working capital loans taken from Coop. Central Banks. This scheme is on the lines of schemes operated by the Khadi Commission which gives interest subsidy of 4% to its clients.

The fifth category covers Coir industries. These schemes are for share capital participation in the Coir Cooperatives and financial assistance for modernising of their equipment. Under the former it is proposed to provide Rs.50,000 per society to enhance the borrowing capacity of these societies. There is also a scheme for share/working capital assistance. These are state plan schemes. In the scheme for

financial assistance to Coir cooperatives to modernise their equipment, the Govt. of India also participates. Two other schemes designed to strengthen their infrastructure are one for construction of worksheds and another for managerial assistance. There are schemes to assist them in marketing and these are for rebate on coir products, assistance for setting up marketing outlets and for providing a manager to the outlets.

The outlay proposed for the Commissioner of Industries for the development of village and small scale industries during the VIII Plan is Rs.3095.96 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 350.00 lakhs has been provided for 1990-91 and an amount of Rs. 387.46 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

### **Commerce and Export Promotion**

Exports play a vital role in the economic development of the country. The activities of the Directorate of Commerce and Export Promotion of A.P., are (1) Identification of export potential in the state (2) Provision of better facilities in the state for speedy development of exports (3) Collection and dissemination of foreign market intelligence (4) Evolving suitable remedial measures to the problems faced by the industry (5) Arranging conferences, Seminars and publication of brochures, Directories etc.

During the VII Plan period, the expenditure on the schemes implemented by the Department was Rs.14.36 lakhs

The Department proposes to implement the following schemes during the VIII Plan Period.

#### ***(1) Export Publicity***

Commercial Trade Fairs and Exhibitions are the best means of overseas sales promotion. Under this programme, it is proposed to participate in two overseas Fairs every year. The Dept. is also organising the participation of the State in "India International Trade Fair at New Delhi and the All India Industrial Exhibition at Hyderabad The outlay proposed is Rs.14.00 lakhs for the VIII Plan.

#### ***(2) State Incentives***

With a view to encourage export trade and to make exports from A.P.competitive with other exports in port cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, it is proposed to grant state incentives like transport subsidy and reimbursement of 50% registration fee with Export Promotion councils and commodity Boards for availing their incentive schemes. It is also proposed to continue the scheme of Awards and increase the quantum of Special Awards for different commodity groups. An outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed for the VIII Plan.

#### ***(3) Micro Studies of Specific products***

Export market intelligence is a continuous process. Under this scheme, micro studies of few selected products in selected foreign markets with fixed targets will be conducted. This specialised survey will be entrusted to professional agencies. An outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed for the VIII Plan.



#### **(4) Commercial Library & Information Centre**

A scientific study of the demand in the overseas market, their preferences and the dynamics of foreign trade of various commodities is a must for export promotion. It is proposed to have well equipped commercial library and Information cell to collect and supply information to trade and Industry and to the Research wing of Directorate, duly computerising the data in a scientific manner. An outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed for the VIII Plan.

An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed for these schemes in the VIII plan. An amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been provided for 1990-91. An outlay of Rs. 7.60 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

#### **A.P. Khadi and Village Industries Board**

The main functions of A.P.Khadi and Village Industries Board are to plan, organise and implement the programmes for the development of Khadi and Village Industries. The Board also imparts training to improve skills, assists organised and trained persons engaged in Khadi and Village Industries and provides marketing channel for finished goods and rebate on retail prices of Khadi.

During the Seventh Plan Period, an amount of Rs.170.61 lakhs was spent.

During the VIIIth plan period, the Board proposes to continue the schemes of (i) Rebate on retail sales of Khadi(ii) Publicity and propaganda(iii) Share capital assistance to SCs/STs/(iv) Construction of worksheds for SCs/STs/etc. Under the rebate scheme, increased outlay is proposed during VIIIth Plan period for settling pending rebate claims and also to meet increased demand arising out of increased sales through new outlets. Besides share capital assistance to SCs/STs interested to form Cobbler Societies and Tanners Societies, it is proposed to finance in the construction of godown-cum-worksheds both for SCs and STs in cluster programmes.

The Board also proposes to implement the schemes of (i) Marketing assistance for K-n-C and (ii) Computer for Board's office.

An outlay of Rs.307.10 lakhs is proposed to implement these schemes during the VIIIth Plan period. An amount of Rs.40.00 lakhs has been provided for 1990-91 and an outlay of Rs. 44.00 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

#### **Corporations for Promotion of Small Industries**

##### **Andhra Pradesh State Small Scale Industries Corporation**

The Andhra Pradesh State Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation's activities broadly are;(1) Promotional and developmental activities for stimulating growth of industries (2) Management of the production-cum- training units (3) Procurement and supply of scarce raw-materials to small scale industries; and (4) Provision of marketing assistance. During the VII Five Year Plan, the Corporation assisted 9 units through capital participation etc., managed 14 production units, supplied raw material through 13 raw material servicing centres to 2092 small scale units and provided marketing assistance to 2080 small scale units. During the VII Five Year Plan, the Government contributed Rs.1.15 crores to this Corporation. During the VIII Five Year Plan, the Corporation proposes to take up the schemes of (a) Thrust Area Development (b) Capital participation (c) Margin money for S.Cs. and S.Ts.(d) Marketing assistance (e) General promotional activities (f) Common facilities at Vizag (g) Common facilities for RMSCs (h) Transfer of technology etc. Under the Thrust Area

Development Scheme, the Corporation has plans to concentrate in the areas of plastic processing, food processing and drugs and pharmaceuticals. The scheme for transfer of technology aims at assisting units to acquire technology from national laboratories and institutions.

#### **Andhra Pradesh Handicrafts Development Corporation**

The main activities of the Andhra Pradesh Handicrafts Development Corporation are providing training, financial assistance, raw-material and marketing assistance to handicraft artisans and management of the Nirmal Industries. During the VII Five Year Plan, the production in the Nirmal Industry was of the value of Rs.38.00 lakhs. During the VIII Five Year Plan, the Corporation proposes to take up schemes for an artisans complex for carpets at Eluru, residence-cum-worksheds for artisans, establishment of emporia, organisation of procurement centres, public exhibitions etc. The targets proposed are training up 750 artisans, provision of working capital loans to 40 societies, managerial assistance for 35 societies, common facility centres at 25 centres etc.

#### **Andhra Pradesh Leather Industries Corporation**

The Andhra Pradesh Leather Industries Development Corporation manages three tanneries, 12 raw-hide collection centres, footwear production units, show-rooms, leather worker guilds, one common facility centre and has promoted 242 road-side cobbler bunks. During the VII Five Year Plan, the State Government assisted the Corporation to the tune of Rs.1.65 crores. During the VIII Five Year Plan, the Corporation proposes to set up 10 more production units, strengthen existing tanneries, set up a common facility centre for processing wet-blue to finished leather, a common facility centre for footwear units, a centre for design and development, two more raw-hide collection centres and set up more road-side bunks.

#### **Andhra Pradesh Minorities Finance Corporation**

The A.P.Minorities Finance Corporation proposes to promote economic activities by members of the minority community through the schemes of Anti Poverty Programme (APP) and Self Employment Programme (SEP). Under the former, it provides margin money upto 30% of the cost of the scheme subject to a limit of Rs. 1500/- per family. Under the latter, the APMFC provides upto 25% of the cost of scheme subject to a ceiling of Rs.1250/- per family.

The provision for the Eighth Plan towards share capital and other assistance to the above four corporations is Rs.1900 lakhs. During 1990-91 they were provided Rs. 230.00 lakhs and the outlay proposed for 1991-92 is Rs. 253.00 lakhs.

#### **Handlooms & Textiles**

The handloom industry is the largest cottage industry in the country. It provides employment to a large number of people and meets a third of the clothing requirement of the country. In the state nearly seven lakh persons derive their livelihood directly or indirectly from handloom industry which is approximately equal to the number employed in the factory sector of industry in the State.

The strategy followed for the development of the industry in the past had consisted of bringing weavers into the co-operative fold, reserving certain product lines for the industry, modernisation of the looms, subsidy to help the Industry to withstand competition from the mill industry and supply of credit, yarn and other inputs at

subsidised rates. All components of this multifold strategy are being continued except for the reservation of product lines which has been under stay due to court intervention.

### **Progress during the Seventh Plan**

Under the programme of bringing weavers under the cooperative fold, 19281 weavers in the first four years and an anticipated 5000 in the last year have been enrolled in cooperative societies against a plan target of 39,000.

Under the continuing scheme of contribution to the share capital of primary weavers cooperative societies to enable them to secure increased working capital credit limits a sum of Rs.392.50 lakh has been invested in the shares of primaries during the first four years of seventh plan. As a result of this assistance the credit limits sanctioned by the cooperative central banks to the primaries has increased from the level of Rs.1553.18 lakhs in 1984-85 to Rs.2086.00 lakhs in 1989-90 and is expected to further increase to Rs.2200.00 lakhs during 1990-91.

It was programmed to modernise 10,000 looms in the State during VIIth Five Year Plan by providing assistance as grant (1/3) and loan (2/3) to be equally shared by State and Central Governments on matching basis. A sum of Rs.143.91 lakhs has been spent to modernise/replace 5662 looms during VIIth Plan.

Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Thrift fund-cum-savings and security scheme 40,000 weaver members were proposed to be covered in VIIth plan 15,929 weavers have been covered upto 1989-90 and it is expected to reach the level of 23,000 during 1990-91. A sum of Rs.54.59 lakhs was spent during the VIIth plan for implementation of the scheme.

Under workshed-cum-housing scheme(Centrally Sponsored) 12,500 weaver members were proposed to be covered in VIIth plan of which 10,304 weaver members have been assisted and an expenditure of Rs.580.18 lakhs has been incurred during the VIIth plan. It is proposed to assist 2500 weaver members during the year 1990-91.

As part of the programme of development of markets for the products, the rebate on handloom sale price upto 20% has been continued with matching assistance from Govt.of India. Another Centrally Sponsored Scheme with the same purpose was introduced in 1989-90 in lieu of the special rebate scheme under the title market development assistance scheme. Scheme of interest subsidy is implemented by the state on its own to reduce the interest burden on working capital and help the industry face competition from the mill sector. A yarn subsidy was introduced in 1987 to ensure that the increase in the cost of yarn does not erode the wages of the weavers and at the same time help to supply sarees and dhoties to green card holders at half the price.

For training handloom weavers two centres (Hindupur and Siricilla) were opened during the Seventh Plan and 448 weavers have been trained so far. Besides, 13 weavers from the state are trained in the Indian Institute of Handloom Technology at Salem(Tamilnadu) every year.

Seven Cooperative spinning mills with a splindage of 178720 were in position at the beginning of the Seventh Plan. Two more, raising the splindage to 228640, have been set up during the Seventh plan. The yarn output of these mills have been ordered to be sold first to the APCO with only the balance to be sold in the open market . The mills have not achieved capacity utilisation or yarn realisation and have incurred losses due to powercuts, fluctuations in prices of cotton and yarn,

working capital shortage as well as overmanning. During the Seventh Five Year plan, an expenditure of Rs.63.27 crores was incurred on the Handlooms sector against a provision of Rs. 64.71 crores.

### **Strategy for Eighth Plan**

It is estimated that the levels of actual production achieved in the last year of the seventh plan for the cooperative and private sectors were 169 and 253 million metres aggregating to 422 million mts.

The target of the level of production to be reached in the 8th Plan are 230 million mts. in the cooperative sector and 317 million mts. in the private sector, adding upto 547 million metres. If these targets are to be achieved it is necessary that yarn prices are controlled/regulated and the handloom reservation orders enforced effectively. The level of yarn and credit required for the coop. sector are 54.70 million kgs. and Rs.92 crores. The APCO will require a separate credit limit of Rs.60 crores.

The working group setup by the Government of India had suggested that the existing strategy of support to the industry through specific schemes needs to be replaced by an area approach with integrated package projects, the components being a project package, a welfare package and organisation development package. The existing schemes can be combined into these different packages.

### **Outlines of the Eighth Plan**

Pending finalisation of the project approach, proposals for the Eighth Plan envisage continuation of the following schemes of the Seventh Plan. (1) share capital loans to private weavers to join cooperative societies, (2) share capital contribution to primary weavers cooperative societies to strengthen their borrowing capacity (3) modernisation/replacement of looms (4) providing workshed/workshed-cum-housing (5) thrift fund scheme (6) interest subsidy to Apex and cooperative central banks (7) central and state subsidy for Janatha cloth (8) market development assistance (9) management development assistance (10) training schemes and (11) share capital contribution to Apex Weavers Coop. society. Other schemes being proposed are (1) the establishment of Indian Institute of Handloom Technology, (2) Assistance to Apco for creation of technical and promotional cell (3) Decentralised training for weavers (4) Bunkar sevak (5) Assistance to primary weavers cooperative societies for construction of showrooms (6) share capital contribution to A.P. Textile Development Corporation, processing units and districts wool societies (7) assistance for renovation of sales depots/godowns of APCO and APSTDC (8) Modernisation of existing spinning mills and setting up new mills and (9) staff and vehicles.

The key physical targets envisaged are enrollment of 25000 more weavers into cooperative societies, modernisation of 36,000 looms, construction of 18500 residence-cum-worksheds coverage of 40000 weavers under the thrift fund scheme central subsidy for 64.60 million sq.metres of janatha cloth, 50 lakh sarees and dhoties each year under the state janatha scheme, modernisation of three existing spinning mills, setting up of four new spinning mills and addition of modern ginning machinery to existing mills.

The outlay proposed for the Eighth plan for the handloom sector is Rs. 114.00 crores. An amount of Rs. 1550.00 lakhs has been provided for 1990-91 and an amount of Rs. 1704.94 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

## Sericulture

Sericulture in Andhra Pradesh is comparatively of recent origin. It offers tremendous scope for improvement of the socio economic conditions of the small and marginal farmers (S.Cs. and S.Ts in particular) and provides gainful employment to rural people especially women. Andhra Pradesh occupies second position in the country in the development of Sericulture with an extent of 1.63 lakhs acres under mulberry cultivation. This agro-based industry has provided employment to 8.18 lakh persons in the main industry and its ancillary activities.

### Seventh Plan Review

An amount of Rs.1813.75 lakhs as against an approved outlay of Rs.1913.75 lakhs for Seventh Plan was sanctioned for sericulture development, out of which, an expenditure of Rs.1758.52 lakhs was incurred upto 1989-90.

A sum of Rs.353.03 lakhs and 223.98 lakhs were spent under Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan respectively. The Govt stipulate earmarking of 15 per cent of the total plan allocation for the benefit of scheduled castes under special component plan and 6 per cent for tribals under Tribal sub plan. The performance of this department under SCP and TSP is well above these stipulations, viz 19 and 12 per cent respectively.

Larger amounts for the development of sericulture in the state were received from various special programmes like DPAP, ITDA, SCA etc., during Seventh Plan. The details of assistance made available under various programmes are given below.

(Rs. in Lakhs.)

| Sl No. | Programme        | 1985-90 |
|--------|------------------|---------|
| 1.     | DPAP             | 470.58  |
| 2.     | IRDP             |         |
|        | a)Loaning        | 944.27  |
|        | b)Infrastructure | 151.89  |
| 3.     | SCP for SCs      | 1304.28 |
| 4.     | Tribal Sub Plan  | 818.65  |

A project under Swiss assistance with beneficiary oriented schemes was sanctioned during the year 1987-88 and it is being implemented in a phased manner over a period of five years for the benefit of 2,580 beneficiaries in Anantapur, Chittoor, Kurnool, Cuddapah and Karimnagar districts. So far an amount of Rs.76.96 lakhs was spent under this programme.

An additional area of 90,663 acres was brought under mulberry during Seventh Plan aggregating the total area to 1,63,630 acres and about 250.97 lakhs cross bred Disease free layings (CBDFLs) were produced during the seventh Plan period.

By the end of Seventh Plan, 250.97 lakhs CBDFLs have been produced in the departmental grainages. The Cocoon production was increased from 15000 tonnes at the end of sixth plan to 28,169 tonnes at the end of Seventh Plan. Consequently the production of raw silk in the state was increased from 1500 tonnes in 1984-85 to 2560 tonnes in 1989-90.

In order to produce superior quality silk yarn special emphasis is being given for development of bivoltine hybrid rearing, though rearing of bivoltine hybrid race in tropical climate is a difficult task. The department has, for the first time produced 14,400 Kgs. of reeling cocoons by brushing of 95,000 D.F.L.s during 1989-90. To encourage bivoltine production in the state the following incentives were given. (1.) Subsidy on crop insurance premium. (2.) Rs.5/- per kg. support price on sale of bivoltine cocoons in the cocoon markets.

The following incentives would be given under the world bank project. (1.) Rs. 5 per Kg. support price for bivoltine rearers. (2.) Rs. 50/- per kg for bivoltine silk reelers

There are 231 cooperative societies registered with the department of sericulture. The State Government helps them in raising loans from Cooperative Central Banks and Commercial Banks under the scheme work-shed-cum-house to silk weavers of silk weavers coop. societies. An amount of Rs.9.72 lakhs was sanctioned during the Seventh Plan for construction of work-shed-cum-houses both in rural and urban areas with a view to provide house and work place under one roof. Share capital loan was provided to an extent of Rs.6.49 lakhs during the Seventh Plan to the weavers who were brought into cooperative fold.

During the first four years of Seventh Plan an amount of Rs.1.79 lakhs was provided under the scheme "Thrift Fund-cum-Savings and Security scheme" and 877 silk weavers were brought under this scheme. Besides the above assistance, the societies were allowed to have rebate sales during festive occasions to clear off accumulated stocks, provided assistance for modernisation/ replacement of silk looms and interest subsidy on loans from Coop. Central Banks.

#### **Eighth Plan Strategy and Target**

1. To cover an additional area of 50,000 acres under mulberry by the end of Eighth Plan.
2. To reach a level of 15.15 crores CBDFLS by the end of Eighth Plan to meet the increased requirement.
3. To increase the level of cocoon production from 28,169 tonnes to 44,000 tonnes and to improve the production of raw silk to reach a level of 3727 tonnes per annum from that of 2560 tonnes.
4. To encourage bivoltine farmers by extending a price support on par with CB farmers. It is targetted to produce 80 tonnes of superior qualities of bivoltine silk. To organise and register atleast 200 cooperative societies.

#### **Eighth Plan Programmes/schemes**

##### **Swiss Assistance Programme**

The Project which was sanctioned with Swiss assistance and started during 1987-88 will be implemented during Eighth Plan also. An amount of Rs.53.54 lakhs is Proposed for the Eighth Plan.

### ***National Sericulture Project with Assistance from world bank/Swiss Development Corporation***

Keeping in view the potential of sericulture industry a World Bank Project for around development of sericulture in the state was formulated for implementing over a period of 5 years from 1989-90. Major part of the project would therefore be implemented during Eighth Plan.

The principal objectives of the Project are

- i) To bring an additional area of 25,000 acres under mulberry cultivation.
- ii) To increase the silk yarn production to the level of 2500 tonnes per annum including 80 tonnes of Bivoltine silk.
- iii) To generate fresh employment opportunities for the people mainly belonging to scheduled tribes, scheduled castes and other weaker sections. Estimated additional employment generation would be 1.62 lakh persons.
- iv) To develop adequate sericulture facilities by private entrepreneurs. The total commitment for the implementation of the project during the Eighth Plan period is Rs. 3468.77 lakhs.

The total allocation for Eighth Plan including the commitment for externally aided projects is proposed at Rs.6835.52 lakhs. These schemes include maintenance and additional facilities to the existing infrastructure, procurement of mulberry reeling cocoons, mulberry seed cocoon, tassar seed cocoons, assistance to SER'FED, Crop insurance scheme to bivoltine rearer. These are essential to be continued to sustain the area under mulberry in the state. In addition four new schemes are being taken up.

### **Large Industries**

During the 7th Plan in respect of large industries the major outlays were on incentive and tax concessions in addition to dissemination of information, equity and other financial participation in joint sector ventures and other promotional activities. The incentive structure was constantly examined and revised and a frame work introduced in 1989-90 based on the Experts Committee report. The frame work covers the entire State excluding the metropolitan areas of Hyderabad, Vijayawada and Viskhapatnam. Under this scheme units started in the three intensive industrial development districts of Adilabad, Srikakulam and Anantapur are eligible for 20 percent capital subsidy with a maximum limit of Rs.20.00 lakhs where as in other areas a capital subsidy of 15 percent subject to a maximum of Rs.15.00 lakhs is provided. In addition for small industries deferment of sales tax given to an extent of 50 to 100 percent on fixed capital investment for a period of 10 years and a tax holiday for five years subject to a maximum of Rs.35.00 lakhs on the products of the unit are provided. Schemes were also taken up to provide special incentives to S.C entrepreneurs and establishment of mini industrial estates and match complex co-operative societies for them.

The central sector industrial projects progressed towards completion. These are the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant, the Ordinance Factory in Medak & the Carriage workshop at Renigunta. The State Government's commitment of providing basic facilities like land, water etc. have been fulfilled except for the large project of supply of water for the Viskhapatnam Steel Plant which is in progress. The first blast

furnace in the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant has been dedicated to the Nation. The ordinance factory at Medak has gone into production from Jan. 1988. Out of 1000 acres of land required by the Renigunta Railway Carriage factory, 350 acres have already been provided and work in setting up the factory is in progress.

### **Sugar Industry**

Sugar Industry is the second largest agrobased industry in India. The sugar Industry in Andhra Pradesh occupies a prominent place in the country and is contributing to the agricultural prosperity of the state. Andhra Pradesh ranked 5th in Sugarcane production in the country during 1988-89. Between 1960-61 and 1989-90, the area under sugarcane and output have risen from 9.1 lakh ha to 1.63 lakh ha. and 74.80 lakh MT to 116 Lakh MT respectively in the state. Sugarcane crushed and sugar produced have similarly risen 19.33 lakh tonnes to 56.65 lakhs tonnes and 1.83 lakh tonnes to 5.66 lakhs tonnes respectively. The crushing season has varied between 100 to 154 days.

During 1960 there were 11 sugar factories in A.P. Presently there are 18 factories in co-operative sector, 8 in public sector and 7 in private sector with a total crushing capacity of 56.65 lakh M.Ts per day.

### **Seventh Five Year Plan Allocations and Expenditure**

The allocation for 7th Five Year plan for sugar industry in Andhra Pradesh is Rs.13.00 crores against which Rs. 21.40 crores have been spent.

### **Achievements During the 7th Five Year Plan**

i) During the 7th plan the main achievements in respect of sugar industry are indicated here under:

#### **1. Revival of Sick Units**

- i) The units at Bobbili and Seethanagaram which were under private management have been taken over by Government and are functioning as units of the Nizam Sugar Factory (Govt. company)
- ii) M/s Challapalli sugar factory which was under private management and not functioning properly has since been revived and its sister concern K.C.P. limited has taken over the management of the factory.

#### **2. Remunerative Cane Price to Growers**

The statutory minimum cane price fixed by the Government of India during the years 1985-86 to 1988-89 is considered not remunerative to cane growers. Taking into account the representations from cane growers, the State government have advised the factories to pay a premium over and above the statutory minimum price fixed by Government of India.

The State government have also announced payment of Rs. 10/- per M.T. from out of the purchase tax of Rs.16/- per M.T. payable to Government, as an incentive. State government have also announced special incentive of Rs. 15/- per M.T. to those cane growers who supply 85% of the contracted cane.

Under the above scheme state government have released Rs.20.25 crores and Rs.9.00 crores to co-operative sugar factories and Rs. 8.73 crores and Rs. 1.21 crores to the NSF from non-plan funds during the seventh plan period.



During the period of 7th Five Year Plan, seven CSFs., namely; Chodavaram, Nizamabad, Anakapalli, Kovvur, West Godavari, Etikoppaka, & Chittoor have taken up expansion / modernisation plans.

A total sum of Rs. 125.00 lakhs has been released to the above factories as share capital contribution for their expansion /re-endorsement programmes.

#### **Rehabilitation of Sick Units**

The Co-operative Sugar Factories at Nandyal, Cuddapah, Palakol and Renigunta have taken up rehabilitation programmes. A total sum of Rs. 170.00 lakhs has been released for the rehabilitation of the above sick CSFs.

#### **Assistance to co-op. sugar factories for Sugarcane Development**

The state government have released a total sum of Rs. 306.00 lakhs to various co-op. sugar factories to enable them to take up Sugarcane Development schemes.

#### **Assistance to Nizam Sugar factory**

During the year 1985-86 Government have converted the entire loan amount of Rs. 1494.36 lakhs sanctioned to the N.S.F. during 1982-83 and 1983-84 seasons towards payment of state advised cane price into subsidy.

#### **Strategy for the Eighth Five Year Plan**

Sugar Industry in the cooperative sector in Andhra Pradesh has not done as well as it should. The difficulties relate to the quantity and quality of supplies of cane, obsolete and worn out equipment and machinery and inability to exploit by-products. The area cultivated to sugar cane in Andhra Pradesh has generally varied between 1.40 to 1.50 lakh hectares. The yield per hectare has also stagnated between 63.60 tonnes and 71.0 tonnes per hectare. The supplies to the sugar factories out of the cane produced have improved in the last 15 years from 36% to 44%. Cyclical fluctuations occur too often due to diversion to gur and Khandasari manufacturers.

The capacity of 18 sugar factories ranges between 1000 TCD to 1600 TCD whereas a capacity of 2500 TCD is considered the threshold level for a unit to be viable. The existing machinery and equipment in addition, is obsolete resulting in high losses of extractable sugar. It is therefore necessary to update the plant and machinery in tune with the latest technological advances.

Lastly, financial performance of the cooperative sugar factories can be improved by taking up processing of the by-products like molasses, bagasse and press-mud-cake.

The three major thrust areas thus identified for the Eighth Five Year Plan are (a) stabilising cane supplies (b) modernising machinery and equipment (c) diversification for utilising the byproducts.

Stabilising cane supplies requires action on multiple tracks viz changes in varietal composition of cane grown, input & extension support to farmers and changes in the pattern of incentives to relate them directly to cane supplies. The varietal composition of cane grown in the area around sugar factories is to be modified to ensure continuous flow of cane for a crushing season of 150 days duration. The varietal schedule prescribed by the sugar cane research stations is 40:30:30 for early, mid and late maturing varieties. Since there is no suitable variety for late crushing needs

after the exit of CO 419 variety on account of its susceptibility to the dreaded redrot disease, it has been found that the variety CO 7219 can be gainfully employed for this purpose by organising staggered plantings, since it can withstand late crushing (in the hot months of April and May) without loss of juice. The varietal schedule therefore requires to be altered to 60:40 for early and mid-late varieties.

The industry is hard put to motivating the farmers away from the traditional varieties to high sucrose varieties since the latter involve high input costs. Further, lack of water in the critical summer months also discourages the farmers. It is therefore, proposed to assist the farmers through assured irrigation facilities for the summer months, arranging timely inputs like fertilisers, pesticides etc, and provide extension support so that the yields can be raised by 20 to 30 tonnes per hectare.

The current area based incentive system does not ensure supply of cane by the beneficiary farmer to the sugar factory in the areas and years in which gur and Khandasari manufacturers offer them better prices. It is, therefore, necessary to review the incentive programme in its entirety and replace it by a supply based incentive system.

#### **Modernisation of Plant and machinery**

The existing plant and machinery in the different factories has a crushing capacity below the advised threshold level. Besides, the machinery is obsolete and out of date. Apart from raising the crushing capacity to 2500 T.C.D. other modern equipment like Lotus Rolls, Donnelly Chutes and Pillion Drives for melting stations for improved extraction, Auto cane carriers and fibrisers for better cane preparation and auto-clarifiers for efficient juice classification, tray-less clarifiers, falling film evaporators, continuous pans and centrifugals, vertical crystallisers etc. are required. These are to be added in phases. By these measures, the loss of sugar is expected to be reduced to two percent.

#### **Diversification**

The financial performance of the co-operative sugar factories can be improved by taking up processing of by-products viz. bagasse, molasses and press-mud-cake. Bagassl can be used as fuel for the steam boiler in the sugar factory and also as raw material for pulp, paper and fibre board. Molasses can be used for the manufacture of alfa. By building plants to process by-products as adjuncts to the sugar factories, savings in transport costs as well as savings from common use of steam boiler, electric power generator, water supply etc. can be obtained resulting in lower operation/management costs.

#### **Eighth Five Year Plan Proposals**

Share capital contribution to co-operative sugar factories for expansion/ modernisation/rehabilitation.

Five co-operative sugar factories viz. at Chodavaram, Kovvur, Yetikoppaka, Chittoor and Nizamabad each is proposed to be expanded to 2500 TCD from their existing capacities. The total estimated cost of the scheme is Rs.44.52 crores of which the contribution of the State government will be Rs.22.00 crores, the balance being raised from financial institutions and owned funds. The plant and machinery in the 9 cooperative sugar factories viz. Sri Vijaya Rama Gajapathi, Sri Venkateswara, West Godavari, Paleru, Nannapaneni Venkatrao, Tandava, Sri Hanuman, Ankapalli and Amadalavalasa are to be modernised. The share capital contribution by the state government at the rate of Rs. 1.00 crore per factory will amount to Rs. 9.00 crores, the balance to be obtained as loan assistance from financial institutions. The four

co-operative sugar factories of Nandyal, Cuddapah, Nagarjuna and Palakollu need to be rehabilitated according to a time bound programme. It is proposed to make share capital contribution of Rs. 1.00 crore to each of the four co-operative sugar factories to make them viable, the balance of the fund requirement being met by financial institutions.

#### **Loans to CSF for Sugar cane Development**

The quantity and quality of cane supply to the sugar factories is to be improved and the fluctuations in supply to be reduced to ensure full utilisation of crushing capacity and improve the rate of recovery of sugar. For this purpose, the factories have to raise good quality secondary seed material and supply seed from nurseries to farmers. The factories also have to take measures for irrigation in the critical summer months. They also provide subsidies to ryots for pesticides, manures etc. and for transport of cane to the factories. It is, therefore, proposed to provide loans to such of the cooperative sugar factories as have not received financial assistance from the Sugar Development Fund of the Government of India. An amount of Rs.5.00 crores is provided for the Eighth Five Year Plan towards loans to cooperative sugar factories for this purpose.

#### **Share capital contribution for establishment of new Sugar factory**

The plans to establish more co-operative sugar factories had to be deferred during the Seventh Five Year Plan due to resources constraint. State government have decided that the present letters of intent held in the co-operative sector should be transferred to the private/joint sector as the case may be so that new units can be established without delay. Only one new co-operative sugar factory is proposed to be established in the cooperative sector and share capital contribution of Rs.4.15 crores to the new C.S.F. is provided in the Eighth Five Year Plan.

The financial performance of the co-operative sugar factories can be improved by taking up processing of by-products into higher value products. The State level Committee set up to consider the applications for licensing new distilleries has decided to give preference to cooperative sugar factories. As part of this policy, three distilleries are proposed to be set up at Bhimasinghi, Hanuman Junction and Kovvur as adjuncts to existing sugar factories. These distilleries will process molasses from not only the concerned sugar factory but also the co-operative sugar factories in the surrounding area. The total cost of each distillery with a capacity of 30,000 LPD (annual capacity of 60 lakh litres) of rectified spirit will be Rs.4.86 crores. The state government's contribution to the share capital of the C.S.F. for this purpose will be Rs.1.65 crores per distillery and a sum of Rs.5.00 crores is, therefore provided as share capital contribution to the five sugar factories during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

#### **Strengthening of the Directorate**

The Directorate is responsible for regulatory functions under different acts and is collecting purchase tax on sugarcane. The present strength of the Directorate is inadequate to perform the regulatory functions and tax collection responsibilities. It is therefore proposed to strengthen the Department with additional staff including technical staff for proper monitoring of the co-operative sugar industry and its financial performance.

#### **Corporations for Promotion of Large & Medium Industries**

##### **Andhra Pradesh State Finance Corporation**

The Andhra Pradesh State Finance Corporation has as its main objectives promotion of tiny, cottage and small scale industries and achieving balanced regional

growth by way of rural industrialisation and by bringing more and more entrepreneurs into industrial activity from the under-privileged classes. This can be achieved by a massive thrust to promote industrialisation by using local talent and local resources. As a part of this, it seeks to achieve the creation of employment opportunities in rural areas and generation of self-employment opportunities through Entrepreneurs Development Programmes (EDPs). The officers of the Corporation are being imparted training in the area of Behavioural Science and Achievement Motivation so that they develop necessary expertise to identify, select, motivate and train entrepreneurs.

During the Seventh Plan the Corporation sanctioned an amount of Rs.698.81 crores exceeding the target for VII Plan. It disbursed an amount of Rs.488.07 crores thus almost achieving the target envisaged. The gap between the disbursement target and the achievement is due to constraints in resource mobilisation inspite of recycling of funds earlier released by way of loans to entrepreneurs. The Corporation recovered an amount of Rs.359.21 crores and was able to reach 88% of the target for the period. Though there is a gap between the target and the achievement the funds recycled in the form of disbursements amount to Rs.196.33 crores which confirms the Corporation's emphasis on recovery function.

During Eighth Plan period the Corporation would like to have an average compound growth rate of 14% per year. In tune with this, the total sanctions targetted for the VII Plan period is Rs.1357 crores. Considering the potential for rural industrialisation and also corporate emphasis on industrial promotion, the target is conservative and realistic. The Corporation is poised to achieve the target. The Corporation's disbursement target is Rs.932.00 crores with an average compound growth rate of 14% per year. The recovery target is Rs.911.00 crores with an ambition to have an average compound growth rate of 20% per annum. Out of the State Plan funds the allocation for the S.F.C. for the VIII Five year Plan is Rs.51.07 crores. The activities of the Corporation are expected to generate employment potential for 4.88 lakh persons.

#### **Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation**

The Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation has the main objective of providing basic infrastructure required for industry. It develops and maintains industrial estates and industrial development areas, where in it provides developed plots or ready-made sheds with black top roads, water supply, drainage and power. It also takes up tree planting in the industrial estates and industrial development areas to ensure ecological balance. It also takes up the execution of effluent discharge/treatment schemes with the assistance of the state government. A perspective plan was prepared for the APIIC by a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Bhanu Prasad. The achievements during the Seventh Five Year Plan by this Corporation include development of 4216 plots, construction of 811 sheds, 548 houses for industrial workers and maintenance of the existing industrial estates and industrial development areas. The Corporation was provided Rs. 10.00 lakhs during the Seventh Five Year Plan from out of the plan funds. During the Eighth Five Year Plan, the Corporation proposes to develop large industrial areas (1000 to 2000 areas) at Kakinada, Peddapuram and Visakhapatnam to cater to the needs of gas based and petrochemical industries.

#### **Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation**

The Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation Limited was set up for the purpose of promotion of large and medium scale industries in the State. It is expected to contribute significantly to overall industrial development, the development of backward areas and increase employment opportunities. The activities of the Corporation include identification and promotion of new project ideas, obtaining necessary clearances, providing equity and other financial assistance and systematic monitoring of units to ensure their success.

During the Seventh Five Year Plan the Corporation promoted 235 units with an employment 31,100 persons. It sanctioned Rs.29.93 crores and disbursed Rs. 27.09 crores by way of equity/share capital. It also sanctioned Rs.120.00 crores and disbursed Rs.103.47 crores as term loan to various projects under I.D.B.I. Refinance Scheme. It also sanctioned Rs.6.65 crores and disbursed Rs.5.89 crores by way of seed/soft loan.

During the Seventh Five Year Plan this Corporation was provided Rs.26.01 crores from the State Plan funds.

During the Eighth Five Year plan, the Corporation proposes to promote 249 industrial units with a total investment of Rs.903.00 crores with its own equity contribution of Rs.69.47 crores subject to availability of resources. The industries planned to be promoted are petrochemical projects (27 units), plastic units (33 units), Bulk Drugs, Agro-chemicals and Pesticides (41 units), Food, Agro, Paper and Leather (40 units), Bio-technology (9 units), Electronic Industries (50 units), Marine products (8 units), Metallurgical and Engineering (19 units), Cement, Textile, Mineral etc. (22 units).

#### **Andhra Pradesh Electronics Development Corporation**

The Andhra Pradesh Electronics Development Corporation has the objective of developing, promoting and co-ordinating electronic industries and technology development in the State. The following activities are undertaken to achieve these objectives. (a) Project Promotion, (b) Marketing Assistance, (c) Development of Growth Centres.

APEDC's thrust is on promotion of joint and assisted venture projects. The financial assistance by APEDC is in the form of equity participation as State EDCs are not eligible for refinance of loans. The loan requirements are funded by State/Central Financial institutions. Till the end of 7th five year plan, the Corporation promoted 85 projects with a total project cost of Rs.128.57 crores and gave financial assistance of Rs.4.95 crores by way of equity.

At the last year of VI Five Year Plan (1984-85), the value of production of the electronic goods of the State promoted private units (production excluding central public sector units) was Rs.50 crores (approx). In the last year of VII Five Year Plan this has gone upto a level of Rs.450 crores (production excluding central public sector units), registering nine fold increase in the turnover.

During the Eighth Plan, the Corporation proposes to promote 50 projects with an estimated project cost of Rs.160 crores for which its equity assistance will be Rs.12 crores. The turnover of these units by the last year of the plan will be Rs.870 crores and they will provide employment for 8000 persons.

#### **Andhra Pradesh Non-Resident Investment Corporation**

Andhra Pradesh State Non-Resident Indian Investment Corporation Limited (AN-RICH) has been established with a view to encourage NRI investments in the State and to attract Hi-tech NRI projects. Participation in equity has been discontinued in order to avoid duplication since, APIDC/APEDC are already extending this facility to viable projects and as such ANRICH has been functioning as a service oriented organisation exclusively for NRIs.

ANRICH has developed an exclusive Industrial Estate for NRIs and so far 48 NRIs have been allotted plots. ANRICH has helped NRIs in obtaining 269 approvals

from the State/Central Governments. So far, 56 NRI projects have already gone into production with a total investment of Rs.60.92 crores, with NRI investment of Rs.10.38 crores providing employment to 4,367 persons. Apart from industrial projects with the help and assistance of ANRICH, 4 NRI Medical Projects have commenced operations involving a total cost of Rs.4.83 crores with NRI participation of Rs.1.54 crores and providing employment to 290 persons. By the end of 1990, 11 more units are expected to go into commercial production with a total investment of Rs.31.77 crores with NRI investment of Rs.6.63 crores providing employment to 1012 persons. As on date 45 NRI industrial projects are under active implementation. The total cost of these projects is Rs.172.00 crores involving NRI investment of Rs.23.46 crores envisaging employment to 7081 personnel. The Corporation was provided Rs.84.40 lakhs from plan funds during the Seventh Plan. During the Eighth Plan the ANRICH proposes to obtain clearances from G.O./State Government for 550 projects, develop ten industrial estates for N.R.Is. and take other steps to promote the units. The Corporation expects 110 units to go into production, apart from 45 medical projects and 5 star hotels by the end of the Eighth Plan.

Towards contribution from plan funds to these four corporations engaged in promoting large and medium industries during the VIII th Plan Rs. 6000.00 lakhs is proposed. During 1990-91 an amount of Rs 660.00 lakhs was provided and for 1991-92 an amount of Rs.726.00 lakhs is proposed.

#### **Other Government Companies**

Apart from the promotional corporations discussed earlier there are another six government companies under the industries sector of which five are production oriented. These government companies are also supported from plan funds according to need.

#### **Nizam Sugar Factory**

Nizam Sugar Factory Limited, which is state owned and which made profits after well over a decade during 1989-90, proposes to take-up schemes for stabilisation of cane supplies, restructuring the Bobbili & Seethanagaram sugar units into a new factory, modernisation/ expansion of three other factories, rehabilitation/revival of one sugar factory and one distillery and completion of the ongoing schemes of one new distillery and one effluent treatment plant. It also has plans to start work on one new sugar unit and one brewery, subject to availability of resources.

#### **Other Companies**

The other manufacturing firms are Hyderabad Allwyn, Republic Forge, A.P. Scooters, Textile Development Corporation. There is also one marketing enterprise viz., A.P.State Trading Corporation. All these firms except A.P.Scooters have made profits during 1988-89.A.P.Scooters has suspended production and proposals for its revival are under consideration.

To meet government's share of responsibility in the expansion/modernisation/revival plans of these manufacturing companies, a provision of Rs.42 crores is made for the 8th plan. During 1990-91, an amount of Rs.480.00 lakhs was provided and an amount Rs. 528.00 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

It is expected that during the Eighth Five Year Plan there will be a quantum jump in industrial activity in the State due to the completion of the large central projects taken up earlier such as the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant, the Ordinance Factory, the Carriage

Workshop and the activities of the ONGC in the Godavari and Krishna basins. State Government has mounted large efforts to induce investment including in a Naphtha cracker and down stream petroleum products, other gas based industries such as fertilizer plants and sponge iron plants, mini steel units of 0.75 million tonnes which are proposed to be encouraged by the Government of India etc. The ancillary and spread effect of these as well as the efforts to promote decentralised small industries, large industries, sericulture and handlooms described earlier are expected to make a sea change in the industrial scene in the State.

## 24. MINING

Andhra Pradesh enjoys the second rank in the country in terms of the value of mineral production next to Bihar. Besides coal, which occupies the first place in terms of the quantity of mineral production, limestone for utilisation in cement plants and chemical industries, clays for utilisation in Ceramics and Refractory industries, Graphite in the manufacture of Crucibles, Quartz and Felspar for use in Ceramics for Glazing purposes, Silica sand for use in moulding industry are some of the important minerals that are produced in the State. The state enjoys monopoly in the production of barytes, useful in Oil-Well drilling and in the manufacture of Barium Chemicals and Chrysotile asbestos, which is useful in the manufacture of break liners and asbestos sheets. There has been considerable fall in the production of mica over the years as many of the leased areas have gone beyond economic limits for working and development. Nevertheless, about 1000 to 1500 tonnes of mica is still being produced in the state. Among the minor minerals, production of road metal, limestone slabs, granite polishing and sand useful for construction purposes are significant.

### **Mines & Geology**

The responsibilities of the Department of Mines and Geology consist of exploration of mineral deposits, dissemination of information regarding deposits, advising state Government on exploitation of major minerals, granting licences for minor minerals and collection of mining royalties/fees for minor minerals.

During the Seventh Plan period, there has been an upward trend in collection of mineral revenue for both major and minor minerals. The revenues of the State for the year 1988-89 stood at Rs.71.00 crores. If leakages are plugged, there is every possibility to increase the collection of mineral revenues to Rs.120.00 crores in the next five years during Eighth Plan period.

For the Seventh Five Year Plan an expenditure of Rs.60.00 lakhs was incurred.

The Department has to strengthen the Head Office and Regional Offices, particularly to concentrate on the prevention of illicit mining and transportation of minerals without payment of revenue due to the Government. It is therefore proposed to strengthen the department during the VIII Five Year Plan both at Headquarters and field to meet these tasks, by creating a) a legal cell at Head Office b) one regional office at Vishakapatnam and c) three district offices each in Karimnagar, Prakasham and West Godavari districts, (where no offices of the Department exist now) with supporting staff.

The outlay for the VIII Five Year Plan for the Department of Mines & Geology is Rs.125.00 lakhs. The annual plan outlay for 1990-91 is Rs.25.00 lakhs and for 1991-92 an amount of Rs 27.50 lakhs is proposed.

### **Mineral Development Corporation**

Andhra Pradesh Mineral Development Corporation Limited is a wholly State owned undertaking set up with the objective of development of mineral resources of the State including exploration, exploitation, beneficiation, conservation, conversion into value-added products, sale of minerals and promotion of mineral based industries. At present the following minerals are being exploited by the Corporation:



- |    |               |                             |
|----|---------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. | Asbestos      | (in Cuddapah District)      |
| 2. | Barytes       | (in Cuddapah District)      |
| 3. | Ball Clay     | (in West Godavari District) |
| 4. | Black Granite | (in Warangal District)      |

The Corporation had promoted joint venture companies for exploitation and processing of marble, quartz, graphite, asbestos, apatite and vermiculite, but has since disinvested in these ventures except for apatite and vermiculite.

The Corporation's operations during the Seventh Plan were adversely affected due to a slump in the international market for Barytes, the failure of the Mailaram copper project and poor output of asbestos. In the last two years, however, the position has improved due to increased demand for Barytes.

The Corporation's proposals for the Eighth Plan consist of plans to modernise the mining operations for Barytes, Asbestos, Ball Clay and Black Granite and taking up new schemes for exploitation of mineral beach sands in Vizianagaram District, the Araku group of Bauxite deposits and the setting up of a ceramic industries complex in West Godavari District.

The modernisation scheme for Barytes is to increase the output of Barytes lumps and powder for indigenous consumption and export. The objective is to increase the level of production of Barytes to 3.00 lakh tonnes of graded Barytes per annum and the milling capacity at least to meet 50 percent of the requirements of the O.N.G.C. This involves mechanising of the mine as per the mining scheme prepared by the Indian Bureau of Mines and the establishment of two super mills, material handling system etc. In respect of Asbestos, the aged mining equipment is to be replaced with new equipment of higher capacity and redesigning of the processing system including material handling and processing in a closed circuit to avoid air pollution. In respect of Ball Clay, it is proposed to modernise excavation and transportation. In respect of Black Granite, it is proposed to add some additional equipment.

One of the new schemes proposed is to take up necessary preliminary steps to exploit the mineral beach sands which occur between Lawson's Bay, North of Visakhapatnam and Konada in Vizianagaram District. Another is for preliminary studies for exploitation of the Araku group of bauxite deposits for which no other Government agency has expressed interest. The Corporation proposes to set up a ceramic industrial complex by providing infrastructural facilities for manufactures of different ceramic and refractory products at one place. The advantage would be that necessary raw and processed material can be supplied at a single spot with the added advantage of a common kiln.

The total provision for the Eighth Five Year Plan from state Plan will be Rs.245.00 lakhs. The provision for 1990-91 was Rs.35.00 lakhs and for 1991-92 an amount of Rs 38.50 lakhs is proposed.

### **Singareni Collieries**

Singareni Collieries produces non-cooking coal which is supplied to power houses, railways, cement and fertilizer plants and other industries. During the 7th plan period, as against a targetted production of 940 lakh tons of coal, the company has achieved a production figure of 850 lakh tons of coal.

In the 8th plan period, a production target of 1440 lakh tons of coal for the total plan period, 225 lakhs tons during 1990-91 and 264 lakhs tons during 1991-92 is projected.

The company has tremendous potential towards employment generation. The total employees by the terminal year of 7th plan stood at 1,08,533 and the likely cumulative employment by the end of 8th plan i.e., 1994-95 is expected to be about 1,30,000. The cumulative employment generation by the end of 1991-92 is expected to be 1,16,372.

Government of Andhra Pradesh ploughs back royalty earnings on coal towards equity participation Govt. of India provides matching contribution maintaining 51:49 equity holding in favour of Govt. of Andhra Pradesh. Balance of plan outlay is financed by Govt. of India by way of loan repayable in 15 equal annual instalments with 15% interest.

Actual expenditure incurred and pattern of financing for Seventh plan is indicated:

(Rs.in Lacs)

| S.No. | Year           | Approd. budget | Revised Estimates | Actual Expdr. | EQUITY       |      | Loan GOI | TOTAL |
|-------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------|------|----------|-------|
|       |                |                |                   |               | Govt.of A.P. | GOI  |          |       |
| 1.    | 1985-86        | 7900           | 7900              | 7849          | 700          | 700  | 4700     | 6100  |
| 2.    | 1986-87        | 11459          | 11687             | 10183         | 1537         | 1400 | 5200     | 8137  |
| 3.    | 1987-88        | 12500          | 11000             | 11150         | 1000         | 1000 | 9000     | 11000 |
| 4.    | 1988-89        | 15500          | 15161             | 15012         | 1000         | 1000 | 13000    | 15000 |
| 5.    | 1989-90(Provl) | 21100          | 21100             | 20163         | 1100         | 1100 | 13900    | 16100 |
| TOTAL |                | 68459          | 66848             | 64357         | 5337         | 5200 | 45800    | 56337 |

Projection for VIII Plan were submitted to the working groups on coal and lignite constituted by Planning Commission with the following parameters.

(Rs.in Lacs)

| S.No. | Year    | INVESTMENT & PATTERN FINANCING |            |          | TOTAL Expdr. | Targetted Production L.Ts |
|-------|---------|--------------------------------|------------|----------|--------------|---------------------------|
|       |         | Equity Govt.of A.P.            | Equity GOI | Loan GOI |              |                           |
| 1.    | 1990-91 | 1200                           | 1200       | 32400    | 34800        | 241.50                    |
| 2.    | 1991-92 | 1300                           | 1300       | 44600    | 47200        | 263.95                    |
| 3.    | 1992-93 | 1400                           | 1400       | 45800    | 48600        | 290.40                    |
| 4.    | 1993-94 | 1500                           | 1500       | 47300    | 50300        | 309.10                    |
| 5.    | 1994-95 | 1600                           | 1600       | 51700    | 54900        | 335.90                    |
| TOTAL |         | 7000                           | 7000       | 221800   | 235800       | 1440.85                   |

Annual Plan for 1991-92 has been tentatively formulated with an outlay of Rs.1300 lakhs. However, the figures furnished are based on the tentative projection furnished for Eighth Plan.

## **VII TRANSPORT**

### **25. MINOR PORTS**

The State of Andhra Pradesh has a long coast line of nearly 1000 kms. Along this coast line there are 2 intermediate and seven minor ports which are administered by the State Government besides the Major port of Visakhapatnam which is under the control of Govt. of India. The Ports of Kakinada (East Godavari) and Machilipatnam (Krishna District) are the intermediate ports and the other seven minor ports starting from the north are located at Bhavanapadu, Kalingapatnam (Srikakulam district), Bheemunipatnam (Visakhapatnam Dist.), Narsapur (West Godavari Dist), Nizampatnam (Guntur Dist) Krishnapatnam (Nellore Dist) and Vadarevu (Prakasam Dist). A Fishing Harbour with the World Bank aid at Kakinada and Nizampatnam and the Fishing Harbour under centrally sponsored scheme at Bhavanapadu are under construction. Out of the above ports shipping is being handled at the ports of Kakinada, Machilipatnam and Krishnapatnam at present.

#### **SEVENTH PLAN REVIEW**

The Government of Andhra Pradesh have taken up the development of Kakinada and Machilipatnam ports with an outlay of Rs.3.00 crores each, as recommended by the Planning Commission, Government of India. During the Seventh Plan period the expenditure incurred was Rs.404.942 lakhs and Rs.320.535 lakhs at Kakinada and Machilipatnam respectively. An expenditure of Rs.18.270 lakhs has been incurred at Krishnapatnam during 1985-86 to 87-88 on survey and investigation as well as construction of jetties, reclamation, hard surfacing and acquisition of land etc. Out of the above three ports the port at Kakinada is handling the maximum trade which has handling capacity upto 1.8 M.Tons, per annum. During 1989-90 a quantity of 13.29 lakh tonnes valued at Rs.314.24 crores were handled through the port of Kakinada. At Machilipatnam traffic was revived during 1983-84 and a quantum of 886 tonnes of rice bran and a quantum of 1,54,181 tonnes was handled at Machilipatnam during the 7th Plan period. At Krishna Patnam port shipping has been revived after a gap of 24 years and a quantum of 1,84,214 M.Tons. of fertilisers was handled during the seventh plan.

#### **Objectives and thrust in the Eighth Five Year Plan**

The main objective of the 8th Plan is to help sustain shipping activity at the ports of Kakinada, Machilipatnam and Krishnapatnam by providing required infrastructure facilities to captivate the traffic already generated and to further improve it so that efficient sea ports equally dispersed on the coastline are established so that transport costs over the land are cut to a large extent and consequently effect economy in fuel consumption and to provide perennial employment to the economically backward people living around these ports. Besides, even in drought conditions, assured employment could be available to these people due to the shipping activity created at minor ports. The establishment of ports close to the hinterland would also encourage exploitation of State's unexplored mineral wealth and would incidentally help to reduce imbalances in the State. These ports will be developed during the Eighth Plan period serving the coastal requirement of the State of Andhra Pradesh. The objective of the 8th Five Year Plan also is to provide proper technical facilities at the minor ports of Andhra Pradesh for handling salt for shipment to West Bengal, Bangladesh etc. Besides salt several other minerals metals and other agricultural products are not attempted for movement on larger scale to other maritime States of

our country and overseas. Hence the strategy proposed to be adopted is to develop these ports gradually to overcome the above problems.

#### **Programme and targets for the Eighth Five Year Plan**

##### ***Kakinada Port***

The Expert Committee appointed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh recommended to provide certain terminal facilities among other things like transit sheds, wharf walls and jetties, extension of railways sidings and approach roads, the reclamation of the low lying area for stackyards and navigation aids. The Committee also suggested for the procurement of dredger for carrying out the capital dredging and also to carry out annual maintenance dredging at the port of Kakinada during the 6th and 7th Plan periods. Some of the recommendations of the Ports Committee such as construction of wharfs, transit sheds reclamation roads etc have been executed. The port at Kakinada was selected for central assistance during the 7th Plan on the basis of the highest traffic handled during three years period from 1983-84 to 1985-86. Due to rapid industrialisation of Kakinada belt and setting up of a gas based power generation plant units and establishment of the sponge iron and pelletisation plant at Kakinada port at a cost of Rs.1000 crores, it is anticipated that the trade through the port of Kakinada is expected to reach three million tonnes by 1994-95. Hence there is an imperative need to develop the Kakinada port into an all weather port to receive ships along side. According to the project report prepared for the development of Kakinada port the total capital outlay including cost of extension of breakwater, construction of jetties, berths, capital dredging and other support facilities works out to Rs. 122.33 crores besides Rs.9.50 crores required as financing charges. The Asian Development Bank have approved the scheme for Rs.97.400 million dollars i.e. Rs.150.97 crores based on an exchange rate of Rs.15.50 \$ by one rupee. Further they have agreed to render loan assistance of 77.90 million dollars i.e., Rs.120.74 crores. The Asian Development Bank has agreed to fund the project through loan assistance of 80 per cent of the cost of the project to govt. of India which in their turn will release the loan assistance provided by the Asian Development Bank to the State Government which comes to 55.3 percent of the total cost of the project which is estimated at Rs.133.58 crores. The balance is to be borne by the State govt. The project has to be completed by April, 95. It is therefore, proposed to provide Rs. 139.08 crores for implementation of the project during the 8th Five Year Plan and Rs.30 crores for 1991-92.

##### ***Machilipatnam Port***

The main problem at this port has been unstable nature of the sand which keeps shifting from place to place over which 2ft. water exists at low tide. As per the recommendations of the technical committee constituted to study the problem of the port development, works like soil slope, protection works, construction of south and north groynes, closing of existing mouths, forming straight cut channel have been taken up. Even the earlier hazards are removed to a great extent thus paving way towards safer, smoother navigation over the bar, considerably decreasing the streaming distance between ship and shore.. Lack of adequate cargo boats was one of the constraints for reviving shipping trade at Machilipatnam port. Out of cargo boats of 40ft. capacity, nearly 17 cargo boats have become unserviceable. It is therefore proposed to construct three cargo boats each of 100 tonnes capacity so as to maintain 1000BWT capacity in order to meet the chartered party rate to handle trade at Machilipatnam port. For this purpose, it is proposed to provide 400.00 lakhs for the development of Machilipatnam Port during 8th Five Year Plan and an amount of Rs.100 lakhs for 1991-92. The target fixed for 8th plan is 2 lakh tonnes cargo per annum.

### ***Krishnapatnam Port***

Survey and investigation works to study the various problems of the port have been completed. Model studies have been carried out at Central Water and Research Station, Pune and the specific note No.1711 suggesting construction of training walls on the North and South banks of the river and dredging a channel for stabilising the entrance for smooth and safe navigation are contemplated. Further studies on the wave models are in progress. For the development of Krishnapatnam port certain land adjoining the river Kandaleru on its northern bank has been acquired. It is proposed to provide Rs.314.00 lakhs for the 8th Five Year plan and Rs.100 crores for 11-92 for development of the Krishnapatnam port. The target proposed for the 8th Plan is two lakhs tonnes of cargo per annum. The outlay proposed for the above three ports is Rs.14,622.00 lakhs and the traffic projections are 35 lakh tonnes per annum as indicated below:

| Name of the port | Out lay proposed<br>for 8th Plan | Envisaged<br>traffic by<br>1990-95<br>per annum |
|------------------|----------------------------------|---|
|                  | (RS.in lakhs)                    | (tonnes in lakhs)                               |
| Makinada         | 13,908.00                        | 31.00   |
| Nachilipatnam    | 400.00                           | 2.00  |
| Kishnapatnam     | 314.00                           | 2.00  |
| Total            | 14,622.00                        | 35.00   |

our country and overseas. Hence the strategy proposed to be adopted is to develop these ports gradually to overcome the above problems.

#### **Programme and targets for the Eighth Five Year Plan**

##### ***Kakinada Port***

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##### ***Machilipatnam Port***

The main problem at this port has been unstable nature of the sand which keeps shifting from place to place over which 2ft. water exists at low tide. As per the recommendations of the technical committee constituted to study the problem of the port development, works like soil slope, protection works, construction of south and north groynes, closing of existing mouths, forming straight cut channel have been taken up. Even the earlier hazards are removed to a great extent thus paving way towards safer, smoother navigation over the bar, considerably decreasing the streaming distance between ship and shore.. Lack of adequate cargo boats was one of the constraints for reviving shipping trade at Machilipatnam port. Out of cargo boats of 40ft. capacity, nearly 17 cargo boats have become unserviceable. It is therefore proposed to construct three cargo boats each of 100 tonnes capacity so as to maintain 1000BWT capacity in order to meet the chartered party rate to handle trade at Machilipatnam port. For this purpose, it is proposed to provide 400.00 lakhs for the development of Machilipatnam Port during 8th Five Year Plan and an amount of Rs.100 lakhs for 1991-92. The target fixed for 8th plan is 2 lakh tonnes cargo per annum.

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| Kakinada         | 13,908.00   | 31.00  |
| Machilipatnam    | 400.00  | 2.00   |
| Krishnapatnam    | 314.00  | 2.00   |
| Total            | 14,622.00   | 35.00  |

## 26. ROADS AND BRIDGES

### SEVENTH PLAN OBJECTIVES

The Transport system plays an important role in the economic Development of Country and is the leading factor in stimulating the Socio Economic Development. Roads are the most important means of transport in the State as Railway and inland Water ways make an insignificant contribution to the transport in the State. Being predominantly a agriculture oriented economy, The State depends on Road Transport for the movement of Agricultural Produce and other raw and finished material. A major part of the roads is under the control of Roads and Bridges Department, the Chief Engineer, Roads and Bridges maintains, National High Way and State High Way and other district roads. The Chief Engineer Panchayati Raj maintains the roads leading to Sugar cane areas of the State. The broad objectives for the development of roads and bridges under the control of C.E. R & B during the 7th Five Year Plan are progressive removal of deficiencies in State High Ways and M.D.R. Systems energy conservation and maintaining environmental quality of High Ways.

### SEVENTH PLAN REVIEW

During the 7th Plan period an amount of Rs.9935.36 lakhs was spent on the roads and bridges under the control of C.E., R & B against the grant of Rs.9983.422 lakhs. An amount of Rs.2400.00 lakhs was spent under M.N.P. State Plan for construction of rural roads and an amount of Rs. 6445.60 lakhs was spent under RLEGP (Central Sector). An amount of Rs.55.31 lakhs was spent by the Director of Municipal Administration on maintenance of roads leading to Sugar cane areas in Municipalities in the State during the 7th Plan period.

The following are the physical achievements in regard to the roads maintained by C.E. R & B, C.E.P.R., and D.M.A. during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

#### *Roads and Bridges*

|  |      |        |
|--|------|--------|
| 1. New formation of Roads and missing links      | KMS  | 715    |
| 2. Metalling of Roads                            | KMS  | 1681   |
| 3. Strengthening and Improvement to road thrusts | KMS  | 523.46 |
| 4. Minor C.D.Works                               | Nos. | 1177   |
| 5. Minor Bridges                                 | Nos. | 195    |
| 6. Major bridges                                 | Nos. | 47     |

#### Rural Roads

|                  |     |      |
|------------------|-----|------|
| M.N.P.           | KMS | 1300 |
| Villages covered | No. | 398  |
| Sugar Cane roads | KMS | 58   |
| Villages covered | No. | 281  |

### Thrust and Objectives of Eighth Plan

The important objectives for development of roads in the 8th Five Year Plan are progressive removal of deficiencies in the existing system of State High Ways and limited expansion to meet the administrative and MDR systems and Industrial needs (2) bringing roads near oriental projects, (3) great attention to be given to reconstruction for weak bridges and culverts on main high ways, and stage construction to be restricted to rural roads, (4) modernisation of construction of road technology with switch over to intensive mechanisation on high and medium density corridors,



6) emphasis to be given on energy conservation measures, (6) Providing wayside amenities and (7) prevention of ribbon development along side high ways.

#### **BGHTH PLAN PROGRAMME AND TARGETS**

The allocations made under the Plan for the State roads in Andhra Pradesh during 6th Five Year Plan was 1.77% of the total plan outlay of the State during 7th Five Year Plan it was 1.98% which is lowest when compared to all India average of 5%. The Indian Roads Centres (IRC) a premier organisation of High Way Engineers has recommended for an allocation of 6% of the total Plan outlay. Taking into consideration of all India average of 5% of the total Plan outlay, the allocation for road development for the year 1990-91 should have been atleast Rs.70.00 crores as against the Rs.24.00 crores provided under the Plan, Which is exclusive of Rs.6.00 crores allocated for external aided project viz., improvement to Hyderabad Karimnagar Ramagundam road. The total spill over commitment on Plan works as on 1-4-1990 is Rs. 100.00 crores. In addition to this Rs.600.00 crores is required to bring all the take over Zilla Paqrishad Roads from 1974 onwards to the standards of Roads and Bridges Department. Hence a minimum of Rs.500.00 crores excluding the external aided project is required during the 8th Five Year Plan to stabilise the existing road net works of 40,700 KMS to remove the deficiencies to reconstruct the weak bridges and culverts and to construct the new bridges at unbridged crossing. However keeping in view the financial constraints it is proposed to provide Rs.185.00 crores (excluding external aided projects) during the 8th Five Year Plan. It is proposed to form roads for the missing links to the extent of 930. KMS Metalling roads to the extent of 2180 KMS and strengthening and improvement to road thrust to extent of 1180 KMS. It is also proposed to take up 1200 minor C.D.works 250 Minor Bridges and 40 Major Bdrges during the 8th Five Year Plan.

#### ***Director of Municipal Administration***

It is proposed to provide Rs.82.97 lakhs in the 8th Five Year Plan for under taking construction of roads and repairs of roads in the Sugar cane areas in the Municipalities. The outlay provided for 1991-92 is Rs. 20.90 lakhs.

#### ***Chief Engineer, Panchayati Raj***

It is proposed to provide Rs.40.50 crores during the 8th Five Year Plan for construction of rural roads and Sugar cane roads. For the Annual Plan 1991-92 the provision proposed is Rs. 550.00 lakhs. Thus the total amount proposed for 8th Plan for Roads sectors among different departments are as follows:-

|                                      |            |                       |
|--------------------------------------|------------|-----------------------|
| Chief Engineer, R&B                  | Rs.        | 18500.00 lakhs        |
| Director of Municipal Administration | Rs.        | 82.97 lakhs           |
| Chief Engineer Panchayati Raj        | Rs.        | 4050.00 lakhs.        |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                         | <b>Rs.</b> | <b>22632.97 lakhs</b> |

## **27. ROAD TRANSPORT**

### **ANDHRA PRADESH STATE ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION**

#### **SEVENTH PLAN OBJECTIVES**

The APSRTC was constituted in January 1958 under the provisions of the Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950, to fulfill the objectives listed in the said Act viz., to provide efficient, economic, adequate and co-ordinated public transport, while carrying out such activity on business principles. The operations of the APSRTC cover all the districts of the State and constituted about 9.5% of the total volume of such operations in the State. The accepted policy of the state is to provide passenger road transport in the public sector. This envisages the progressive nationalisation of passenger bus services in the State.

#### **SEVENTH PLAN REVIEW**

During Seventh Plan period the APSRTC projected a capital outlay of Rs.261.35 crores consisting of Rs.174.10 crores in the state sector and Rs.87.25 crores is to be mobilised from the Central Govt. and various financial institutions. The estimates for the 7th plan contemplated the purchase of 7761 new Buses at a cost of Rs.221.20 crores out of which 4660 Buses were to be used to replace the old vehicles and 3101 buses to be utilised to augment and expand the nationalised bus services in the State. An amount of Rs.40.15 crores was set apart for building up infrastructural facilities in the form of depots, workshops etc., and for provision of passenger amenities in the shape of way-side shelters, Bus Stations.

The Corporation has far exceeded the Projection made in the 7th Plan Period. The Corporation has procured 10210 new buses and incurred a capital expenditure of Rs.443.90 crores on vehicles and other infrastructural facilities as against 7761 new buses at a cost of Rs.221.20 crores upto 31 Mar 1990.

This tremendous achievement was due to various cost control and austerity measures undertaken by the corporation which in turn improved the Financial resources on account of continuous profits made by the corporation during the plan period. Stress was made in the 7th plan on replacement programme of overaged vehicles in a long way and to bring down the backlog of replacement to "NIL". This has been fulfilled and the backlog in replacement of vehicles has been wiped out.

The performance of the Corporation would have been much better had the fare increase been implemented during the year 1989-90. The corporation has sustained a loss of Rs.20.63 crores during the year 1989-90.

#### **EIGHTH PLAN OBJECTIVES**

The Corporation has set the following objectives for the 8th Five Year Plan Period:

1. To provide for augmentation of the existing services to meet the growth in traffic.
2. Taking up expansion of remaining services so as to complete Nationalisation.
3. To provide for adequate replacement programme for the plan period.

4. To provide for infrastructural facilities such as Depots, Workshops and Passenger Amenities on a suitable basis for the expected increase in fleet and operations.
5. Computerisation of various activities in APSRTC.

#### **EGHTH PLAN PROGRAMME**

It is programmed to augment fleet by 5455 Vehicles exclusively for introducing additional services during the 8th plan period to meet the growth in traffic in a phased manner.

#### ***Nationalisation***

9.5% of Bus Services in the State have already been nationalised. It is proposed to Nationalise the balance 5% during the Eighth Five Year Plan Period. The vehicle proposed to be nationalised will be 1363 at a total cost of Rs.755.00 Lakhs during the Eighth Plan.

#### ***Replacement of Aged Fleet***

During the 7th plan period the backlog of replacement of vehicles has been completely cleared. During the 8th Plan period it is proposed to replace the vehicles as and when they fall due for replacement after serving their life period of 8.50 lakhs K.Ms. It is proposed to replace 7532 vehicles at a total cost of Rs.44136.00 lakhs during the Eighth Five Year Plan Period.

#### ***Infrastructural Facilities***

The infrastructural facilities proposed during the Eighth plan period include 88 new depots, workshops and passenger amenities by way of constructing bus station at various Mandal Head quarters and other important traffic centres in the State, and for these activities it is proposed to provide Rs.2350.00 lakhs during the Eighth plan period.

#### ***Land***

It is also proposed to provide Rs.2300.00 lakhs for acquiring land to construct new bus depots and bus shelters during the Eighth plan period.

#### ***Plant & Machinery***

With the object of improving productivity, quality and reduce monotony, boredom and fatigue of Employees large scale modernisation in Regional workshops, depots, tyre-retreading shop and bus body building units is contemplated. It is therefore proposed to purchase machinery worth Rs.500.00 lakhs during the Eighth plan.

#### ***Computerisation of Various Activities***

With a view to keeping pace with technological progress, corporation has already taken up computerisation of its various activities. It is contemplated to computerise all transactions in Bus Depots, Bus Stations, Regional Workshops and regional offices. Passenger reservations are also contemplated to be computerised for major Bus Station such as Hyderabad, Vijayawada, Karimnager, & Vishakapatnam. It is also intended to instal Ticket issueing machines at smaller Bus Stations. Also, the various computer centres of the corporation all over the state will require to be

net-worked thereby calling for substantial investment on Computer communication equipment and booking of time on communication satellite etc. Pay Rolls of the Corporation which is now being executed by a private computer agency is planned to be progressively takenover on our own in-house computer. Intensive Training in the areas of Computerisation is also contemplated for training Employees all over the Corporation. It is therefore proposed to provide Rs.2000.00 lakhs during the Eighth plan period for Computerisation.

The total State Plan outlay of the Eighth Five Year Plan for under taking the above activities will be Rs.39310.00 lakhs and for the year 1991-92 will be Rs.12404.00 lakhs.

## **TRAFFIC CONTROL**

### **EIGHTH PLAN OBJECTIVES**

The Transport Department was created under the provisions of section 133-A of the M.V.Act. The Transport Department plays an important role in the economic and social spheres of the state. It is Primarily established for the enforcement of provisions of M.V.Act, A.P.M.V. Taxation act and Rules framed thereunder. It also assists other organisations in the development of Transport facilities and endeavours for the provision of an efficient,adequate and economic transport service for the movement of passengers and goods by road.

(i) The Transport Department has come under plan schemes for the first time during 1985-86.

During 7th Five-Year Plan,the following plan schemes have been taken up by the department.

1. Driving Licence Schools.
2. F.C.Testing Stations.
3. Vigilance & Enforcement cell;
4. Truck Terminals
5. Heat laminating system for issue of plastic Driving Licences;
- 6 Computerisation of records;
7. Purchase of Anti-pollution equipment

### **SEVENTH PLAN REVIEW**

An expenditure of Rs. 176.46 lakhs was incurred during the 7th plan period as against outlay of Rs. 228.66 lakhs. The following are targets fixed and the targets achieved by the Dept. in implementing the Schemes under seventh Five Year Plan..

#### ***Government Driving Schools***

The targets fixed for 5 Government Driving schools is to train up 980 candidates each year. So far, 949 candidates have been trained.

### ***F.C. Testing Stations***

At the F.C., Hyderabad which has started functioning in the first phase, a total of 25,875 vehicles have been checked and 22,575 F.C.s issued. An amount of Rs. 24,12,500/- has been realised.

### ***Vigilance & Enforcement***

Since the date of creation of this wing, the Joint Transport Commissioner (Vigilance and Enforcement) has received 745 complaints out of which 618 have been disposed of. The total revenue realised by the mobile squads and Flying squads under this wing is Rs.17,68,70,06 by way of compounding and penalties.

### ***Anti Pollution Equipment***

During the year 1988-89, 6 smoke meters and gas analysers have been procured and supplied to F.C. Stations.

### ***Programme & Targets for Eighth Five Year Plan***

An Outlay of Rs. 278.50 lakhs is proposed to be fixed during Eighth five year plan.

It is proposed to open 12 Driving schools at a cost of Rs. 90 lakhs and 4F.C. stations and improvement of existing F.C. stations at a cost of Rs. 29.00 lakhs. It is also proposed to strengthen the vigilance enforcement wing at a cost of Rs. 9.00 lakhs and purchase anti-pollution equipment and other equipment also to introduce computerising at an estimated cost of Rs. 112.95 lakhs.

## 28. INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

The provision allotted for Inland water Transport works under the state sector during the VII Five Year plan was Rs.170.00 lakhs as against the approved outlay Rs.120.00 lakhs by Planning Commission. The year wise allocations and expenditure incurred in the five years is furnished below:

| Year    | Budget Provision | Expenditure |
|---------|------------------|-------------|
| 1985-86 | 35.00            | 25.77       |
| 1986-87 | 39.00            | 17.02       |
| 1987-88 | 50.00            | 29.25       |
| 1988-89 | 650.00           | 32.37       |
| 1989-90 | 50.00            | 31.86       |
| Total   | 824.00           | 136.27      |

Rs. in Lakhs

Besides incurring expenditure on the establishment charges in Headquarters and in Vijayawada division of Inland Water Transport, works like construction of wharfs, bridges on canals, inlets and outlets, silt removal and breach closing works were taken up.

The following state sector schemes are proposed to be taken up during VIII Five Year Plan and necessary proposals in this regard were sent to Ministry of Surface Transport, New Delhi for incorporating the same in the working group report.

|    |   |                |
|----|---|----------------|
|    |   | (Rs. in lakhs) |
| 1. | Improvements to Amalapuram Canal            | 132.74         |
| 2. | Improvements to Gannavaram Canal            | 191.32         |
| 3. | Improvements to Godavari Central Bank Canal | 226.00         |
| 4. | Improvements to Narsapur Canal              | 142.58         |
| 5. | Improvements to New Yenamadurru drain       | 20.96          |
|    | Total                                       | 713.60         |

Though the above five schemes are projected in the working group report, the entire cost of Rs.7.13 crores has to be borne by the state Government, since these are classified as state sector schemes.

In addition to the above, construction of wharfs, bridges inlets and outlets etc. are also being taken up under this category. During the VII plan period an amount of Rs.50.00 lakhs per year was provided for taking up the above works. From this provision, the amount required for establishment charges also were met. Hence, on an average of Rs.100.00 lakhs per annum, a total amount of Rs. 500.00 lakhs is required, so that more Inland Water Transport works are contemplated after meeting the establishment charges. The allocation proposed for 1991-92 is Rs.100.00 lakhs against the amount of Rs.50.00 lakhs provided for 1990-91.

Thus, the total requirement for the state sector schemes, during the VIII Five Year Plan is Rs.1213.60 lakhs. However, an amount of Rs.1200.00 lakhs is proposed for Eighth Five Year Plan.

### Centrally Sponsored Schemes

The Project reports of the following four schemes were sent to the Ministry of Surface Transport, Govt. Of India in March 1985 for inclusion of the same as centrally sponsored schemes in VII Five Year Plan. Subsequently the revised project reports for these schemes were also submitted from time to time.

| Sl.No. | Name of the Canal                | Length in Kms | Cost(in Lakhs) |
|--------|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| i)     | Improvements to Buckingham Canal | 258           | 1990.00        |
| ii)    | Improvements to Commamur Canal   | 113           | 144.50         |
| iii)   | Improvements to Eluru Canal      | 138           | 424.38         |
| iv)    | Improvements to Kakinada Canal   | 47            | 108.98         |
| Total  |                                  | 556           | 2667.86        |

After completing the improvement works to the four above canals, there would be direct navigation link between Madras and Kakinada ports through hinterland covering a distance of 615kms.

For development of Buckingham and Commamur Canals, the State Government was requested to prepare a project report in consultation with Govt. of Tamilnadu by engaging a common Consultant. The Govt. of Tamilnadu informed that number of consultants had earlier made a study on the Buckingham Canal and as such there was no need to engage for the consultants for this purpose.

In the draft Working Group report communicated by the Ministry of Shipping and Transport in March, 1989, the above four schemes are proposed for inclusion in the VIII Five Year Plan, as centrally sponsored schemes with 100% assistance by the Govt. Of India. Hence these are included under 100% centrally sponsored schemes.

## IX SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

### 29. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

An outlay of Rs.12.72 crores is proposed in this sector for the Eighth Plan Period. This includes a provision of Rs.3.50 crores for APCOST, Rs.6.77 crores for Environmental Programmes and Rs.1.35 crores for Water Pollution Control. The programmes are described below.

#### SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

**AP COUNCIL OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (APCOST)**, a society constituted by Government of Andhra Pradesh. An expenditure of Rs.191.47 lakhs was incurred during Seventh Five Year Plan period. The total outlay for the Eighth Five year Plan period under all the items has been proposed as Rs.350.00 lakhs.

| Sl. No.   | Particulars | 1990-91 | 1991-92 | 1992-93 | 1993-94 | 1994-95 | Grand Total |
|-----------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------|
| 1.        | S&T Cell    | 2.00    | 2.20    | 3.00    | 3.50    | 4.30    | 15.00       |
| 2.        | APCOST      | 17.50   | 51.25   | 66.00   | 43.50   | 51.75   | 230.00      |
| 3.        | APSRAC      | 7.50    | 8.25    | 18.00   | 20.00   | 21.75   | 75.00       |
| 4.        | SCEAP       | 3.00    | 3.30    | 7.00    | 8.00    | 8.70    | 30.00       |
| Overall : |             | 30.00   | 65.00   | 94.00   | 75.00   | 86.50   | 350.00      |

The Programmes/schemes of APCOST are critically on going schemes. All the schemes are oriented in providing S&T inputs and managerial skills and development to skills at grass root level.

The Programmes are

- 1 Sankethika Mandala Abhyudaya Padakam(SMAP)
- 2 Popularisation of science(POS)
- 3 Science & Technology Entrepreneurship Development(STED)
- 4 Regional Science centres
- 5 Application of Remotesensing Techniques A.P. Remote sensing Application centre (APSRAC).

The schemes are implemented in rural areas with the exception of APSRAC&RSC 25% of the outlay is allocated for development of tribals and other backward villages. In other villages, priority among beneficiaries is given to Backward class and Scheduled Castes. The Programmes are part of minimum needs programme. The schemes are implemented with employment of local people only during the scheme period after which it is converted to self employment for skilled local people trained during the implementation. The objective of the scheme is mainly demonstration, appreciation and adoption of S&T inputs for various activities and development of the local people



at grass root level. The VIII plan out lay for APCOST is Rs.230.00 lakhs. The schemes taken up during the plan period are as follows.

### ***Sankethika Mandala Abhyudaya Padakam (SMAP)***

Is an experiment in micro planning aiming at improving socio-Economic conditions of the rural people by application of S&T. It is an integrated of all aspects of development namely agriculture, health, education, infrastructure, cottage industries and energy. The agriculture component aims in development of techniques which help in more productivity. The health component of the scheme aims development of people through adoption of good health practices. The Education component of the scheme aims development of literacy in the villages and reduction in drop-out rates. Cottage and rural industries is a self employment generation component which will harness the locally available raw material and skills leading to economic for development of the villages. Maximising the utilisation of available infrastructure component for economic development is infrastructure. The energy component is covered under IREP Programme. Participation of the line departments envisage in all the programmes. The linkages between the departments will be strengthened at the grass root level by the above programme.

### ***Popularisation of science (POS)***

Science Popularisation is the key activity of the POS which enhances the literacy rate and creates scientific awareness among the children. The objective of popularisation is achieved by establishing school science centres, support of technical projects among students, organisation of national science days and science Exhibitions at school and colleges in rural areas, development of documentation centre for information dissemination and extension of financial support to voluntary agencies engaged in science popularisation.

### ***Science & Technology Entrepreneurship Development***

The scheme aims at encouragement of entrepreneurship to adopt S&T developed by R&D institutions and maximise utilisation of facilities available for conversion into viable industrial ventures. This is achieved through dissemination of information on venture opportunities among focus groups, educating entrepreneurs on industrial ventures, support from concept to implementation to entrepreneurs, entrepreneurship awareness creation and organisation of entrepreneurship development programmes.

### ***Regional Science Centres (RSC)***

Two science centres are being established at Tirupathi, Regional science centres and Vijayawada sub-regional science centre. The establishment of the centre is done by APCOST through National Council of Science Museums, Calcutta. It aims to create scientific awareness and stimulate the interest to know about inventions and discoveries that are taking place in different fields of modern science. The expenditure on the science centres has been committed by state Government to a tune of Rs.140.00 lakhs, out of which Rs.30.00 lakhs has been released in 89-90 of VII Plan period. The balance Rs.110.00 lakhs is to be released in 90-91 and 91-92 periods of VIII Plan.

The annual plan outlay for 1991-92 is proposed as Rs.51.25 lakhs for the programmes of APCOST.

### ***A.P.State Remote Sensing Applications centre (APSRAC)***

A.P. State Remote Sensing Applications centre was established by Government of A.P. in the year 1989. The establishment of various facilities which are initiated

during 1989-90 will be continued during 1990-91 also. A dedicated core computer facilities including image Analysis work station, with GIS will be established during the VIII Five year plan period. Training of both state and inhouse staff on latest digital techniques and application methodologies will be continued during 1990-91 & 1994-95 period. APSRAC with the motto of bringing the latest technologies available to the state, proposes number of technological development programmes for optimum utilisation of the limited resources available. It is proposed to develop Mandal natural resources Information Management system (MNRMS) covering all those mandals for which natural resources information is available for micro level planning.

It is also proposed to develop District natural Resources Information management system (DNRMS) for district level management. Further the crop acreage estimation and crop yield estimation model development for paddy crop will be attempted in collaboration with Dept. of Agriculture, Bureau of Economics and statistics.

The latest developments in micro-wave remote sensing which has brought in night time, all weather and subsurface penetration capability will be utilised for soil moisture studies and other natural resources survey. It is proposed to develop a computer aided expert system for flood forecasting and management in Godavari and Krishna deltas. Using the remote sensing techniques it is also proposed to develop urban traffic management plan for Hyderabad and Visakhapatnam cities.

The APSRAC with centralised facilities will carry out various remote sensing application studies in collaboration and for the benefit of various user departments in the fields of natural resources survey at mandal level, source finding of drinking water supply for all problematic villages, dissemination of sea surface temperature and fish catch information for various users etc. The APSRAC will continue to provide land use and land cover information, wastelands information and suitable S&T inputs for development of these wastelands. In collaboration with Dept. of mines and geology, it is proposed to take up various studies for mineral exploration.

A total outlay of Rs.75.00 lakhs is proposed under the VIII five year plan while an outlay of Rs. 8.25 lakhs is proposed under annual plan 1991-92.

### ***Science & Technology Cell***

The A.P. state Council of Science & Technology was constituted in 1980 with the Chief Minister as President and Dr.Y.Nayudamma as Vice-President. After the sad demise of Dr.Y.Nayudamma the Council was dormant. In order to cope up with the work of the APCOST, an S&T cell was created in G.O.Rt.No.97 Dt.7-3-1986. This cell has been continued ever since.

2. Even though APCOST has moved to its own premises and has its own staff, the work in the Secretariat is still increasing not only to take care of the work related to budget plans, programmes of APCOST but also additional units such as A.P.Science Centre, Society for Conservation of Energy in A.P. and A.P. state remote sensing application centres.

3. This cell is the administrative wing to carry out the works at the Secretariat level. and continued during Eighth Plan with a budget proposal of rs. 15.00 Lakhs.

The Annual Plan outlay for 1991-92 is proposed as Rs.2.2 Lakhs.

### ***Society for Conservation of Energy in Andhra Pradesh***

The society for conservation of energy in Andhra Pradesh, constituted by Government of Andhra Pradesh received Grant-in-Aid from Government of Andhra Pradesh in the year 1988-89 and the expenditure incurred by the society for the 7th Plan period is rs. 8.00 Lakhs. The Budget for the 8th Plan is proposed as Rs.30.00 lakhs.

The programmes/Schemes of the society for the 8th Five Year plan alongwith outlays is given below :

| Sl. Schemes/<br>No. Programmees  | Rs. in Lakhs |             |             |             |             | Grand<br>Total |
|--|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
|  | 1990-91      | 1991-92     | 1992-93     | 1993-94     | 1994-95     |                |
| 1. Critically on-going Schemes<br>as on 1-4-90                           |              |             |             |             |             |                |
| 1.1 Workshops in Industrial<br>sector                                    | 1.50         | 1.65        | 1.85        | 2.00        | 2.20        | 9.20           |
| 1.2 Energy Activists   | 1.50         | 1.65        | 1.85        | 2.00        | 2.20        | 9.20           |
| 2. New Schemes   |              |             |             |             |             |                |
| 2.1 Publicity through printing<br>of posters                             | -            | -           | 0.50        | 0.97        | 0.97        | 2.44           |
| 2.2 Training Programmes on<br>energy conservation in<br>Building Sector  | -            | -           | 0.70        | 0.72        | 0.73        | 2.15           |
| 2.3 Training Programmes on<br>energy conservation in<br>Transport Sector | -            | -           | 0.60        | 0.69        | 0.78        | 2.07           |
| 2.4 Training and Demon-<br>stration of Agricultural<br>Pumpsets          | -            | -           | 1.50        | 1.62        | 1.82        | 4.94           |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>3.00</b>  | <b>3.30</b> | <b>7.00</b> | <b>8.00</b> | <b>8.70</b> | <b>30.00</b>   |

The Annual Plan outlay for 1991-92 is Rs.3.30 Lakhs.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMMES**

During the Seventh Five Year Plan, under Environmental Programmes the approved Plan Outlay stood at Rs.390.00 lakhs while the Budgetted Outlay was Rs.220.70 lakhs. In all, five schemes were implemented with a total expenditure of Rs.220.70 lakhs. Since all the programmes are awareness, research oriented programmes there are no physical targets to be achieved.

During the Eight Five Year Plan, the proposed Outlay is Rs. 677.00 lakhs in addition to Rs.203.00 lakhs under Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

The details of schemes taken up during Eighth Five Year Plan are discussed below:

### ***Environmental Awareness Programmes***

Government of India, Ministry of Environment and Forests, have been proposing to the State Government to periodically conduct, Environmental Awareness Programmes to reach the entire cross-section of society, in view of the rapid degradation of the Environment due to pollution and indiscriminate use of natural resources consequent of developmental activities.

The Government is regularly conducting Environmental Awareness Programmes through various Universities and Voluntary Organisations in the State.

The A.P. Pollution Control Board has set up an "Environmental Protection Training Centre", which among other, functions also helps in creating Environmental Awareness among Government functionaries, various pollution control boards in the Country and among the public.

It is also proposed to conduct seminars and conferences on pollution control and protection of environment in various disciplines with a view to disseminate knowledge and information and prepare plans and recommendations for corrective action, for the decision making authorities.

For this purpose an amount of Rs.59.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided in the Plan.

### ***Krishna & Godavari River Cleaning Action Plan***

During the VIIth Plan a Krishna River Cleaning Action Plan Cell was formed in the Government to take up the Project on same lines as Ganga Action Plan and for which a token grant of Rs.10.00 lakhs per annum from 1988 onwards was provided for the functioning of the Cell and purchase of equipment to carry out the monitoring of river water quality.

A Joint Action Plan by the 3 States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra was formulated for cleaning the river Krishna at an estimated cost of Rs.103.5 crores for the first phase and submitted to Government of India. The Government of India informed that due to the paucity of funds it may not be possible to assist the scheme, but assured that the scheme would be considered for inclusion in the VIIIth Plan.

In our State river Godavari is also a very important river and at a number of places the river is polluted due to the discharge of industrial and domestic effluents. Action is required to be taken to divert and treat the effluents before they are allowed into the river. During the last 1 year Godavari River water quality monitoring has been taken up by A.P.Pollution Control Board with the assistance of Central pollution Control Board for conducting dry and wet studies. The wet studies have been completed for this project and the dry studies are under process. There is a need to continue the wet studies for the next 1 year and formulate an action plan for cleaning the river on the same lines as Krishna River Cleaning Action Plan to make the water fit for drinking Water and other applications during all seasons. An Action Plan is proposed to be formulated for the four major towns in the Godavari River Basin namely Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Bhadrachalam and Rajahmundry.

An amount of Rs. 59.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided in the VIIIth Plan for conducting the studies and formulation of Action Plan and for working out the detailed components of Action Plan.

### ***Environmental Research Programmes***

It is envisaged to carry out some important research and development programmes in the field of Environment and pollution control technologies. It is also proposed to assist suitable pilot/demonstration projects relevant to the field of Environment and pollution control. The Universities in the State would participate in these Research Programmes. For this purpose, an amount of Rs.59.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided during the VIIIth Plan.

## ***Establishing Common Effluent Treatment Plants in Industrial areas***

The concept of establishing Common Effluent Treatment Plants has successfully crystalized in the industrial areas of Jeedimetia, Patancheru, Bollaram and Nacharam. The Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India have announced a scheme for providing subsidies for setting up Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) for clusters of Small Scale Industrial Units. In this scheme, 25% of the capital cost or Rs.25 lakhs whichever is less is provided by the Centre subject to a matching grant by the State Government. In specific cases the Central subsidy can go upto Rs.50 lakhs subject, again, to a matching contribution from the State. The project, however has to be technically sound and recommended by the State Pollution Control Boards. The part of the cost which is not subsidised will have to come from financial institutions such as IDBI as a loan and as equity from the constituent units in the cluster who would be using the CETP. The loan component from financial institutions can be upto 40% of the Capital cost of CETP. The World Bank funds will be channelised through financial institutions as the loan component. The Central subsidy will come through the Ministry of Environment and Forests. The State subsidy which is estimated to be Rs.500 lakhs is provided in the Eighth Plan. Out of this, the amount proposed for 1991-92 is Rs.75 lakhs.

### ***Centrally Sponsored Schemes***

Government of India, Ministry of Environment and Forests, have been regularly extending 100% financial assistance to the following schemes which have been identified as priority areas in the field of Environmental Management.

|  | <u>Rs. in lakhs</u> |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. Conservation of Kolleru Lake                                | 50.00               |
| 2. Protection & Development of Mangroves in Andhra Pradesh     | 75.00               |
| 3. Management of Hazardous substances                          | 50.00               |
| 4. Technical Cells in Secretariat for Environmental Programmes | <u>28.00</u>        |
|  | <u>203.00</u>       |

## **WATER POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD**

During Seventh Plan period, the Board had an approved outlay of Rs.225.00 lakhs while the budgetted outlay stood at Rs.305.00 lakhs. They have incurred an expenditure of Rs.305.00 lakhs for the enforcement of provisions under the Pollution Control Acts.

During the year 1989-90 the Board issued 119 consents under Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and 92 consents under Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. Board granted 295 No Objection Certificates for setting up new industries in the State. The Board staff has collected 1061 samples and were analysed in the Board laboratory.

Similarly during 1990-91 consents under the Water (P & C of P) Act, 1974 and Air (P & C of P) Act, 1981 will be issued/renewed. No Objection Certificate for setting up of the industries will also be issued after examining the industries applications.

Board will also initiate action on all the polluting industries under the various provisions of the Water (P & C of P) Act, 1974 and Air (P & C of P) Act, 1981 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, during the year 1990-91. During the year 1989-90, 23 industries have been issued closure order by the Government under the E (P) Act, 1986 on the recommendations of the Pollution Control Board (PCB).

## ***Pollution Survey***

### ***Air Pollution***

The Board has procured stack monitoring kits, High Volume samplers and Handy air samplers. The Board will also monitor the stack emissions from the industries and monitor ambient air quality in various sensitive areas.

### ***Noise Pollution***

During the year 1989-90 the Board in coordination with Central Board conducted Noise survey in twin cities of Hyderabad & Secunderabad.

The Board will conduct noise survey in Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam cities during the year 1990-91.

### ***Studies***

Wet studies of the Godavari Basin are completed and report was submitted. Report on Dry studies of the Godavari Basin will be submitted during the year 1990-91. Study of Pennar Basin will also be carried out during this year.

The Board will continue to carry out the GEMS, MINARS & NAAQM programmes sponsored by Central Board during the year 1990-91.

### ***Training programmes in Environmental Protection Training Centre of the Board***

The Board has conducted training courses to the Board personnel in the aspect of legal problems in controlling the pollution on Noise Pollution and sampling and analysis of waste water etc. Foreign dignitaries were also delivered valuable lectures in the field of pollution control during 1989-90.

Similar programmes will be carried out in the training centre for the benefit of the officials of the Board and other Government organisations.

### ***Sponsoration of Board Officials to the Seminars & Workshops***

During the year 1989-90, the Board sponsored 4 Scientific/Technical Officers for workshop and training courses conducted in the field of environment. Similarly it will be continued in the year 1990-91.

### ***Cess Collection***

The Board has got a special cell for the collection of water cess under Water (P & C of P) Cess Act, 1977. The Member Secretary, A.P. Pollution Control Board is collecting authority for the water cess as notified by the Government. During the year 1989-90 the total amount of Water cess collected is Rs.44,08,529.25 Ps.

Functions under the cess act will be continued in the year 1990-91 also.

During the Eighth Plan period, an outlay of Rs.135.00 lakhs is proposed. The decrease in outlay is due to the fact that substantial plan expenditure of Seventh Plan is converted as non-plan in 1990-91.

## **KOLLERU LAKE**

In order to accelerate the pace of development in Kolleru Lake Area and to arrest ecological degradation in the lake area, a Kolleru Lake Development Committee was first constituted and at the field level with an office under the charge of an Administrative Officer is established at Kaikaluru. The Kolleru Lake Development Committee was abolished and the activities are tagged on to A.P. Shore Area Development Authority in 1985.

Now the Kolleru Lake Development activities are looked after by the Commissioner, A.P. Shore Area Development Authority. There are no staff for Kolleru Lake Development at the State Head-Quarters level. The funds sought under Kolleru Lake Development, are for the continuation of the staff scheme at Kaikaluru the, Kolleru Lake Area.

The objectives of the scheme are as follows:-

- 1) To organise such steps as would ensure the resuscitation of the lake by removing encroachments habitations etc., which have sprung up unauthorisedly in the bed of the Lake.
- 2) To Preserve the eco-system of the lake and 3) To preserve and enrich the aquatic fauna of the lake.

During the Seventh Plan period an amount of Rs.17.80 lakhs was spent as against the budgetted outlay of Rs.21.00lakhs with a view to continue the efforts in Kolleru Lake Area. During the Eighth Plan also an amount of Rs.7.00lakhs is allocated during the year 1990-91 and an amount of Rs.7.70 lakhs is required for 1991-92 . The requirement for the balance of 3 years of Eighth Plan will be Rs.18.25 lakhs.

## **ANDHRA PRADESH SCIENCE CENTRE**

The actual expenditure incurred by the Andhra Pradesh Science Centre for the 7th plan period is Rs.51.46 lakhs. Keeping the 7th plan expenditure level the budget for the 8th plan is proposed Rs.77.19 lakhs.

One of the major schemes is establishment of fullfledged District Science Centres in all the districts of Andhra Pradesh during the 8th plan period.

By the end of the 7th plan the Andhra Pradesh Science Centre has established first phase District Science Centres in all the 23 districts of Andhra Pradesh. However, these first phase District Science Centres neither have a permanent building nor have even one regular staff member. Therefore, it was thought appropriate to strengthen these first phase District Science Centres by establishment of fullfledged District Science Centres with a total outlay of Rs.449.20 lakhs during the 8th plan period. However a sum of Rs.77.19 lakhs only is proposed to Andhra Pradesh Science Centre for Eighth Plan.

Therefore, it will not be possible to execute even the main scheme of establishment of fullfledged District Science Centres in all the districts of Andhra Pradesh fully. However, it is proposed to have at least one regular District Science officer for each District Science Centre during the 8th plan period and it is also proposed to strengthen the activities of the first phase District Science Centres started during the 7th plan period in all the districts of Andhra Pradesh.

The first phase District Science Centres which were completed in all the districts of Andhra Pradesh by the end of the 7th plan are actually located in 2 rooms of a centrally situated high school in the district headquarters. The District Science Centre is presently looked after by a Honorary District Science Officer (part time) who is a high school science teacher selected for this purpose by the District Collector and the District-Educational Officer of each district. This Teacher is working for the District Science Centre in the capacity of Honorary District Science Officer only during evenings. The Honorary District Science Officer of each District Science Centre is presently guided by an Advisory Committee with the District Collector as Chairman, the District Educational Officer as Vice Chairman, the head of the school where the District Science Centre is located as one member, the District Secretary of Jana Vigyana Vedika a voluntary organisation as one member, 3 persons who are interested in popularisation of science in the district and who will be nominated by the District Collector as members, the Director, Andhra Pradesh Science Centre or his nominee as one member and the Honorary District Science Officer as Member Convenor.

However, it is essential to have one permanent member for the District Science Centre who will coordinate various functions of the District Science Centre with the help of the Advisory Committee. It is therefore, proposed to have one regular and permanent District Science Officer for each District Science Centre during the 8th plan period. This District Science Officer will involve persons from various walks of life i.e., high school teachers, college lecturers, university professors and other important people who are interested in popularisation of Science for carrying out the various activities of the District Science Centre.



## X GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

### 30. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

#### SECRETARIAT ECONOMIC SERVICES

For effective functioning of the Administration it is vital to have efficient planning process to make the District Planning and State Planning to be realistic and the whole Planning and Information system has to be strengthened through Technological improvements. Provision of Telex facilities, modernisation of Planning by usage of computers etc., were the main objectives of the Seventh Five Year Plan. Apart from this, conducting research in planning and economic studies, to evolve innovative methods have become the objective of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

#### Seventh Five Year Plan(1985-90) - Review

As against budgeted outlay of Rs.1135.48 lakhs the expenditure incurred was Rs.710.96 lakhs for implementation of schemes of Secretariat Economic Services. Computerisation of Planning Department at State and District level besides installation of Telexes have been undertaken and completed, during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

#### Eighth Five Year Plan (1990-95)

During the Eighth Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs.4496.55 lakhs is proposed as follows:

|  | (Rs. in lakhs) |
|--|----------------|
| (1) Improvement of Information system,                                 | 1025.00        |
| (2) Research Schemes   | 250.00         |
| (3) Strengthening of Monitoring & Review Wing                          | 7.05           |
| (4) Strengthening of Planning Machinery at<br>State and District level | 284.50         |
| (5) Public Enterprises Management Board                                | 25.00          |
| (6) Survey of Economic Conditions of<br>minorities                     | 5.00           |
| (7) Cyclone Reconstruction Project<br>(Technical Assistance)           | 2900.00        |
| Total:   | 4496.55        |

The scheme wise details are given here under.

#### *Improvement of Information System*

In the Seventh Five Year Plan a beginning was made in Computerisation in State and District Administration with an approved outlay of Rs.1025.00 lakhs. Computers were installed in the Planning Department of Secretariat as well as in the district Head Quarters.

During the year 1989-90 the proposal of centralised provision for computerisation projects of all State Government Departments was conceived and a Committee of

Senior Officers with Chief Secretary to Government as Chairman was constituted for fixing priorities in areas of computerisation.

In the Eighth Five Year Plan an amount of Rs. 1025.00 lakhs is proposed as centralised provision for computerisation. A provision of Rs. 189.09 lakhs is made in Annual Plan 1990-91.

### ***A.P. Technology Services Ltd.***

A.P. Technology Services Limited a Government company was constituted and registered under Companies Act to assist the State Government Departments and Public Undertakings in their Computer needs.

In the Seventh Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs was given to A.P. Technology Services Limited as State Government's contribution towards the Share Capital of the company. The company has assisted many Government Departments and Government Undertaking in the installation of Computer and Modern Office equipment as well as in the development of software.

A provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is made as State Government's contribution to the Share Capital of A.P. Technology Services Limited during the 8th Five Year Plan period. An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed in 1990-91 annual plan.

### ***Research Programmes***

#### ***Assistance to Centres for Planning and Development Studies and Centre for Economic and Social Studies***

With a view to place social science research efforts in the Universities on behalf of Government on a continuous basis and to create focal points through which expertise available in the Universities could be drawn, the Government have established technical cells in Osmania, Andhra and Sri Venkateswara Universities during 1976. These cells are funded from the plan provision under Research Schemes. These cells were later re-named as Centres for Planning and Development Studies. One more Centre was established in Srikrishnadevaraya University during 1985. These Centres were headed by an Hon. Director supported by Senior Research Officer, two Senior Research Investigators and Four Field Investigators with some ministerial staff.

The Centres for Planning and Development Studies in the four universities have completed studies as noted below against each centre.

| Centre   | Number of Studies completed. |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1 Centre for Planning and Development Studies, Waltair.    | 17                           |
| 2 Center for Planning and Development Studies, Hyderabad.  | 8                            |
| 3 Centre for Planning and Development Studies, Tirupati.   | 8                            |
| 4 Centre for Planning and Development Studies, Ananthapur. | 6                            |

In view of the commitment to extend the U.G.C. scales to the full time employees of the centres with retrospective effect and the commitment to provide the balance of the matching grant for Construction of hostel and library building to Centre for Economic and Social Studies, an amount of Rs. 150.00 lakhs is proposed in the Eighth Five Year Plan.

### ***Assistance to other Institutions for Planning and Research***

With a view to provide assistance to Institutions which undertake work on Planning and Research an amount of Rs.15.00 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan for 1989-90 in the VII Five Year Plan. The entire amount was released to the Institute of Public Enterprise. In the year 1990-91, an amount of Rs.15.00 lakhs has been provided for the purpose. Allowing normal increase in such activities, it is proposed to provide Rs.100.00 lakhs for this scheme for the Eighth Plan.

### ***Strengthening of Monitoring and Review Wing***

Under "Strengthening of Monitoring and Review Wing" one post of Deputy Director in the scale of Rs. 2410 -3550 was created during the Seventh Plan for which an amount of Rs.2.25 lakhs was provided in the Plan, which was to be born by the Centre and State in the ratio of 2:1. As the Central assistance was not forthcoming since 1987-88 the scheme was converted in to a State Plan and an amount of Rs. 0.80 lakhs was provided for the State Plan towards the expenditure in the post of Deputy Director for the year 1989-90. As the scheme has to be continued because of its importance, it is proposed in the VIII Five Year Plan to provide an amount of Rs. 7.05 lakhs. The provision made in the Annual Plan 1990-91 is Rs. 1.15 lakhs

### ***Strengthening of Planning Machinery at the State and District level***

The need for strengthening of Planning Machinery at the State and District level was emphasised by the Planning Commission during the working group discussion held in 1983 and it was proposed to redesignate the post of the Officer heading the District Statistical Agency as Chief Planning Officer and also to provide minimum supporting ministerial staff at District level to attend both administrative and financial work of the District Planning Boards. It was also considered to nominate middle level officers of the rank of Joint Director in the Directorate of Economic & Statistics and Deputy Commissioners in the Office of the Commissioner of P.R.&R.D to assist in the work of technical groups at District level. As a result the following posts have been sanctioned and continued during the Seventh Plan period:

#### ***District level posts***

|                                 |    |                     |
|---------------------------------|----|---------------------|
| 1. Chief Planning Officers      | 23 | (one to each Dist.) |
| 2. Senior Investigators         | 69 | (three each Dist.)  |
| 3. Superintendent (Ministerial) | 23 | (one each Dist.)    |
| 4. U.D.Accountant               | 23 | (one each Dist.)    |
| 5. Senior Assistant             | 23 | (one each Dist.)    |
| 6. Steno                        | 23 | (one each Dist.)    |
| 7. Typist                       | 46 | (two each Dist.)    |
| 8. Jeep Driver                  | 23 | (one each Dist.)    |
| 9. Attenders                    | 46 | (two each Dist.)    |

#### ***State level posts***

|                     |         |       |
|---------------------|---------|-------|
| 1. Joint Directors  | (BE&S)  | Three |
| 2. L.D.Stones       | "       | Three |
| 3. Attenders        | "       | Three |
| 4. Dy.Commissioners | (PR&RD) | Three |
| 5. L.D.Stenos       | "       | Three |
| 6. Attenders        | "       | Three |

The above posts were continued during the Seventh Plan period with a provision of Rs.370.01 lakhs, out of which the expenditure incurred was Rs.348.55 lakhs. All these posts have been committed to non-plan from 1990-91 onwards.

Apart from these posts it is proposed to strengthen the planning set up by providing specialists representing different areas both at State and District level to help -

- i) build up and maintain data bank and formulate over all development strategy for the district.
- ii) up-date and maintain resource inventory along with locational planning of economic and infrastructural facilities and undertake preparation of thematic maps for District/Mandals.
- iii) undertake cost benefit analysis of various developmental programmes/schemes and ensure that norms are strictly adhered to in cases of economic and social infrastructure.
- iv) prepare a comprehensive credit plan for the district after proper assessment of credit needs and availability of institutional credit.
- v) formulate plans perspective, Five Year and Annual Plans.
- vi) coordinate the allocations of resources among different sectors and monitor the implementation of the district plans.
- vii) identify the areas of concentration of weaker sections and formulate a comprehensive plan relating to all programme schemes relevant to these sections/areas without over lapping.

Keeping in view the above aspects during the VII Plan, a comprehensive scheme for strengthening of Planning Machinery both at State Headquarters and Districts has been formulated and the same was approved by the planning Commission. The scheme was approved as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, the expenditure of which will be borne in the ratio of 2:1 between Centre and State for State level posts and in the ratio of 1:1 for district posts.

The following posts have been originally approved by the Planning Commission.

#### I. State Level

| Unit/Cell                          | Name of the posts                     | No. of posts |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Dist. Plan formulation division | 1. Director                           | 1            |
| 2. Project Appraisal division      | 2. Research Asst.(Dy.S.C)             | 3            |
|                                    | 1. Director                           | 1            |
|                                    | 2. Joint Director (Project Appraisal) | 1            |
|                                    | 3. System Analyst or EDP Manager      | 1            |
|                                    | 4. Programmer                         | 1            |
|                                    | 5. Research Asst. (Dy.S.O)            | 1            |
|                                    | 6. Sr.Asst./Stenograpner              | 1            |
|                                    | 7. Typist                             | 1            |
|                                    | 8. Attenders                          | 4            |

| Unit/Cell                          | Name of the posts               | No. of posts |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|
| 3. Monitoring and Re-view division | 1. Joint Director               | 1            |
|                                    | (Monitoring)<br>2. Dy. Director | 1            |

## II. District level

|  |    |
|--|----|
| 1. Asst. Director (Spatial Plg.)                               | 23 |
| 2. Asst. Director (Project Appraisal)                          | 23 |
| 3. Asst. Programmer (excluding Hyd. dist.)                     | 22 |
| 4. Plg. Officer (Social Development Plg.)                      | 23 |
| 5. Statistical Officer (Credit Plg.)                           | 23 |
| 6. Statisticians (data entry operators) (excluding Hyd. dist.) | 22 |

The State Govt. to start with, had sanctioned in October, 1988 all the posts at State level except the post of Director under District Plan Formulation Division, and the posts of Asst. Director (Spatial Plg.), Planning Officer (Social development) and Statistical Officer (Credit Plg.) at Dist. level. All the posts at the State level have been filled-up, but the district level posts have not yet been filled.

In view of the importance for decentralised planning there is need to fill up all the posts sanctioned at district level. It is, therefore, proposed to implement the scheme already approved by the Planning Commission and sanctioned by the State Govt., during 1988-89 as a centrally sponsored scheme during the Eighth Plan period also with a provision of Rs.266.50 lakhs towards State share (Rs.16.50 lakhs for State level posts and Rs.250.00 lakhs for district level posts) and Rs.283.00 lakhs towards Central Share (Rs.33.00 lakhs on State level posts and Rs.250.00 lakhs for District level posts.)

Accordingly Rs.2.66 lakhs towards State share and Rs.5.32 lakhs as Central share on State level posts has been made available in 1990-91 Plan budget. For Dist. level posts, Rs.40.00 lakhs towards State share and equal amount towards Central share has been provided for 1990-91. Adequate provision towards State and Central shares has been proposed for continuance of these during 1991-92.

The Chief Planning Officer, who is of the rank of Deputy Director in the Department of Economics & Statistics is now heading the planning machinery at the district level. In view of the added importance of planning process at district level and the coordination needed with other departments in the districts, it is proposed to have a senior functionary for planning work by raising the status of the Chief Planning Officer. Appropriate provision has been made for this purpose in the Plan.

**Strengthening of Information and Communication System - Installation of telexes in Planning Wing and in the Districts.**

To strengthen information and communication system for Planning and Plan formulation, Govt. have decided to instal telexes in the District Hedquarters and in the Planning Wing of Finance & Planning Department. Accordingly, orders were issued for installing telexes in Planning Wing in Secretariat and in all the District Headquarters except Visakhapatnam and East Godavari Dists. (Where telexes already exist) and Rangareddy and Hyderabad districts. Telexes were installed in Planning Wing and also in the districts of Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Nellore, Ananthapur, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Sangareddy (Medak Dist.), Nizamabad, Khammam, Krishna at Machilipatnam, Chittoor, West Godavari at Eluru, Guntur,

Prakasam, Warangal Mahabubnagar, Adilabad, Nalgonda and Karimnagar. During the Seventh Plan period, a sum of Rs.29.80 lakhs was incurred and this scheme has been committed to non-plan from 1990-91 onwards.

### ***Public Enterprises Management Board***

The P.E.M.B. was established in 1982 with the objective of streamlining the working of various State Level Public Sector Undertakings for effective monitoring and coordination of their activities and for guiding them for better performance. The Board assists the Government in laying down general principles, procedures and methodologies regarding matters connected with Public Enterprises.

### **SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1985-90)**

During the Seventh Five Year Plan an Out-lay of Rs.27.00 lakhs was provided and a sum of Rs. 13.73 lakhs was incurred an expenditure for implementating the following schemes:

1. Seminars, Conferences, Training programmes and PEMB Meetings:
2. Books for Public Enterprises:
3. Stationery for Computer and PPC and maintenance charges:
4. Consultancy and Technical Services to Public Enterprises; and
5. P.E.M.B.Data Bank.

### **EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1990-95)**

An outlay of Rs.25.00 lakhs is proposed during the Eighth Five Year Plan for continuance of the schemes implemented during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

### **TOURISM**

Andhra Pradesh has a vast potential for developing as a destination for the Tourists from within and outside the country. It has a very rich archaeological and coultural heritage. It has vast areas under forest with varied wild life and salubrious climate. It has beautiful lakes which are ideal for developing as places for water sports. It has also got a long coastline with beautiful beaches which are yet to be developed. Andhra Pradesh has also got places like Horesely Hills, Araku valley which can be developed as summer resorts.

A separte Tourism Department in the State is functioning from May, 1974 to devote greater attention for promotion of tourism. The main activities of the Tourism Department are compilation, production and distribution of Tourist Literature, Running of State Tourist Information and Regional Tourist Information Bureaus, conducting sight seeing tours, development of Tourist places by providing accommodation, catering and recreation facilities, covering the visits of high dignitaries and delegations, participation in Exhibitions, Tourist weeks and festivals, Arranging programmes of foreign cultural delegations sponsored by Indian Council for Cultural Relations, approval of excursion agents, Janatha Hotel Projects, Travel Agents and Co-ordination with the Government of India in implementing central Tourism schemes In the State.

## SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1985-90)

During the Seventh Five Year Plan period the State Tourism Department has implemented the following schemes:

### *Tourist Literature*

- a) Book-lets on Hyderabad, Nagarjunasagar, Warangal, Tirupathi and Visakhapatnam.
- b) Folders on Visakhapatnam, Srisailem, Bhadrachalam, Mantralayam, Basar and Buddhist Places in Andhra Pradesh:
- c) Six varieties of picture post cards and posters on important tourist places in Andhra Pradesh:
- d) Multi coloured brochure of Andhra Pradesh in Telugu; and
- e) Folders on Lepakshi and Amaravathi:

### *Tourist Rest Houses*

A Tourist Rest houses with Four suites at Kakinada in East Godavari District and tourist lounge at Thimmammamarrimanu in Ananthapur District have been completed and furnished. Renovation of Tourist Rest-House at Ahobilam, Alampur have been completed and is under progress. Furnishing of the Tourist Rest House at Alampur. Renovation of Tourist Rest-Houses at Bhadrachalam, Dharmapuri, Mypadu, Ethipothala and Tupilipalem have been taken up and they are in progress. The construction of Tourist Rest-Houses at Kandimallyapalli in Cuddapah district and at Kallasanathakona water falls in Chittoor District are nearing completion.

### *Tourist Information Bureau*

A Regional Tourist Information Bureau building at Tirupathi was completed and inaugurated.

The total Seventh Plan expenditure was Rs.55.15 lakhs against a budgeted out-lay of Rs.73.30 lakhs.

## **Eighth Five Year Plan (1990-95)**

The Tourism Department during the Eight Five Year Plan proposed an out-lay of Rs.80.00 lakhs for the follows:

- |                      |                |
|----------------------|----------------|
| 1. Spill over works: | Rs.30.00 lakhs |
| 2. New Schemes:      | Rs.50.00 lakhs |

### *Spill Over works*

For completion of Tourist houses at Kandimallyapalli and Kallasanathakona a provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed in the Eighth Five Year Plan. Like-wise for renovation and improvement of Tourist Rest-Houses a provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs is made. Further for production of Tourist Literature and Publicity material Rs.10.00 lakhs has proposed in the Eighth Five Year Plan.

### *New Schemes*

The following New schemes have been proposed with an out-lay of Rs.50.00 lakhs during the Eighth Five Year Plan:

|   | Rs.in lakhs |
|---|-------------|
| 1. Opening of Regional Tourist Information Bureau at Kurnool and Nizamabad.                                   | 2.50        |
| 2. Opening of Tourist Information Counters at Vijayawada, Tirupathi and Guntakal railway Stations.            | 2.50        |
| 3. Opening of Tourist Information Counters at Bombay, Bangalore, Madras, Culcutta, Bhuvanewar and Agra.       | 3.00        |
| 4. Providing network of computer system for all Regional Tourist Information Bureau and information counters. | 3.00        |
| 5. Providing vehicles for Regional officers   | 3.00        |
| 6. Development of beaches at Vodarevu, Mypadu Baruva, Antervedi and Manginipudi                               | 5.00        |
| 7. Construction of Regional Tourist Information Bureau buildings at Warangal and Visakhapatnam.               | 5.00        |
| 8. Construction of Tourist Rest-Houses and Tourist facilities at the following places:-                       | 26.00       |
| I Amaravathi and Undavalli caves (Guntur Dist)  |             |
| II Penukonda and Hemavathi (Ananthapur Dist)  |             |
| III Gandikota (Cuddapah District)   |             |
| IV Tallakona water falls and Dumuku Rallu water falls (Chittor District)                                      |             |
| V Kondagattu, Vemulavada and Lower Maneru (Karimnagar District.)  |             |
| VI Anantagiri (Ranga Reddy District)  |             |
| VII Zahirabad (Medak District)  |             |
| VIII Kuntala Water falls (Adilabad District)  |             |
| IX Pembarthi (Warangal District)  |             |
| X Somasila (Mahabubnagar District)  |             |
| XI Bheemunipatnam (Visakhapatnam District)  |             |
| XII Bojjanakonda, Mastyagundam and Borra Caves.   |             |
| Total :   | 50.00       |

### **A.P. TRAVEL AND TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION**

#### **Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)**

It is only during the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-'90) that the Government of Andhra Pradesh paid special attention to tourism development for the first time. A total budget allocation of Rs.1381.00 lakhs was made in the Seventh Plan, which was several times higher than any previous plan.



Simultaneously, for the first time, the A.P. T.T.D.C. approached the Government of India, Department of Tourism in a big way seeking financial assistance for a number of schemes to supplement the State Government's efforts.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh revived the schemes of beautifying Husain Sagar lake with a renewed zeal under the name of Buddhapurnima Project. The 75 feet tall Buddha statue forms its main centre of attraction. In the coming years a Tourist Recreation Centre on the banks of the lake and the Buddha statue will enhance the tourist attraction of Andhra Pradesh to great proportions.

#### **Eighth Five Year Plan**

The approach to the Eighth Five Year Plan for tourism in Andhra Pradesh is based on our past experience as well as the recommendations made by the National Committee on Tourism which submitted its report to the Government of India in 1988. The report of the National Committee on Tourism laid special emphasis on the role of private entrepreneurs in developing tourist infrastructure. The report suggested that the state should concentrate on Planning board strategies of development, provision of fiscal and monetary incentives to catalyse private sector investment and devising an effective regulatory and supervisory mechanism to protect the interest of the industry and the consumer. The committee observed that the requirement of star hotel rooms will have to be doubled to one lakh rooms by 2001.

The following new schemes are to be taken-up during the VIIIth Plan:

- a) Kakatiya Heritage Tourism:
- b) Vijayanagar Heritage Tourism:
- c) World Buddhist Centre at Nagarjunasagar:
- d) Handicrafts Heritage Tourism:
- e) Sports & Recreation Complex, Bhavanipuram (IInd Phase):
- f) Development of Buddhist Circuits in A.P.:
- g) Hotels and Wayside amenities:
- h) Tribal Heritage Tourism:
- i) Sports & Adventure Tourism:
- j) Development of Shore Area of A.P.:
- k) National Heritage Project at Golkonda Fort (Hyderabad) and City Tourism:
- l) International holiday village Plan with Japanese assistance:
- m) Pilgrimage/Temple and Cultural Heritage Tourism, and
- n) A.P. Tourism Training Institute.

A total Out-lay of Rs. 831.81 lakhs is proposed during the Eighth Five Year Plan. The pattern of Financial assistance i.e., assistance from Government of India and institutional finance is as follows:

|                         |                  |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| institutional finance : | Rs.200.00 lakhs  |
| Central Assistance:     | Rs.1412.00 lakhs |
| State Plan Provision:   | Rs.831.81 lakhs  |

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Total Investment proposed: Rs.2443.81 lakhs

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## **ECONOMIC ADVICE AND STATISTICS**

In a developing economy, the problems involved in Planning and economic co-ordination become increasingly complex. This necessitates more and more departments to look to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics for various types of Statistical data and demands on the statistical system are on the increase as the systems has to provide empirical data for analysis and policy making. The Directorate of economics & Statistics collects, compiles, analyses and interprets various types of statistical data pertaining to various sectors of the economy. Though considerable improvement was made in the system of collection of statistics and processing, a lot has to be done yet. Various committees and organisations dealing with statistics have identified the in-adequacies in the data base of the economy and suggested further improvement in the coverage, quality and timelines of the data required for plan formulation and policy decisions. Keeping in view of the recommendations at different forums, various schemes are now proposed in the Eighth Five Year Plan.

### **SEVENTH PLAN REVIEW**

In the Seventh Five Year Plan an approved outlay of Rs.361.00 lakhs was provided for the Directorate of Economics and Statistics to meet the expenditure towards 50% State share on three Centrally Sponsored Schemes and also for implementation of State Plan schemes. As against this provision an amount of Rs.319.35 lakhs was budgetted for the department against which Rs.309.72 lakhs was spent. The important schemes implemented during this plan include Comprehensive Crop Insurance, Special Component Plan Cell, Employees Census, Livestock Census etc.

Apart from these schemes 100% Central sector schemes like Agricultural Census, M.I.Census, Crop Surveys on Fruit and Vegetables, were also implemented. The expenditure incurred during the Seventh Plan was Rs.315.16 lakhs on these schemes. Some of the important schemes implemented during the Seventh Plan Period are discussed below.

#### ***Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme***

This scheme was first introduced in the State during 1985-86 in a limited way to provide relief to farmers in cases of crop failures due to flood and drought. During 1987-88 the scope of the scheme was extended to cover more number of crops. During Kharif season 13 crops viz., Paddy, Jowar, Maize, Bajra, Ragi, Korra, Redgram, Horsegram, Greengram, Blackgram, Castor, Sesamum and Groundnut and in Rabi season 9 crops viz., Paddy, Jowar, Maize, Ragi, Horsegram, Greengram, Blackgram, Sesamum and Groundnut were covered with a view to provide not only reliable estimates of yields under different crops at mandal level but also help in giving yields for purposes of insurance cover. To attend to this item of work 469 mandal Statisticians and 69 Dy. Statistical Officers at divisional level were appointed.

### ***14th Quinquennial Live Stock Census***

Under the scheme of Quinquennial Livestock Census the 14th Quinquennial Livestock Census was conducted with 15-10-87 as the reference date and information relating to number of livestock, poultry, agricultural implements, fishing equipment etc., was collected through out the State covering both rural and urban areas.

### ***Establishment of Technical Cell at State Hqrs for Collection of data relating to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes***

During the VII Plan a Technical Cell at the Headquarters of the Directorate for collection of data relating to scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes was created. This cell is headed by a Deputy Director and is engaged in conducting quick studies on a regular basis to study the impact of various development programmes taken up for the benefit of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes households. Further several reports covering basic data on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have also been compiled and released.

### ***3rd Census of State-Public Sector Employees***

Under the scheme, census of State Public Sector Employees, the census was conducted with 31.3.1988 as the reference date. In this census, particulars of each employee relating to educational qualifications, native district, their social groups, whether the employee is physically handicapped or ex-serviceman, the post held by the employee, tennure status, basic pay and total emoluments and also information relating to work charge establishments, village officers and village servants was collected. Basic tables giving the summary of the employees status etc., have been compiled. The tabulation programme has been entrusted to the A.P.Technology Services Ltd and detailed report covering all the aspects is expected to be released in October, 1990.

The other Centrally Sponsored Schemes with matching share from State Government for improvement of Agriculture Statistics like Timely Reporting of Agricultural Statistics and Improvement of Crop Statistics were continued in the VII Plan period.

### ***Cent Percent Centrally Sponsored Schemes***

#### ***Agricultural Census***

With the objective of obtaining latest size class-wise information on the 1) Number and area of operational holdings, 2) Tenancy, 3) Land use pattern, 4) Source wise irrigated areas and 5) Cropping pattern, the fourth Agricultural Census was conducted in the State with 1986-87 as the reference year. The information on the use of major inputs such as application of fertilisers, manures and pesticides etc., was also collected from 7 percent of the total villages in the state for the reference year 1986-87.

A report on the number and area of operational holdings based on the provisional results was released in 1988-89. Subsequently the data pertaining to the other characteristics of land holdings was also tabulated and the results were furnished to the Government of India during 1989-90.

#### ***Rationalisation Of Minor Irrigation Statistics***

This scheme is intended to collect data on various minor irrigation sources and to conduct once in five years a Census of Minor Irrigation sources, besides reconciling the data on minor irrigation provided by Revenue and Public works departments and

also to collect data on areas irrigated by various M.I. Projects. The first census of minor irrigation sources was conducted in the State with 15th December, 1987 as the reference date. The particulars of dug wells, shallow and deep tube wells, surface flow and lift irrigation schemes relating to number, ayacut, potential created, potential utilised etc., were collected through this census. The statement showing district-wise provisional figures was prepared and sent to Government of India.

### ***Crop Estimation Surveys On Fruits, Vegetables And Other Minor Crops***

This is also a Central sector scheme being implemented since 1982-83 with cent percent central assistance. This scheme aims at estimation of yield rates and production for selected fruits, vegetables and other minor crops. During the year 1989-90 the estimation of average yield and production in respect of Coconut and Banana crops were prepared.

### ***EIGHTH PLAN PROPOSALS***

The schemes now proposed in the Eighth Five Year Plan are mainly intended for i) improving the timeliness in the collection of data ii) Proper supervision of the data to ensure reliability, iii) extending the coverage to new areas of statistics, iv) providing the necessary data for policy making decisions, v) providing for the data needs to enable decentralised planning etc. These proposals for the Eighth Five Year Plan involve an estimated amount of Rs.842.00 lakhs for the entire Plan period and Rs.100.00 lakhs for the first year of the plan i.e.1990-91.

A brief note on each of the schemes to be implemented during 1990-95 is furnished below:

### ***Conduct Of 14th And 15th Quinquennial Livestock Censuses***

Livestock census is being conducted once in 5 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. The 14th census was conducted with 15.10.1987 as the reference date. A provisional report on the census was also sent to the Govt.

The scheme is proposed to be continued in VIII Five Year Plan at a cost of Rs.17.50 lakhs for attending to the residuary work of 14th Quinquennial Livestock census as well as for conducting 15th Quinquennial Livestock census from 1991-92 onwards.

### ***State Share Of Expenditure On The Scheme Of Timely Reporting Of Agricultural Statistics***

This is an on-going Centrally Sponsored Scheme (50:50 basis) being implemented since 1971-72. Under this scheme, the area estimates of 9 principal crops viz., Paddy, Jowar, Bajra, Ragi, Maize, Groundnut, Cotton, Castor, and Sugarcane in Kharif season and 8 principal crops viz., Paddy, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Ragi, groundnut, Cotton and Tobacco in Rabi season have to be furnished to Government of India after obtaining data from a sample of 20 percent of villages each year. This apart, the estimates of 'area' and 'production' under high yielding varieties of Paddy, Jowar, Bajra and Maize crops during both the seasons have to be furnished to Government of India.

As the work under the scheme is of a continuing nature, an allocation of Rs.11.80 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan of 1990-91. Because of its importance the scheme has to be continued during Eighth Plan at an estimated cost of Rs.84.90 lakhs.

### ***State Share Of Expenditure On The Scheme Of Strengthening Of Supervision of Area And Field Survey***

This is an ongoing centrally sponsored scheme, the expenditure on which is being shared by the State Govt. and GOI on 50:50 basis. The objective of this scheme is to locate and identify the deficiencies and variations in respect of area and yield statistics in the State and suggest remedial measures in obtaining the correct and reliable statistics.

As the scheme is intended to provide for reliable statistics on area and yield under different crops, it is proposed to be continued during Eighth Plan at an estimated cost of Rs.60.55 lakhs.

### ***State'S Share Of Expenditure On Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme***

This scheme was started during 1986-87 as a centrally sponsored scheme with 50 percent central assistance. Due to implementation of Crop Insurance Scheme the work load at the head quarters of the Directorate has increased manifold in terms of planning of experiments, monitoring of crop condition reports, ensuring timely inspections by the field staff, obtaining filled in schedules, computation of yield data, constantly reviewing the efficacy of the existing arrangements etc. To attend to all these items of work and also to coordinate the work of the field level functionaries of different departments, a senior officer of the rank of Joint Director with supporting staff is created at State Headquarters.

To meet the expenditure relating to the Headquarters and the field staff an amount of Rs.402.75 lakhs is proposed in the Eighth Plan towards State share.

### ***Strengthening Of The Inservice Training Unit***

Government have ordered through G.O.Ms.No.380, General Administration (AR&T) Department, dt.4.7.1989 that Inservice Training Unit be set up or strengthened to provide adequate training infrastructure. The Conference of the Central and State Statistical organisations has also recommended for an in-house facility by each of the State Statistical organisations to train and equip the statistical personnel in the collection of statistics and in the conduct of surveys and censuses. In the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, an Inservice Training Unit has already been in existence with only one Assistant Director and two Deputy Statistical Officers. Consequent upon the reorganisation in the administrative set-up over 600 Statisticians at Mandal level and 80 Deputy Statistical Officers at the Divisional level have been appointed. Apart from this, Statistical Officers/Assistant Directors are also being directly recruited. Besides, Imparting training at regular intervals to all these officers, the newly recruited staff members are also to be given induction training to equip them for collection of statistics and conducting of censuses, sample surveys etc. As the existing facilities are totally inadequate and the training unit requires professional strengthening, it is, proposed to strengthen the existing unit with one Deputy Director and supporting staff and also necessary equipment.

In the Annual Plan of 1990-91, an amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed towards the scheme and for the VIII plan an amount of Rs.6.00 lakhs is envisaged.

### ***Establishment Of a Technical Cell At The Headquarters Of The Directorate For Collection Of Data Relating To Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes***

A number of programmes and schemes are being implemented by different agencies and Government Departments exclusively for the benefit of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe households. In order to facilitate drawing up of appropriate developmental plans for these sections and also to ensure proper utilisation of funds for the benefit of these target groups, it is necessary that all the basic information regarding infrastructural facilities, levels of development, standards of living etc. is made available for the use of the planners and policy makers. A number of studies on various economic aspects of developmental programmes, censuses and surveys are being conducted at regular intervals under different schemes. As part of the information collected in these surveys and studies, enormous data relating to SC/ST households is also collected but not processed and analysed. It is therefore proposed to undertake processing and analysis of data available from all the studies and surveys and this analysed data will be brought out in the form of publications for purposes of investment planning. This apart quick evaluation studies will also be conducted covering different subjects exclusively taken up for SC/ST programmes. In order to meet the cost involved for processing and analysis of data and also for conducting special studies by using the services of the existing staff, a provision of Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed in the Eighth plan and an amount of Rs.3.00 lakhs is proposed in the annual plan 1990-91.

### ***State Share Of Expenditure On World Agricultural Census***

This is part of the main scheme sponsored by Government of India. As per the pattern of expenditure, the expenditure on the printing of forms and reports will have to be borne by the State Government. During 1990-91 Agricultural Census is proposed to be taken up on All India basis. For printing of forms etc., an amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed in the Eighth Five Year plan that too in the Annual Plan 1990-91.

### ***Establishment Of Desk Top Printing Unit***

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics is bringing out important statistical publications every year which are useful for purposes of decision making and for formulation of developmental plans. Apart from this, the Directorate is engaged in bringing out important reports on various aspects of the economy periodically, depending upon the needs of the administration. These publications and reports have more relevance to the administrators and decision makers only when these are released and made available in time. Since these publications of the Directorate are being printed in the State Government printing Presses, they are invariably being delayed.

Considering the importance and the need for timely release of important statistical publications of the Directorate, the National Advisory Board on Statistics in the Government of India in its meeting held on 15th March, 1988 had recommended that the Statistical Departments in all the States of the Country should necessarily have their own printing arrangements. It is therefore proposed to establish a desk top printing unit in the Directorate of Economics & Statistics to meet the requirements of the Department. The staff available in the office will be trained to manage the operation of the unit in order to minimise the cost of the scheme. A provision of Rs.8.80 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan of 1990-91 and the total cost of the scheme in the Eighth Five Year Plan is estimated to be Rs.16.80 lakhs.

### ***Conduct Of Family Living Survey***

Family living Surveys are conducted once in 10 years among industrial workers to estimate the pattern of expenditure of industrial labour households over all the months of the year and to evolve weighting diagrams for use in construction of consumer price index numbers for industrial workers. In Andhra Pradesh the survey was conducted in 1961, 1971 and 1981. It is proposed to conduct the Family Living surveys in 8 to 10 selected centres during 1991-92. The staff proposed is kept at the same level as in the surveys of 1971 and 1981. The proposed staff is one Deputy Director, three Deputy Statistical Officers, three Statisticians and one Typist at the headquarters and 10 Statisticians for the 10 centres to be selected for Family Living Surveys. Since the survey is to start from January, 1991 the provision made in the annual plan 1990-91 covers expenditure on salaries for only two months. The work will be completed by 1992-93. The provision made is Rs.1.00 lakhs in 1990-91 and Rs.12.50 lakhs during Eighth Plan.

### ***Strengthening Of Industries And Labour Unit***

The Industries and Labour Unit in the Directorate was originally intended for the collection, compilation and transmission of Weekly and Annual Reports on Cotton ginned and pressed to Government of India. Subsequently the analysis of Annual survey of Industries data and compilation of index numbers of industrial production was also taken up.

The work as regards the data on Annual Survey of Industries has increased enormously due to large scale increase in the number of factories. Due to lack of adequate staff the detailed information furnished in the Annual Survey of Industries is not being utilised and analysed fully. This apart, there are inordinate delays in the release of reports making these reports meaningless. Presently, the Annual Survey of Industries covers only the factory sector. There is, therefore, need to take up analysis of the data provided by small scale industries, economic census and follow-up surveys, too. These reports will be of immense use to policy makers for investment decisions and to assess the levels of development. In order to attend to all these important items of work covering very vital sector where heavy investments both in the public and private sectors are made, it is proposed to have an officer of the rank of the Deputy director with supporting staff. The total allocation proposed in the Plan of 1990-91 is Rs.1.35 lakhs and Rs.18.65 lakhs during Eighth Plan.

### ***Strengthening Of Electronic Data Processing Division***

At present Directorate of Economics and Statistics is having one HP 9825-B computer system with graphic peripherals and 11 data entry systems at State Headquarters and 22 Micro computers in districts excluding Hyderabad district. There is no processing unit in the State Headquarters. In view of the inadequate facilities and also out dated equipment Government have sanctioned one mini system with five terminals, one PCAT with four terminals and 10 P.Cs for the State headquarters and one PCXT for each of the districts. As there are no adequate personnel to handle the equipment and also meet the work load in data preparation, validation, updation and processing it is considered necessary to strengthen the unit with one Joint Director, one Deputy Director, two Assistant directors along with supporting staff at State headquarters and one Statistical Officer and data entry operator in each of the districts. In the Ninth Conference of Central and State Statistical Organisations it was recommended that the State Statistical Departments should take up the entire job of manual scrutiny, coding of schedules, data entry/verification, clearing and validation of data pertaining to large scale surveys in-house.

As the existing equipment is being replaced with adequate processing and data entry machines, it is considered necessary to strengthen the unit at a cost of Rs.24.30 lakhs in the Eighth Plan.

### ***Strengthening Of State Income And Regional Accounts***

Hitherto State Income estimates are being worked out every year on the basis of the guidelines issued by Central Statistical Organisation from time to time. In view of the inter-regional and district variations in incomes it is considered necessary to make a beginning to estimate district incomes from commodity producing sectors on a realistic basis. The Ninth Conference of Central and State Statistical Organisations has also recommended for preparation of district income estimates and that efforts should be made to estimate the income from commodity producing sectors. The State also indicated the need for district level estimates inspite of several limitations due to data gaps. The accounts of the Local Bodies are proposed to be analysed not only for estimating the capital formation and consumption expenditure, but also to study the growth potential of different taxes and for building up of norms for different types of expenditure. All this requires evolving of new methodologies. It is therefore, proposed to strengthen the State Income and Regional Income Unit with one Joint Director, one Deputy Director, two Deputy Statistical Officers and other supporting staff at Headquarters and one Deputy Statistical Officer in each of the 23 districts at field level. The field staff will also collect data relating to local bodies for estimating consumption expenditure and capital formation every year. The percapita earnings in respect of water works and sanitary services will also be worked out for estimating income from these sectors. Hence it is proposed to include this scheme in the Annual Plan 1991-92 at a cost of Rs.14.00 lakhs and continue it during Eighth Plan at an estimated cost of Rs.65.00 lakhs.

### ***Establishment Of Wholesale Price Index Unit***

At present the Directorate of Economics and Statistics is compiling and releasing the monthly wholesale price indices of agricultural commodities for the State. In order to bringout an integrated wholesale price indices covering both agricultural and non-agricultural commodities on par with those being compiled and issued by the Government of India and few other States as decided by the State Technical Coordination committee on price statistics in its first meeting held in February, 1983, it is proposed to establish a wholesale price index unit. The Directorate has already collected necessary preliminary data such as distric-wise and commodity-wise particulars on wholesale dealers and their turnover and also finalised the list of selected wholesale dealers for collection of data from different centres in the State on a regular basis. Hence it is proposed to include the scheme viz., Establishment of Wholesale Price Index Unit in the Annual Plan 1991-92 at an estimated cost of Rs.1.00 lakh. Under this scheme it is proposed to appoint one Joint Director, one Assistant Director with supporting staff. The estimated cost of the scheme for the Eighth Plan period is Rs.11.15 lakhs.

### ***Conduct of Fourth Census Of State Public Sector Employees***

The first census of State Public Sector Employees was conducted by the Directorate with 1.6.1976 as the reference date. The State and district reports were prepared. The second census of State Public Sector employees was conducted during 1981-82 with 1.6.1981 as the reference date and the third census was conducted during 1988. Similarly it is proposed to conduct the fourth census of State Public Sector employees during 1991-92. In order to meet the expenditure under this scheme during Eighth Plan an amount of Rs.7.50 lakhs is proposed.



### ***Strengthening Of Socio-Economic Survey Division***

At present the State Directorate is participating in the conduct of Socio-Economic surveys on matching basis with National Sample Survey Organisation. The State Directorate is involved in training the field staff, monitoring the field work, organising collection of data from sample households, scrutiny of the schedules and preparation of the reports. However, due to inadequate staff at the State headquarters and also due to lack of in-house computerisation facilities at present, the data could not be processed quickly and the analysis of data and report-writing could not be attended to in time. In order to issue the reports in time and also to pool the Central and State sample data, the analysis of which would enable to provide reliable estimates of living conditions, consumer expenditure, employment, un-employment, impact of numerous welfare programmes at district level, etc., it is proposed to strengthen the Socio-economic survey division with an estimated cost of Rs.25.40 lakhs in the VIII plan. Under this scheme it is proposed to appoint one Joint Director, and one Deputy Director with supporting staff.

### ***Establishment Of Weather Monitoring Cell***

Hitherto Directorate of Economics and Statistics is collecting rainfall data from about 300 raingauges located in the Taluk Headquarter apart from the raingauges of Irrigation Department, I.M.D. Stations etc. After reorganisation of the administrative set up and establishment of 1105 Revenue Mandals, the number of raingauges are being increased to 1105 with one rainauge for each mandal to provide reliable data on intensity and spread of rainfall. On account of this, the work load at the State Headquarters has increased manifold. Apart from installation of raingauges it is also proposed to install maximum-minimum thermometers, wet and dry thermometers and class "A" pan evaporimeter at Revenue division headquarters to provide other weather parameters such as temperature, humidity and evaporation, wherever I.M.D. equipment is not available. These additional parameters along with rainfall will provide adequate basis for studying the effect of weather on crop conditions. For recording of this data, the existing staff at mandal and divisional headquarters is proposed to be utilised. They will also be trained both in the installation and measurement of these Meteorological parameters. However, to meet the increased work load at State headquarters, it is proposed to appoint one Deputy Director with supporting staff. The total cost of the scheme comes to Rs.4.00 lakhs during Eighth Plan period of which Rs.1.00 lakh is required in 1991-92.

### ***Strengthening Of Documentation Wing***

Directorate of Economics and Statistics has one of the oldest libraries with about 10,000 books relating mainly to Economics and Statistics. This apart, the department subscribes to six daily news papers and about 70 journals and periodicals mostly dealing in the areas of economics and statistics. With the expansion in the departmental activities there is need to strengthen the Library and Documentation wing with qualified persons to assist the existing Librarian-cum-Documentation Officer. The estimated cost of the scheme during the VIII plan is Rs.4.00 lakhs.

### ***Creation Of Social Statistics Cell***

The second seminar on social statistics have recommended that State - specific poverty lines should be worked out separately and that All India poverty line should not be used in estimating the State poverty incidence. In view of regional variations in the consumption pattern, the need for estimates of poverty and employment statistics at regional level for decentralised planning has long been felt. The Seminar suggested a quinquennial housing census be conducted to collect more details on housing, with a view to provide estimates of housing demand for different income groups. It also suggested to make concerted efforts to study the quality of health

apart from collection of data on child and maternal mortality and morbidity rates. Regarding education, data on educational facilities, private and public, adequacy of the facilities in terms of accommodation, equipment, teaching staff, enrolment of children in different age groups is required to be collected. Also special studies for studying the reasons for dropouts etc., may have to be taken up. The expenditure on education and medical facilities has to be collected as the estimates of National Accounts Statistics does not allow for these estimates to be worked out separately.

For this purpose it is proposed to establish a social statistical cell with one Deputy Director and supporting staff at an estimated cost of Rs.14.50 lakhs during Eighth Plan from 1991-92 onwards.

### ***Cost Of Production Studies***

Though the Directorate of Economics and Statistics is collecting most of the Agricultural Statistics like area, yield rates, production, prices, agricultural wages, rainfall etc., cost of cultivation studies on principal crops have not been taken up yet. These studies will help to study economics of the operational holdings of different size classes under different technologies, and operational costs of cultivation. They will also provide reliable data to estimate district income from agricultural sector especially for estimation of the value of by-products. Similar studies in the area of dairying, poultry, fishing etc., will also be taken up. These studies will fill vital data gaps at district level. Hence it is proposed to take up a scheme during Eighth Five Year Plan with an estimated cost of Rs.31.00 lakhs.

Under this scheme it is proposed to appoint one Joint Director, with supporting staff at State headquarters and one Dy. Statistical Officer in each of 22 districts (excluding Hyderabad).

### ***Unit For Construction Of Input And Output Tables Of A.P***

Input-output analysis helps in understanding the structure of economy and enables to assess the interdependencies among the producing sectors and final consuming sectors in quantitative terms. The tables will provide backward and forward linkage co-efficients and technology matrix would help to study the changes in technologies and identify the options available at a given time. The Planning Commission prepared I/O tables for the country as a whole. Most of the states such as Gujarat, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Punjab etc., have already prepared tables for their states. So far no attempt has been made by Andhra Pradesh for preparation of these tables. In the absence of these tables only, capital output ratios worked out by the Planning Commission for All India are being used for working out the outlays of the five year plan. It is therefore proposed to include this scheme in the Annual Plan 1991-92 and provide Rs.2.25 lakhs. The total cost of the scheme during Eighth plan is estimated to be Rs.10.40 lakhs. Under this scheme it is proposed to appoint one Deputy Director, two Assistant Directors, with supporting staff of 1 Deputy Statistical Officer and Stereo.

### ***Centrally Sponsored Schemes***

#### ***1. World Agricultural Census - Agricultural Census 1990-91***

##### ***(Census of Land holdings)***

This is an on-going scheme sponsored by the Government of India with 100% Central assistance. The 5th Census of land holdings is proposed to be organised by the Government of India in all the States and Union Territories with 1990-91 as the reference year.

The objective in conducting the census is to obtain size class-wise data on (1) Number and Area of operational holdings, (2) Tenancy, (3) Land use pattern, (4) Source-wise irrigated areas and (5) Cropping pattern. The information on the number and the area of operational holdings will be collected from all the villages in the State while the particulars on the other four characteristics listed above will be collected from 20 percent of the villages. Besides, the census will cover information on the use of major inputs like fertilisers, manures and pesticides and this information will be collected from 7 percent of the total villages in the State.

The staffing pattern for the implementation of the scheme has also been approved by the Government of India. The staff sanctioned earlier is proposed to be continued during the VIII plan with an estimated cost of Rs.96.50 lakhs. In the first year of the plan i.e. during 1990-91, basic work connected with the implementation of the scheme will be taken up. The expenditure to be incurred will, therefore, be basically on the staff cost and other related expenditure and it comes to Rs.4.40 lakhs.

### ***Special Component Plan For Scheduled Castes Agricultural Census***

This is a part of the main scheme on Agricultural Census 1990-91. This scheme is mainly designed for additional tabulation of data exclusively with reference to the holdings operated by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes families. This is also an on-going Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 100% Central assistance and is to be operated on the pattern approved by the Government of India with one Deputy Director and two Deputy Statistical Officers. An amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs is provided during Eighth Plan and the work will be taken up during 1992-93.

### ***Timely Reporting Of Agricultural Statistics***

This is a centrally sponsored scheme with 50% assistance from GOI. An amount of Rs.84.90 lakhs is proposed for inclusion in the Eighth plan towards central share for implementation of this scheme.

### ***Scheme For Strengthening Of Supervision For Area And Yield Survey***

This is also a centrally sponsored scheme with 50% assistance from GOI. An amount of Rs.60.55 lakhs is proposed for inclusion in the Eighth Plan towards central share for the implementation of this scheme.

### ***Scheme For The Conduct Of Crop Estimation Surveys On Fruits, Vegetables And Other Crops***

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 100% Central assistance being implemented by the State since 1982-83. The Government of India have identified 18 important fruit crops at the All India level for coverage under this scheme. For the State of Andhra Pradesh 13 crops have been selected for conducting Crop Estimation Surveys according to seasons. The crops selected are (1) Mango, (2) Batavia, (3) Lemon, (4) Grape, (5) Gauva, (6) Banana, (7) Onion, (8) Turmeric, (9) Cabbage, (10) Tomato, (11) Brinjal, (12) Coconut and (13) Cashewnut.

It was originally decided to cover all the above crops under survey on rotation basis taking two to three crops each year for a few years and then to take up some other crops in their place on rotation basis. With this limited objective initially, 5 posts of Deputy Statistical Officers only were sanctioned for field supervision, scrutiny and preparation of yield estimates based upon the results of the crop cutting experiments

etc.. At the State headquarters one post of Assistant Director, with supporting staff was sanctioned . So far these surveys have been conducted on Mango, Onion and Turmeric crops only. Now Coconut and Banana crops are being covered. The Government of India is of the view that estimates of all the crops identified and selected for the State should be prepared every year on a regular basis. In order to attend to this task of preparing estimates of yields of all the 13 crops after conducting surveys and crop cutting experiments, the staff component and also the financial outlays will have to be suitably enhanced. In keeping with the objectives given by Government of India and in order to ensure that all the crops are covered, it is proposed to appoint one senior level officer of the rank of Joint Director with supporting staff to guide the implementation of this scheme at headquarters and 17 more Deputy Statistical Officers at the district level to cover all the districts of the State. In the Annual Plan of 1990-91, an allocation of Rs.16.80 lakhs is proposed. This provision includes honoraria and wages for labour and purchase of equipment. The total cost of the scheme during Eighth Plan comes to Rs.96.50 lakhs.

### ***Rationalisation Of Minor Irrigation Statistics***

This is an on-going Centrally Sponsored Scheme with cent percent Central assistance. The basic objectives of the scheme are; (1) to organise on quinquennial basis a complete census of minor irrigation sources; (2) to prepare statistics of area irrigated under different crops according to seasons; (3) to explore the possibilities of organising pilot studies to ascertain the increase in productivity due to investments on irrigation projects; (4) to organise special surveys between the censuses for assessing the additional area brought under irrigation under different categories of Minor Irrigation sources and (5) to take up studies for reconciliation of discrepancies in the areas reported as irrigated by different agencies more particularly irrigation and Revenue Departments.

A complete census of Minor Irrigation Projects was conducted with 15.12.1987 as the reference date. The enumeration work has been completed. The information covered is now under scrutiny and tabulation work is under progress. During the year 1990-91 the staff already sanctioned is proposed to be continued. Since the census work is taken up throughout the State, it is proposed to sanction 7 more posts of Statisticians to cover the remaining 7 districts also. In the Annual Plan of 1990-91 an allocation of Rs.12.26 lakhs is proposed. The estimated cost during Eighth Plan for implementation of this scheme comes to Rs.74.90 lakhs.

### ***Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme Strengthening Of Field Agency For Conducting And Supervision Of Crop Cutting Experiments***

This is a ongoing Centrally Sponsored scheme with 50% assistance from GOI. An amount of Rs.402.75 lakhs is proposed for inclusion in the Eight Plan towards Central share for the implementation of this scheme.

### ***Conduct Of Third Economic Census***

This is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme and is conducted generally once in 10 years on All India basis at the instance of the Government of India by all the States. The last census of all the enterprises both Agricultural (except crop production) and non-agricultural are covered and the information on the nature of enterprise, type of production, employment, nature of operation, no.of persons and hired persons working in the enterprise etc., is collected. It is proposed to conduct third Economic Census during the year 1990-91 on All India basis integrated with the house listing operations of the Population Census, 1991 as per the concepts and schedules finalised by the Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India in the meeting of the State Directors of Economics and Statistics held in Delhi during April,

1989. The scheme will be implemented keeping in view the guidelines given by the Government of India and the staffing pattern agreed to by the Government of India. Besides the expenditure on the salary of the staff, provision is also made towards the honoraria for scrutiny and coding, tabulation cost (manual and mechanical), printing of census material etc., The total cost for implementing this scheme in VIII plan is estimated at Rs.45.25 lakhs.

### ***Conduct Of 15th Quinquennial Livestock Census***

Government of India have provided funds for conducting 14th Quinquennial Livestock Census towards tabulation, honoraria to enumerators, supervisors etc., during the year 1988-89. It is proposed to conduct 15th Quinquennial Livestock Census during 1992-93. The skeleton staff under the scheme at the State headquarters which was dealing with the residuary work of 14th quinquennial live stock census will continue to deal with the 15th quinquennial live stock census also. The expenditure on this staff is proposed under state plan. But, for expenditure towards tabulation, honoraria to enumerators, supervisors etc. GOI provides 100% Central Assistance, which is estimated to be Rs.41.00 lakhs for the VIII Plan.

### **LEGAL METROLOGY (WEIGHTS & MEASURES)**

The department of Legal Metrology (Weights and Measures) is basically a consumer protection organisation, and has been enforcing the following laws:-

1. The Standard of Weights and Measures Act 1976
2. The Standard of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules 1977.
3. The Standard of Weights and Measures (Enf) Act 1985.
4. The A.P.Standard of Weights and Measures (Enf) Rules 1986.
5. The Standard of Weights and Measures (General) Rules 1987.
6. The Standard of Weights and Measures (Inter-State Verification and Stamping) Rules, 1987.
7. The Standard of Weights and Measures (approval of Models) Rules, 1987.

The main objectives and functions of the Department are:

- a) To enforce the Weights and Measures Laws in the entire State of Andhra Pradesh in commercial undertakings and in Government Departments.
- b) To undertake initial verification and stamping of weights and measures, weighing and measuring Instruments etc., in the entire state to ensure their accuracy and also to ascertain whether their articles are in conformity with the specifications prescribed under the Rules.
- c) To undertake the Annual Verification and Stamping of Weights, measures and weighing and measuring instruments including Petrol Pumps, Petrol Lorries, Barrel fillers etc., besides fare meters fitted to the Auto Rickshaws and Taxis.
- d) To organise periodical inspections and surprise checks of the trading premises to ensure the usage of standard units in all commercial transactions.

- e) To detect the offences for violation of weights and measures laws and prosecuting the offenders.
- f) To detect the offences for violation of P.C. Rules and prosecuting the manufacturers/Packers.

Against the above background of multifarious activities of the department, the cadre strength in different categories is as given below:

| Name of the Post   | Total No of Posts existing at the end of VI Plan Period | Posts sanctioned during VII Plan | Present Strength |
|--------------------|---|----------------------------------|------------------|
| 1                  | 2   | 3                                | 4                |
| Inspectors         | 89  | 2                                | 91               |
| Senior Inspectors  | 39  | 2                                | 41               |
| Asst. Controllers  | 15  | 3                                | 18               |
| Deputy Controllers | 5   | 1                                | 6                |

Besides the above field level and supervisory level officers there are 37 Maistries and 109 Manual assistants to assist the above officers in addition to the Ministerial staff such as superintendents, senior assistants, junior assistants, typists etc., including class IV staff.

#### SEVENTH PLAN REVIEW

Against an outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs an amount of Rs.28.11 lakhs was spent. As regard physical achievements, 5201 cases were booked and an amount of Rs.52.08 lakhs was collected by way of panalties .

#### Eighth Plan Strategy and Objectives

The Objectives would be to provide necessary protection to the consumers from the hands of unscrupulous traders by strengthening the manpower and infrastructure and to increase the revenue to a level of Rs.90.00 lakhs.

#### EIGHTH PLAN SCHEME/PROGRAMME

The present cadre strength existing in the department in different categories was sanctioned taking into consideration the work load of the enforcement of the provisions of the A.P.Weights and Measures (Enf) Act, 1958 and the Rules made thereunder. Infact, the present staff in different categories is found to be inadequate even to enforce the existing Laws and Rules related to commercial transactions. When the scope of the activities of the department is enlarged to cover the other fields like Industrial production, protection and human safety, it is inevitable that the department of Legal Metrology in the state is strengthened by providing adequate man power, equipment and transport facilities etc. In the interest of consumer protection at large, a state wide staff scheme is proposed at an outlay of Rs.60.00 lakhs for the Eighth Plan.

## **CIVIL SUPPLIES**

As a major portion of the foodgrains and other commodities procured by the State Government and their Agencies are retained for exclusive distribution under Food Supply System and for Central buffer stocks, the Department of Food, Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies, Government of India, in order to ensure the quality of the commodities to the consumers, drafted a scheme to establish a State Quality Control Cell to monitor the quality aspects during the last 3 years of the Sixth Plan Period. Andhra Pradesh is one of the Six States selected to establish one Quality Control Cell at the State level to which adequate Central assistance in the form of grant-in-aid had been made available.

Accordingly, the Department of Civil Supplies, Government of Andhra Pradesh had established a State Quality Control Cell with head quarters at Hyderabad during 1982-83 and it continued to function with the Central assistance upto the end of Sixth Plan period. During the 7th plan period, the State Quality Control Cell was converted into a non-plan scheme and allowed to function.

### **OBJECTIVES**

The objectives of the scheme is to strengthen the State Food and Civil Supplies Department for exercising better quality control during procurement, storage, processing and sale of foodgrains, and milled products by different agencies under their control and also to undertake the training of their field staff, and to make surprise visits to the procurement centres of the State or its agencies to check the quality of the food-grains procured in relation to the specifications prescribed.

### **REVIEW OF SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN**

To strengthen and make the existing State Quality Control Cell more effective and broad-based, the Department of Civil Supplies, Government of Andhra Pradesh, has implemented a plan with an outlay of Rs.21.25 lakhs for the establishment of (5) Regional Quality Control Cells / Laboratories during the Seventh Five Year Plan at the rate of one Regional Laboratory per year Viz., Tirupathi (1985-86), Vijayawada (1986-87), Nalgonda(1987-88), Vizag(1988-89) and Nizamabad(1989-90) for the analysis of essential commodities namely food-grains, edible oils, cement and petroleum products and submitted the same to the Planning Commission for approval.

The entire outlay was earmarked for the purchase of equipment and for providing other infrastructure to the Regional Quality Control Cells.

### **EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN STRATEGY AND OBJECTIVES**

Two Regional Quality Control Cells have been established at Tirupathi and Vijayawada during the Seventh Plan with a skeleton staff by meeting the expenditure on establishment from Non-Plan funds. Paucity of funds under Non-Plan has restricted the provision of adequate staff and this has resulted in the weak functioning of Regional Quality Control Cells.

To achieve the objectives envisaged in the establishment of Regional Quality Control Cells, beside the State Quality Control Cells, and to ensure the FAQ of the essential Commodities distributed under Public Distribution System, it is imperative to provide adequate staff during the Eighth Five Year Plan, so that, the laboratories could become fully operational deriving utmost utility.

Besides staff, other operational facilities like vehicles to move to the interior parts for collection of samples for analysis and to conduct surprise inspections

and telephones for communications etc., need be provided to make the Regional Quality Control Cells purposeful and to have a telling effect in ensuring quality of the essential commodities supplied under Public Distribution System.

#### **EIGHTH PLAN SCHEMS**

##### ***ASO set up in Warangal***

In order to have smooth and effective functioning of the Public Distribution System in Warangal urban area (City) there is every need to have a separate Asst. Supply Officer with supporting staff on the lines of Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam Cities. An amount of Rs.4.36 lakhs is proposed.

##### ***Consumer Protection Act***

A decision has been taken to create one section initially with necessary staff exclusively to deal with the work pertaining to the implementation of Consumer Protection Act in the office of the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Hyderabad. An amount of Rs.0.98 lakh is proposed in the Eighth Plan.

##### ***Upgradation Of (11) Posts Of District Supply Officers In Andhra Pradesh***

The work of District Supply Officer has increased in great proportion in view of the fact that the procurement in the State is of the order of 23 lakh MTs and coverage of the Commodities through Public distribution System has become larger with wide delivery system. Under the prevailing conditions, it is necessary that the posts of District Supply Officers in the districts, where the Public Distribution System work is heavy in addition to procurement, are upgraded and experienced senior officers are posted in these upgraded posts to implement the programme of the Government. In the first phase, it is proposed to upgrade the posts of District Supply Officers of 11 districts to that of Special Grade Dist. Supply Officers.

The financial implication involved in the above proposal will be quite meagre as senior officers who generally draw the same emoluments in the upgraded scale, will be posted. An amount of Rs.0.35 lakhs is proposed for the Eighth Plan.

##### ***Strengthening of the Commissionerate***

The existing staffing pattern for the Commissionerate (CS) was sanctioned in 1970 keeping in view the activities of the department in early seventies. The nature of work at that time in the department was quite different when compared to the duties now being discharged. The Public Distribution System which was at initial stage in those years gained momentum with extension of P.D.S. to Village level. The activities of Civil Supplies Department have increased leaps and bounds with the introduction of schemes relating to distribution of rice at Rs.2/- a kg. to the poorest of the poor, distribution of sugar and edible oils, monitoring supply of petroleum products allotment of which is increasing day by day. Although the activities have increased considerably, there has been no corresponding increase in the staffing pattern of the Commissionerate.

The procurement and distribution are the two important aspects to which the entire machinery in the Civil Supplies Department has to focus its attention for effective implementation of Government welfare schemes in general and Rs.2/- a kg. rice scheme in particular.



The Civil Supplies dept. is one of the permanent departments, and there is every need to have departmental Manual namely 'Civil Supplies Manual' for effective functioning of the department. So far no such manual has been compiled for the guidance of departmental officers.

In view of the circumstances, it is proposed to create a 'Cell' for compilation of Departmental Manual as well as to publish the Hand Book of State and Central Orders with upto date amendments.

The department is incurring much expenditure on the checkpost with the sole aim to have strict vigil and to curb the unauthorised movement of rice to neighbouring states. In spite of that there is large scale smuggling of rice and other commodities despite the presence of checkposts. Although there is District Enforcement staff to enforce the various control orders and other instructions of CCS from time to time, still there are loop holes which should be plugged, other wise the very purpose of having so many checkposts would be defeated. It is proposed to have Head Office Enforcement Staff(Flying Squad).

1. Special Deputy Tahsildars .... 8 (Four Squad)

2. Police Orderlies .... 8

This squad can best be utilised for direct monitoring the functioning of the checkpost on one side and for providing information required by Government on all aspects of Civil Supplies matters. An amount of Rs.12.70 lakhs is proposed in the Eighth plan.

#### ***Stationary Civil Supplies Officers In Districts***

In districts, the District Supply officer is entrusted with the work of ESCOM., in addition to the usual and special duties. Moreover DSO., who will be on tour most of the time in implementation of various schemes, information on important issues is not being furnished to Head Office immediately. Hence, it is desirable to have one stationary officer in the cadre of Asst. Supply Officers in all the 23 districts at the Dist. Supply Office, to ensure prompt supply of information required by the Head Office and also for effective functioning of Civil Supplies Department. The officer can assist the Joint Collector on many important issues when District Supply Officer is on tour, and in matter of cases filed under the EC. Act, and appeals under the control orders. An amount of Rs.8.29 lakh is proposed in the Eighth plan.

#### ***Sanction of Expenditure towards Purchase of Vehicles required for the flying squads and ASOs in the State***

During the meeting of the Secretaries of the Food & Civil supplies under the Chairmanship of Miss.Seth, former Secretary (CS), Government of India on 1.3.89, the following was one of the points that emerged for taking necessary action by the State Govt.

- : The States will have to strengthen their inspection staff and improve their mobility by providing them independent jeeps so that effective checking and supervision of all the fair price shops operating in the state could be done systematically. For this purpose, the states will have to make adequate provision of funds in their Annual Plan for 1989-90 and the Eighth Plan".

In this connection, it is submitted that at present, motor cycles were provided to all the Asst. Supply Officers in the city of Hyderabad. But most of them are not

road worthy. It is necessary to repair them. It is necessary to provide jeeps to the Asst. Supply Officers and motor cycles to the flying squads in the major cities Viz., Hyderabad, Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam. As it may be difficult to provide jeeps for all the Mandals it is essential to provide at least one jeep for each district for the present for the use by the flying squads. The total requirement of jeeps will be 36 (14 jeeps for the Asst. Supply Officers and 22 jeeps for each district) and 15 motor cycles. In view of the financial constraints, a token amount of Rs.15.32 lakhs is proposed in the Eighth Plan.

## **XI SOCIAL SERVICES**

### **31. EDUCATION**

#### **SCHOOL EDUCATION**

##### **Introduction**

Education is a means that society provides for inculcation of Knowledge and development of skills, values and attitudes through the institutions created for this purpose. It is also the principal instrument for peaceful pervasive and lasting social change. Therefore, education has to be linked up with multiple goals of development for which skilful planning is required.

Responsibility is cast on the state and centre by the constitution for providing facilities for compulsory education to the age group of 6-14. Actually, the target of cent percent enrolment in the age group 6-11 was fixed for VII plan. Though there is satisfactory enrolment in the age group 6-11 and 11-13 in proportion to the targets the cumulative enrolment in proportion to the population is not cent percent. This is because of heavy rate of dropouts in these age groups, especially among girl students.

##### **VII Plan Review**

The seventh plan period is a land mark in the field of education. Implementation of the programme envisaged under national policy on education, 1986, began towards the end of 1987-88, with the assistance from Government of India. Schemes for introduction of A.V. Techniques for teaching at Primary stage, Yoga Training, Operation Black Board, D.I.E.T.s., P.Most, Science Education, Environmental Education etc., have been implemented in the State 60% of the Mandals in the State were covered during the years 1988-89, 1989-90, under Operation Black Board and schools were provided with additional teachers. Construction of additional class rooms have been taken up apart from providing essential teaching learning material to primary schools 17 Teachers training Institutes were upgraded as D.I.E.Ts. Action has been taken to introduce A.V. Techniques in 10,000 Primary schools during the year 1987-88 and 1988-89. Projectisation under Non-formal Education has been introduced from November, 1989. A beginning has been made in respect of science Education and Environment Education. The original outlay of Rs. 135.00 crores for VII Plan period has been raised to Rs. 239.99 crores. As against this outlay the provisional expenditure comes to Rs. 200.87 crores.

##### **Aims and objectives**

Government of India have envisaged the N.P.E. (National Policy on Education) and Programme of action for bringing out innovative measures in the field of education and for fulfilment of the obligation in this aspect. Keeping in view the states backwardness in the field of education and also the measures proposed in the N.P.E. and recommendation of various working groups formulated by the centre for VIII plan in the field of education and the committed policies of the state, the VIII plan is drawn up. Actually, the need based plan for VIII plan period works out to Rs. 1714.64 Crores. But due to constraints in the allocations for this sector as per the guidelines of the Planning Commission, the Eighth P.Lan outlay has to be restricted to Rs. 392.23 crores. However, the department tries to achieve the goal of universalisation of education in the age group of 6-14 by consolidating the existing set-up and also by bringing in certain schemes which will promote qualitative and quantitative improvement in education.

By the end of VII plan, the enrolment in the age group 6-11 and 11-13 as against the estimated population, the estimated population by the end of 1994-95 as per 1981 Census in the age groups 6-11 and 11-13 and the target for VIII plan in these age groups are as detailed below:

(Figures in lakhs)

| Age Group          | Estimated Population | Enrolment    |                  | % of enrolment to population in age-group |
|--------------------|----------------------|--------------|------------------|---|
|                    |                      | VII Plan end | VIII Plan Target |   |
| 6-11 VII plan end  | Boys 45.26           | 42.05        | -                | 92.9                                      |
|                    | Girls 44.12          | 31.15        | -                | 70.6                                      |
|                    | Total 89.38          | 73.20        | -                | 81.9                                      |
| 11-13 VII Plan end | Boys 15.90           | 9.38         | -                | 58.6                                      |
|                    | Girls 15.60          | 5.42         | -                | 34.8                                      |
|                    | Total 31.50          | 14.80        | -                | 46.9                                      |
| 6-11 VIII Plan end | Boys 50.21           | -            | 50.21            | 100.0                                     |
|                    | Girls 48.96          | -            | 48.96            | 100.0                                     |
|                    | Total 99.17          | -            | 99.17            | 100.0                                     |
| 11-13 VIII Plan    | Boys 17.72           | -            | 17.72            | 100.0                                     |
|                    | Girls 17.30          | -            | 17.30            | 100.0                                     |
|                    | Total 35.02          | -            | 35.02            | 100.0                                     |

It is proposed to achieve Cent Percent of enrolment by the end of 1995 i.e. VIII plan by making formal and non-formal systems of education at elementary stage as complimentaries. The dropout rate will be minimised by providing infrastructural facilities to the educational institutions, by providing additional teachers, incentives to the children, intensive training to the teachers, opening of "Abhyudaya Pradhamika Pathasalas" improving the conditions of residential schools, making the school environment congenial for the retention of the children in the school etc. 2700 school less habitation will be covered during the VIII Five year plan. It is also proposed to open 1300 pre-primary sections in primary schools.

At secondary stage, it is proposed to strengthen the vocational education and computer Education besides providing the maximum facilities possible in the secondary schools. It is also proposed to assist the Academies like Urdu Academy, Science Academy, Hindi Academy, Sainik Schools and schools under private management to the maximum extent possible.

Teacher Education and Training Programme are given due importance.

Similarly, provision has also been made for the administrative machinery putting it to the lowest percentage of the total outlay.

The sector-wise allocation of the total proposed outlay of Rs. 392.23 crores is as follows:-

| Sector                                    | Amount Allocated (Rs. crores) | % in the total outlay |
|---|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1.Elementary                              | 168.21                        | 43%                   |
| 2.Non-Formal Edu.                         | 35.48                         | 9%                    |
| 3.Secondary Education                     | 130.88                        | 33%                   |
| 4.Teacher Edu.                            | 38.28                         | 10%                   |
| 5.Training Programmes                     |                               |                       |
| 6.Direction, Administration & Supervision | 19.38                         | 5%                    |
| <b>Total : School Education</b>           | <b>392.23</b>                 |                       |

Pending finalisation of VIII Plan outlay and schemes Government have allocated a very little amount of Rs. 37.30 Crores for 1990-91 with which the Annual plan 1990-91 is prepared with the bare minimum needs. In view of this, the year-wise allocations from 1991-92 will be more. In view of the above position the outlay for 1991-92 cannot be limited to 10 or 15% over and the above the 1990-91 outlay.

### **Elementary Education (Formal)**

Among all the sectors, this sector is the principal one and comes under minimum needs programme. Therefore, more than half of the amount is earmarked for this sector. Under this sector it is proposed to provide infrastructure facilities, like accommodation, teaching learning aids and furniture, additional teachers, incentives for the girls students for attendance, starting of Abhyudaya Prathamika Pathasala under the control of A.P.R.E.I.S. extending aid to the schools under private management. The details of each scheme is briefed as follows:

#### ***Construction of school building in Panchayat Samithies with U.K. Assistance***

The Andhra Pradesh Primary Education Project was taken up with the assistance of Overseas Development Administration. The Phase-I of the Project has been completed. The Bridging Programme was also implemented during 1987-88 and 1988-89 i.e. upto 31-5-1989 before grounding the phase-II of the Project.

The Phase II of the Project which has since been cleared by the Government of India to the tune of £ 27.9 million (Rs. 72.74 crores) for a period of five years i.e. from 1989-90 to 1993-94 vide their letter No.15/6/87/SEC.II Ministry of Finance Department of Economic Affairs commenced on 1-6-1989 to finance the local costs to a tune of Rs. 72.74 crores as detailed below.

|  | Rs. crores      |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. Human Resources Development Programmes                  | 28.97           |
| 2. Construction of Primary School Buildings/T.C. Buildings | 39.00           |
| 3. Administration  | 4.77            |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>Rs.72.74</b> |

The components of the Project are as follows:-

- i) Construction of school buildings and ii) H.R.D. Programmes

An amount of Rs. 7020.69 lacs is required during the VIII Five year Plan.

The full phase-II Programme is planned to run 7 years i.e. from 1989-90 to 1995-96. A review will be conducted after 3 years which will evaluate progress and recast the remaining 4 years of the programme. The agreement in existence ends with 1993-94. Hence, the requirement of the budget during 1994-95 is Rs. 854.15 lakhs, to be provided under state sector.

#### ***Financial Pattern***

As per the existing guidelines laid down by Government of India, the state Government are required to meet the cent percent expenditure on Project at first

and then seek reimbursement from Government of India. As such, this amount have to be provided in the VIII Five year plan of the Director of school education from 1990-91 to 1994-95. Under phase II, it has been agreed to by Overseas Development Administration to prefinance Project expenditure to enable the Project activities according to the Plan.

In the Meeting held by the Secretary to Government, Education Department on 23-9-1989. In his chambers with the other officials has explained that the aid which is releaed by the external agencies to be credited to consolidated fund of state by the Government of India through Reserve Bank of India and once the aid is credited in the Consolidated Fund of State Government, the Budgetory mechanism has to be followed.

#### ***Provision for 1994-95 under State Sector***

The requirement of budget on the Project during 1994-95 is Rs. 854.15 lakhs, to be provided under state sector since agreement has been signed between the Government of India and Government of U.K. for a period ending with 1993-94. As such, the expenditure involved for the year 1994-95 is to be provided under state sector.

#### ***Provision for maintenance of Primary School Buildings/T.C. Buildings***

Provision for maintenance of Primary School buildings/T.C. Buildings to be constructed under the project, is also proposed for the VIII Five Year plan @ Rs. 2% on cost of construction after two years of construction. This item amounts to Rs. 151.47 lakhs for the period from 1990-91 to 1994-95, which is to be borne by the State Government entirely.

In view of the financial restraints on the VIII plan outlay and as the commitment on this project is borne by ODA, an amount of Rs.4237.19 lakhs has been proposed in VIII Five Years Plan subject to review of the position in 1991-92. Tentatively provision of Rs.721 lakhs is provided per year during 1990-91 and 1991-92.

#### ***Construction of 500 Class Rooms (200 and 300 local body***

There are 2599 Primary and 332 U.P. Schools under Government sector and 40,368 Primary and 4346 U.P. Schools under local body managements. It is found that a no. of Government Primary and U.P. schools are in Urban areas which do not have their own buildings. The rented buildings are not properly maintained and most of them are in dilapitated condition. It is therefore proposed to take up construction of class rooms to the maximum extent possible with the limited financial resources. An amount of Rs. 325.00 lakhs is proposed in the VIII Five Year Plan.

#### ***Grant-in Aid to Non-Government Schools (including Primary, Upper Primary, High Schools and Oriental Schools )***

During the Year 1977, Government have decided to admit all the unaided educational institutions existing on 1-4-1977 which have been started with the required approval and in-accordance with the rules after completing the stipulated period of existence of 5 years and satisfying the conditions in a phased programmes spread over 3 tiers to Grant-in-Aid (1977 to 1980) and accordingly issued orders in G.O.Ms.No.725 Education, dated 7-7-1977. Accordingly all the schools which were in existence as on 1-4-1977 were admitted to Grant-in-Aid.

During 1984-85, the Government have revised the position and decided to admit the eligible schools to Grant-in-Aid which were permitted by the competent authority and which have completed the stipulated period of existence (5/4/3 Years) as on 1-9-1985 and which satisfied the conditions prescribed therein and accordingly issued order vide G.O.MsNo. 238 Education, dated 27-5-85 and in G.O.Ms 344 Education dt. 22-7-1985.

Though the Grant-in-Aid has been extended in a phases manner, subject to the fulfilment of the conditions prescribed therein, some institutions which have not satisfied the prescribed conditions have claimed Grant-in-Aid as matter of right and approached the courts resulting in the payment of huge amounts to those institutions.

In order to overcome the afore said difficulties Government have promulgated an act 22/88 to regulate the payment of Grant-in-Aid to the Private educational institutions.

Government vide their G.O.Ms.No. 1'78, Education, dated 23-7-1990 have admitted the following schools into Grant-in-Aid :

|    |                                      |     |
|----|--------------------------------------|-----|
| 1. | Secondary Schools                    | 112 |
| 2. | Primary and Uppar<br>Primary schools | 181 |
| 3. | Oriental Schools                     | 15  |

But amounts were not sanctioned by Government for the posts admitted to Grant-in-Aid in the above schools. For payment of Grant-in-Aid to these schools w.e.f. 1-11-1989 to 28-2-1991 as ordered an amount of Rs. 363.70 lakhs is required. (Secondary= 202.65 lakhs+Primary&U.P. Schools = Rs. 141.93 lakhs + Oriental schools Rs.19.12 lakhs.)

Duly excluding the above schools, the following schools are yet to be admitted to Grant-in-Aid which are existing as on 1-9-1985

|    |                                    |     |
|----|------------------------------------|-----|
| 1. | Secondary Schools                  | 221 |
| 2. | Primary & Upper<br>Primary schools | 955 |
| 3. | Oriental Schools                   | 19  |

To admit the above schools into Grant-in-Aid w.e.f. 1-11-1989 during current year i.e. 1990-91 on amount of Rs.1682.30 lakhs is required as shown below.

| Category of Schools                 | Amount Required<br>W.e.f. 1-11-89<br>to 29-2-90 | Amount Provided<br>in the Budget<br>during 1990-91 | Balance amount<br>required<br>during 1990-91 |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| 1.Secondary Schools                 | 873.69  | 27.00  | 846.69                                       |
| 2.Primary &Upper<br>Primary schools | 817.29  | 35.00  | 782.29                                       |
| 3.Oriental Schools                  | 53.32   | Nil  | 53.23  |
| <b>Grand Total Rs.</b>              | <b>1744.30</b>                                  | <b>62.00</b>                                       | <b>1682.30</b>                               |

But keeping in view of the financial constraints an amount of Rs.1095.00 lakhs for Primary and U.P. Schools under private management, and MPP's 79.16 lakhs for Oriental Schools, Rs.817.00 lakhs for Secondary Schools under private management and Rs.1497.86 lakhs for the schools under Local Bodies has been set apart in the VIII Five Year Plan.

## ***A. V. Education***

The Scheme was started in 1986-87 in 600 Primary schools it was extended to 400 schools in 1987-88. In 1988-89 the scheme was extended to 10,000 schools in the States. Accordingly it was decided to extend to another 10,000 schools in the State during 1989-90. An amount of Rs. 978.83 lakhs was allocated for 1989-90. But actually the scheme is under implementation as thought of for 1988-89.

### ***Objectives***

1. To improve the quality of class room teaching in Primary schools.
2. To generate proper environment in the schools to accelrate the learning pace of the pupils.
3. To enable more effective communication between teachers and pupils.
4. To encourage the enrollment and retention in the schools.
5. To generate better response and support for the people to the Non-Formal and Adult Education Programme.

The schools identified during 1988-89 were electrified at a cost of Rs. 127.90lakhs,- 10,000 TV sets and nearly 6,000 VCPs were procured. An amount of Rs. 7,47,86,150/- was released towards 10,000 TVs sets the expenditure covered is Rs.803,74,063/- still during 1989-90 an amount of Rs. 55,88,013/- is to be incurred towards TV sets. Out of the 10,000 VCR's nearly 6,000 were procured. An amount of Rs. 5,68,12,500/- was released towards 75% cost of VCPs. An excess amount of Rs. 1,13,62,500/- was paid.

If 10,000 TV sets and 6,000 VCRs were distributed among the schools the 4000 TV sets will be of no use except for Tele School Preprogrammes for 4000 TV sets an amount of Rs.1,13,62,500 was already paid to APEL The Additional expenditure is to be incurred is Rs. 1,89,37,500/-

Issues : (1.) Software is to be provided to all the 10,000 schools from I to III classes at an estimated cost of Rs. 410 lakhs.

- (2.) Boosters and Antennas of 24 elements are to be provided to an estimated NO. of 7000 schools @ Rs. 1250/- per school to receive transmission properly. This expenditure may come to Rs. 37,50,000/-.
- (3.) The training cost of the teachers in using software is to be incurred Rs. 18.00 lakhs.
- (4.) Electrical consumption charges Rs. 70.00 lakhs are to be incurred for all the schools.
- (5.) Software (118 video lessons approximately 20 Mts. duration) was produced upto Class III if software is not supplied to the schools is no use and the software which was already produced at a cost of Rs. 2,07,48,780/- will become waste.



An amount of Rs. 1100.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme during the VIII Five year plan

***Matching grant for construction of school buildings under O.B.B. and (B) Rs. 500/- per school p.a. for supply of raw material to 20,000 schools***

Government of India has imposed a condition that the State Government should provide funds for construction of class rooms to the schools covered under OBB, pooling from various resources. During the VII plan period an amount of Rs. 500.00 lakhs was provided per plan provision for the purpose every year. Similarly an amount of Rs. 550.00 lakhs for construction of class rooms for the year 1990-91 & an amount of Rs.450.00 lakhs for 1991-92 has been proposed. It is also proposed to allocate an amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs per year for the supply of raw material etc to the schools covered under OBB at the rate of Rs. 500.00 per annum from 1992-95.

***Providing second teacher to the 100 Urdu Medium Primary schools opened during 1988-89***

100 Urdu medium Primary schools were opened during 1988-89 to meet the demand for the facilities to the children belonging to muslim community. As per the OBB norm at least 2 teachers are to be provided for each Primary school. Therefore 100 additional posts of SGBT are proposed during the VIII Plan with an estimated cost of Rs. 39.68 lakhs.

***Opening of 1300 Pre-Primary sections in Govt. and local body Primary schools***

It is estimated that the approximate Population in the Age Group of 3-5 will be roughly 40 lakhs.

This scheme has been introduced as a pilot project during the first year of VIII Five Year plan i.e. 1990-91 on an experimental basis with the provision of Rs. 7.00 lakhs. 50 pre primary sections are to be opened in 1990-91. 1300 Pre primary sections are proposed to open in VIII Five year plan period with the Provision of Rs. 345.00 lakhs. The approximate no. of beneficiaries would be about 52,000.

***Incentive schlorships for SC Girls students @ Rs. 300/- per student p.a as a pilot project in educationally backward districts for putting 90% attendance***

With a view improve the retention and involvement attendance of SC Girls students in classes I to V during the VIII Five Year Plan it is proposed to introduce a scheme of attendance schlorships. Under this scheme all the SC girls studying in classes I to V will be paid an amount of Rs. 300/- p.a.

In the shape of attendance schlorship. An amount of Rs. 40.00 lakhs per year has been proposed in VIII plan. The No. of beneficiaries will be 13,000 students per year.

***Appointment of 1000 SGBTs in Primary and Z.P.P. schools under Govt. and local body managements to meet the teacher pupil ratio 1:60***

|            |       |
|------------|-------|
| Govt.      | 425   |
| Local body | 575   |
|            | <hr/> |
|            | 1000  |
|            | <hr/> |

There are 103244 teachers for 47216 Primary schools and 41,499 teachers for 5827 U.P. schools. The enrolment as on 30-9-90 in the Primary school is 73.20 lakhs and 14.80 lakhs in U.P. schools. Therefore the teachers pupil ratio would be roughly 1.70 at primary stage. It is therefore proposed to appoint 1000 SGBTs with an estimated cost of Rs. 800.00 lakhs.

***Appointment of one language Pandit and one P.E.T. in U.P. schools in the place of Spl. teachers appointed on consolidated pay of Rs. 398/- per month***

It is necessary to have a language Pandit and P.E.T. in U.P. Schools also. There are about 534 Spl. language pandits and 250 Spl. PETs working on a consolidated pay of Rs. 398/- p.m. certain PETs and language pandits who possess SGBT Qualification are absorbed under OBB scheme. The Supreme court has also given direction for absorption of the spl. teachers appointed on consolidated of Rs. 398/- p.m. in the future vacancies. As there is need to have a language pandit and PET in U.P./Primary schools it is proposed to create Government 784 posts (534 language Pts and 250 PETs) and absorb them Spl. teachers in these posts. The estimated cost is rs. 642.30 lakhs.

***Appointment of One School Asst. with B.Sc(M.P.C.) B.Ed. Qualifications in U.P. Schools (500 Posts)***

In view of the revised curriculum, it is necessary that the Maths & Science Subjects in U.P. Schools are to be taught by B.Ed. Assts. At Present one B.Ed. Asst. is provided in U.P. Schools. There are about 1,700 U.P. schools under state & local Body managements by the end of 1989-90. It is proposed to provide 500 posts of B.Ed. Assts. with M.P.C. group in graduation. The estimated cost for the scheme is 320.00 lakhs.

***Supply of furniture and science equipment to Govt. Primary & U.P. Schools (1985 schools and 747 U.P. schools)***

The primary schools existing by the end of the September, 1986 will be covered under O.B.B. But the schools which are opened during the seventh plan period are not covered under O.B.B. and upper primary schools are not covered under O.B.B. The U.P. Schools under local body and Government are not having proper science equipment resulting in poor standards in the schools. It is therefore proposed to provide teaching learning aids to 2600 primary schools at the rate of Rs. 8500/- per school and 21,000/- per Upper Primary school with an estimated cost of Rs. 326.00 lakhs.

***Creation of 100 SGBT or language Pandits for the 4 Minority sections (other than Hindi) in the state (Tamil, Oriya, Kannada & Marathi)***

There are about 1497 schools/sections with 2.6 lakhs children for the linguistic Minorities and about 5357 teachers are working. It is necessary to provide staff in the schools. It is therefore proposed to create 100 SGBTs/language Pandits basing on the needs with an estimated cost of Rs. 57.40 lakhs.

***Opening of Primary Schools in 2700 Schools less habitations***

It is found that all most the rural population is served with a primary schools with in a walkable distance of one Kilometer. However, there are about 3700 schools less

habitations to be covered as per the V all India Survey. It is proposed to cover 2700 schools less-habitations, where there is utmost need during the VIII plan. It is also proposed to provide two teachers, 2 rooms and teaching learning aids at the rate of Rs. 7215/-. The estimated cost is Rs. 5530.40 lakhs.

***Grant in aid to M.P.Ps for providing B.Ed Assts. in Upper Primary schools (320 Posts)***

Permission is being accorded for upgrading primary schools to that of U.P. Schools to the Mandal Praja parishads with out financial commitment to Government. In view of the Poor economic status of the mandals they are not able to provide qualified teachers to these schools resulting in poor standards of education. It is therefore necessary to extend financial assistance to the M.P.Ps for appointing B.Ed Assts. It is proposed to sanction 320 B.Ed posts to M.P.P. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 203.00 lakhs for the VIII Plan.

**Secondary Education**

***Computer Education in Secondary schools Improvement of Science & Maths for Higher Skill development***

Computer Education was introduced in selected secondary schools in Andhra Pradesh in 1985 with a view to provide systematic training for teachers in computer Education. Computer training was started in S.C.E.R.T. Hyderabad. Computer literacy was introduced in 59 secondary schools/ in 10 selected schools during 1985-86. Teacher Training is given through 3 resource centres situated at Warangal, Waltair and Hyderabad. During 1989-90, it was programmed for extending this facility to 40 A.P. Residential schools. An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed in state sector in the plan budget for 1990-91' for the improvement of science and mathematics for improving and developing skills. An amount of Rs.12.00 lakhs is proposed under central assistance for class project. An amount of Rs. 21.50 lakhs is proposed in VIII Five Year Plan.

***Supply of furniture to 500 High schools at thr rate of Rs.15,000/- per school 100 schools per year)***

There are 447 high schools under Government sector and 3821 schools under Zilla Praja parishat and 185 under MUnicipal managements. The schools under ZPP are permitted for upgradation without financial aid. The education Committees and the ZPPs do not have sufficient funds to provide minimum facilities to the students and the teachers. The Government high schools which were opened long time back in Telegana area in urban areas do not have adequate furniture. As it is necessary to provide minimum facilities it is proposed to allocate Rs. 75 lakhs.

These schemes are proposed to provide funds to the different organisation like Sainik School, Korukonda, Urdu Academy, Hindi Academy Science Acedamy, National Foundation for teachers welfare etc. for their developmental activities.

Opening of 50 mandal Vocational Educational Training centres @ 10 per year, salaries, raw material, construction of buildings, equipment.

During the VII Five year plan Vocational Courses were introduced in 345 secondary schools at the rate of 15 schools per each district in the state. In order to expand the scheme by minimising the expenditure on the cost of equipment Government have taken decision to run the scheme of Vocational Education at Secondary level to

be taught only at the Mandal Vocational Educational centres at Mandal headquarters. There are 1,104 mandals in the state. It is proposed to establish upto Mandal Vocational Education centres in all the 1104 mandal in a phased programme. 48 Mandal Vocational centres are established upto 1988-89. Out of the 345 Vocational High schools, 49 schools are covered by the 48 mandal Vocational education Centres. The remaining 295 Vocational schools will be covered by the Mandal Vocational Education centres to be established during the VIII plan period. It is proposed to establish 25 Mandal Vocational Education Centres during 1990-91 i.e. first year of VIII Five year Plan and their continuance in the remaining plan year. The expenditure involved in establishing one Mandal Vocational Education Centres under Non-recurring and recurring is Rs. 13.50 lakhs.

Introduction of Vocational Certificate course for schools dropout in four Mandal Vocational Education Centres @ Rs.27,000/- per year from 1991-92.

The objective of the scheme is to promote and provide technical training for dropouts and school leavers. During year 1987-88 and 1988-89, 48 Mandal Vocational Education Centres have been constructed. These workshops are having a minimum of 4 to 6 courses. In order to put optimum utilisation of equipment, a certificate course has been suggested for 10 months for school dropout and school leavers. This course will provide skill in the trade and make the child to get local employment as skilled worker. It is proposed to take an intake of 48 students per such course. Initially it is proposed to introduced for 4 courses in all 48 Mandal Vocational Education workshops. It is also suggested that an amount of Rs. 30/- per month may be collected per student to undergo this course. This course will be conducted during out of the school hours so that locally employed children may be attracted by the scheme.

#### ***Grants to A.P. Residential Educational Institution Society***

An amount of Rs. 6700.00 lakhs has been proposed as Grant-in-Aid to the Society for the VIII Plan period for its developmental purpose and construction of buildings. The main developmental programmes in A.P. Residential Educational Institution society are starting of " Abhyudaya Prathamika Pathasalas", opening of schools in Tribal areas and introduction of vocational Courses in the Residential Schools. The detailed notes on the Plan of action is separately prepared by A.P. Residential Educational Institution Society.

Merit awards to 3450 children passing VII Class Examination Rs. 500/- P.A. for 150 students in each District.

The scheme was introduced during VII plan period with a view to encourage meritorious students irrespective of the caste or creed, 150 students who secure I and II ranks in VII Class . As it was not included under Non-plan after competition of VII plan. It is proposed for continuance under plan with an estimated amount of Rs. 265.00 lakhs.

Construction of school buildings, Compound wall, fencing etc to Govt. and local body schools attached to G.J. Colleges @ Rs.5.00 lakhs per school (Govt.15, Municipal, 5 Zilla Praja Parishad 20)

There are 447 Govt. schools, 3821 Zilla Praja Parishad Schools and 185 Municipal High schools in the state. Major number of schools are not having their own buildings. It is also found that number of buildings in which Govt. Schools located in twin cities and Warangal District are in dilapidated condition. Therefore, it is also found that vacant lands pertaining to Govt. Schools in twin cities had no protection and

are being un-authorisedly by occupied. Therefore, they require compound wall, fencing etc. Therefore it is proposed to take up construction work for 165 schools with an estimated cost of Rs. 975.00 lakhs.

Govt. and L.B. Schools are not having sufficient science Equipment and upto date library in view of paucity of funds. Therefore it is proposed to provide science Equipment and Library to about 800 schools with an estimated cost of Rs. 380.00 lakhs.

There are about 251 Jr. Colleges in which High school sections also functioning. It is found that the Principal of Junior College is busy with the college administration and not able to concentrate on the high school Sections. The Junior College are not under the control of Director of school education and therefore the school education department do not have control over the principals. It is therefore found necessary that the High school sections are detached from the Junior Collges in phased manner and appoint Headmasters with supporting staff. 254 High schools sections will be detached in the VIIIth Five Year Plan period and estimated financial commitment is Rs. 514.00 lakhs.

Creation of 94 school Complexs at Dy. Educational Officers Offices Headquarters.

The school Complex Programme is proposed as per the working groups recommendations with a view to provide sufficient Library and Equipment at one place which will serve the needs of the schools, Primary, Upper Primary and High schools. It is proposed to have books and equipment worth of Rs. 15,000-00 and recurring expenditure of Rs.10,000 for conducting training Programmes, Seminars etc. Financial commitment in this regard is about 73.50 lakhs.

Opening 6 Special Schools for the children of transferable Govt. Employees in the 3 regions (2 districts in each region). It has been proposed by the special Committee that it is desirable to establish Special Schools to the children of transferable Govt. Employees at the District Headquarters to face the situation of the problems of admissions in the schools. It has been proposed to start 6 schools two in each region in 2 Districts (Hyderabad, Warangal, Machilipatnam, Guntur, Kurnool and Ananthapur) The Financial Commitment in this regard comes to Rs. 120.00 lakhs.

#### **Teacher Education**

Supply of Library, Laboratory, Computers etc. to 7 colleges of Education and providing Hostel Buildings. In the colleges of Educational need sufficient Library, Laboratory and equipment. The U.G.C. and Universities are constantly pointing out the deficiency. This deficiency is a handicap for effective training in the Training Colleges. Besides this, it is also felt that Hostel Buildings should be there for the trainees. It is therefore proposed to equip these colleges with an estimated cost of Rs. 27.00 lakhs at Rs. 3.85 lakhs per college. An amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs for construction fo Hostel Buildings is proposed during VIII Plan.

Maintainence and minor work for the buildings of 7 Colleges of Education and 2 colleges of Physical Education and providing furniture in these colleges.

The buildings of these colleges do not have sufficient amounts for their maintainence and minor works. They also need furniture. It is proposed to set apart certain amounts every year during the VIII plan period for this purpose. An amount of Rs. 74.70 lakhs is proposed for these schems.

Maintenance of 23 DIETs excluding training Programme. The commitment of the central Govt. will be over by this year and therefore it is necessary that the State Government has to bear the salaries and other maintenance charges for those DIETS. An amount of Rs.1175.45 lakhs is proposed during the VIII Plan period.

### ***Training programmes including DIET programmes***

For the improvement of standards of Education at 3 stages i.e. Primary, Upper Primary and High Schools, it is quite necessary that intensive training programme for inservice teachers by different Departments of SCERT, DIETS and P.E.P. It is proposed to set apart an amount of Rs. 2140.24 lakhs in the VIII Plan.

### ***Direction, Administration and supervision***

The national Policy on education lays great emphasis on creation of facilities, elimination of disparities and improvement in the quality of education. The system of education and learning nurtures roots of culture and is the foundation of a civilised society. Unless the system of education works properly at all levels, the programmes envisaged in National Policy on education cannot be implemented. The National policy on education stresses the needs for and importance of the following programmes of school Education.

1. Early childhood care and education
2. Elementary Education, Non-formal and formal (Operation Black Board)
3. Secondary Education and Navodaya Vidyalayas.
4. Vocationalisation of Education
5. Education for women's equality
6. Education of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Sections
7. Education of the minorities
8. Education of the Handicapped.
9. Teachers and teacher-training

To implement the above programmes effectively, administrative support and manpower are required. Therefore, the following schemes are proposed.

### ***State and District Administration***

Considering the broad responsibilities now vested with the state Government, the state level machinery needs to have a strong frame work for integrating all the activities. The present administrative set-up has to be strengthened and reorganised keeping in view the priority assigned in National policy of education to the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programmes envisaged above.

### ***Strengthening of auditorate both at the Directorate and the State Headquarters and of District levels***

In Pursuance of the revised structure framed under G.O.Ms.No.172 ,Education dt. 27-3-86 read with section 99 of ther A.P. Education Act of 1982, all the Educational institutions under private management from primary to Collegiate levels received grants out of the state funds have to be inspected and audited at the end of every financial year by the departmental auditors.

The Prime object of the Auditor of Accounts of the Private Educational Institutions is to see that whether grants given by Government and other sources are properly utilised for the purpose for which they were sanctioned. According to the said order secondary schools including teacher education,special schools viz.Hindi Vidyalayas,Sanskrit Pathashalas etc. have to be audited by the auditors from the officers at the headquarters. In respect of Primary,upper Primary and Oriental schools(at the Primary level) the auditors of the District Educational Officers shall audit the accounts of the said institutions. Every year the state Government is releasing Grant-In-Aid to the Private Educational Institutions.

It is therefore proposed to strengthen the existing pattern both at the Directorate and District level where there are 4 and 17 auditors existing. There are 653 Secondary and 2,433 Primary and Upper Primary Private Educational Institutions in the state and the Present meagre No. of 21 Auditors cannot undertake this big task. Hence it is necessary to create additional 10 posts of Auditors for Primary Schools at 1:50 i.e; One Auditor for each 50 schools at the district level and 1 post with one Chief Auditor, Gazetted at 1:40 i.e. for secondary and Training sector at the Directorate level.

### ***Creation of Minority Cell in the Directorate***

It is Proposed to upgrade the Minority cell in the office of the Director of school Education. This will greatly facilitate effective supervision and administration of schemes proposed for minorities in the field of school Education. The out lay for the scheme is estimated to Rs. 12.55 Lakhs.

### ***Creation of one Assistant Accounts officer and three sections***

It is proposed for strengthening Accounts cell of the Directorate by creating post of Assistant Accounts Officer with supporting staff. The outlay for the scheme is estimated for Rs.8.50 lakhs.

### ***Improvement of Science Education***

The national Policy on Education lays emphasis on strengthening of science education. In order to strengthen science education it is proposed to have a Joint Director for over-all supervision of science education in schools in districts.He may be supported by one Assistant Director with one section. Further in order to tour effectively a jeep is also required so that tours can be undertaken extensively to strengthen and regulate the working of this systems. The total cost on Joint Director and his staff recurring and non-recurring is shown in Annexure -I of the staement the total cost comes to rs. 13.20 lakhs for three years.

### ***Joint Director for Secondary Education***

The number of Primary schools in the state are at present about 47,000. Their number is likely to increase to 69,000 by the end of 1995. Similarly there is a thrust

on the increase of Secondary schools also. At present there are 5,700 High Schools in the state. By 1995 the number of High schools is estimated to touch 9,200. Consequent on the increase in the number of elementary schools and secondary schools in the state. It is not possible for one Joint Director and one Deputy Director to look the functioning of elementary and secondary education on sound lines. For effective monitoring and systematic working of elementary and secondary schools in the state it is necessary to have two joint Directors-one for elementary and another for secondary Education. Therefore, it is proposed to create one post of Joint Director of secondary education from 1991. The Proposed supporting staff for one of these JOint Directors is one Assistant Director for secondary Education with supporting Mainistrial Staff. The total expenditure comes to Rs. 13.20 lakhs over period of 4 years.

### ***State Level Administration***

It is necessary to have the post of Deputy Director of Education at the State level. It is therefore proposed to create the post of a Deputy Director with supporting staff in the state Directorate for the reasons below:

At present there is no Joint Director looking after the services problems and day to day administrative problems of schools and teachers. In the content of the National Policy on education it is not possible for one Joint Director for services at the state level to attend to the problems of all teachers under all types of managements in the state. It is absolutely necessary to provide supporting staff to present Joint Director of services. Therefore one Deputy Director for Administration is proposed to be created in the VIII Five plan for which total expenditure comes to Rs. 11.60 lakhs over a period of three years.

### ***Public Relation Officer and its Cell***

The Education Department has got linkages with the sister departments like Social Welfare, Tribal Welfare, Panchyat Raj and Roads and Buildings etc, and a number of innovative programmes like conduct of chldrend's day, U.N.O. day, State Science Fare, Social Forestry Programmes etc., Futher more latest trends as manifested in education like Non-formal Education, Vocational Education, U.K. assisted programmes, Scheme of Naviodaya Schools, Residential Schools etc. Having vital roles to play in the present system of education. Wide publicity is required for these programmes as also inter-departmental linkages and rapport. Therefore, it si proposed to create one full-time Public Relations officer of the rank of Assistant Director with Supporting staff in the state Directorate. total expenditure comes to Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

### ***Strengthening of the office of the Director of School Education***

There is only one post of Roneo Operator in the Office of the Director of school education and one post of Telephone OPerator in the office of the Director of school education.

There is dire need to sanction the post of one additional post of Roneo Operators one additional post of Telephone Operator so as to meet the increase in day to day work. Therefore, it is proposed to create one additional post of record Assistant, Watchmen and Electrician also so as to strengthen the staffing pattern of the office of the Director of school Education. The scheme involves an expenditure of Rs. 6.00 lakhs for four years from the year 1991-92. It is also proposed to purchase festograph machin to meet the additional work with an estimate cost of Rs.0.50 Lakhs.



### ***Creation of five posts of Regional Additional Directors of School Education***

It is proposed in the VIII Five Year Plan to upgrade the the post of DEO to that of Joint Director of school education in each district. The Joint Directors will be the Heads of the Offices in the Districts in Educational Department. The present District Educational Officers will assist the Joint Directors in the Districts from smooth running of the District administration, both academically and administratively.

A question now arose that in the event of creation of one post of Joint Director in each district, what is the status of the present Regional Joith Directors of School Education. An officer in the cadre of JointDirector cannot be the head at District level as well as zonal level. Therefore, it is proposed to create five posts of Additional Directoras to head the five Zonal Offices in the state. The amount required for creation of 5 posts of Additional Directors of school education is Rs. 20.45 lakhs.

### ***District Level Administration***

The present inspectorate cannot undertake effectively the work of inspection and supervision of primary schools and High schools with the increases strength. To strengthen the inspection programme at the grass roots level, it is proposed to create one inspecting officer for every 50 primary schools. Accordingly 546 inspecting officers are required for the supervision and administration of Primary schools in the state. Owing to the increase of Primary schools, there will be corresponding increase in the number of upper primary schools. The inspection programme of these Upper Primary schools. The inspection programme of these Upper primary schools should be strengthened with a officer of the rank of Deputy Educational Officer. Hence it is Proposed that Deputy Educational Officers be entrusted with the work of inspection of upper primary schools at the rate of 20 Upper Primary schools and 20 High schools in the state At Present there are 89 Deputy Educational officers in the state. It is also Proposed to create the post of a Joint director In every District.He will be completely incharge of District Administration, Planning and Monitoring of Educational administration. In this restructuring the present District Educational Officer will be assist the Joint Director in District administration.

### ***Strengthening of District Educational Officers Offices***

The Officers of the District Educational Officers are understaffed so far as the Ministerial staff is concerned. Therefore, need felt to strengthen the office of the District Educational Officers by creating additional posts of one Superintendent, 2 Senior Assistants, 2Junlor Assistants 1 Typist and 1 Attender in each of the Offices of the District Educational Officer in the state. The estimated cost of the scheme os Rs. 158.25 lakhs.

### ***Upgrading the posts of 4 Deputy Educational Officers in I.T.D.As.***

Out of the 8 I.T.D.A.s areas in the state four I.T.D.A. districts have the posts of District Educational Officers whereas the other four I.T.D.A. districts have only Deputy Educational Officers. Therefore, it is Proposed to upgrade these four posts of Deputy Educational Officers also to that of the District Educational Officers.

As per the staffing pattern of the officers of the District Educational Officers in the state, a post of Gazetted Administrative Officer exists.Presently,no post of Gazetted Administrative Officere is sanctioned to the Offices of the Districts Educational Officers in the ITDA Districts. There is dire need for the sanction of the posts of Gazetted Administrative officers to the District Educational Officers in the ITDA Districts also.

The scheme is estimated to Rs. 16.60 lakhs for the next four years from 1991-92 in the VIII Five year Plan.

Planning and Statistics is the Chief and Vital part of the administration. The developmental programmes depend on the effective monitoring and evaluation periodically. Therefore Planning and Statistics should be enriched by means of modern technology. It is therefore, proposed to have One computer with supporting staff. This will enable the state administration to keep up the vital statistics in the Department. The total expenditure comes to Rs.30.45 lakhs.

### ***Centrally Sponsored Schemes***

The State Government are continuing certain schemes with the assistance of central Government.

The Main scheme is Non-formal Education. It has been continued in VI & VII Plan also. As the Central Government are extending the central assistance it is continued under Plan Budget. The financial commitment is 90:10 in respect of girls centres and 50:50 in respect of Boys Centres.

Operation Black Board is another major scheme sponsored by Government of India and has been implemented in the state. 40% Mandals are left over by the end of VII plan and the Commitment on the teachers salaries(100%) and Teaching Learning Aid is the central liability. Similarly D.I.E.Ts were sanctioned at the end of the financial year 1989-90. Besides these schemes, integrated education for disabled children, incentives to SC/STs etc., environmental education, Science Education, Vocational Workshops are also proposed. The total outlay under Central sector is Rs. 23302.73 lakhs.

Brief write-ups on some of the important scheme is given below:

### ***Centrally Sponsored Scheme 100% Scheme for Upgradation of Merit of SC/ST Students***

This Scheme is sponsored by Government of India during 1987-88 with intension to promote and protect interests of weaker sections of the People of SC/ST in the field of Educational Development duly providing incentives like scholarships under this scheme S.C. and S.T. students can be placed in good Residential Schools so that they can be provided with better quality education. The main objective of the scheme is to upgrade the merit of SC/ST students by providing them with facilities for all round development through education in residential schools.

The coaching should start at class 8th level and continue till a student has completed class XII (Intermediate). As per the scheme Government of India have allotted the number of awardees and schools to the Andhra Pradesh State is as follows:-

| Number of Awardees Allotted | Number of Schools |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| S.C.                        | S.T.              |
| 53                          | 21                |
|                             | 4                 |

The scheme is being implemented in the State from the year 1988-89 by the Andhra Pradesh Residential Educational Institutions Society, Hyderabad.

This scheme is proposed to continue during VIII Five Year plan Period. The following are the financial and Physical targets.

- i) The total expenditure for the 8 th Five year Plan period from 1990-91 to 1994-95 will be Rs. 80.48lakhs and this will be central Share.
- ii) The Number of benefcories 1036 (S.C. 742+ST 294) and the number of schools 4 for each year.

### ***Science Education***

The Objectives of Science Education is to try and improve the competency of maths and Science Teachers working in primary/Upper Primary schools and secondary schools. To begin with it was proposed to provide science kits to upper Primary schools. To begin with it was proposed to provide science kits to Upper Primary schools, Sciecn Books and equipment to Secondary schools. The scheme was startred during 1989-90 under Central Assistance.

In view of the special significance of these programmes, it is imperative to extend during VIII Five Year Plan period also. an amount of Rs. 905.00 lakhs under Central Assistance and Rs. 69.11 lakhs under state sector Proposed.

### ***Environmental Education***

The National Policy on Education envisages among other things, environmental consciousness among thew students at all stages of Education. As a signal to this, protection of environment has been emphasised and included as one of the 10 crore elements of the curriculm. This scheme was implemented in 2 districts Ranga Reddy and Visakhapatnam. State level cell at SCERT and District level cells in these Distrctis are established. Training Programme, Worksshops and Purchasing of garden impleemnts are being undertaken. The scheme is Proposed to continue during VIII Five Year Plan with the Proposed to continue during VIII Five Year Plan with the proposed outlay of Rs. 94.00 lakhs under Central Assistance and Rs.45.70 lakhs under state sector.

### ***Perspective of the VIII Five Year Plan for N.F.E. Programme***

**Assumptions :** Existing 24,000 N.F.E.Centres i.e. 244 Projects would be continued during VIII Plan Salaries of 24,000 Instructors,2041 Supervisors,244 Project Officers (NFE) with their supporting staff i.e. 290 Senior Assistants, 244 Junior Assistants and 267 Attenders would be borne during the entire period of VIII Five Year Plan.

#### **Note:**

- 1 The N.F.E. Centres will be run in the existing places and hece no capital expenditure is suggested.
2. The salary of the Instructors and supervisors etc. will be paid as per the existing norms.
3. Since the cost of a unit, i.e. a Centre and a project remains the same, the estimates are made accordingly in pursuance of the existing pattern of sharing expenditure both by State and central Governments.

The existing set-up both at state and District level will remain the same as no change is felt necessary. It is assumed that Government will accept the recommendations.

In the above context, the following would be the future programme of Non-formal Education in Andhra Pradesh during 5 years of VIII Plan.

### ***Continuation liability***

The existing 244 Projects with 24,400 Centres with 24,400 Instructors, 2041 Supervisors, 244 Project Officers (NFE) and 23 Assistant Directors (NFE) in the Offices of District Educational Officers with their supporting staff i.e. 290 Senior Assistants, 244 Junior Assistants and 267 Attenders will continue during VIII Plan period. 6.10 Lakhs children would be the beneficiaries. The existing administrative machinery both at state and district level will continue for purpose of implementing and monitoring the programme. A total of Rs. 1460.36 lakhs being state share and rs. 849.36 lakhs being Central share, under 50:50 and 10:90 pattern inclusive of expenditure on 1000 NFE centres opened under "Crash Programme" The expenditure proposed under VIII Plan is indicated below:

|   | State         | Central                    |
|---|---------------|----------------------------|
| 1) Continuance of the existing 244 Project Officers (NFE) with their supporting staff and 10 Project Officers opened under Crash Programme. | 2870.02       | 3960.63                    |
| i) Unit cost Per Centre   | Rs.4150/-     | Per Annum at Primary Level |
| ii) Project Cost per 100 Centres  | @ Rs.96,800/- | per Annum                  |

### ***B. Additionality during the 5 years of Eighth Plan***

1. i) Physical Target for VIII Five Year Plan -N.F.E. : 30% coverage of enrolment under N.F.E. from the age group 6-11 and 1-13 during VIII Plan would be 9.78 or 10.00 lakhs. For this, we require 400 Projects out of which (244) Projects are already existing covering 6.10 Lakh Children. Thus, we require 156 Projects additionally @ 31 in each of the 5 years of VIII Plan to cover 3.90 lakhs children additionally. 12,400 Instructors, 1130 Supervisors and 124 Project Officers (NFE) with their supporting staff i.e. 124 Senior Assistance, 124 Junior Assistants and 124 attenders will work for the additional programme.

- ii) It is estimated that a total of Rs. 1706.37 lakhs is required for meeting expenditure, the details of which are given below.

|  | State  | Central |
|--|--------|---------|
| 31 new Projects start-with 1991-92 (No Provision exists in the Budget Estimates 1990-91) | 745.86 | 960.51  |

2. At the instance of Government of India, a proposal for opening of 10 Projects in 1990-91, 3 in Andhra region, 3 in Rayala Seema Region and 4 in Telegana Regions was drawn up, in place of 31 Projects to be opened during this year as per the Physical targets set forth for VIII Five Year plan for which no provision exists in the Budget Estimates 1990-91 under state Sector. An amount of Rs. 25.34 lakhs is required for the scheme of opening of 10 Projects under state sector this year. The financial involvement in the proposal under the VII Five Year Plan is indicated below.

|                               | (Rupees in lakhs) |           |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|
|                               | State             | Central   |
| 1) 10 New Projects in 1990-91 | Rs.121.62         | Rs.150.00 |

It is hoped that this scheme will supplement the deficit likely to occur in Physical target in respect of enrolment on account of non-opening of 31 Projects in 1990-91.

970 Instructors,90 Supervisors, 10Project Officers(NFE) with their supporting staff; 10 Senior Assistants,10 Junior Assistants and 10 Attenders will be working in the scheme. A total of 25,000 children will be benefitted in this scheme.

### ***Crash Programme with 100% Central Assistance (of 1989-90)***

10 Projects with 1000 N.F.E. Centres with 1000 Instructors,91 Supervisors,10 Project Officers(NFE) with their supporting staff i.e.10 Senior Assistants,10 Junior Assistants and 10 Attenders are working under the scheme. It is exclusively meant for the children of S.C.and S.T. A total of 25,000 SCs and STs children are benefitted in the scheme.

### ***Integrated Education***

The integrated Education scheme has been sponsored by the Government of India with 100% financial Assistance. The Objective of the Scheme is to Integrate disabled Children (blind and deaf, Mentally retarded) with a normal school going children in Elementary schools during the year 1989-90. Practically the scheme is being implemented during the year 1989-90. an amount of Rs. 14.71 lakhs has been provided and sanctioned for implementation of the above scheme in the state. It has been estimated 230+230=460 disabled children (blind and deaf) are being covered under the scheme in the state. Teaching Aids/furniture/equipment for the disabled children are being supplied to the 46 schools selected in the districts @ two in each district.

For the year 1990-91 an amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been proposed under the central sector for implementation of the scheme.460 children will be admitted in 46 schools for this year instead of 1989-90.Resource teachers shall be appointed during the year 1990-91. 10 more I.E.D. Centres have also been proposed to open in 5 districts at the rate of two centres per each district during the year 1990-91.Orientation course for teachers will be provided during the year 1990-91 also.In addition to these, Voluntary Organisations which are proposed for implementation of this scheme in the state are being encouraged by way of giving financial assistance. Like-wise upto 1993-94, every year 10 Centres (I.E.D.)have been Proposed, and also supply of equipment/aids, training facilities including encouragement to Voluntary Organisation for implementation of the scheme effectively. During the year 1994-95, only I.E.D. Centres have been proposed to open. During the Eighth Five Year Plan period 46 new I.E.D. centres in addition to 46 already opened during the year 1989-90.It has been proposed to cover 10,950 students during the Eighth Five year plan period in addition to the students 460 already proposed to cover during the year 1989-90 (1990-91). Totally an amount of Rs. 270.80 lakhs has been proposed as financial target for the entire Eighth Five Year Plan Period.

### **HIGHER EDUCATION**

Earlier there was only one Department of Higher Education in the State. Now Higher Education Programmes are implemented by three agencies namely (i) The Department of Intermediate Education, (ii) The Department of Collegiate Education and (iii) The A.P.State Council of Higher Education.

An expenditure of Rs.46.30 crores has been incurred on Higher Education Programmes during the Seventh Plan Period. Now an outlay of Rs. 74.08 crores is proposed for Higher Education during the Eighth Plan period as per the break-up indicated below :

(Rs. in crores)

|  | Expenditure<br>in VII Plan | Outlay Proposed<br>for VIII Plan | Outlay for |         |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------------|------------|---------|
|  |                            |                                  | 1990-91    | 1991-92 |
| Intermediate Education                   |                            | 28.82                            | 2.38       | 2.62    |
| Collegiate Education                     | 46.30                      | 20.23                            | 1.67       | 1.83    |
| A.P.State Council of<br>Higher Education |                            | 25.03                            | 2.06       | 2.28    |
| Total :                                  | 46.30                      | 74.08                            | 6.11       | 6.73    |

The programmes relating to the above sectors are described below separately.

### INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION

The +2 stage of education occupies a very significant place in the education system of the country. It is a terminal course for majority of students and prepares adequately young adults to enter life, cope with life, and cope with change and still retain one's personality, one's identity and one's character based on personally prized values and principals. +2 stage of education represents transition between universal elementary education on one end and tertiary sectors on the other. Therefore it has to have backward and forward linkages.

That +2 stage of education needs special attention because of its crucial nature is endorsed by the fact that the Government has started a separate Directorate of Intermediate Education to devote special attention to +2 stage education.

The Fifth Education Survey has ascertained that the enrolment at Secondary level has increased by 63% between 1978 and 1985 at Higher Secondary stage by 87%. The higher rate of increase in enrolment at secondary and Higher Secondary (+2 stage) has been generation large demand for new secondary and higher secondary schools. This trend is expected to continue as the country makes progress in achieving universal elementary education.

#### *Quantitative Expansion (Junior Colleges)*

During the seventh plan period, there has been phenomenal increase in the number of students seeking higher education and to meet the increased demand, the quantitative expansion was a compelling necessity.

At the Intermediate stage, during this period 35 new Junior Colleges were started both in Government and Private sectors, Most of them were established in mandal headquarters in pursuance of Government policy decision to have at least one Junior Colleges in each mandal of the state. 15 colleges were started by the Government, during this period in the interior areas and twenty were started in private sectors. At present there are 407 Govt. & 263 private Junior Colleges enrolling 3,93,662 students.

#### *Starting of Science Section in Junior Colleges*

During 1988-89 alone, 6 Govt. Junior Colleges which did not have science courses were permitted to start science sections.

### **Residential Junior College for ST Students :**

3 Residential Junior Colleges were started at Bhadrachalam, Utnoor and Chintapalli which are backward areas where tribals reside. These colleges fulfill the educational aspirations of tribals.

part from these three, which cater to the weakest section in society, two residential colleges were started at Nimmakur and Kodiginahalli which will benefit other sections of society also.

### ***Redesigning of course and qualitative improvement (Jr.College)***

Apart from the quantitative expansion borne out of sheer necessity to meet the fast growing educational needs of society there has been genuine attempt to improve the quality of education imparted and great progress was made at the plus two stage on account of the concerted and sustained effort by the Government.

### ***Vocational courses at +2 stage***

Andhra Pradesh is one of the pioneering states that introduced vocational courses in 23 colleges at +2 stage in 1979-80. By the end of VII plan in 1989-90, the total number of Govt. Junior Colleges which impart instruction in vocational courses will be 239, with 294 sections. 32 sections are opened for S.C. students alone yet this admissions. During 1989-90 314 vocational sections with 21 jobs oriented (Vocational) courses are sanctioned in Junior Colleges.

In 1988-89 computer science as part of vocational education was introduced and 20 Govt. Colleges were supplied with computers and it is found that there is enthusiastic acceptance by the students of this course. Junior colleges under private managements also were given computers under this scheme. 3 private junior colleges were provided till now with computers.

### ***Construction of Buildings***

Additional accommodation is provided to 15 Govt. Junior Colleges by the construction of new buildings & vocational sheds. In 19 junior colleges air conditioned facilities are provided to house the computers.

### ***Telugu Vignana Parithoshikam***

Meritorious students are encouraged by this scheme to prosecute their higher studies without economic hardship. At plus two stage 100 students who pass S.S.C. with merit in every district are given an award of Rs.750/- per year for two years as an incentive, at the degree level 50 students who pass Inter examination with merit in every district are given an award of Rs.1,000/- per year for 3 years to study degree classes.

Under this scheme during the plan period 17,250 students who were meritorious in their studies, were the beneficiaries and the scheme is working well. Budget allotment in 1980-90 is Rs.74.00 lakhs.

### ***Special schemes for SC and ST students and Weaker Sections***

Special attention was given to provide additional facilities to the weaker sections of the society viz.,

### ***Book Bank Scheme***

As a welfare measure, S.C. and S.T. students were supplied with books on loan during the period of their study. The scheme is functioning in 200 degree colleges and 450 colleges in the State. 17,200 students are the beneficiaries now under this scheme.

### ***Centralised coaching scheme for SC and ST students for Eamcet***

S.C. & S.T. students appearing for Engineering, Agriculture and Medicine common test after +2 stage, are given intensive coaching by subject experts in respective subjects and annually 80 students get the benefit of centralised coaching conducted in Hyderabad. The total number of students, who got the benefit is 400 during the plan period.

### ***Coaching Scheme for SC and ST students for regular Intermediate Final Year Examinations***

Special coaching in all subjects is given to S.C. students so that they perform well in the final year Intermediate examination. During the plan period at the rate of 100 students per year, the scheme had benefitted 900 students in Junior Colleges.

### ***Educational Facility for Minority Community***

61 posts of junior lecturers in all subjects were sanctioned to facilitate the instruction in Urdu medium to students belonging to minority community.

### ***EPP Scholarships Scheme to the Weaker Sections***

The weaker sections in the Community, who need financial assistance are given help through this scheme. Those whose parents' annual income is less than Rs.12,000/- are the beneficiaries. During the plan period, 19,410 students were benefitted by this scheme.

## **COLLEGIATE EDUCATION**

### ***Strategy For Development During the Eighth Plan***

Based on the implementation of schemes introduced in the VII plan period and the targets achieved and those that are yet to be released, it is proposed during the VIII plan period to keep an outlay of Rs.2023.00 lakhs for collegiate education in Andhra Pradesh. In arriving at this outlay, care has been taken to emphasise quality and relevance in the matter of courses offered in under-graduate colleges while promoting planned expansion based on community needs, especially in the backward and the remote areas in the State. The entire thrust during the VIII plan period is based on the principle of consolidation, decentralisation and implementation of all objectives envisaged in the Challenge of Education and the Programme of Action circulated by the Government of India. Special emphasis is laid on such of these schemes, which are designed to promote flexibility and relevance of courses and those that would bring together industry and the University, the needs of the community and academic skills.



### *Major Thrust*

As outlined in the assessment of the VII plan targets and achievements, it is the responsibility of the department to intensively encourage re-designing and restructuring of courses offered in the conventional colleges. A special effort will be made to strengthen the requirements of all those colleges, which are identified for academic innovation and experimentation in the matter of diversification of courses, vocationalisation of components or comprehensive preparation of curriculum plans and learning materials.

### *U.G.C. 2(f) of the Act*

In this context, the department will make a special effort to bring into the fold of the U.G.C. all the colleges to receive financial assistance for development under the 2 (f) of the U.G.C. Act. It will be the responsibility of the department to introduce various steps to prepare the necessary profiles and documents to make these colleges eligible for U.G.C. assistance.

### *Revenue and Capital Account - Allocation*

An analysis of the budget allotment of the VII Five Year Plan reveals that whereas a sum of Rs.6,392.27 lakhs has been allotted under revenue account, only a negligible sum of Rs.716.67 lakhs has been allotted under capital account. There is an obvious imbalance here in the allotment, especially in view of the fact that, in order to either strengthen courses or restructure the existing courses or go in for a modest expansion by introducing relevant courses, we need to increase the allocation under capital account. We cannot expect our students to enter into the 21st century without training them in emerging areas like computer science, electronics or bio-technology. And these courses cannot be introduced without offering a bare minimum, "the basic infrastructure" which includes adequate buildings, class rooms and properly equipped laboratories. Gone are the days when one could say that could be imparted education with only a teacher and a class room. We need more than a teacher and a class room now. We need teaching-aids we need labs and we need permanent buildings. Hence the argument in favour of increasing allotment under capital expenditure is strengthened by the fact that any introduction of a new course in emerging areas of relevance can be effective and useful only when you plan to provide basic infrastructural facilities. In our outlay for the VIII plan period. We have taken these priority items into account and provided for capital expenditure on a very modest scale. No investment is too high for this purpose because number of our colleges are located in sheds and make-shift arrangements are made for classes.

### *Allotment and expenditure of budget during VII five year plan (1985-90)*

|         | Allotment: | Expenditure: |
|---------|------------|--------------|
|         | Rs.        | Rs.          |
| Revenue | 6,392.27   | (*)3,793.70  |
| Capital | 716.67     | 480.40       |
|         | <hr/>      | <hr/>        |
|         | 7,108.94   | 4,274.10     |

(\*)Excluding expenditure of SCHE/Universities of 1989-90.

### *Academic infrastructure*

In the matter of library and laboratory facilities as also tables and chairs there is a basic minimum below which no worthwhile academic work can be expected to be carried out. Hence the department would like to not only to modernise the methodologies of teaching but also acquire latest scientific equipment for its laboratories and books for its libraries to make the teaching learning a really efficient.

### *Construction of building*

When we examine the infrastructural facilities available in our colleges in the State, we have to admit that in a number of institutions we find a variety of lacunae, namely:-

1. Hostels.
2. adequate number of class rooms.
3. library and
4. laboratories.

In order to introduce any worthwhile academic reform, we need to provide minimum facilities in every college for the State. Hence top priority is to be given and given only to consolidation of the existing college structure. Hostels have to be built, libraries have to be started with relevant text books, laboratories have to be given adequate materials and students have to be provided with toilets, rest rooms and so on. In the absence of these minimum needs there is bound to be discontent, disorder and lack of direction among the learners and every among the teachers. Hence investment of basic facilities and amenities is to be considered as not only a priority item but as the most vital and necessary "input" in the consolidation and strengthening of existing resources. It may not be out of place here to mention the following:

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| No.of Govt.degree colleges -  | 166 |
| No.of colleges having permanent buildings                               | 80  |
| No.of colleges do not have permanent buildings                          | 72  |
| No.of evening colleges are functioning in the buildings of day colleges | 14  |

**Re-structured courses :** Among the priority areas identified by the department for close attention and monitoring is the redesigning and restructuring of courses at the first degree level. It is planned to offer at least three restructured courses in atleast one college in each district. When we examine the pattern of courses offered in the colleges, we find that there is a lopsidedness and under utilisation of resources. In as many as 135 colleges, only B.A., with one course and B.Com., are offered. There is no science course in these colleges. There is a great need to maximise the potential of these colleges by opening science courses, wherever possible. Also the restructured courses proposed to be offered should be detailed with the vocational courses offered at the +2 stage. By taking into account, regional needs, natural resources and industrial climate, in addition to infrastructural facilities available there. Closely linked to this programme of expansion is another programme of construction of hostel facilities at these places to provide an academic environment or ethos within which the new experiments in redesigning of courses may be implemented. No worthwhile reform in education can be introduced in the absence of adequate

facilities. Hence an outlay on 560 lakhs has been proposed for restructuring of courses alone, and for opening science courses another 145.00 lakhs.

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Govt.colleges having with one combination in B.A. | 99 |
| Govt.colleges without B.Sc.,course                | 79 |

### ***Academic calender & Minimum contact days***

The University Grants Commission and Human Resources Ministry refer to the number of contact hours spent by a teacher and the student in a class room in order to make full use of academic resources available. They consider 180 contact days as the minimum per year. In our own State, there is no uniformity with regard to the actual quantum of contact time spent by the teacher in the class room. In some universities, it is measured in terms of hours while in some other Universities it is quantified in terms of periods. This is another area where the department has to take a close look and rationalise the quantum of time spent in the class room by ensuring that the national norm of 180 contact days is observed.

### ***Construction of hostels***

The department is aware of the need to take special care of the aspirations of S.Cs, S.Ts and other minority groups. In preparing this plan outlay, special attention is paid to the construction of hostels, specifically meant for S.C. and S.T.students.

#### **Degree colleges**

|   | Amount proposed in the VIII plan.<br>(Rs. in lakhs) |
|---|---|
| Constructions of hostels for S.C. students studying in G.D.Cs | 325.00  |
| Construction of hostels for S.T. students studying in G.D.Cs  | 160.00  |
| Book Bank scheme for S.Cs.                                    | 75.00   |

### ***Machinery for Effective Supervision***

In view of the phenomenal expansion of colleges and the increasing enrolment in those colleges, it has become very difficult for the commissionerate of collegiate education to monitor all programmes of development, alone manage the implementation of various plans schemes. It is necessary to decentralise the system to suit the evolving needs of the various regions in the State so that the officers entrusted with the job of the management of Higher Education are made autonomous and accountable at one and the same time to the central office at the state level. For this purpose the department has proposed to strengthening of supervisory machinery by the creation of 3 more Regional Joint Directors offices and strengthening the existing Regional Joint Director offices.

For this purpose an amount of Rs.78.00 lakhs has been earmarked in the VIII plan period.

Opening of 3 additional offices of Regional Joint Directors of Higher Education.

| Staff requirements       |   |    |
|--------------------------|---|----|
| Regional Joint Directors | - | 3  |
| Administrative Officers  | - | 3  |
| Audit Officers           | - | 3  |
| Superintendents          | - | 6  |
| Senior Assistants        | - | 5  |
| Junior Assistants        | - | 12 |
| U.D.Stenos               | - | 3  |
| Typists                  | - | 8  |
| Drivers                  | - | 3  |
| Record Assistants        | - | 3  |
| Attenders                | - | 15 |

***Additional posts in the office of the Commissioner of College Education***

In view of the increased volume of the work in degree colleges, additional personnel are needed for academic audit, inspection, enquiry financial audit etc.

Hence it is proposed to create additional posts as follows at the Directorate level.

|                                       |   |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| Deputy Directors(Audit)               | - | 2 |
| Assistant Director (Private colleges) | - | 1 |

Estimated expenditure of Rs.10.75 lakhs has been provided in the VIII plan.

***Data Bank and information center***

Three posts of Statisticians were created during 1966 and there has been no increase in this number inspite of manifold expansion of workload during the 23 years. Now collection of upto-date data and maintainance of statistics being and immediate necessity to formulate the planning process. It is decided to strengthen this sector by creating the following posts.

|                                     |   |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| Assistant Director(Plg.Stat.)       | - | 1 |
| Superintendent                      | - | 1 |
| Senior Assistants                   | - | 1 |
| Sr.Assistants in R.J.D.H.E's office | - | 4 |

An amount of Rs.14.00 lakhs is proposed in VIII five year plan.

***Non-teaching staff in colleges/RJDHE's***

Estimated expenditure Rs.95.00 lakhs has been provided in the VIII five year plan for creation of certain posts of Non-teaching staff for the degree colleges and offices of Regional Joint Directors of Higher Education where there are no such posts.

## **ANDHRA PRADESH STATE COUNCIL OF HIGHER EDUCATION**

The A.P.State council of Higher Education, came into existence on 20th May, 1988, by an Act of Legislation No,16/88 in tune with the National Educational Policy of 1986. The objectives and functions of A.P.State Council of Higher Educaiton are (1) Planning and Co-ornation (2) Academic Functions (3) Advisopry Functions.

The State Council is the focal point for planning and co-ordniation of Higher Education at the State level and a liason between the State Government and the University Grants Commission The Council Co-ordinates State Level Programmes with those of UGC's and assist the Universities in preparing developmental programmes and getting financial assistance both from the State & Central Governments. The State Council conducts Common Entrance Examinations for admissions into Engineering, Agriculture, Medical, Law, B.Ed., B.P.Ed., and M.P.Ed., courses in the State.

### **Budgetary Details**

In presenting the financial outlay of Rs.2503.00 lakhs for the VIII Five Year Plan(1990-95) along with individual allocations, the A.P. State Council of Higher Education has taken into account the evolving needs of the Council as well as of the Universities, the expected rise in demand for admissions, the introduction of new courses based on academic imperatives, and finally the need to make the system function efficiently without duplication and wastage by strengthening the existing resources.

The outlay for A.P.State Council of Higher Education for the VIII Plan is proposed for Rs.727.50 lakhs. The details are explained below:-

### ***Construction of the building of the office of the Andhra Pradesh State Council of Higher Education***

The Andhra Pradesh State Council of Higher Education has no building of its own. It is temporarily located in a small portion of the old building vacated by the Director of Higher Education. It is an expanding institution which would cater to the needs of the entire state covering Universities, Colleges, & P.G.centers. In addition, it shall provide space for locating a clearing house for all University Grants Commission Developmental Programmes. Further the Council is entrusted with the important job of conducting Entrance Test for admission into institutions of Higher Education providing guidance in the matter of courses, location of collages and all academic reforms. For this purpose, the Council arranges a number of academic meetings where professors from Universities are invited to participate and deliberate for one or two or more days. So there is a great need to have a building specifically designed to suit the evolving needs of the council in relation to its obligations to the Universities and to the Colleges in the State. Hence, it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs.60.00 lakhs towards the construction of a building for the Andhra Pradesh State Council of Higher Education during the VIII Plan period.

### ***Strengthening and maintainance of the office of the AP State Council of Higher Education***

The Andhra Pradesh State Council of Higher Education has to establish a reliable and valid data base. Even to make broad recmmendations which are meaningful and relevant to the entire state and in order to strengthen the ability of the Council to prepare an integrated educational map of Andhra Pradesh and also to co-ordinate

and monitor all programmes of development in the field of Higher Education, it is proposed to seek allocation of the tune of Rs. 3.00 crores. The Council's effectiveness is directly proportion to the meaningful data and relevant recommendations based on such a data. Hence the need to strengthen the office of the Council with such as allocation.

### ***State awards to University and College Teachers***

As part of the Government's effort in providing incentives to meritorious teachers in the field of Higher Education, the programme of State Teacher Awards is being continued and as it is found to be relevant and useful. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is provided for this purpose. Guidelines based on valid creteria to make the Awards are being prepared by the council seperately.

### ***In Service Training Programme for College and University Teachers***

In addition to co-ordination and Planning, the Council has to initiate in a big way "In-Service Training" programmes in collaboration with Universities and Academic Staff Colleges. For this purpose and also for holding Seminars and Work Shops on Educational Management, identification of significant learning resources in various parts of the State, it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 30.00 lakhs.

### ***Examination Reforms & State Level Testing Unit***

Admission into various courses in higher education including professional and technical education has become an important academic area where the Council has to devote its attention to regulate and monitor the entire procedure of admission based on reliable data, needs of society and the compulsions of various new disciplines. For this purpose the Council has to have an Important unit which would undertake extensive and indepth surveys about the reliability and the validity of testing and examinations adopted by Universities and Colleges. As this is a very important academic problem, the Coucil proposes to proviude a modest amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs in the first phase, to introduce in its office a specifically charged unit to undertake examination reforms and evolve state level testing procedures.

### ***Computerisation***

Computer Equipment is an important resources which the Council has to urgently utilise. As the Council has to handle a large amount of data, micro as well as mecro, there is a great need to computerise its operations bothf in terms of colleges which it serves and the University Grants Commission from which it seeks financial assistance for the Colleges. For this purpose a modest outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is sought in the first phase and also as an immediate necessity.

### ***State Lectures Programme***

The Council has introduced a scheme of lectures called State Inter University Lecture Programme and another called State Inter Collegiate Lecture Programme. As part of the ongoing effort on the part of the council to introduce a culture of sharing the expertise available in one University by an other Institution. The Council introduced these two schemes to enable teachers with rich experience and research qualifications to give lectures on an Inter University basis so that their knowledgte and wisdom will be equatably distributed among all the regions of the State. In addition to this scheme, the State Inter Collegiate Lecture Scheme enables Senior Professors and Teachers to colleges which are located in remote regions of the state and share their

knowledge with the staff in the colleges. This would go a long way in enhancing the teaching skills of young teachers who are working in affiliated colleges in the State. A sum of Rs.2.50 lakhs is proposed for this scheme to enable the Council to pay T.A. and D.A. and honorarium to the teachers.

### ***International Collaborative Schemes***

The Council has been interacting with the British Council and the ODA to enter into a mutually beneficial and academically productive linkage with the advanced centres of teaching research in Britain through the good offices of the British Council. The Council has been corresponding with Lough borough University in Britain to introduce schemes of staff and institutional development in the field of educational management and educational technology. For this purpose a modest sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed to be included in the Plan to help the Council to put into operation this bilateral scheme. Experts from Britain will hold seminars and workshops and give lectures in the chosen areas of specialisation and Indian professors and experts will be invited to England to participate in work shops and Seminars and also to undergo specialised training in the field of educational technology.

### ***Curriculum Development***

If there is one single academic area which suffers from a lack of adequate personnel and skilled manpower, it is in the field of computer knowledge. If you take the spread of computer literacy among our teachers and students in colleges and Universities, we need meaningful resources to be granted both at the level of the University and at the level of the individual college. Hence the Council has to initiate in a very big way courses in computer education relevant to all the regions of the state and equitably distribute access to these courses in all regions of the state. To develop and to introduce the courses the Council proposes to provide and amount of Rs.2.00 crores.

### ***Learning Resources Centres***

Educational technology has enabled us to introduce a number of innovations in the field of teaching by using Audio Visual teaching aids, to enhance and enrich the existing resources available with colleges and Universities. We have not as yet tapped adequately the resources of Audio Visual technology in the field of Higher Education. It is not only cost effective but it provides access to greater number of learners where ever they are located. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is provided. The Council is aware that this amount is very inadequate but it would like to introduce a culture of sharing among Universities and hence it could press into service the resources of the Universities and provide incentives to them in order to come up with Video Texts and Audio Texts which could be used by all Universities through the good offices of the Council.

### ***Strengthening of the Existing P.G. Centres***

At Present there are no adequate facilities to meet the demands of the students of the P.G. Centres. It is proposed to construct hostels for P.G. Centres separately for Boys and Girls and also strengthen the infrastructural facilities to the Departments. It is also proposed to introduce need based courses with new specialities during 1990-91 an amount of Rs.8.00 lakhs has been sanctioned by Government for this Scheme and there is every need to continue the Scheme during the VIII plan period.

## ***Universities***

There are ten Universities in our State including JNT University, Telugu University and S.P.Mahila Visvavidyalayam. However, the facilities and infrastructure in these institutions vary widely. Upgradation of facilities is essential to achieve quality and excellence in the Higher Education. It will not be possible to up-date the infrastructure facilities in all the institutions immediately, but they have to be modernised/replaced over a period of time, gradually. It is imperative and essential to avail to maximum extent the assistance offered by the UGC to improve the infrastructure in the Colleges and Universities.

The UGC will approve its share of assistance for all the schemes in the Universities. The UGC will approve the Schemes on 50|50 and or 75|25 basis as per their norms for different schemes. For certain schemes like equipment grant and books etc., the UGC will approve the scheme on cent percent basis.

In respect of the Universities while arriving at the figure of Rs.1775.50 lakhs for the VIII Five Year Plan, the council has taken into account chiefly the academic initiatives in introducing courses in emerging areas of social relevance to the state and removal of imbalances between developed and under developed Universities. Manpower requirements and skill shortages in certain key areas like Computer Education, Women's Education, Bio-Technology etc., have been the basis for arriving at allocations relating to Curriculum development. Additional Physical Facilities like Laboratories, Hostels and other academic infrastructural needs have also been taken into account, in addition to providing margin for consolidation and strengthening of existing resources. The various schemes of each University are explained below:-

### ***Andhra University***

The University proposed schemes for the construction of hostel buildings to meet the growing demand of the students in the campus. With this end in view, the University proposes to construct three student's hostels with a capacity of 100 boys each, one for Arts, one for Science and one for Engineering and one for women's hostel for Engineering students with a capacity of 50.

The University also proposes to develop the stadium and proposed to construct a building for the Institute of Yoga and Consciousness in the land gifted by Sri Shanti Asram at Kailasha Hills. In the University there is no separate building for examination branch. The University proposes to construct a building for the examination branch also.

### ***Osmania University***

The University proposes to take up the following schemes:

1. Building for Computer Centre.
2. Extension to Library Building.
3. Extension to Administrative Building.
4. Construction of Central Canteen under the Programme of students amenities.
5. Extension of Health Centre.



6. Renovation and Extension of the Academic Building for the departments of Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Genetics.

The University also proposes to take up repairs and renovation and extensions to the hostel building and staff quarters.

The University further proposes to establish multi disciplinary centres, such as Bui-technology, Environmental, Non-conventional Energy, Futurology and students counselling.

### ***Sri Venkateshwara University***

Sri Venkateshwara University proposes to construct additional hostels, academic buildings and strengthen the existing departments, Laboratories and Libraries.

### ***Sri Krishnadevaraya University***

This was originally a Post Graduate Centre and subsequently developed into a University. This is a developing University like Kakatiya University and Sri Padmavathi Mahila Vishvavidyalayam and requires greater attention. This University came into existence as a full fledged residential unitary University in July, 1981 and later developed into an affiliating University.

The University proposes to introduce new Post-Graduate and Diploma Courses laying more emphasis on "EARN WHILE, YOU LEARN" Programme. The University also proposes to establish Students Guidance and Counselling Centres, Population Education Cell, Academic Staff College, strengthening of the University Science Instrumentation Centre, Curriculum Development and examination research cell, Sports Complex and additional equipments in academic Departments, besides providing additional accommodation for teachers, hostels, classrooms and library etc. The University also proposes to strengthen the existing Library.

### ***Nagarjuna University***

This was originally a Post-Graduate Centre, developed into a full fledged university subsequently.

The University proposes to start new post graduate courses in Computer Science and Electronics, and strengthen the disaster mitigation lab, which has already been initiated. The University also proposes to construct additional hostel buildings, auditorium for cultural centres, and strengthen the special training programmes for S.C. and S.T. candidates. The University also proposes to take up construction of buildings for the departments of Chemistry, Statistics, Political Science and physical Education. Since this is also a new University, it proposes to construct Administrative Block and Principal's Office as these are at present located in temporary sheds.

### ***Kakatiya University***

It was originally a post Graduate Centre and an under developed University. The University proposes to take up the following schemes.

1. P.G.Boys Hostel Building for 150 students.
2. P.G.Girls Hostel Building for 120 students.

3. Auditorium for the University.
4. Hostels for University Colleges of Law, Pharmaceutical Sciences, and extension to the building of the University Arts and Science Colleges, Library Physical Education, History and Education.

### ***A.P. Open University***

The University proposes to take the construction of the following building schemes:

1. Construction of Academic Block.
2. Construction of Warehouse.
3. Construction of Audio-Visual Complex.
4. Construction of Administrative Building.

The University proposes to take up the construction of Library, Students Services, Computer Centre, Guest House and Staff Quarters. The University also proposes to launch P.G. Programmes in political Sciences and Public Administration, Economics, M.Sc. Mathematics and Master of Business and Finance Courses. Further the University proposes to expand P.G. Programmes and Ph.D. Programmes. The University proposes to introduce job oriented diploma and certificate courses.

### ***Sri Padmavati Mahila Vishwavidhyalam***

This University was established in April, 1983 and this is the only Womens University in the State of Andhra Pradesh and the Second Womens University in India.

The University proposes to construct buildings for Law, Science, Education Department, Health Centre and Library. The University also proposes to construct staff quarters and Administrative Block and Auditorium. The University proposes to introduce new courses at P.G. Level and also Diploma Courses, strengthen the existing departments.

### ***Telugu University***

The University has three campuses with Headquarters at Hyderabad, Srisailam and Rajahmundry. The University proposes to take up the following building schemes:

1. Buildings with Campus at Hyderabad.
2. Buildings with Campus at Rajahmundry.
3. Buildings with Campus at Srisailam.
4. Schemes and Projects of various Departments of Centres etc.

## *Assistance to Universities for Establishment of Telugu Chair in Madurai University*

This is an on going plan scheme and it has been decided by the Government to continue this further by including the amount in the Budget of Telugu University from the year 1991-92. Hence an amount of Rs.2.50 lakhs is proposed for this scheme.

### ABSTRACT

Rupees in Lakhs

| Sl.No. | Institution                            | Amount  |
|--------|--|---------|
| 01.    | A.P.State Council of Higher Education. | 727.50  |
| 02.    | Universities                           | 1775.50 |
|        | Total                                  | 2503.00 |

### ADULT EDUCATION

The programme of Adult Education started functioning from the year 1980-81. As per 1981 census it is estimated that there will be 110 lakhs of Adult illiterates to be made literate by 1990. During the VII Five Year Plan period the number of adult illiterates made literate is only 10.14 lakhs, ( 4.54 lakhs under State sector, 5.60 lakhs under Central sector) and the total achievement made since inception of the Adult Education Programme in our State is 16.91 lakhs. The expenditure incurred under the State Plan during the VII plan amounted to Rs. 1088.32 lakhs.

As per the guidelines of the National Literacy Mission, It is estimated that there will be 126.04 lakhs of adult illiterates to be covered by 1994-95. This gigantic task of covering the above target clientele by 1995 is possible only when all sections of people are involved in this task, apart from the efforts made by both the Central and State Governments. It is necessary to call for participation of a large number of agencies, particularly the Voluntary Agencies.

It is proposed to cover about 122 lakh illiterates adults by various agencies during VIII Five Year Plan periods as detailed below.

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| 1) Government Agencies  | 27.45 lakhs  |
| 2) Voluntary Agencies   | 41.69 lakhs  |
| 3) Mass Programme for Functional Literacy by Universities   | 18.25 lakhs  |
| 4) Other Agencies such as Mahila Mandals, Nehru Yuvak Kendras, Shramik Vidyapeeths, U.G.C, Government Employees etc., | 34.60 lakhs. |
| Total   | 121.99 lakhs |

It is proposed to cover this target in the following manner.

**Government Agencies :** it is planned to cover 11.70 lakh illiterates by the State Government Projects as detailed below:

| Year    | No. of Projects     |              | Illiterates proposed to be covered (in lakhs) | Amount Required (Rs. lakhs) |
|---------|---------------------|--------------|---|-----------------------------|
|         | Continuing Projects | New Projects |   |                             |
| 1990-91 | 26                  | -            | 2.34  | 312.00                      |
| 1991-92 | 26                  | -            | 2.34  | 343.20                      |
| 1992-93 | 26                  | -            | 2.34  | 377.52                      |
| 1993-94 | 26                  | -            | 2.34  | 416.35                      |
| 1994-95 | 26                  | -            | 2.34  | 457.90                      |
|         |                     | Total        | 11.70   | 1907.00                     |

Under Central Government Projects, it is proposed to cover 15.75 lakh illiterates as indicated below:

| Year    | No. of Projects |        | Illiterates to be Covered (lakhs) |      | Amount required (Rs. lakhs) |        |
|---------|-----------------|--------|-----------------------------------|------|-----------------------------|--------|
|         | Conti-<br>nuing | New    | Conti-<br>nuing                   | New  | Conti-<br>nuing             | New    |
|         |                 |        |                                   |      |                             |        |
| 1990-91 | 26              | 3      | 2.34                              | 0.27 | 392.60                      | 45.00  |
| 1991-92 | 29              | 3      | 2.61                              | 0.27 | 435.00                      | 45.00  |
| 1992-93 | 32              | 3      | 2.88                              | 0.27 | 480.00                      | 45.00  |
| 1993-94 | 35              | 3      | 3.15                              | 0.27 | 525.00                      | 45.00  |
| 1994-95 | 38              | 3      | 3.42                              | 0.27 | 570.00                      | 45.00  |
|         |                 | Total: | 14.40                             | 1.35 | 2402.60                     | 225.00 |

**Voluntary Agencies :** It is proposed to cover 41.69 lakh illiterate persons by Voluntary Agencies.

| Year    | No. of Centres | Enrolment Target. | Amount Required (Rs. lakhs) |
|---------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1990-91 | 27793          | 833790            | 1334.06                     |
| 1991-92 | 27793          | 833790            | 1334.06                     |
| 1992-93 | 27793          | 833790            | 1334.06                     |
| 1993-94 | 27793          | 833790            | 1334.06                     |
| 1994-95 | 27793          | 833790            | 1334.06                     |
| Total   | 1,38,965       | 41,68,950         | 6670.30                     |

**Mass programme for Functional Literacy :** it is proposed to cover 18.25 lakh illiterate persons by the NSS and non-NSS students as detailed below:

| Year         | Enrolment Target | Amount Required<br>(Rs. lakhs) |
|--------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1990-91      | 3.65             | 73.00                          |
| 1991-92      | 3.65             | 73.00                          |
| 1992-93      | 3.65             | 73.00                          |
| 1993-94      | 3.65             | 73.00                          |
| 1994-95      | 3.65             | 73.00                          |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>18.25</b>     | <b>365.00</b>                  |

**D) Other Agencies :** It is necessary to give a marked slant to Adult Education Programme from the present extensive activity on a limited scale to mass programme by involving Mahila Mandals, Youth, Political Parties, People's representatives, Panchayat Raj Institutions, Industries, University Grants Commission, Shramik Vidya Peeths, Literate employees of Banks etc. It is proposed to cover 34.60 lakh illiterate persons by all the above agencies as detailed below:

| Year         | Target (in lakhs) | Amount required<br>(Rs. lakhs) |
|--------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1990-91      | 6.92              | 138.40                         |
| 1991-92      | 6.92              | 138.40                         |
| 1992-93      | 6.92              | 138.40                         |
| 1993-94      | 6.92              | 138.40                         |
| 1994-95      | 6.92              | 138.40                         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>34.60</b>      | <b>692.00</b>                  |

### **Janasikshana Nilayams**

One of the important provisions in the National Literacy Mission is the establishment of Janasikshana Nilayam. The Janasikshana Nilayams are permanent in nature and serve as continuing education centres. These Janasikshana Nilayams will help the illiterate adults to retain their literacy skills for improving their living conditions and job skills. It is proposed to establish 12627 Janasikshana Nilayams progressively over a period of five years during the VIII five Year Plan. The break-up is as follows:

| Year    | No. of Janasikshana Nilayams |      |                   |
|---------|------------------------------|------|-------------------|
|         | Continuing                   | New  | Progressive Total |
| 1990-91 | 1340                         | 3787 | 5127              |
| 1991-92 | 5127                         | 1826 | 6953              |
| 1992-93 | 6953                         | 1962 | 8915              |
| 1993-94 | 8915                         | 1886 | 10811             |
| 1994-95 | 10811                        | 1826 | 12627             |

### **Financial requirement**

To achieve the physical target of 122 lakh illiterate adults by the end of 1994-95, adequate and timely flow of funds is a pre-requisite.

In all the total out lay required under state and central sectors will be as follows.

| Sl. No. | Agency                                  | Budget Required<br>(Rs. lakhs) |         |          |
|---------|---|--------------------------------|---------|----------|
|         |   | Central                        | State   | Total    |
| 1.      | Government Agencies                     | 3406.47                        | 2211.70 | 5618.17  |
| 2.      | Voluntary Agencies                      | 6670.32                        | -       | 6670.32  |
| 3.      | Mass Programmes for Functional Literay. | 365.00                         | -       | 365.00   |
| 4.      | Other Agencies                          | 692.00                         | -       | 692.00   |
|         | Total                                   | Rs. 11,133.79                  | 2211.70 | 13345.49 |

If the above programme is staggered to achieve the objective of eradication of illiteracy by the end of the Ninth Plan, then the requirement for the State Programme under the Eighth Plan would be Rs. 2211.70 lakhs. The outlay included under the State Plan for 1990-91 is Rs. 367.00 lakhs while an outlay of Rs.403.70 lakhs is now proposed for 1991-92.

#### TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Department of Technical Education in Andhra Pradesh is the implementing agency of various programmes of the State Government. It acts in consultation with the Government of India and the All India Council for Technical Education (which has recently been accorded statutory status by virtue of All India Council for Technical Education Act, 1987). The focus is on technical education at the Diploma level in particular and certain areas. It also co-ordinates the organisation and utilisation of facilities for Technical Education at degree level, particularly in respect of Private Engineering Colleges. The Director is authorised to inspect all the private Engineering Colleges. Grants-in-aid to Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Regional Engineering College, Warangal and some private Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics are also being routed through the Department of Technical Education. In addition, the Department supervises and monitors the functioning Typewriting and Shorthand Institutes.

There are 53 Government Polytechnics, 3 Advanced Technician Institutes and 6 other institutions. There are 23 Private Polytechnics. The University Engineering Colleges numbering 11, and the Private Engineering Colleges 17, offer 14 courses including conventional courses viz., Civil, Electrical, Mechanical and Electronics & Communication Engineering. At the Diploma level 26 courses are being offered in the 53 Government Polytechnics and 23 private polytechnics. There are specialised institutions for Leather Technology, Printing Technology, Textile Technology, Ceramics Technology and Pharmacy.

There are also 3 Advanced Technician Institutes where specialised Post-Diploma courses have been introduced since 1986-87.

Part-time Degree Courses for Diploma holders are being offered at 7 University Engineering Colleges with an intake of 770 seats. Regular 3 year Degree Courses for Diploma holders are being offered in 10 Private Colleges an intake of 520 seats.

The Government Policy to establish one Boys' Polytechnic for each district and a Girls' Polytechnic for every two districts have been mostly fulfilled except in west

Godavari District (for boys) and Srikakulam, Karimnagar and Hyderabad (for Girls). There are 34 Boys' Polytechnics and 14 Girls Polytechnics in addition to single discipline institutions.

There are three Residential Polytechnics for Scheduled Castes at Rajahmundry, Gajwel and Madanapalle, and three Residential Polytechnics for Scheduled Tribes at Paderu, Bhadrachalam and Srisailam.

### ***State Board of Technical Education and Training***

The State Board with the Director as its Chairman and the Secretary of the rank of Joint Director, was constituted in 1983-84. The State Board conducts 26 Diploma courses examinations 13 Post-diploma courses examinations and 8 Certificate course examinations besides conducting technical examinations like Typewriting, Shorthand etc. It has been providing effective service to the cause of technical education in the State by undertaking curriculum development, introduction of new courses etc. with reference to the manpower requirement. Since its inception the State Board has developed the curricula for 13 Post-diploma courses and has updated the syllabi for DCCP by introducing Computer Applications and redesignating the Diploma in commercial and Computer practice and redesignating the Diploma in Electrical Engineering as Electrical & Electronics Engineering and developed new syllabi for Sandwich courses in Metallurgy, Chemical, Textile, Ceramics, Leather, Mechanical etc. The new diploma courses in Computer Engineering is also introduced as per the syllabus prepared by the State Board.

### ***Admission Policy: (Polytechnics & Engineering Colleges)***

As per the provisions of Andhra Pradesh Prohibition and Abolition of Capitation Fee Act, 1983 the admissions into all the Polytechnics (including Private Polytechnics) and the admissions into all the University Engineering Courses are made based on the merit in the entrance examinations conducted by the State Board of Technical Education and Training and University respectively. During 1988-89, of the 81,500 candidates who appeared for the Common Entrance Examination for Polytechnics (CEEP) 72,661 passed and 12,029 are being admitted into various diploma courses in Polytechnics.

### ***Multipoint entry***

Two Junior Colleges passouts in engineering vocational courses are directly admitted at 2nd year stage according to the merit at the qualification from 10% of intake. In this scheme totally about 900 candidates get admitted and after a period of 2 years of study in Polytechnics they will be eligible for award of diplomas.

Similarly, of the 41,400 candidates who appeared for EAMCET (ENGINEERING, Agriculture and Medical Common Entrance Test) Engineering Courses 15,872 passed and 5470 were admitted into the various Degree Courses in 28 Engineering Colleges. Minority Institutions viz., M.J. College of Engineering and Deccan College of Engineering at Hyderabad are making their own admissions restricting the admissions to the minority students first as per 'EAMCET' Results and the balance of seats to others following the merit at the entrance examination. Andhra Pradesh is the only State in the country which has abolished Capitation Fees and to have merit based centralised admission system at degree and diploma level.

### *Fee Structure*

The fees in Government Polytechnics is Rs. 72/- per student, per annum, and Rs.4,000/- per student per annum in Private Polytechnics. The fees in University Engineering Colleges is Rs.180/- per annum, per student and Rs.6,500/- in Private Engineering Colleges. During 1983-84, when the capitation fee was abolished, a total amount of Rs.308.24 lakhs was paid as Grant-in-aid to 11 Private Engineering Colleges in a phased manner. An amount of Rs.32.50 lakhs was paid as Grant-in-aid to 13 Private Polytechnics as one time grant. These amounts were paid to the Private Engineering Colleges and Private Polytechnics for development of infrastructural facilities in order to meet the deficiencies in the institutions as recommended by the Expert Committees constituted by Government.

### *Apprenticeship*

As per the Apprenticeship Act, 1973, Diploma Post-Diploma and Graduate Engineering students are placed in various industries and Government Departments for undergoing apprenticeship for a minimum period of one year in case of Diploma holders, six months in case of Post-Diploma qualified candidates and one year in respect of Engineering Graduates. The diploma students and Post-Diploma students are paid a stipend of Rs. 500/- per month and the degree students Rs.700/- per month. In Andhra Pradesh 2849 placements have been notified by the Board of Apprenticeship Training under the Apprenticeship Act for Diploma/Post-Diploma holders and 1548 placements for Engineering Graduates.

### *Review of VII Five Year Plan (1985-90)*

A total expenditure of Rs.105.49 Crores was spend by the Department of Technical Education during the Seventh Five Year Plan period out of which Rs. 22.31 crores was on plan schemes and Rs. 83.17 crores on Non-Plan as shown below:-

### *Budget and Expenditure in VII Plan Period*

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Budget and expenditure Provision | NON - PLAN |             | PLAN      |             | TOTAL     |             |
|----------------------------------|------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
|                                  | Provision  | Expenditure | Provision | Expenditure | Provision | Expenditure |
| 1.                               | 2.         | 3.          | 4.        | 5.          | 6.        | 7.          |
| 1985-86                          | 1692.21    | 1395.88     | 338.50    | 185.52      | 2030.71   | 1581.40     |
| 1986-87                          | 1731.16    | 1392.60     | 400.00    | 265.00      | 2131.16   | 1657.60     |
| 1987-88                          | 1875.07    | 1401.28     | 516.00    | 422.41      | 2391.07   | 1823.79     |
| 1988-89                          | 1719.53    | 1616.12     | 509.00    | 579.06      | 2228.53   | 2195.18     |
| 1989-90                          | 2247.63    | 2511.56     | 720.00    | 779.47      | 2967.63   | 3291.03     |
| TOTAL                            | : 9265.60  | 8317.44     | 2483.30   | 2231.46     | 11749.10  | 10549.00    |

### *Progress made during 1985 to 1989*

In pursuance of the policy of the State Government to establish atleast one Women's Polytechnic for every two districts, 8 Women's Polytechnics were started during the period from 1985-86 to 1988-89.



In order to provide intensive training to candidates belonging to weaker sections particularly to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes Government started 5 Model Residential Polytechnics as follows:

Two Model residential Polytechnics for Scheduled Tribes at Bhadrachalam in Khammam District and at Srisaillam in Kurnool District, in addition to the Government Model Residential Polytechnic at Paderu in Visakhapatnam.

Three Model Residential Polytechnics for Scheduled Castes at Rajahmundry in East Godavari District, at Madanapalle in Chittoor district, and at Gajwel in Medak District.

The intake into Private Engineering Colleges has been enhanced from 2,980 to 3,740.

The intake into Private Polytechnics has been increased from 2,680 to 4,150.

The intake into Government Polytechnics has been increased from 5,241 to 7,849.

Three Regional Offices were opened at Kakinada, Warangal and Kurnool. Regional Joint Directors were appointed for supervision of the institutions for effective functioning and also for conducting periodical academic inspection of the institutions to maintain quality and standard of instructions besides regulating the development of the institution.

### *Physical achievements year wise*

During 1985-86 11 New Government Polytechnics/Institutions were started as follows:

| Institutions   |  | Course Intake |
|--|--|---------------|
| Govt. Polytechnic for Women,<br>Palamaneru, Chittoor Dist. | Civil Engg.                                | 50            |
|  | Electronics & Communication<br>Engineering | 50            |
|  | Architectural Assistanceship               | 40            |
|  |  | <hr/> 140     |
| Govt. Polytechnic for Women, Nizambad.                     | Civil Engg.                                | 50            |
|  | Electronics & Comm. Engg.                  | 50            |
|  | Pharmacy                                   | 30            |
|  | <hr/> 130                                  |               |
| Government Polytechnic for Women<br>Cuddapah.              | Civil Engg.                                | 50            |
|  | Electronics &<br>Communication<br>Engg.    | 50            |
|  | Pharmacy                                   | 30            |
|  |  | <hr/> 130     |

| Institutions  |   | Course Intake |
|---|---|---------------|
| Government Polytechnic for Women,<br>Hindupur, Ananthapur Dist.                   | Civil Engg.                                   | 50            |
|   | Electronics &<br>Comm. Engg.                  | 50            |
|   | Pharmacy                                      | 30            |
|   |   | 40            |
| DCCP (not yet started)  |   | 170           |
| Government Polytechnic Narsipatnam,<br>Visakhapatnam Dist.                        | Mech. Engg.                                   | 50            |
|   | Electronics &<br>Comm. Engg.                  | 50            |
|   | Mining  | 40            |
|   |   | 140           |
| Quli Qutubshah Government<br>Polytechnic, Old City,<br>Hyderabad.                 | Civil Engg.                                   | 50            |
|   | Mechanical Engg.                              | 50            |
|   | Electronics and<br>Communication Engg.        | 50            |
|   |   | 150           |
| Govt. Model Residential Polytechnic,<br>Bhadrachalam, Khammam Dist.               | Civil Engg.                                   | 50            |
|   | Mech. Engg.                                   | 50            |
|   | Elec. Engg.                                   | 40            |
|   |   | 140           |
| Govt. Model Residential Polytechnic,<br>Srisaillam, Kurnool Dist.                 | Civil Engg.                                   | 50            |
|   | Mach. Engg.                                   | 50            |
|   | Elec. Engg.                                   | 40            |
|   |   | 140           |
| Govt. Institute of Post-Diploma Courses<br>in Engg. and Tecnology, Visakhapatnam. | Foundary Tech.                                | 20            |
|   | Petro Chemical Tech.                          | 20            |
|   | Plant Engg.                                   | 20            |
|   | Welding tech.                                 | 20            |
|   | Polymer Tech.                                 | 20            |
|   | 100   |               |
| Govt. Institute of Post-Diploma Courses<br>in Engg. and Technology, Tirupathi.    | Ground Water Engg.                            | 20            |
|   | Computer Application                          | 20            |
|   | Agricultural Form Machinery and<br>Equipment. | 20            |
|   |   | 60            |
|   |   | 31.40         |

| Institutions  | Course Intake                     |    |
|---|-----------------------------------|----|
| Govt. Institute of Post-Diploma Courses in Engg. and Technology, Hyderabad. | Air Conditioning & Refrigeration. | 20 |
|   | Environmental Engg.               | 20 |
|   | Industrial Engg.                  | 20 |
|   | Instrumentation Tech.             | 20 |
|   | Fermentation Tech.                | 20 |
|   | 100                               |    |

***Introduction of the new and diversified Courses in the existing institutions:***

Additional Courses were started at 5 existing Institutions as follows:-

|  | <u>Course</u>                         | <u>Intake</u> |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| (1) Andhra Polytechnic, Kakinada.          | Architecture                          |               |
|  | Assistanceship.....                   | 40            |
| (2) Govt. Polytechnic, Nizamabad.          | Electronics and Communication Engg... | 40            |
| (3) Government Polytechnic, Proddatur.     | -do-                                  | 40            |
| (4) Govt. Polytechnic for Women, Nellore.  | -do-                                  | 40            |
| (5) Govt. Polytechnic for Women, Warangal. | -do-                                  | 40            |

During 1986-87 Five new Government Polytechnics/Institutions were started as follows:-

|   |                                     |     |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----|
| (1) Govt. Polytechnic for Women, Medak.   | Civil Engg.                         | 40  |
|   | Electronics & Communication Engg.   | 40  |
|   | Computer Engg.                      | 40  |
|   |                                     | 120 |
| (2) Govt. Institute of Ceramic Technology, Gudur (State-wide)                   | Ceramic Technology                  | 60  |
| (3) Govt. Model Residential Polytechnic, Rajahmundry.                           | Computer Engg.                      | 40  |
|   | Mech. Engg.                         | 40  |
|   | Electronics and Communication Engg. | 40  |
|   |                                     | 120 |
| (4) Govt. Model Residential Polytechnic for SCs, Madanapale, Chittoor District. | Civil Engg.                         | 40  |
|   | Mech. Engg.                         | 40  |
|   | E.C.E.                              | 40  |
|   |                                     | 120 |

|     |   | <u>Course</u> | <u>Intake</u>   |
|-----|---|---------------|-----------------|
| (5) | Govt. Polytechnic for Women,<br>Ethamukkala, Prakasam Dist. | Comp. Engg.   | 30              |
|     |   | E.C.E.        | 40              |
|     |   | Civil Engg.   | 40              |
|     |   |               | <hr/> 110 <hr/> |

***Introduction of New/Diversified courses in the existing institutions :***

Additional courses were started at 4 existing institutions as follows:-

|     |                                |   |    |
|-----|--------------------------------|---|----|
| (1) | Govt. Polytechnic, Hyderabad.  | Comp. Engg.                                   | 30 |
| (2) | ESC Govt. Polytechnic, Nandyal | Electronics and Communication<br>Engineering. | 40 |
| (3) | Govt. Polytechnic, Warangal.   | -do-  | 40 |
| (4) | Govt. Polytechnic, Ananthapur. | -do-  | 40 |

During 1987-88 One New Government Polytechnic and two Private Polytechnics were started as follows:-

|     |  |   |                 |
|-----|--|---|-----------------|
| (1) | Govt. Model Residential Polytechnic<br>SCs. at Gajwel, Medak District.         | Automobile Engg.<br>Electronics and<br>Communication Engg.<br>D.C.C.P.  | 40<br>40<br>40  |
|     |  |   | <hr/> 120 <hr/> |
| (2) | Smt. T. Kotamma Reddy Polytechnic for Women,<br>Pamarru, Krishna Dist(Private) | Comp. Engg.<br>Hotel Management and<br>Applied Nutrition<br>Electronics | 60<br>60<br>75  |
|     |  |   | <hr/> 195 <hr/> |
| (3) | S.V. Institute of Sculpture and Architecture,<br>Tirupathi(TTD) (Private)      | Temple Sculpture<br>and Traditional Archi-<br>tecture.                  | 20              |

During 1988-89 two new Government Polytechnics and one Private Polytechnic were started as follows:-

|     |  |   |                |
|-----|--|---|----------------|
| (1) | Govt. Polytechnic for Women, Suryapet,<br>Nalgonda District. | D.C.C.P.<br>Electronics & Communication<br>Engineering. | 40<br>40       |
|     |  |   | <hr/> 80 <hr/> |
| (2) | Govt. Polytechnic for Women, Prakasam<br>District (Private). | Electronics and<br>Communication Engg.<br>D.C.C.P.      | 40<br>40       |
|     |  |   | <hr/> 80 <hr/> |

|  |   |                |
|--|---|----------------|
| (3) P.R. Polytechnic, Giddalur,<br>Prakasam District. (Private). | Mech. Engg.<br>Electronics and<br>Communication Engg.<br>Civil Engineering. | 70<br>70<br>40 |
|  |   | 180            |

During 1989-90, the following new schemes sanctioned by Government could not be started for want of approval of All India Council for Technical Education as per All India Council for Technical Education Act, 1987. Proposals were submitted to All India Council for Technical Education for their approval.

Establishment of two Government Engineering Colleges one at Godavarikhani in Karimnagar District and another at Mahaboobnagar (orders already issued in G.O.Ms.No.13 Education (EC2) Department, dated 11-01-1989).

Establishment of Government Polytechnic for Women, at Srikakulam orders issued in G.O.Ms.No.338(TE1) dated 27 10.89.

Establishment of Government Polytechnic at Bellampalle, Adilabad District (orders already issued in G.O.Ms.No.175 Education (TE.1) Department, dated 16..5.1989.

The following full time and part time Degree Courses were started in Engineering Colleges during the year 1985-86:-

4 year part-time Degree course in Engineering for Diploma Holders were introduced in six University Engineering Colleges and Regional Engineering College, Warangal, as shown below:

| <u>Course</u>                           | <u>Intake</u> |
|---|---------------|
| i) Civil                                | 30            |
| ii) Electrical                          | 30            |
| iii) Mechanical Engg.                   | 30            |
| iv) Electronics and Communication Engg. | 20            |
|   | 110           |

Total 110 seats at each college.

Total seats for 7 colleges = 770

Colleges where 4 years Part-time Degree Courses were Started:

1. J.N.T.U. Collgee of Engineering, Ananthapur.
2. J.N.T.U. College of Engineering, Kakinada.
3. A.U. College of Engineering, Waltair.
4. S.V. University College of Engineering, Tirupati.
5. O.U. College of Engineering , Hyderabad.
6. J.N.T.U. College of Engineering, Hyderabad.
7. Regional Engineering College, Warangal.

3 year Full time degree Courses in Engineering for Diploma Holders were started at ten Private Engineering Colleges with an intake of (4) into each courses at each Engineering College, The total intake is 520.

Private Engineering Colleges where 3 years Degree Courses Were started and intake in each Courses:-

| <u>Institutions</u>   |    | <u>Intake</u>                                     |    |
|---|----|---|----|
| V.R. Siddhartha Engg. College<br>Vijayawada.  | 1. | Civil Engg.....                                   | 40 |
|   | 2. | Electronics and Communication<br>Engineering..... | 40 |
| Chaitanya Bharathi Instt.of<br>Technology, Hyderabad.   | 1. | Civil Engineering                                 | 40 |
|   | 2. | Electronics and Communication<br>Engg.            | 40 |
| S.R.K.R. Engg. College,<br>Bhimavaram.  | 1. | Mech. Engg.                                       | 40 |
|   | 2. | E.C.E.  | 40 |
| K.S.R.M. College of<br>Engineering Cuddapah.<br>Kakatiya Institute of<br>Technology and Science,<br>Warangal. | 1. | E.C.E.  | 40 |
|   | 1. | Mech. Engg.                                       | 40 |
| K.L. College of Engg., Vadeswaram,<br>Guntur District.  | 1. | Mech. Engg...                                     | 40 |
| Bapatia Engg. College, Bapatia.   | 1. | Civil Engg....                                    | 40 |
| M.V.S.R. Engg. College, Hyderabad   | 1. | E.C.E.  | 40 |
| Vasavi Engineering College,<br>Hyderabad.   | 1  | Civil Engg.                                       | 40 |
| S.V.H. College, Machilipatnam   | 1. | Electronics&<br>Communication Engg.               | 40 |

***Increase of Tution fees in Private Engineering College to make self supporting***

Keeping in view the recommendation of the Expert Committee headed by Prof. G.J.V.J. Raju, Chairman, State Council for Higher Education, Hyderabad and with a view to make the Private Engineering Colleges self supporting in meeting the increased cost of running the institutions and for developing infrastructural facilities. Government have issued orders in G.O.Ms.No.256 LE & TE Department dated 07-10-1987 enhancing the tution fee in Private Engineering Colleges from Rs.5,000/- to Rs.6,500/- per student per annum including special fee of Rs.250/- and orders were issued in G.O.Ms.No.257 LEN & TE Department dated 7-10-1987 enhancing the intake from Rs.2,580/- to Rs.3,350/- in 14 Private Engineering Colleges except two Minority Engineering Colleges from the academic year 1987-88.

***Increasing of tution fees in Private Polytechnics to make them self supporting***

Keeping in view the recommendations of the Expert Committee headed by Prof.G. Aravind Ghosh, Director J.N.T.University, Hyderabad and with a view to make Private Polytechnics self supporting in meeting the increased cost of running the institutions and for developing the infrastructural facilities, Government issued orders enhancing the tution fees in respect of Private Polytechnics from Rs.3,000/- to Rs.4,000/- per student per annum with effect from the academic year 1988-89 as per G.O.Ms.No.335 Education (TE.1) Department, dated 25-08-1988 orders were also issued in G.O.Ms.No.356, Education (TE) Department, dated 25-08-1988 enhancing the intake from 2,680 to 3,110 (increase of 430 seats) in 15 Private Polytechnics (Un-aided) from the academic year 1988-89.

## **Approach to Eighth Plan**

### ***National approach***

In the perspective and issues of VIII Plan communicated by Government of India it has been stated that India should continue on its path of planned progress towards a socialist society and the stress on equity in development.

The human and material resources should be fully mobilised for improvement in the productivity and efficiency by use of these resources. It is necessary to generate productive employment on a much larger scale using human resource Development more effectively. Massive efforts are required for skill formation and technological upgradation in rural areas. This can be achieved only with quality improvements in Technical Education and vocational Education and reorientation of the scientific and technological infrastructure to save the needs of the rural areas and unorganised sectors. It is necessary to provide adequate technical skills to all to improve their lot.

A closer link between Industrial planning and technology development is necessary so that Industrial expansion is not just market driven (or) finance driven but also technology driven. This is particularly important in new areas like bio-technology, renewable energy, micro electronics etc. Indigenous capabilities for system engineering, product design and process development must be strengthened so that we build up in depth Technological competence in selected areas. The planning should also take into account modernisation for cost reduction.

The National Policy on Education 1986 envisages appropriate Technologies, Starting of courses on new and thrust areas and Engineering Technologies, Technical Education for women, Handicapped, better facilities for weaker sections particularly to SC/ST/BC and modernisation and removal of obsolescence in workshops and labs of Technical Institutions.

In the above perspective, the Department of Tehnical Education, Andhra Pradesh prepared approaches to projects and Programmes.

### ***State approach***

Technician Education in Andhra Pradesh, underwent an impressive expansion in the post independence era, during the fifties and sixties. From 3 Polytechnics at Independence, the number is over 79 currently with an annual admission of 11,999 students. The expansion phase was followed by the consolidation of the system and improvement of its quality. The establishment of the Extension Centre of Technical Teacher's Training Institute, starting of the Community Polytechnic movement, Direct Central Assistance Schemes, advanced technician programmes are some important initiatives during the consolidation phase.

Though there have been improvements due to the measures initiated, these are not substantial enough and the technical education system in Andhra Pradesh requires considerable additional inputs to enable it to cater to the needs of organised as well as unorganised and rural sectors and to make it comparable to national standards. Over the years absolescence of equipment and machinery as well as instructional facilities and resources constraints has assumed enormous proportions. To catch up with industrial practices and developments, and the advances in educational technology, a lot has to be done for modernisation of not only physical resources but also teaching staff. The need for technicians in new, improved, emerging and high technology areas has only been marginally met. Programme structures have to be

of the system. Programme have to be offered to prepare atleast two levels within the technician manpower spectrum - technicians and technician engineers. To make the system sensitive to the needs of unorganised and rural sectors and to promote social relevance, strengthening of the community Polytechnic movement, establishment of special institutes specifically for appropriate technology and undertaking of experimental projects for integrated rural development through application of Science and Technology are essential. In addition, concerted efforts have to be made for promoting technician education of Women, which is currently at a low level.

All this would require strengthening of the Management system at all levels, introduction of computerised management information system, professionalising the management structure at all levels. The State Directorate and State Board of Technical Education are also to be strengthened for further developing the Technical Manpower Information system.

The major areas in which development is desired are as shown below:-

To make the system sensitive to the changing Industrial, technological and social environment and promoting the social relevance of Institutions and Programmes, promoting research to support developmental efforts.

To enlarge the coverage of programme to new and emerging areas.

To increase access to working personnel in industry and to wider sections of society, especially in rural areas.

To enrich the quality and standards of educational processes and products and enhancing the academic productivity as well as internal and external efficiency of the system.

To remove obsolescence and modernisation of the infrastructural facilities as well as staff resources.

To professionalise and strengthen the management and administrative structure and processes at different levels.

The above aims are to be accomplished with larger provisions for developing Technical Education in Andhra Pradesh.

The following aspects have been taken into consideration in the formulation of draft VIII Five Year Plan 1990-95 in respect of the Department of Technical Education.

To analytically assess the progress of the schemes implemented during the earlier plan periods and to meet the deficiencies that have arisen due to the rapid growth of Technical Education.

To meet the Spill-over requirements of the schemes taken up and implemented during the VII Five Year Plan.

To consolidate the existing institutions by providing necessary infrastructural facilities like buildings, workshops, Laboratories, Hostels etc. and to provide the required machinery and equipment.

To replace the obsolete and worn out equipment in the Institutions and modernise the workshops and Laboratories so as to enhance functional efficiency. The institutions



should be encouraged to generate resources by using their capacities in providing services to the community and Industry. The Institutions are to be provided with upto date learning and Computer facilities so that the students are provided necessary training.

To re-organise the institutions by having a fresh look at the curricular requirements of the courses, staff pattern, their capacity to undertake scheme for resources generation and socio-economic development.

To formulating new Courses in emerging Technologies and consider establishment of new institutions to make the Technical Education dynamic enough not only to catch up the fast pace of Technological changes but also to provide for technical manpower in the context of industrial growth in the country in general and the State in particular, subject to the guide-lines prescribed by the All India Council for Technical Education from time to time.

To introduce Advanced Technician Courses (lost-Diploma) in Polytechnics in the new and emerging Technologies with limited intake and minimum investment on basic infrastructural facilities.

To draw up Schemes for introduction of more Sandwich Courses so as to actively involve the industry in the training programmes and provide opportunities to the teachers and the taught to acquaint themselves with the current production techniques and processes in the related industry.

To identify more Polytechnics for being attached with community Polytechnics with direct Central assistance, in order to promote rural development on a scientific basis and to train unemployed rural youth by transfer of Technology to villages for adopting better and improved methods in enhancing production in Agriculture and village industries.

To provide more facilities to women so as to give them equal opportunities in non-conventional and emerging areas and to optimise the role of women in industrial economy as envisaged in National Educational Policy, 1986. To provide "Educational Technology Centres" for developing Audio visual Aids for effective Communication in Technician Education.

To strengthen care guidance and counselling centres to augment the facilities of training and placement of technicians and to improve communication Skills in students for better entrepreneurship.

To establish Entrepreneurship Development Centres for providing information on the scope and facilities for entrepreneurship to equip young Technicians with requisite competencies for self employment as available and profitable proposition with a view to develop small and cottage industries and lessen dependance on Government jobs.

To establish Centres for Continuing and Distance education to provide access to a large segment of people to Technical Education, besides providing opportunities for working Technicians for their vertical mobility.

To strengthen Libraries of Technical Institutions by providing reading room facilities for better performance of students, particularly of weaker Sections.

To establish Industry - Institution linkages to encompass a variety of areas like curriculum development, resource, sharing, developing Joint Projects, training of

students and staff. This will generate a spirit of camaraderie between the industries and institutions. The industries will have more say in organising Technician Education besides providing their facilities and resources for Education and to absorb the students in their organisations.

To organise Earn-While-You-Learn Schemes so as to enthuse confidence in technician students for working on live situation besides earning suitable amounts to defray their boarding expenditure. It will also provide the required motivation to the student to become a competent technician.

To establish "Man Power Survey Cells" so as to regularly conduct surveys of man power requirements of Technicians needed by Government, Quasi Government, Organised and unorganised rural sectors which will assist on the regulation of new institutions and to lessen the unemployment of Technicians.

To Strengthen the State Board of Technical Education for curriculum development, evaluation processes and examination reforms in providing qualitative measures of learning and Teaching processes and to open Regional Centres.

To organise special institutions for imparting suitable and effective Technician Education to handicapped candidates as envisaged in National Educational Policy, 1986.

To organise Production cum Service Centres so as to generate resources and to serve the community, as envisaged in National Educational Policy, 1986.

To organise Institutions for minorities as envisaged In National Educational Policy, 1986, as some minority groups are either deprived or backward. Greater attention is needed to provide equality and social justice.

To organise State level innovations, research and development cell for Technical Education to undertake the work on improving the present techniques of enhancing productivity.

To organise staff development programmes and to provide opportunities for their vertical mobility so that they are abreast with the latest technologies.

To organise more Institutions benefitting Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Backward Classes Candidates in predominant areas of their population, as envisaged in National Educational Policy, 1986.

To provide Education and Training on Computers as Computers are becoming the essential tool in all professional studies and user agencies of Technicians.

To have liaison with developmental agencies and mobilise funds by levying a Cess or charge on user agencies including Government Departments and enterprises. There is need to seek national and international assistance in developing Technical Education.

To provide effective linkage between Schools of Education Viz : Technical Education and General Education for effective curricular adjustments, implementing continuing Education programmes for enriching optimisation in Educational area.

To provide better amenities for Sports, Physical Education, recreation, creative work, hobbies and cultural activities for developing extra curricular activities in students.

To strengthen the administration at the State Directorate Level for exercising greater and effective control over the institutions and to monitor various schemes

To strengthen the Technical Teachers Training Institute extension Centre as State Government have the obligation of Providing infrastructural facilities and supporting staff.

***Proposed outlay for Eighth Plan (1990-95)***

As the emphasis for the VIII Five Year Plan is on consolidation of the institutions started during VI and VII Plan periods to bring them upto the standards and norms prescribed by All India Council for Technical Education and for bringing about a phenomenal improvement in Technical Education by introducing new and emerging technologies, development of Technical Education for Women and for Weaker Sections i.e. SC/ST/BC and for Physically Handicapped to take progressive measures as envisaged in the National Policy on Education, 1986. The Department envisaged a total outlay of Rs. 8868.82 lakhs consisting of Rs. 7955.45 lakhs for the World Bank assisted project and Rs. 913.37 lakhs for other schemes. The World Bank project involves an outlay of Rs. 2386.63 lakhs (30% of the total cost) to be met by the State Govt. while Rs. 5568.82 lakhs (70% of the cost) will become available as external assistance. The full cost of the project will have to be included in the State Plan. However pending receipt of formal clearance for the project from the World Bank, the State's share at 30% has been included for the present in the proposed outlay for the Eighth Plan which could be subsequently revised to include the external component also which would be reimbursed to the State Govt. Therefore, for the present only an outlay of Rs. 3300.00 lakhs has been proposed for Technical Education comprising Rs. 2386.63 lakhs (State's Share of World Bank Project) and Rs. 913.37 lakhs towards other State Plan schemes.

***World Bank Project Total cost: Rs. 7955.45 lakhs***

An amount of Rs. 5568.82 (70% of total cost) will be provided by the World Bank through Government of India, Ministry of Human Resources Development, (Education Department) Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi for a period of five year subject to the following conditions.

- i) the assistance being received from the World Bank (by Government of India) is given in the form of credit and a LOAN and not as an outright GRANT.
- ii) the expenditure is to be initially incurred by the States and claims for reimbursement submitted to Ministry of Human Resource Development/Dy. Educational Adviser(T) for the eligible portions of expenditures.
- iii) On the whole, reimbursement would be available to an average extent of about 70% of the over-all expenditure incurred (about Rs. 5568.82 lakhs).
- iv) the rates of reimbursement for different categories of expenditure will be different and are shown in the following table (based on the negotiations between the States involved in Phase-I and the World Bank during March, 1990) as given in the guide document.

| Category  | % of expenditure to be financed.   |
|---|--|
| 1. Civil Works  | 70%  |
| 2. Furniture, equipment, vehicles, books and materials. | 100% of foreign expenditures, 100% of local expenditures, (ex-factorycost) and 70% of local expenditures for other items procured locally. |
| 3. Consultants' services and training.                  | 80%  |
| 4. Incremental operating costs                          | 65% of local expenditure incurred until March 31, 1994, and 40% of local expenditures incurred thereafter.                                 |

Assurances to be furnished to Ministry of Human Resource Development in writing along with the Project Proposals.

- i) Capacity of the States to initially provide the resources for the Project (in accordance with the estimates) from their regular budgets.
- ii) adequate provisions for the project costs in the States Budget for the EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN and necessary clearances from the State Planning Commission, the state Government and the Central Planning Commission
- iii) Preparedness to undertake and implement the project as proposed.
- iv) Initiating action and filling up all vacant staff positions in the Polytechnics as per AICTE norms before the Project Implementation commences.
- v) Provision of adequate motivation to staff at all levels in the polytechnics by implementing the AICTE scales of pay and incentives for attending staff development programmes etc.
- vi) acceptance of DGS & D as the agency for procurement of all equipment under ICB and LCB procedures.
- vii) Constitution of an appropriate High Level Committee at the State Level with suitable powers to take decisions and expendite all activities of the Project requiring governmental approval/sanction(single window procedures) example., recruitment, training, construction, purchase etc.

Keeping in view of the above guide-lines the total cost of Rs. 7955.45 lakhs (Rs. 5568.82 lakhs to be provided by World Bank as 70% of total project proposal and remaining amount of Rs. 2386.63 lakhs to be borne by the State Government as 30% of the total project proposal plus Rs. 913.37 lakhs State schemes, will be ultimately included in the State's Eighth Plan after receipt of formal clearance as per guide-lines given by Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development.

The following is the estimated expenditure on detailed items for project on Strengthening Technical Education in Andhra Pradesh with World Bank Assistance.

| Sl.No. | Item                 | Total Cost<br>(Rs. Lakhs) |
|--------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| A.     | <u>NON-RECURRING</u> |                           |
| 1.     | Buildings            | 2869.00                   |
| 2.     | Equipment            | 3122.80                   |
| 3.     | Vehicles             | 33.50                     |
| 4.     | Books                | 136.00                    |
| 5.     | Furniture            | 445.50                    |
| B.     | <u>RECURRING</u>     |                           |
| 6.     | Salaries             | 1116.20                   |
| 7.     | Training/Fellowship  | 85.50                     |
| 8.     | Consumables          | 147.00                    |
| TOTAL: |                      | 7955.50                   |

|    |                        |   |     |               |               |
|----|------------------------|---|-----|---------------|---------------|
| 1. | Capacity Expansion     | - | Rs. | 3158.50 lakhs |               |
| 2. | Quality Improvement    | - | Rs. | 4363.75 lakhs |               |
| 3. | Efficiency Improvement | - | Rs. | 433.20 lakhs  |               |
|    |                        |   |     | Rs.           | 7955.45 lakhs |

Summary of Costs by Categories of Expenditure (Year Wise)

(Rs. in Millions)

| Sl. No. | Item                 | Total Cost | Phase of Expenditure |           |            |           |          |
|---------|----------------------|------------|----------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|----------|
|         |                      |            | I Year               | IIrd Year | IIIrd Year | IVth Year | Vth Year |
| 1.      | 2.                   | 3.         | 4.                   | 5.        | 6.         | 7.        | 8.       |
| A       | <u>Non-Recurring</u> |            |                      |           |            |           |          |
| 1.      | Buildings            | 286.90     | 47.00                | 65.00     | 65.00      | 54.00     | 55.90    |
| 2.      | Equipment            | 312.28     | 59.90                | 75.13     | 75.05      | 54.50     | 47.70    |
| 3.      | Vehicles             | 3.35       | 1.60                 | 0.60      | 0.95       | 0.20      | -        |
| 4.      | Books                | 13.60      | 2.40                 | 4.75      | 3.45       | 3.0       | -        |
| 5.      | Furniture            | 44.55      | 12.35                | 14.45     | 8.15       | 6.05      | 3.50     |
| B       | <u>Recurring</u>     |            |                      |           |            |           |          |
| 6.      | Salaries             | 111.62     | 11.80                | 20.61     | 25.37      | 26.89     | 26.89    |
| 7.      | Training/Fellowship  | 8.55       | 2.55                 | 3.00      | 3.00       | -         | -        |
| 8.      | Consumables          | 14.70      | 1.58                 | 2.49      | 3.09       | 3.77      | 3.77     |
| Total:  |                      | 795.55     | 139.18               | 186.09    | 184.06     | 148.41    | 137.76   |

(Rs. in lakhs)

7955.50 1391.80 1860.90 1840.60 1484.10 1377.60

The World Bank Team visited Hyderabad on 6-9th June, 1990. Government of India in their letter No. F 2-2/90 TD-7.2 MHRD (Department of Education), New Delhi, dated 3-7-90 requested the Dept. of Tech. Edu. to furnish revised Project as per the guide-lines given in aide-memoire of World Bank Team. Accordingly revised proposal

has been furnished Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development (department of Education) New Delhi vide letter No. B2/29212/89 dated 22.8.1990.

In the meeting at New Delhi called by Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development at 10.00 AM on 28th August, 1990 to review the World Bank Project proposals of Andhra Pradesh, it was agreed to include Andhra Pradesh among only eight States agreed to be included in II Phase and for an investment of Rs. 7955.45 lakhs for Andhra Pradesh on Strengthening of technician education with World Bank Assistance. Three copies of revised project reports are being sent to National Project Implementation Unit, New Delhi (Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development). The World Bank team will also be visiting to Hyderabad by the end of September, or early October 1990.

#### **JAWAHAR BAL BHAVAN**

Jawahar Bal Bhavan, Hyderabad which is a state level institution was started during 1966 with a view to impart 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 the socially useful productive work viz., Clay modelling, Carpentry etc., Presently, there are 9 Bal Bhavans and 38 Bal Kendras functioning throughout the state.

During the VII th Plan Period, schemes relating to opening of Bal Kendras, establishing a Model Children's Library in Jawahar Bala Bhavan, Hyderabad, providing Audio-visual equipment, supplying of instruments to Bal Bhavans and Kendras etc., were implemented, with a total expenditure of Rs.21.65 lakhs.

During the VIII five year plan, it is proposed to implement the following schemes.

#### ***Replenishment of Arts, Crafts and supply of instruments to Bal Bhavans/Kendras***

This scheme is meant for the supply of crafts and arts material, instruments like Harmonium, Tabla, Veena etc., and to carryout repairs to old instruments.

#### ***Organisation of Children's festivals, National festivals, Inter-state competitions etc.,***

This scheme is meant for conducting programmes like film shows on environmental knowledge, theatre festivals and mini-exhibitions including cultural competitions at Jawahar Bal Bhavan, Hyderabad and for member children of District Bal Bhavans.

#### ***Development of Indira Priyadrashini Auditorium and maintenance***

The auditorium with a seating capacity of 550 is being used for organising programmes by the member children of Bal Bhavan and to exhibit films. In addition, the theatre is allowed to be used by other cultural organisations on rental basis and the rents so collected are being remitted to the Government receipt head. The auditorium requires repairs and improvement to its electrical and electronic equipment and servicing of the projectors installed in the auditorium.

#### ***Introduction of Veena Section in Jawahar Bal Bhavan***

To attract more children to enroll in the Jawahar Bal Bhavan, it is proposed to open Veena section. The financial outlay proposed is for salaries component only.

For all these schemes, a total outlay of Rs. 23.65 lakhs is proposed for the Eighth Plan. An amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been provided for 1990-91 and an outlay of Rs.6.30 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

## **REGISTRAR OF PUBLICATIONS**

The office of the registrar of Publications is constituted under the provisions of Andhra Pradesh Press and Registration of Books Rules, 1960 framed under Section 20 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867. According to the provisions of the Act each printer/publisher has to submit three copies of the books and two copies of the periodicals and newspapers published within the State to the Registrar of Publications free of cost. Out of the three copies thus received, one copy of each publication is transmitted to State Central Library, Hyderabad, another copy to the Parliament Library, New Delhi and the remaining third copy is retained and preserved in the Reference Library which has to be set up under Rule 5 of Andhra Pradesh Press and Registration of Books Rules, 1960. The staff sanctioned for the establishment of a Reference Library during the Seventh Five Year Plan could not be filled up due to non-finalisation of ad-hoc Rules which are pending with Government and also due to the ban on appointments. The Reference Library will be arranged after appointing the staff.

The office of the Registrar of Publications is a unitary office and there are no subordinate offices. The Director of Public Libraries is the Ex-officio Registrar of Publications. This office entered the plan scheme in the Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90 only. It was not there in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

### ***Approach to Eighth Five Year Plan***

The main goal and objective of the Eighth Five Year Plan is to create the machinery for effective enforcement of the said Act and Rules in the entire state of Andhra Pradesh.

The printers and publishers are not showing much interest in sending their publications as per the provisions of the Act and Rules. Thus they are violating the statutory responsibility of sending their publications to the Registrar of Publications. Therefore, there is a dire need to visit the printing presses to check-up the publications and the submission of these publications to the Registrar of Publications. Therefore, there is need for the post of a Deputy Registrar of Publications and two Reader (Grade-I) posts.

### ***Seventh Five Year Plan Outlay and Expenditure***

The office of the Registrar of Publications came under PLAN SCHEMES in Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90 with an outlay of Rs.23.00 lakhs for the following two schemes but only an expenditure of Rs.13.61 lakhs was incurred.

- I. Constitution Of a Reference Library Under Rule Of 5 Of Andhra Pradesh Press And Registration Of Books Rules, 1960 And Strengthening Of The Office Of The Registrar Of Publications.
- II. Construction Of a Building To Accomodate The Office Of The Registrar OF Publications And Reference Library.

The above two schemes are continuing schemes.

### ***Proposed Schemes for the Eighth Five Year Plan***

The following schemes are proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan for effective Implementation of the Press and Registration of Books Act and Rules in the entire State of Andhra Pradesh.

| S.No.       | Name of the scheme  | Amount required<br>(Rs. in lakhs) |
|-------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| SCHEME-I:   | Formation of a Reference Library Under Rule 5 of Andhra Pradesh Press and Registration of Books Rules, 1960 and Effective Implementation Of the Press and Registration of Books act, 1867.<br>(Revival of posts which were sanctioned during VII Five Year Plan and could not be filled in) | 8.70                              |
| SCHEME-II:  | Extension Of Existing Building for Proper Accommodation to the Reference Library.   | 8.58                              |
| SCHEME-III: | Strengthening of the Office of the Registrar of Publications for effective Implementation of the Provisions of the act and rules.   | 4.50                              |
| TOTAL:      |   | 21.78                             |

#### ***Need for Scheme-I***

The said scheme is essential for the effective implementation of the Rule 5 of the A.P.Press and Registration of Books Rules, 1960. Due to lack of staff no reference Library could be maintained. The main objectives for the scheme is to implement the statutory functions envisaged under the Provisions of the Press and Registration of Books Act and A.P. Press and Registration of Books Rules made thereunder in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

The Posts required under the Scheme Consist of One Asst. Librarian (Grade I); One Asst. Librarian (Grade II); One Card Writer; Two Binders(Junior) One Sweeper, and One Watchman.

#### ***Scheme-II***

Extension of Existing Building for Adequate Accommodation to the Reference Library and the Office of the Registrar of Publications.

In view of the expected increase in the number of books and periodicals to be received and the increase in staff there is need for providing suitable additional accommodation for the Reference Library and also to meet the accommodation requirement of the additional staff. During the Eighth Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs.8.58 lakhs is provided under capital outlay for extension to the existing building.

#### ***Scheme-III***

Strengthening of the Office of the Registrar of Publications for effective Implementation of the Provisions of the Press and Registration of Books act and A.P.Press and Registration Rules.



Many printers/publishers are not sending their publications regularly to the Registrar of Publications. It is therefore necessary for an Officer of the status of Deputy Registrar of Publications to visit the offices of the publishers/printers and check-up whether they have been implementing the Act and Rules scrupulously. These visits may result in an increase in the submission of books to the Registrar of Publications and to review all the publications, two posts of Readers (Grade-I) are required.

It is proposed to purchase certain furniture and other essential items which are required for official need for Scheme-I and Scheme-III as under:

|                   |       |            |
|-------------------|-------|------------|
| Towards furniture | . . . | 2.00 lakhs |
| Office expenses   | . . . | 0.60 lakhs |
| Towards T.A.      | . . . | 0.50 lakhs |
|                   |       | <hr/>      |
| TOTAL:            | . . . | 3.10 lakhs |
|                   |       | <hr/>      |

Hence, an amount of Rs. 13.20 lakhs is needed for the said scheme (Rs.5.60 + 4.50 + 3.10 = 13.20 lakhs)

Thus a total amount of Rs.21.78 lakhs (8.70+8.58+4.50 = 21.78) is required for the entire Eighth Five Year Plan period of 1990-95.

#### **NATIONAL CADET CORPS**

The N.C.C. is a Premier youth organisation of the country. The main objectives of N.C.C. are:

- a) Development of leadership, character, commandership and ideal of service.
- b) Creation of a force of disciplined and trained manpower, which in a national emergency could be of assistance to country.
- c) Training students with a view to developing in them officer -like qualities,thus also enabling them to obtain commission in the Armed forces.

During the Seventh Five Year Plan an amount of Rs.81.92 lakhs was spent against the budget provision of Rs.100.00 lakhs.

The outlay proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan is Rs.131.07 lakhs. The plan outlay for 1990-91 is Rs.15.00 lakhs and for the year 1991-92 an outlay of Rs 16.50 lakhs is proposed.

During Eighth Five Year Plan period about 71,710 N.C.C. cadets will be trained-up.

## 32. SPORTS AND YOUTH SERVICES

### SPORTS

The Government has abolished the erstwhile Andhra Pradesh Sports Council which was constituted in 1958 and re-designated as Sports Authority of A.P. in November, 1987.

The Sports Authority of A.P. has to look after all aspects and all levels of Sports programmes including construction of Stadia, Swimmingpools, Playfields and improvement of playfields and also implement the sports programmes of Sports Authority of India, besides encouraging sports in Rural, Tribal Areas and Sports and Games for women.

During the VII Plan period an amount of Rs.504.00 lakhs was spent on Sports programmes. An outlay of Rs.756.00 lakhs is proposed for the Eighth Five year plan. The plan outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 98.00 lakhs and for 1991-92 an outlay of Rs.107.80 lakhs is proposed.

The following schemes are included in the plan.

- 1) Continuation of old schemes and enhancement of budgetary limits
- 2) Increasing additional grants to the critical ongoing schemes
- 3) Schemes which are already committed during the year 1990-91 and
- 4) Inclusion of new schemes from 1992-93 onwards in the Eighth Five Year Plan

#### *New Schemes*

- a) Sponsored races/Jog - a - thon (Rs.2.50 lakhs)

The main concept of Jog-a-thon race is to create sports consciousness among the masses with the "Motive of run for health and run for peace". It is proposed to conduct Jog-a-thon /Sponsored races every year at Twin Cities and District Head quarters with an allocation of Rs.3000 for District and the remaining amount to Twin Cities. Hence, an amount of Rs.2.50.lakhs is proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan.

- b) Conduct of indigenous games and martial arts:(Rs.0.80 lakh)

It is proposed to conduct District level and State level indigenous games with an allocation of Rs.1000 to each District and the remaining at the State Level from the year 1992-93. An amount of Rs.0.80 lakh is proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan .

- c) Sports Schools - (Rs.33.20 lakhs)

There is no single sports school for children for the age group of 09-14 years. Therefore, it is proposed to open one sports school at the State level initially and may open two more schools during the Eighth Five Year Plan period. The schools proposed to be setup in the following three Centres.

- 1) Andhra Region - Rajahmundry

2) Telengana Region - Mahaboobnagar

3) Rayalaseema Region - Tirupathi

The scheme is proposed to start from 1992-93 onwards. An amount of Rs.33.20 lakhs is proposed for Eighth Five Year Plan.

d) Awards of Blachandra, Rudramma and Acharya (Rs.2.70 lakhs)

There are no Awards from the Govt.of A.P. to encourage Sports persons and coaches. It is therefore proposed to introduce the Awards (State level) along with cash and Momentos viz., Balachadra, Rudramma and Acharya for distinguished sportsmen, sports women and Coaches respectively from 1992-93 onwards. Hence an amount of Rs.2.70 lakhs is proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan.

***New schemes committed during 1990-91 (Rs.9.20 lakhs)***

The Sports Authority of A.P. is conducting State level, District level and Block level selections in Athletics, Basket ball, Gymnastics, Swimming, Table tennis, Badminton for both boys and girls and Football and Wrestling for only boys for sending State Teams for Nationals. An amount of Rs.9.20 lakhs is proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan.

***Rural Areas Coaching Camp (Rs.21.10 lakhs)***

The Sports Authority of A.P. has conducted Coaching Camps in 9 selected Districts during the year 1990-91 at the first instance to spotout the hidden talent among the rural youth and for promotion of sports among the rural youth. It is proposed to organise such rural area coaching camps covering a all 22 districts of A.P. An amount of Rs.21.10 lakhs is proposed to meet 50% of total expenditure and the remaining balance will be met by the Sports Authority of India for the Eighth Five Year Plan period.

***Critical ongoing schemes (Rs.394.83 lakhs)***

The Sports Authority of A.P. has proposed to construct Stadia and Swimming pools at District headquarters where the infrastructural facilities are not provided. An amount of Rs.394.83 lakhs is proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan.

**YOUTH SERVICES & YUVASHAKTHI**

***YOUTH SERVICES***

With a vlew to formulating and implementing suitable schemes for the Welfare of the Youth, a separate Directorate of Youth Services has been functioning since October, 1972.

The Departmental programmes in Districts are suffering from implementation, followup and feed back due to want of our own subordinate offices at District and Taluk level. There are number of utilisation certificates yet to be released from many districts for big amounts for the programmes complected years back. This is also due to lack of agency which would be accountable. Therefore, the creation of District and Taluk offices becomes imperative. This will also enable the Employment Generation which is also the main thrust of Eighth Five Year plan.

The Schemes of this department are rural based and they are meant for the welfare of the rural youth, duly involving them in the schemes viz., Community development, Afforestation etc. Hence the focus of the schemes of this department is on rural development.

During the Seventh Five Year Plan an amount of Rs.72.55 lakhs was spent against the provisions of Rs.132.00 lakhs. The outlay proposed for the VIII Five Year Plan is Rs.108.83 lakhs. The plan outlay for the year 1990-91 is Rs.15.00 lakhs and an amount of Rs.16.50 lakhs is proposed for the year 1991-92.

### ***YUVASHAKTHI***

This scheme started in 1984-85 with a view to training the rural youth in the trades like Rural Auto Technician, Rural Technician, Rural Electrician, Rural Electronic Technician and Rural Home management. The training is given in local I.T.Is and polytechnics. The trainees are paid stipends @ Rs. 300/- p.m. The period of training is one year (9 months theory followed by 3 months shop floor training). After training they are given tool kits worth Rs.2,000/- (maximum) each, so as to enable them to start self-employment ventures to earn their livelihood.

The department has so far trained 1542 candidates. It is proposed to start a fresh batch of 500 candidates during this year. This would help in assisting the youth to take to self-employment ventures. It is proposed to train about 6000 candidates during the Eighth five year plan period.

A sum of Rs.243.65 lakhs is proposed for achieving the above objectives during the Eighth Five Year Plan. The outlay proposed for the year 1991-92 is Rs.38.50 lakhs.

### 33. ART AND CULTURE

#### ANDHRA PRADESH STATE ARCHIVES

The Andhra Pradesh State Archives is the repository of both Administrative and Historical Records of Government of Andhra Pradesh. The Archives Department possesses not only the recent Administrative Records of the State but also extremely valuable and rare records of permanent value dating back to 15th Century A.D.

The main activity of the Department is to acquire and preserve the semi-current and non-current Administrative records of Andhra Pradesh Government and other private institutions on modern scientific lines in accordance with the principles of Archival Science. The State Archives is managing huge quantum of valuable records and documents and making them available for reference, research and publication purpose.

The plan outlay incurred during the VII Plan period amounted to Rs. 43.78 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 85.00 lakhs is proposed for the VIII Plan period. The plan outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 15.00 lakhs and the proposed outlay for 1991-92 is Rs. 16.50 lakhs.

The following are some of the important schemes included in the VIII Five Year Plan of the Department :

| COUNTINUING PLAN SCHEMES : |  | VIII Plan outlay<br>(Rs. in lakhs) |
|----------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| 1.                         | Development of Archival Conversation Laboratory  | 3.40                               |
| 2.                         | Development of Computerisation, Cataloguing and Indexing of Records.   | 1.80                               |
| 3.                         | Separation and transfer of (Andhra Districts) Records from Tamil Nadu Archives   | 3.00                               |
| 4.                         | Continuation of Reasearch Fellowship Schemes, Monographs Series Schemes Payment of full-time and Part-time Fellowships.  | 1.25                               |
| 5.                         | Microfilming and Photo copying of Historical Old Telugu Newspapers, Journals rare documents reports and other papers.  | 1.90                               |
| 6.                         | Microfilming of important Archival material available at private libraries and acquisition of microfilm and paper copies of Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh Records. | 2.40                               |
| 7.                         | Development of Archival Museum and Library.  | 3.30                               |
| 8.                         | Centrally Sponsored Schemes - Preparation of Guides to Records and Microfilming of Records.(State Share)   | 8.35                               |
| 9.                         | Publication of Monographs, Journals, Kaifiyats etc.  | 6.20                               |
| 10.                        | Development of Fils Archives.  | 6.50                               |

|     |   |       |
|-----|---|-------|
| 11. | Development of Reprography Wing of Archives.  | 9.00  |
|     | <b>NEW SCHEMES</b>  |       |
| 12. | Development of Stack Area of State Archives-Purchase of Storage Equipment.  | 6.00  |
| 13. | Strengthening of Conservation Laboratory and Computer Unit.   | 2.00  |
| 14. | Survey Collections and Purchase of District Collectrates, Temple and Private Records RHRSC Meeting and purchase of Documents etc.       | 1.00  |
| 15. | Preparation of Cataloguing of Urdu, Persian, Marathi (Modi) and English Records, Ex-Hyderabad Drafter Records and Collectrates Records. | 10.75 |
| 16. | Photo Archives-Purchase of rare photos and display equipment etc.   | 0.80  |
| 17. | Records Management Training Scheme.   | 0.80  |
| 18. | Centralisation of District Records at Warangal of Telangana Region and Vijayawada of South Coastal Andhra.                              | 3.75  |
| 19. | Compilation of Comprehensive History of Andhra Pradesh from 1600 to 1989.   | 2.80  |
| 20. | Replacement of Van.   | 3.00  |
| 21. | Modernisation of Committee Hall and Extra lighting, Stack Area and at the main gates.   | 3.05  |
| 22. | Conducting of Lecture Programmes, Seminars Archival Week and Special Exhibitions.   | 2.80  |

## **ARCHAEOLOGY AND MUSEUMS**

### **Synoptic overview of the Developmental programmes undertaken during Seventh Five Year Plan**

A sum of Rs.90.00 lakhs was allocated to the department in the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 for implementing Nine Schemes. Against this, a sum of Rs. 65.00 lakhs only has been actually released by Government during the Five years (Rs.10.00 lakhs each for 1985-86 and 1986-87 and Rs.15.00 lakhs each for 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90). Out of this amount, this department could spend a sum of Rs.49.34 lakhs only for implementing all the nine schemes due to various constraints.

During Seventh Five Year Plan, construction of District Museum buildings at Anantapur, Warangal and Nalgonda and site museums at Kanuparthi and Chandavaram has been completed and construction of District Museum Buildings at Visakhapatnam and Guntur and a strong room in the premises of State Museum in Public Gardens, Hyderabad has been commenced. The department has also completed renovation work at Gaganmahal monument in Penukonda, Kondapalli and Utnoor Forts, Siva temple at Nidikonda and Ammavari Temple at Panagal. Construction of first floor on the existing chemical conservation laboratory building has also been completed. The Dept have also purchased some essential and important antiquities/modern paintings and invaluable books on various subjects for Library. Village-wise survey in Anantapur District was started for preparing the District -wise Directories of ancient monuments alongwith descriptive notes, photographs etc.

## **Goals and objectives of Eighth Five Year Plan**

During Seventh Five Year Plan period various new schemes have been attempted and on verification of the achievements it is found expedient to expand the scope and activities of the departments in various research oriented scheme beside strengthening the existing systems of working during Eighth Five Year Plan period.

The Chief Engineer, Roads and Buildings has recently handedover district museum buildings constructed at Anantapur, Warangal and Nalgond and Site Museum buildings at Chandavaram and Kanuparthi to this department. Regular displays of antiquities and sculptures and organising them on the most modern lines have to be completed as early as possible during Eighth Five Year Plan period. Further, construction work in respect of museum buildings at Guntur and Visakhapatnam and strong room in the premises of State Museum, Hyderabad have be completed by allocating sufficient funds and also complete by display work during Eighth Five Year Plan Period. Sites have already been acquired at Tirupathi and Khammam for construction of museum buildings. funds have to be provided for construction of building at these places.

More than 450 ancient monuments and archaeological sites scattered throughout the length and breadth of the state are under the protective control of the departments. But the departments is provided with only skeleton supervisory staff who are in a position to effectively control and also ensure the safety of the antiquarian remains in the proposed to create three regional offices one each for Rayalaseema, Telangana and Andhra regions headed by the Deputy Directors and also delegate suitable powers for effective concentration of various developmental schemes of the departments. It is also proposed to appoint watch and ward staff at various important monuments on payment of monthly remuneration of Rs.150/- p.m.each.

In the period of modern archaeological research, scientific analysis of excavated antiquarian remains, metal objects organs metal is of primary important. The other publications like Glimpses of Buddhism, Annual Reports of H.E.H.Nizam's are likely to add to the above list. Since there is great demand for these publications it proposed to take reprinting of these rare publications in Eighth Five Year Plan. It is a self sustaining scheme.

The department has achieved considerable expertise in various fields of research activities, its contribution in the field of archaeological research is very much appreciated by the a sholarly world and the younger generation are able to pursue research activity by utilising the excavated material of the department displayed antiquities in the museums, and also subject-wise publications brought out by this department. It is contemplated that the scope of development activity is further strengthened in order to to continue to achieve better results by implementing 7 continuing schemes of Seventh Five Year Plan and as well 6 schemes during Eighth Five Year Plan Period 1990-95, at a cost of Rs.90.00 lakhs.

## **ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS LIBRARY AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE**

The main functions of this department are collection of manuscripts, both palm leaf and paper, preservation on modern scientific lines, take out microfilm copies of rare manuscripts and bring them to light by printing them in phased programme of publications.

An expenditure of Rs.13.89 lakhs has been incurred during the Seventh plan period. Now an out lay of Rs.48.60 lakhs is proposed for the Eighth Plan period. The outlay for 1990-91 is Rs.10.00 lakhs while an outlay of Rs.15.35 lakhs is proposed for the year 1991-92.

## **PUBLIC LIBRARIES**

An amount of Rs.311.04 lakhs was incurred during the Seventh plan period for the schemes relating to Public Libraries in the State administered by the Director of Public Libraries. An outlay of Rs.467.00 lakhs is proposed for the Eighth plan period. The outlay for 1990-91 is Rs.30.00 lakhs while the proposed outlay for 1991- 92 is Rs.33.20 lakhs.

The schemes proposed for the Eighth plan include an outlay of Rs.192.00 lakhs towards opening of 400 branch libraries in all towns and villages having a population of 5000 and above at the rate of 100 libraries in each year. Another important scheme relates to the strengthening of Zilla Grandhalaya Samstha Offices for which an outlay of Rs. 73.00 lakhs is proposed. Other schemes include an outlay of Rs. 48.00 lakhs towards contribution to Raja Ramamohan Roy Foundation which enables the State Government to obtain a matching grant from the Foundations, Rs 50.00 lakhs towards contribution of buildings and strengthening of regional libraries and Rs.20.00 lakhs for construction of multi- storied building complex for the State Central Library, Andhra Pradesh Grandhalaya Parishad, and the offices of Director of Public Libraries.

## **DIRECTOR OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS**

An expenditure of Rs.295.00 lakhs has been incurred on the plan schemes during the Seventh Plan Period. The outlay proposed for the Eighth Plan is Rs.442.50 lakhs. The plan outlay for 1990-91 is Rs.50.00 lakhs and for the year 1991-92 an outlay of Rs.55.00 lakhs is proposed. Scheme-wise details are given below :

### ***Government Music Colleges/Schools***

An Amount of Rs.51.00 lakhs are proposed for the existing Government Music Colleges/School.It is also proposed to start 2 or 3 Government Music Schools during the VIII Five Year Plan Period. The expenditure of each school would be Rs.6.00 lakhs per annum. For five years it would be Rs.30.00 lakhs. As such for one school the expenditure works out to Rs.30.00 lakhs. Thus Rs.81.90 lakhs are proposed for the Eighth Plan Period.

### ***Directorate of Cultural Affairs***

The Director is working with meagre staff. There is no intermediary officers between Director of Cultural Affairs and Field Officers. The Field Officer's are presently looking after the routine administration work. The research documentation preparation of cultural profiles, extension programmes etc. are not being attended. As such there is every need for the creation of the posts of Joint Director(1), Deputy Directors (2) and Assistant Directors (2) with 4 more sections. This may cost Rs. 8.00 lakhs additionally per annum. The expenditure for 5 years would be Rs. 40.00 lakhs.

### ***Programmes***

Under the control of department of Cultural Affairs, Telugu Lalithakala Thoranam and Ravindra Bharathi are functioning. Films are being screened besides cultural Programmes in Telugu Lalitha Kala Thoranam and Cultural Programmes in Ravindra Bharathi are being arranged. The expenditure on these programmes would cost Rs.20.00 lakhs per annum and for 5 years it would be Rs.100.00 lakhs.

### ***Establishment of Regional Offices***

There is no District machinery to co-ordinate the Cultural activities in the districts offices. There is every need for the establishment of District Offices. It will be taken



up in a phased manner. Initially it is proposed to establish Regional Offices. Each regional office would be headed by Deputy Director and assisted by the required staff. An amount of Rs.240.00 lakhs is proposed for VIII Five Year Plan Period.

### ***Men of Letters***

The Director of Cultural Affairs is sanctioning financial assistance to Men of Letters and Arts, who are in indignant circumstances, ranging from Rs.150 to Rs.500/- PM and Rs. 1,116/- per annum on adhoc basis. Decision was taken to sanction financial assistance @ Rs.200/-P.M. to each in view of the increased cost of living. It is proposed to sanction financial assistance to more number of indignant artistes as it is a welfare programme. Therefore, an amount of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed for VIII Five Year Plan.

### ***Theatre Workshop***

Seminars, workshops and training programmes in Music, Drama and other performing Arts are required to be organised for the benefit of students, teachers and other theatre persons so as to create awareness and to learn new techniques in their performances. For this purpose an amount of Rs.8.00 lakhs is proposed for VIII Five Year Plan.

### ***Assistance to Promotion for propagation of Telugu Culture outside the State***

Telugu people are spread over through-out the country and abroad. Though they are away from their native state, they are craving to continue their cultural heritage. Many organisations are functioning in different states and abroad. These organisations required to be sanctioned grants. An amount of Rs.16.25 lakhs is proposed for this purpose for VIII Five Year Plan @ Rs.3.25 lakhs per annum.

### ***Private aided Music Colleges***

As on today as many as 23 Private Music and dance institutions have been recognised by the Government. But these institutions are not being given grants for maintenance. Many more institutions are requesting for recognition. These institutions are required to be encouraged by way of grants. At least an amount of Rs. 32,000/- is required per annum as token grant for this purpose. Thus Rs.1.60 lakhs is proposed for VIII Five Year Plan Period.

### ***Assistance to Private Cultural Institutions and Organisations***

Due to lack of funds,encouragement to the organisations for conducting cultural activities is not being given. Grants have to be given for Folk arts, Classical arts sponsoring associations, Gurukulas, Surabhi theatre and for organising the competitions from district level to state level. For this purpose an amount of Rs.40.75 lakhs is proposed.

### ***Construction of Auditoria***

Government desires that a cultural complex with a modern auditorium should be constructed at each district head quarters. The auditorium should be fully equipped and be made available to all the cultural organisations of that particular area. The auditorium should also serve as an information centre of the Governmental schemes highlighting the activities of the Government by way of Photo exhibitions, film shows etc. Further the auditorium should serve as a centre for propagating Art and Music among the children and Youth apart from organising Youth developmental programmes. Each auditorium may cost Rs. 50.00 lakhs. A token provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is, therefore, proposed.

### **A.P. BALALA ACADEMY**

A.P. Balala Academy aims at promoting art and culture among children by conducting cultural talent search competitions, organising exhibition of child Arts, Child theatre work shops etc. During the VIIth Plan Period, the Academy conducted programmes to promote art and culture among children by organising Cultural talent search competitions, Exhibitions, child Theatre work shop, childrens film Bank etc. The expenditure incurred towards these programmes was Rs.7.35 lakhs during the VII Plan period.

During the VIII Plan, the A.P. Balala Academy proposes to implement the following programmes, with a view to promote Art and Culture among children.

1. Conducting conferences, Seminars and work shops with a view to bring about an understanding among various organisations striving to promote children's literature, sports, arts, elocution etc.
2. Establishment of Balananda Sanghams throughout the State.
3. To supply play material kits to the pre-school children.
4. To supply Mini Library kits to tribal children.
5. To conduct workshops on development of self confidence among children.
6. To entertain, educate and enlighten children through Video Cassettes.

An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for the VIIIth Plan for these schemes. An amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been provided for 1990-91 and an outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

### 34. MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

The objective of the Medical and Health Programme is to prevent incidence of diseases by establishing hospitals and dispensaries and provide widespread medical care facilities. The national policy and also one of the important functions of a welfare state, therefore, are to provide for a minimum package of health care services to all segments of the population giving more facilities to the sections of society which are under privileged and below the poverty line, vulnerable to all kinds of illhealth. This calls for extension of medical relief and health services in rural areas by establishing health delivery system as near to the individual as possible, a sound referral system at higher echelon at district and State levels, prevention of national mortality and care of pregnant women. We have to reach the standards prescribed by the Medical Council of India and have a wide network of medical and para medical forces. At the same time, there is every need to conserve the traditional systems of medicine which carry deep conviction because of their efficiency and cheapness. There is a no denial that we have to inject therein modern developments where it suits. Hence, along with modern medicine use of one or the other systems of medicine followed in rural areas has to be given due place.

Health care also calls for improvements in nutritional status and environmental sanitation. Health care further calls for proper enforcement of Food Adulteration Act and check on drugs to minimise, if not eliminate altogether, spurious and sub-standard drugs injurious to health.

The Health Medical and Family Welfare Department at the Secretariat is, therefore, incharge of these programmes except environmental sanitation and nutrition which are being attended by different Depts. The Depts. in-charge of Medical and Health Programmes and the break-up outlays for Seventh plan(1985-90) and the outlays proposed for the draft Eighth Plan (1990-95)and Annual Plan (1991-92) is given in the following table :

(Rs.Lakhs)

| Head of Dept.  | Seventh Plan 1985-90      |                  |         | Eighth Plan 1990-95     |                 |                  |            |                           |
|--|---------------------------|------------------|---------|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------|---------------------------|
|  | Appvd. Annual Plan Outlay | Budgetted Outlay | Expr.   | Proposed Outlay (90-95) | 1990-91         |                  |            | Proposed Outlay for 91-92 |
|  |                           |                  |         |                         | Approved Outlay | Budgetted Outlay | Anti Expr. |                           |
| 1.   | 2.                        | 3.               | 4.      | 5.                      | 6.              | 7.               | 8.         | 9.                        |
| 1.Dir.Medical Education                                      |                           | 2729.27          | 2132.62 | 3625.45                 | 300.00          | 300.00           | 300.00     | 380.47                    |
| 2.University of Health Sciences                              |                           | 416.73           | 481.00  | 817.70                  | 80.00           | 80.00            | 85.00      | 88.00                     |
| 3.NIMS   |                           | 368.86           | 842.86  | 1433.00                 | 30.00           | 30.00            | 30.00      | 33.00                     |
| 4.A.P.Vaidya Vidhana Parishad                                |                           | 422.55           | 403.19  | 685.42                  | 100.00          | 100.00           | 85.95      | 115.00                    |
| 5.Indian Medicine& Homeopathy incl.A.P.Yogadhyayana Parishad |                           | 1021.00          | 814.35  | 1459.30                 | 100.00          | 100.00           | 100.00     | 111.20                    |
| 6.Drugs Control Admn.  |                           | 121.00           | 84.11   | 143.00                  | 25.00           | 25.00            | 25.00      | 27.50                     |
| 7.Institute of preventive Medicine (IPM)                     |                           | 242.00           | 194.74  | 330.20                  | 50.00           | 50.00            | 44.20      | 51.85                     |
| 8. Director Insurance Medical Services(ESI)                  |                           | 52.00            | 52.40   | 89.08                   | 7.00            | 7.00             | 7.00       | 7.70                      |

(Rs.Lakhs)

| Head of Dept.   | Seventh Plan 1985-90               |                          |          | Eighth Plan 1990-95           |                    |                     |               |                                    |
|---|------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|
|   | Appvd.<br>Annual<br>Plan<br>Outlay | Budget-<br>ted<br>Outlay | Expr.    | Proposed<br>Outlay<br>(90-95) | 1990-91            |                     |               | Proposed<br>Outlay<br>for<br>91-92 |
|   |                                    |                          |          |                               | Approved<br>Outlay | Budgetted<br>Outlay | Anti<br>Expr. |                                    |
| 1.  | 2.                                 | 3.                       | 4.       | 5.                            | 6.                 | 7.                  | 8.            | 9.                                 |
| <b>9. Director, Health</b>                              |                                    | 10480.45                 | 8771.54  | 16394.27                      | 1208.00            | 1208.00             | 1203.00       | 1329.00                            |
| (i) Non-teaching<br>Taluk Hospitals<br>and Dispensaries |                                    | 1046.45                  | 233.90   | 396.25                        | 100.00             | 100.00              | 100.00        | 110.00                             |
| (ii) Normal PH Schemes                                  |                                    | 697.00                   | 367.83   | 625.50                        | 108.00             | 108.00              | 108.00        | 119.00                             |
| (iii) State Share on CSS                                |                                    | 3156.00                  | 3223.67  | 5480.24                       | 200.00             | 200.00              | 195.00        | 220.00                             |
| (iv) M.N.P.   |                                    | 5581.00                  | 4946.14  | 9892.28                       | 800.00             | 800.00              | 800.00        | 880.00                             |
| Total(Medical and<br>Public Health)                     | 14505.86                           | 15853.86                 | 13776.81 | 24977.42                      | 1900.00            | 1900.00             | 1880.15       | 2143.72                            |

### Medical Education

More than 70% of the population live in rural areas of which about half the number belong to Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. The main objective is to prevent the incidence of diseases by establishing and strengthening teaching hospitals and provide wide spread medical care facilities. The national policy and also one of the important functions of a welfare state, are to provide for a minimum package of health care to all segments of the population giving more facilities to the sections of society which are under privileged and below the poverty line, vulnerable to all kinds of ill health. This calls for extension of medical relief by establishing health delivery system as near to the individual as possible, reduction of infant and maternal mortality, care of pregnant women, providing child health by immunisation and to have a wide net work of medical and para medical forces. The Director of Medical Education is incharge of Medical Colleges, teaching Hospital, Speciality Hospitals, Nursing College and Nursing Schools.

During the Seventh Plan, the schemes sanctioned were

Traumatology Gastroenterology, Cardio Thoracic Surgery Units in Osmania Medical College, 2nd Unit of Urology gastro, and Endociemnlgy units in Gandhi Medical College, Gastro, Tramatology, Clinical Pharmacology units in Gandhi Medical College, Traom, Burns Ward, Endocriminology with 20 beds in Kurnool Medical College, Naeurology Unit in RMC, Traom, Cardiology, Cobalt 4 beds for ICC unit in GVMC Traom, Endocrimology, Ophthalmology, Nuclear Medicine Units in AMC, Obsteortrics unit in KMC. In MNJ Cancer Hospital & Radium Institute Hyderabad bed strength was raised from 150 to 250 and in MGM Hospital the bed strength has been increased by 100.

For O.G.H., G.G.H, Kurnool, King George hospital, Vizag, S.V.R.R.Hospital Traumatology units were sanctioned. Under yard stick deficiencies professors, Asst.Professors and staff Nurses in various teaching hospitals were sanctioned. For Government maternity Hospital Sultan Bazar, Bloodbank has been sanctioned.

## **OBJECTIVE AND APPROACH**

The goal of "Health for all by 2000 A.D" and health care has been accepted as the main instrument of action and it is to continue in Eighth th plan and in addition emphasis is laid on prevention and promotive aspects, with greater emphasis on importance of quality of service based by adequately strengthened infrastructure facilities and establishing this where they are not available. In the field of Medicine and health the State is considered backward compared to the National coverage and neighbouring States. All the local hospitals, were attached to the teaching Hospital complex for providing clinical experience to the medical students in the medical colleges. In all these colleges there are facilities to train under graduate as well as post graduates in different specialities. Besides these medical colleges offer courses for Radiography, Lab-Technicians and staff Nurses. Three Nursing Colleges offer graduate course in Nursing. There is one dental college offering graduate and under-graduate courses in dental sciences.

The bed strength in general and speciality Hospitals has to be according to the medical council of India's regulations. Wherever the bed strength in a general hospital is already 1000 beds it will be unweildy to add any specialists beds. Hence separate specialist institutions are proposed in such cases, which can meet the Regional imbalances.

The Hospitals and colleges particularly K.G.Hospital, Andhra Medical College, Vishakapatnam and Osmania General Hospital, Hyderabad were built in the last century. All these buildings were initially intended for a bed strength of 300 to 400. But now, the figure has risen to 1000 to 1200 in each of these hospitals. It is therefore necessary to provide additional building if land is available or to dismantle the building now existing and construct a new building in the same place. This has become much more necessary considering the very large O.P. attendance.

The equipment in all these hospitals is out-moded and unserviceable. The Government General Hospitals with much larger bed strength, and large spectrum of specialities are providing totally free medical care( including food and medication, as well as sophisticated operative treatment) for the public at large, including heart surgery and Kidney Transplantation. The demands of the population are increasing. It is therefore necessary to make adequate provision for the health care of the people with latest and sophisticated equipment.

Specialities have been created without making provision for necessary equipment ancillary facilities and supporting staff. The outlay of staff and equipment to be increased. Hence necessary provision is made to meet yardstick deficiency.

Thus the total outlay proposed for Eighth th plan is Rs.3625.45 lakhs and for the Annual plan 1991-92 is Rs.380.47 lakhs.

## **University of Health Sciences**

The University of Health Sciences was established by an Act of the State Legislature and started functioning from 01-11-1986 and is still in the formative stages. It has to be expanded and developed into a full fledged university to acheive the objectives in establishing the University. Further, the Siddartha Medical College, which was taken over by the University along with University General Hospital, Vijayawada and University General Hospital, Mangalagiri have to be developed into full-fledged institutions to facilitate obtaining recognition of medical council of India on a permanent basis. For this purpose sufficient funds are required to undertake the following programmes of expansion and development.

- 1) Construction of building for the University campus, Siddhartha Medical College, Vijayawada, University General Hospital, Vijayawada, University General Hospital Mangalagiri, Rural Health Centre, Nimmakuru, Taluk Hospitals Vuyyure and Mangalagiri.
- 2) Strengthening the departments in Siddhartha Medical College, University General Hospitals, Vijayawada and University General Hospital, Mangalagiri for developing them to meet the standards of Medical Council of India by sanction of additional posts and equipment.
- 3) Starting of 400 beds speciality hospital under the administrative control of University of Health Science. The construction of Hospitals has already been started and is under progress. Keeping the yardstick requirements prescribed by Government and requirements of speciality Hospital, staff requirements have to be provided.
- 4) At present there is only one Dental College at Hyderabad under the administrative control of Director of Medical Education, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad. As such to provide more number of seats in the faculty of Dental surgery, it has been proposed to start new Dental wing with 40 admissions every year in the premises of Siddhartha Medical College, Vijayawada under the administrative control of University of Health Sciences. The proposed cadre strength required to be sanctioned is 122.
- 5) The erstwhile government hospital, Vijayawada and T.B. Sanitorium, Mangalagiri have been brought into the administrative control of University of Health Sciences, Vijayawada and attached to Siddhartha Medical College, Vijayawada as Teaching Hospitals. The staff existing in these two hospitals have to be raised to the yardstick requirements.
- 6) Development of Taluk Hospitals, Mangalagiri as the O.P. Department to University General Hospital, Mangalagiri by construction of Buildings and providing necessary equipment.
- 7) Development of Taluk Hospital, Vuyyur and Rural Health Centre Nimmakuru for effectively meeting the needs of the Rural Public as well as to provide practical training to the students of Siddhartha Medical College.
- 8) Provision of teaching aids as part of Medical Education Technology and continuing Medical education by setting up a fully equipped library and information centre. Provision is made for additional staff and equipment.
- 9) Provision of refresher courses to the Medical Practitioners and update them with the latest developments and new discoveries in the medical field and research by setting up centres for continuing medical education at four centres in the State. Provision is made for staff and equipment for this scheme.

For taking up the above developmental programmes in a phased manner a total outlay of Rs.817.70 lakhs is proposed in the draft Eighth th plan with an allocation of Rs.88.00 lakhs for 1991-92.

### **The Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences (NIMS)**

The Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences was established with the object of creating a centre of excellence in research, training and patient care in super speciality medicine.

To achieve this objective the government NIOS hospital was transferred with basic infrastructure and six super speciality departments. These departments were not fully equipped at that time. The State Govt. are extending financial assistance annually by way of plan and non plan grants.

The institute has been sparing no efforts in achieving the objectives for which it has been established and has made commendable progress after transfer of NIOS hospital to it in March 1986. The bed strength has been increased from 248 to 505. At present following 16 speciality departments are functioning in the Institute.

1. Anaesthesiology,
2. Cardiology,
3. Cardiothoracic Surgery,
4. C.P.M.R,
5. Gastroenterology,
6. Neurology,
7. Neurosurgery,
8. Nuclear Medicine & Radiology,
9. Orthopaedics,
10. General Medicine,
11. General Surgery,
12. Plastic Surgery,
13. Nephrology,
14. Urology,
15. Oncology,
16. Laboratories:
  - a) Bio-Chemistry,
  - b) Blood Bank,
  - c) Microbiology,
  - d) Pathology.

620 open heart surgeries and 20 Renal transplantation operations were performed during 1989-90 with 100% success. The Institute has been declared as an University and the UGC has recognised it. The Institute places immense importance on research, training and for this purpose regular workshops, seminars are conducted. The Institute has also various training programmes and education programmes. In recognition of achievements made by the institute in research and training and its potential, the department of Science and Technology and the ICMR have awarded several research programmes to this Institute, where considerable progress has been achieved. Though these achievements are significant in a short period of five years, the Institute has still a long way to go in order to become a centre of excellence in super speciality research training and medical care.

All major cases of local patients as also of patients from several adjoining states are treated in the institute . There is immense need for further development of the Institute to become a reputed centre of excellence in super speciality medical care, research and training in south. Since development can be only in a phased manner and also keeping in view the pressing need for similar developments in many areas only requirements of immediate priority are included in the eighth plan period.

At present there are 16 super specialty departments besides other subspecialties and supporting departments. The essential diagnostic and treatment facilities and equipment have been added. The development of the institute, though considerable, has not been to the desired extent for want of resources. The Institute runs on no profit no loss basis and hence depends purely on financial assistance from the government and donation from philanthropists. The institute is putting its best efforts to provide super speciality medical care facilities at the minimum cost and the tariff at NIMS is low compared to other centres of super speciality medical care. Besides this, the institute renders free service to the poor and deserving patients.

The institute places immense importance on research and training in super speciality medicine and for this purpose regular seminars, workshops are held. The institute also receives eminent faculty both from within and outside country.

To keep up the tempo of developments and also to achieve the objectives for which the institute has been established, the institute requires an amount of Rs.1433.00 lakhs during Eighth plan period to ensure further planned growth of the Institute. NIMS has acquired major sophisticated update equipment for the development of various departments during Seventh plan period.

Therefore a total outlay of Rs.1433.00 lakhs for Eighth Plan and Rs.33.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1991-92 is proposed.

### **A.P.Vaidya Vidhana Parishad**

The Andhra Pradesh Vaidya Vidhana Parishad was formed w.e.f. 1st November, 1986 by an Act of A.P. Legislature as a statutory autonomous body for establishing expanding and administering District, erstwhile taluk hospitals and dispensaries for providing better medical care in the State of Andhra Pradesh and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto and managing 140 medical institutions (Allopathy) spread over in all the districts from 1.3.87.

The level of development during Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) could not be much due to the fact that the A.P.Vaidya Vidhana Parishad had come into existence in 1987 i.e., after two plan years are over and also due to meagre plan allocations during 1987-88



to 1989-90. Even though the plan allocations during 1987-88 to 1989-90 was mainly for continuing the ongoing schemes, the A.P.Vaidya Vidhana Parishad could sanction 130 additional beds from out of its savings and thus able to achieve a physical target of 130 new beds.

The Seventh Five Year Plan document of Govt., of India emphasized that the network of hospitals need to be further strengthened gradually towards the objective of one hospital bed for every 1000 population including the hospital beds available in non-Governmental organisations. Considering the current socio-economic development of A.P.State, it would be desirable to fix the relative contribution of Governmental hospitals and non-Governmental hospitals as 67:33. Applying this ratio to the seventh plan norm of one bed per 1000 population means that there should be atleast 0.67 beds per 1000 population in the Government hospitals. The A.P. Vaidya Vidhana Parishad is pursuing this objective of achieving 0.67 beds per 1000 population by increasing the bedstrength in the existing hospitals in community hospitals in rural areas as well as in district hospitals located in urban areas.

As per the priorities drawn up for the eighth five year plan(1990-95),50% of the resources are to be allocated for the benefit of rural population. Keeping this in view an amount of Rs.404.80 lakhs outof a total outlay of Rs.685.42 lakhs proposed for eighth pian, has been earmarked for community hospitals located in Rural Areas. Thus, a little over 50% of the eighth plan outlay has been allocated to the hospitals benefiting rural population. An amount of Rs.80.67 lakhs is proposed for hospitals in tribal areas. The details of the schemes approved by the governing council of A.P.Vaidya Vidhana Parishad, Hyderabad and included in the draft Eighth Plan are mentioned below:

To sanction 317 additional beds in District Hospitals and Community Hospitals, 6 posts of Civil surgeon (Anaesthesia) In certain District Hospitals, 10 posts of Dental Asst. Surgeons to certain community hospitals, to construct O.P. Block post Mortem shed and patients attendants hall to community hospital Gadwal, Mahabubnagar District; to provide Ambulances to certain community hospitals(6) and hospitals in Tribal area and those serving tribal population will be provided ultra sound units, residential quarters for essential hospital staff, 300 M.A.X-ray Plants, improvement of water supply system and 3 posts of Civil Asst.Surgeon specialists with P.G.Qualification in Medicine, Surgery and obstetrics and Gynaecology and additional accommodation for 10 beds in 5 community Hospitals.

The total outlay proposed to A.P.Vaidya Vidhana Parishad in the draft eighth plan is Rs.685.42 lakhs and Rs.115.00 lakhs for 1991-92.

### **Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy**

A substantial part of the population, particularly those in rural areas, choose one or the other systems of Indian Medicine for their health care. Ayurveda the Life Science, is ageless and continuing to serve the common man even in the modern age. unani system which came to this country alongwith Islamic Tradition has well adopted itself to the country and has become indegenous as Ayurveda. Homoeopathy, though of

foreign origin, has over the recent years, taken deep roots in the country and is becoming popular because of its easy application and comparatively less expensive. Last but not the least, is the system of Naturopathy and Yoga which provide drugless therapy. All these systems of Medicine in the State are under the administrative control of Indian Medicine & Homoeopathy Department.

With a view to develop these systems, various activities under the State Plan and Centrally sponsored schemes were taken up during Five year Plans beginning from 1956. There are seven Colleges i.e., (3) Ayurveda; (3) Homoeopathy; and one Unani functioning with Annual in-take capacity of 290 (i.e. 110 Ayurveda; 130 Homoeopathy and 50 Unani) imparting training in Degree courses in Ayurveda/Homoeo/Unani as B.A.M.S./B.H.M.S./B.U.M.S., respectively. Apart from these, there are four Private Colleges (i.e. One Ayurveda, One Homoeopathy, One Unani and One Nature Cure with annual intake of 120 for Degree Courses and 25 for Diploma Course (i.e. 20 Ayurveda 20 Homoeopathy; 50 Unani; 30 Nature Cure for Degree Course and 25 Homoeopathy for Diploma Course) functioning under Private Management. Further, there are nine Teaching hospitals attached to the Colleges with 660 beds. Out of this three are Ayurveda with 300 beds; 4 for Homoeo. With 180 beds and one for Unani with 180 beds. Under Private Management there are three Hospitals with 125 beds i.e., One for Homoeopathy with 25 beds, One for Unani with 50 beds and One for Nature Cure with 50 beds, provided for Clinical Training to the students of colleges running privately. Moreover there are 6 Non-teaching Hospitals with 44 beds functioning in the state i.e., 3 Ayurveda with 24 beds and 3 Unani with 20 beds to provide medical care to the inhabitants of the Scheduled Castes areas in Indian Systems of Medicine. There are two Post Graduate Units in each system of Ayurveda and Unani with 20 seats 10 each Ayurveda and Unani imparting training in Post Graduate Courses in the subjects of Kayachikitsa, Prasuti Tantra and Salya Shalakya and Moalejat, Niswan-O-Atfal in Ayurveda and Unani respectively.

The position of the dispensaries by the end of Vth Five Year Plan was 402. Apart from the above there are two Research Departments in Ayurveda and Unani wherein clinical research work is being done under supervision of Research Officers on the selected diseases.

There are two Pharmacies One for Ayurveda and One for Unani functioning as manufacturing units for preparation of Ayurvedic and Unani Medicines for supply to the Ayurvedic and Unani Hospitals and Dispensaries.

A Drug Testing Laboratory (Ayur.) was sanctioned under the scheme for development of Indian Systems of Medicine Pharmacies including Herbal Farm Centrally Sponsored Schemes to establish the efficiency and genuine herbs of the Medicines and standardisation of the Drugs. Moreover, there is One Herbarium at Kattedan adjacent to the India Medicine Pharmacy (Ayur./Unani) providing a Bing Land to grow the Medicinal Plants required to be demonstrated to the Students of Ayurveda and Unani Colleges.

In the past there were no Zonal or Regional Offices functioning under the control of Indian Medicine & Homoeopathy Department and as such in order to ensure the efficiency of the functioning of Government Dispensaries/Subsidised Rural Dispensaries/Grant-in-Aid Institutions and Dispensaries and to have proper control over these institutions it was felt necessary that frequent and periodical inspections are conducted from the Administrative, financial and technical point of view and it was considered essential to establish Regional Offices as Units of this Directorate for each Zone to relieve the Directorate of most of routine Administrative work attended to from the Directorate level. Three Regional Offices One for Coastal Andhra, One for Rayalaseema and One

for Telangana at Eluru, Cuddapah and Warangal respectively were sanctioned in sixth plan.

In order to achieve the smooth functioning of the various Institutions and Dispensaries and have proper check and control and to improve the efficiency of the Dispensaries, three more Regional Offices under the direct supervision of Regional Deputy Directors at Ongole, Visakhapatnam and Hyderabad were sanctioned during the year 1985-86.

Moreover, an Audit Cell was sanctioned to the Directorate in addition to the post of Additional Director (Unani) as there were already the posts of Additional Director for Ayurveda and Homeoeopathy to look after the work of the respective systems of Ayurveda/Homeoeopathy/Unani and to assist to the Director, Indian Medicine and Homeoeopathy in the Technical matters. One Mobile Unit was also sanctioned to cater to the medical care by attending the Slum Areas of the twin cities arranging the Health Camp with the help of the Medical and Para-Medical Staff provided by the respective Hospitals of Ayurveda/Unani/Homeoeopathy functioning in Hyderabad City.

In order to provide para medical staff i.e., Compounder to the Dispensaries and Hospitals in the State Scheme for training of Compounders was sanctioned in the year 1985-86 at Ayurvedic/Homeoeopathy & Unani Colleges with 320 admission capacity (i.e., 140 Ayurveda; 140 Homoeo. and 80 Unani) with a stipend of Rs. 150/- P.M. each.

In order to provide accommodation facilities to the Boys and Girl Students admitted in the respective Colleges of Indian system of Medicine & Homeoeopathy, Hostel facilities were provided to them by establishing seven Hostels by the end of VI Five Year Plan. Six more Hostels were sanctioned in the Seventh plan.

Ambulance facilities were already available at Nizamia General Hospital, Hyderabad, Govt. Ayurvedic Hospital, Hyderabad and Govt. Homeoeopathy Hospital, Gudivada by the end of VI Five Year Plan. In the First Year of Seventh Five Year Plan i.e. 1985-86 Ambulance Van with Staff for Govt. Ayurvedic hospitals at Warangal and Vijayawada and for Homoeo. Hospital at Cuddapah were sanctioned. Thus all teaching Hospitals attached to the Colleges of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homeoeopathy are provided Ambulatory Care. Besides, in the year 1985-86 and 1986-87 an X-Ray Unit with staff have also been made available to all these teaching Hospitals of Ayurveda/Unani/Homoeo. in addition to increasing the beds strength at Ayurvedic Hospitals and Homoeo. Hospitals sanctioning additional 20 beds at Govt. Ayur. Hospital, Vijayawada: 20 beds at Govt. Homoeo. Hospital, Gudivada and 15 beds for Govt. Homoeo. Hospital, Cuddapah. Moreover in the year 1987-88 lab units with staff were sanctioned to Govt. Ayurvedic Hospital, Hyderabad, Warangal, Vijayawada and one Lab Unit and blood bank with necessary staff is sanctioned to Nizamia General Hospital, Hyderabad. Certain essential staff viz. Head Nurse, Electrician, Lab Technician, Nurses and Nursing Orderlies were also sanctioned to Govt. Ayurveda/Unani/Homoeo. hospitals.

In order to provide Medical Care to the Urban and Rural folk in the State, 451 Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeo. Dispensaries were sanctioned in 1986-87 and they are functioning from 1.1.1987 appointing the Medical Officers on Daily Wages one Homoeo. Dispensary at Kurnool was taken over and named as Damodaram Sanjeevaiah Govt. Homoeo. Dispensary in the year 1985-86. These dispensaries are functioning in the following systems:

|                         | Gen.Plan   | Spl.Comp.<br>Plan | Tribal<br>Sub-Plan | Total      |
|-------------------------|------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------|
| 1. Ayur. Dispensaries   | 149        | 34                | 19                 | 202        |
| 2. Homoeo. Dispensaries | 150        | 20                | 11                 | 181        |
| 3. Unani Dispensaries   | 58         | 8                 | 3                  | 69         |
| <b>Total :</b>          | <b>357</b> | <b>62</b>         | <b>33</b>          | <b>452</b> |

Apart from the above, two dispensaries M.M.Units of Mahaboobnagar are also transferred to this Department from Social Welfare Department and they are providing necessary funds for maintenance of these units from the Budget of Social Welfare Department.

Indian Medicine Pharmacy (Ayur./Unani) are catering to the needs providing Compound Medicines to Hospitals and Dispensaries in the State. Due to sanction of 271 Dispensaries i.e., 202 Ayur. and 69 Unani, the work-load in the pharmacy has increased, and to cope up with the increased work load and to increase the production capacity in these units, additional posts of Compounders in both the Units were sanctioned.

By the end of 1988-89 Government have transferred the (159 Local Fund Dispensaries (i.e. 155 Ayur. & 4 Homoeo.) from the Panchayat Raj Department to the Indian Medicine & Homoeo Department, and these dispensaries have been takenover by this Department from 1-6-1989.

During 1989-90 Government have sanctioned One Homoeo. Dispensary at Proddu-vaka in Krishna District and also sanctioned a sum of Rs.3.50 lakhs towards purchase of certain machinery for use of Indian Medicine Pharmacy (Ayurveda and Unani), Hyderabad.

Construction of building for Government Ayurvedic College, Hyderabad was started in the VI Five year Plan and completed in that Plan period only and the said Ayurvedic College is now functioning in its own building. Besides this, the building for J.S.P.S. Govt. Homoeo. Medical College, Hyderabad was also constructed in the Seventh Five Year Plan and occupied by the said college in the 1987-88. Moreover, the building for Govt. Ayur. College, Vijayawada is also completed in the year 1988-89. In case of Govt. Ayurvedic College, Warangal administrative sanction for Rs.35.40 lakhs has been accorded by the Government and the construction work has been entrusted to A.P.Medical and Health, Housing Infrastructure Corporation providing of Rs.5.00 lakhs during Seventh Five Year Plan. During 1989-90 administrative sanction was issued for an amount of Rs.67.60 lakhs for construction of Building for Government Homoeo. Hospital, Hyderabad.

Keeping in view the position of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeo. Department in the State, proposals for the development of Indian Medicine and Homeopathy have been considered in every aspect for providing medical care. The outlay proposed for Indian Medicine and Homeopathy Department for Eighth Plan is Rs.1459.30 lakhs comprising Rs.866.30 lakhs revenue expenditure and Rs.593.00 lakhs capital expenditure. This includes Rs.110.00 lakhs for A.P.Yogadhyana Parishad.

It is proposed to create One Section and One Administrative Officer in each of the Six Regional Deputy Directors Offices. Further there is necessity to Modernise the Directorate Office by providing Computer, Xerox Machine etc. A sum of Rs.69.00 lakhs has been provided for the purpose.

There is need to increase the Bed Strength of Indian Medicine & Homoeopathy Department to fulfil the requirement of the Central Council of Indian Medicine and Homoeo. and University Commission Recommendation by providing the required additional beds in the Hospitals. Hence a sum of Rs.159.00 lakhs is proposed for the purpose in the Eighth Five year Plan to increase the bed strength by 275. It is also proposed to open 155 Dispensaries at an estimated cost of Rs.469.50 lakhs during Eighth Five Year Plan.

Under College Education a sum of Rs.84.50 lakhs is proposed in Eighth Plan for following purpose:

|  |   | (Rs. in lakhs) |
|--|---|----------------|
| i) Addl. Depts. in Homoeo and Unani Colleges       | : | 65.00          |
| ii) Allowances to S.C., S.T Students               | : | 7.50           |
| iii) 40 seater bus for Ayurveda & Homoeo. Colleges | : | 12.00          |
| Total  | : | <u>84.50</u>   |

There is necessity to upgrade Research Centres by providing necessary infrastructure and Computers. For this purpose a sum of Rs.18.00 lakhs is included in the Eighth Five Year Plan.

To modernise the Pharmacy by providing certain machinery and staff to both the Pharmacies of Ayurveda & Unani so as to increase the production and supply the required demands of Medical Officers to the Hospitals and Dispensaries, a sum of Rs.28.00 lakhs is included in the Eighth Five Year Plan.

It is proposed to establish one Homoeo. Pharmacy at Hyderabad for manufacture of Homoeo. Medicines for supply to the Hospitals and Dispensaries. For this purpose necessary staff, equipment, machinery, furniture, are to be provided for which Rs.16.00 lakhs are proposed in Eighth Plan.

For the various buildings programmes of the Department a sum of Rs.483.00 lakhs is proposed in the Eighth Plan apart from Rs.110.00 lakhs provided separately for A.P.Yogadhyayana Parishad.

#### **Post Graduate Department in Ayurveda, Homoeo. Unani**

##### **(100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme)**

During Eighth Five Year Plan it is proposed to start three Post Graduate Courses, One for each system at Hyderabad. The staff pattern for these courses will be the same as already approved by the Government of India for earlier Post Graduate Courses. A sum of Rs.131.00 lakhs is proposed in Eighth Plan under 100% Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

Further a sum of Rs.35.00 lakhs i.e., Ayurveda 10.00 lakhs Unani 10.00 lakhs and Homoeo. 15.00 lakhs is also proposed in the Eighth Five Year Plan for development of Indian Medicine Pharmacy including Herbal Garden, Hyderabad and also to start New Pharmacy for Homoeo.

## **Drugs Control Administration**

The objectives of Drugs Control Admn are two fold viz. To enforce quality Control of Drugs manufactured, distributed and sold in market for public consumption, besides creating healthy atmosphere for development of the Pharmaceutical industry in the State. The functions of the Department are thus regulatory in nature.

To check on drugs standards and to curb manufacture and sale of spurious and substandard drugs injurious to health. It is proposed to strengthen Drugs Control Admn.

### ***Programme***

#### ***Creation of a post of Dy. Dir. (Non-Technical)***

There are two posts of Gazetted Officers (Non-Technical) namely Administrative Officer, and Asst. Director to look after the Administrative matters, Accounts, Stores, Planning and Budget. It is felt necessary on administrative reasons that there should be one Senior Officer on the administrative side to supervise the work of the above two Officers and to assist the Director on the overall non-technical subjects like Establishment, Accounts, Stores, Planning and Budget. Hence, it is proposed to create one post of Deputy Director (Non-Technical).

#### ***Creation of a post of Dy., Drugs Controller(Intelligence) :***

Four posts of Drugs Inspector at Head quarters and Six Posts of Drugs Inspectors in each Six Regional Offices are created to look after the work pertaining to intelligence and conduct surprise checks and tackle the problems of sub-standard drugs. It is essential that their work is evaluated at Head-quarters by a Senior Officer atleast in the rank of Deputy Drugs Controller(Intelligence). Hence, a post of Dy. Drugs Controller(Intelligence) is proposed to be created during 1991-92.

#### ***Creation of one Ministerial Section***

The returns with regard to the progressive work and activities and function of the department are to be furnished to the Drugs Controller (India), Deputy Drugs Controller (India), South Zone, Madras, and to the Government from time to time. This work is hitherto attended to with the existing Ministerial Sections in the Directorate only. The work load in the Directorate has increased enormously. Hence, it is felt necessary for the creation of One Ministerial Section for statistics evaluation exclusively.

#### ***Creation of one Regl. Office***

At present Six Regional Offices are functioning in the State at Hyderabad, Hyderabad (Rural), Warangal, Vijayawada, Rajahmundry and Cuddapah. The work load in the present Regional offices is increasing day by day. Hence, it is proposed to create one more Regional Office, during 1991-92 for the effective implementation of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act in the State keeping its head- quarters at Ongole.

### ***Strengthening of Labs at Hqs., and Vijayawada***

The number of drug samples being received in the Drugs Control Laboratory, Hyderabad from the Inspectorates all over the State are increasing and the targets fixed by the Government of India for the 8th Five Year Plan is 5000 samples per annum. As such, the supervisory posts like the Joint Drugs Controller (Lab.) at Hyderabad, Senior Scientific Officer at Vijayawada (Regional Laboratory) and Junior Analysts, Lab. Attendants for Laboratories at Hyderabad and Vijayawada are felt essential to attend to increased work load.

### ***Creation of coding Section***

According to the suggestion of the Government of India, it is proposed to have a coding Section. The samples received are being given code number by concealing the name of the manufacturer and also the trade name of the product etc. for the purpose of maintenance over of the secrecy of the sample received in the Laboratory.

### ***Creation of 2 posts of sweepers***

The Drugs Control Administration at Vengalrao Nagar is having 3 storeyed building for which only one Sweeper is appointed . As It is felt difficult for one Sweeper for the upkeep of the building, creation of 2 more posts of Sweeper is felt essential.

### ***Creation of two posts of Animal keepers***

Two more posts of Animal Keepers are felt essential for keeping up of the Rabbits and also in view of the Construction of a separate Animal House in the premises of the Drugs Control Administration.

### ***Purchase of Vehicle and creation of a Post of driver***

The Regional Offices functioning at Vijayawada, Rajahmundry, Warangal and Cuddapah were provided with vehicles for conducting surprise checks and raids. The Regional Office, Hyderabad (Rural) was not provided a Vehicle. Hence there is a need to provide a Vehicle to the Regional Office, Hyderabad(Rural) for conducting surprise checks and raids in the Region. Therefore, it is proposed to purchase a Vehicle for Regional Office, Hyderabad (Rural) with a post of Driver for the Vehicle.

### ***Purchase of Laboratory Equipment and Machinery***

There is absolute need for the purchase of sophisticated laboratory equipment and Machinery for the Analysis of drugs. Hence, it is proposed to purchase these items.

The total outlay proposed for Drug Control Admn for the Eighth Plan is Rs.143.00 lakhs and Rs. 27.50 lakhs for the Annual Plan for 91-92.

### ***Directorate of Institute of Preventive Medicine (IPM)***

The main functions of the department are (a) manufacturing of Sera & Vaccines such as cholera Vaccine, Rabies Vaccine, Tetanus Toxoid, T.A. Vaccine, Orosol Powder etc., (b) Diagnosis, Quality Control and Water Analysis (c) Collection of Blood and supply to the needy hospitals, dispensaries in Twin cities and District Hospitals, Blood Grouping and Rh. Typing etc. and (d) Enforcement of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act in the State.

The VII Plan approach was to provide better facilities to carry out the activities of the department and render service to the public. The following schemes were taken up during VII Plan period, incurring an expenditure of Rs. 194.74 lakhs.

- 1) Chemical analysis wing in Food Lab. to analyse food analysis samples effectively.
- 2) Additional field staff for enforcing P.F.A. Act.
- 3) Regional Public Health Labs. at Visakhapatnam, Guntur, Kurnool and Warangal have been equipped with men & material to undertake non-statutory analysis of food samples.
- 4) Testing of Oral Polio Vaccine units has been established.
- 5) The manufacturing units of Anti Rabies Vaccine, Anti Cholera Vaccine, Tetanus Toxoid have been further strengthened with latest equipment to meet the needs of the department; and
- 6) Additional transformer of 70 KVA. installed to meet the requirement of production units at I.P.M., Nacharam.

The approach in Eighth Plan is to modernise the institute existing diagnostic units and Manufacturing units to meet the demands of various kinds of vaccine, public utility services like Analytical Wings, Blood Banking Units, establishment of Anti Snake Venom unit and establishment of Air pollution control unit etc., besides continuing the established water testing labs, under Netherlands Assistance Project. The following schemes are proposed to be taken up during VIII Plan period.

The scheme of establishing 8 water Quality Monitoring Labs. in the State at Ongole, Narasaraopet, Vijayawada, Dronachalam, Nalgonda, Medak, Wanaparthy and Karimnagar have been sanctioned during 1989-90 for which financial assistance was provided (100% pre-financed) by Royal Netherlands Government. This scheme will be continued in Eighth Plan. Further the following schemes will be taken up in Eighth Plan.

- 1) Purchase of machinery & equipment for Central Blood Bank unit.
- 2) Creation of post of Senior Scientific Officer at Food Lab. under strengthening of State Food Lab.
- 3) Strengthening of Vaccine production units A.R.V., T.T., A.C.V. to augment production.
- 4) Purchase of machinery & equipment for Orosol unit. and
- 5) Strengthening of Virology unit, Administrative units, Public Health Labs. in District, and construction of buildings.

The outlay proposed for Eighth Plan is Rs. 330.20 lakhs of which Rs. 51.85 lakhs is for 1991-92.

### ***Insurance Medical Services (ESI)***

The E.S.I. Scheme is a contributory scheme governed by E.S.I. Act. The expenditure



on E.S.I. Scheme is shareable between the State Government and E.S.I. Corporation in the agreed ratio of 1:7 respectively. Under the scheme, arrangements for medical benefit to the beneficiaries are to be made as and when the E.S.I. Act is extended to the new Areas depending upon the growth of Industries and residential concentration of workers. Responsibility of implementation of E.S.I. Scheme in such areas is with the State Government. The E.S.I. Corporation has prescribed certain yard-stick and norms for establishment of Medical, Para-Medical and other staff required for medical attendance to the beneficiaries. Basing on the Yard-stick, norms and growth of industries and residential concentration of workers, it is necessary to propose establishment of certain new dispensaaries. The scheme has to be extended for all the workers covered under E.S.I. Act.

The E.S.I. Scheme is being extended to the new areas and when the number of insurable workers exceed 500 in a particular centre.

During the VII Five Year Plan period 50 Schemes have been taken up incurring an expenditure of Rs. 411.52 lakhs of which State share is Rs. 52.44 lakhs and E.S.I.C. is Rs. 360.08 lakhs. During 7th Five Year Plan period 26 new E.S.I. Dispensaries and two New E.S.I. Hospitals at Rajahmundry and Ramchandrapuram with a total bed strength of 118 (50+68) were started; 31 existing E.S.I. dispensaries were upgraded; all 6 existing E.S.I. Hospitals were strengthened with departments of casualty and anaesthesia etc., 15 bedded T.B. Ward was sanctioned for E.S.I. Hospital Visakhapatnam. Family Planning Programme at State level was sanctioned with Deputy Director for effective implementation of Family Welfare and M.C.H. Services and supporting staff for all regional offices were also sanctioned.

In addition modern equipment such as Ultra Sound Scanner, tread Mill, Endoscops, Computer Eye testing machine etc., were purchased for E.S.I. Hospital, Sanathnagar. A total number of 3,700 employees were covered under E.S.I. Scheme. To achieve the targets and to meet the increasing needs of E.S.I. Beneficiaries, a perspective plan for development and expansion of E.S.I. Scheme during the VIII Five Year Plan has been worked out in the following aspects:

1. Strengthening of the existing E.S.I. Hospitals.
2. Strengthening of the existing E.S.I. H. Dispensaries.
3. Strengthening of Directorate and Subordinate Offices.
4. Opening of New Hospitals.
5. Opening of New Dispensaries in the newly implemented areas and in already implemented areas.
6. Establishment of Occupational Health Centre.

To take up all the above schemes, an outlay of Rs. 89.08 lakhs is proposed for the VIII Five Year Plan towards state share. Six new E.S.I. Dispensaries in the newly implemented areas as and 4 Dispensaries in the already implemented areas are proposed. 7 E.S.I. Dispensaries will be upgraded; 2 posts of General Duty Medical Officers will be provided for Diagnostic Centre, Kavadiguda.

## HEALTH

The Director of Health is in-charge of following schemes:-

- I. 1. Non- Teaching Taluq Hospitals & Dispensaries
2. Normal public Health Schemes, and
3. Minimum needs Programme.
- II. Centrally Sponsored Schemes with 50% Central assistance:-
  - a) National Malaria Eradication Programme
  - b) National T.B. control Programme
  - c) National Filaria Control Programme
  - d) Training and Employment of Multipurpose Health Workers; and
- III. 100% Centrally Sponsored Schemes of:-
  - a) National Leprosy Eradication Programme
  - b) National Programme for Control of Blindness
  - c) National V.D. Control Programme and
  - d) National Guineawarm Eradication Programme

There are 173 Non-Teaching Taluq Hospitals and 97 Dispensaries under the control of Director of Health. There is need to upgrade some of the Hospitals as 30 bedded Hospitals.

The total expenditure during 7th plan period (1985-90) was Rs.233.90 lakhs. The proposed outlay for 8th Plan (1990-95) is Rs. 396 .25 lakhs representing a 70% increase over 7th plan expenditure. The Budgetted outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 100.00 lakhs and the proposed outlay for 1991-92 is Rs. 110.00 lakhs.

School Health Programme is one of the Programmes under Normal Public Health Schemes.

On other Normal Public Health Schemes the expenditure during 7th Plan was Rs.367.83 lakhs. The proposed outlay for 8th Plan is Rs. 625.50 lakhs of which the budgetted outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 108.00 lakhs and the proposed outlay for 1991-92 is Rs. 119.00 lakhs.

Under Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) there are 1243 PHCs in the State. As per the norms prescribed by the Govt. of India, one PHC for every 30,000 population in plain area and one PHC for every 20,000 population in Tribal area is to be established by the end of 2000-01 A.D. 453 New PHCs are needed to be established during 8th & 9th Plan period. Out of the existing 1243 PHCs, 753 PHCs do not have own buildings. One among four PHCs is to be upgraded as Community Health Center(CHCs) to act as referral Hospitals. At present there are 115 Community Health Centres in the State. 308 more CHCs are to be established during 8th & 9th plan periods. It is proposed to establish 297 PHCs and construct buildings, upgrade 10 PHCs as 30 bedded PHCs; establish 2 CHCs and provide additional staff and equipment to 21 Upgraded PHCs. It is proposed to construct buildings to PHCs in a phased manner.

The proposed outlay for the 8th Plan is Rs. 9892.28 lakhs , with a capital content of Rs. 4123.43 lakhs for construction of buildings. The Budgetted outlay for 1990-91 is Rs. 800.00 lakhs and the proposed outlay for 1991-92 is Rs. 880.00 lakhs.

Under 50% Centrally Sponsored Schemes, a total amount of Rs. 3223.67 lakhs was spent toward State Share on various schemes in the Seventh Plan. The details of schemes and outlay proposed towards State Share for Eighth Plan are indicated below:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

| Scheme  | Eighth Plan (1990-95)           |                              |                             |
|---|---------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
|   | outlay proposed for Eighth Plan | Budget provision for 1990-91 | Outlay Proposed for 1991-92 |
| 1. National Malaria Eradication Programme           | 4907.31                         | 174.00                       | 197.00                      |
| 2. National Filaria Control Programme               | 274.01                          | 10.00                        | 11.00                       |
| 3. National T.B. Control Programme                  | 298.92                          | 11.00                        | 12.00                       |
| 4. Training and Employment of Multi purpose workers | -                               | 5.00                         | -                           |
| <b>Total:</b>                                       | <b>5480.24</b>                  | <b>200.00</b>                | <b>220.00</b>               |

## FAMILY WELFARE

Family Welfare Programme is a centrally sponsored scheme with 100% assistance available from Government of India. The Family Welfare programme renders both Family Planning services and Maternal Child Health Services. The programme aims to reduce the rapid population growth. The emphasis under this programme is responsible parenthood, voluntary acceptance of contraception, Maternal and Child Health through ante-natal, delivery, post-natal services, including immunization. The programme is implemented through Health infrastructure, Institutions run by voluntary organisations and private medical practitioners.

## GOALS

The objective of national family welfare programme is to achieve the birth rate of 21 per thousand population and death rate of 9 per thousand population and net reproduction

rate of one by 2000 AD. To achieve this objective a couple protection rate of 60% has to be attained in Andhra Pradesh by 1991-92.

Upto the end of 1988-89 under the 7th Plan period, the State of A.P. could achieve couple protection rate of 42%. Based on the tempo of past performance and the present infrastructure available in State, it is most unlikely that the state reaches the couple protection rate of 60% by the end of 1991-92 as allotted by Govt. of India. The programme has so far been heavily dependent on permanent method of family planning namely sterilisations. With the present trend of achievement, since it is difficult to achieve 60% couple protection rate by 1991-92, efforts are made to shift the emphasis on temporary methods in the 8th Five Year plan.

Accordingly the following targets are worked out for 8th plan period. If these targets are achieved, the couple protection rate of 60% would be reached in A.P. by 1994-95 as shown below:

|         | METHODS       |        |          |          | CPR%  |
|---------|---------------|--------|----------|----------|-------|
|         | Sterilisation | IUDs   | CC Users | OP Users |       |
| 1990-91 | 600000        | 425000 | 1025000  | 194000   | 51.10 |
| 1991-92 | 600000        | 450000 | 1050000  | 200000   | 53.74 |
| 1992-93 | 600000        | 480000 | 1085000  | 225000   | 56.19 |
| 1993-94 | 600000        | 500000 | 1110000  | 250000   | 58.29 |
| 1994-95 | 600000        | 500000 | 1135000  | 275000   | 60.00 |

### ***Direction and Administration***

The head direction and administration includes the salaries and other expenses of the existing staff of the state and district levels. The budget allocation under this head direction and administration was Rs. 216.82 lakhs during '88-89. The sub committee appointed by G.O.I. to review the staffing pattern under the family welfare programme made certain recommendations for revising the staff-ing pattern. The proposal for the revised staffing pattern were submitted to the G.O.I. and the increased expenditure due to the revised staffing pattern has been taken into consideration during 8th Plan period. The proposed increase in the budget allocation as result of increased staffing pattern is Rs. 11.85 lakhs per annum and this amount is included in the plan projection under this item along with the usual escalation of 10% of expenditure Taking the revised staffing pattern into consideration the outlay proposed for Eighth Plan is Rs.1528.36 lakhs of which Rs.250.35 lakhs are for 1990-91 and Rs.275.38 lakhs for 1991-92.

### ***Training***

Under the head training, the major component is towards the basic training of PMPHWs Male and Female Dayees training and the HV's promotional training. The payment of delivery charges at Rs. 3/- per each delivery conducted by the trained Dayes every year is also taken into consideration. Towards this a total amount of Rs. 15 lakhs per annum has been estimated. In addition to this grants-in-aid at an average of Rs.4.00 lakhs per school for 5 new MPHWF training schools authorised by the Government of India and the state Government costing Rs. 20 lakhs has also been included. The total increases towards dayees training and newly created MPHWF schools comes to Rs. 35.00 lakhs in the budget per annum and this has been projected in the plan estimate along with 10% escalation every year. On this basis, the outlays worked out are Rs.1332.95 lakhs for Eighth Plan of which Rs.224.67 lakhs are for 1990-91 and

Rs. 243.64 lakhs for 1991-92.

### ***Rural Family Welfare Centres***

Rural Family Welfare centres are established as per G.O.I. pattern in 438 out of the then existing 455 PHCs . The State Government as per the national health policy have established 786 new PHCs during '86-87, '88-89 and in these new PHCs created it is essential that the inputs under the F.W.Programme should be sanctioned.

There are at present 6,100 F.W. sub-centres functioning in the state. As per the norms prescribed under national health policy, one sub-centre for 5000 population in the rural plain areas and one sub-centre for every 3000 population in the hilly, tribal and difficult areas along with one female supervisor (lady HV) for every 6 sub-centres are to be established and it is necessary to complete the same in the State by the end of 8th Five Year Plan. According to this, a total No. of 11,100 sub-centres are required to be created by the end of 8th Five Year Plan. Hence 5000 more sub-centres are to be established during the 8th Five Year Plan period involving an outlay of Rs.21311.54 lakhs for Eighth Plan.

### ***Urban Family Welfare Centres***

There are at present 195 urban F.W. centres in the state of A.P. There are a number of municipalities in the state which are rapidly growing in the population size but without corresponding expansion of health services. It is essential that in these urban areas type III pattern of Urban F.W.centres for every 50,000 population are established. About 25 such type III UFW Centres are proposed to be established during 8th Five Year Plan in 8 municipalities with more than 2 lakhs population and in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. The estimated budget provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs per year has been projected in the 8th Five Year plan along with the normal 10% escalation. The total outlay required for this purpose in Eighth Plan is Rs. 1012.37 lakhs.

### ***Maternity and Child Health Services***

The maternal and child health services are administered by the Director of F.W. and assisted by the Addl. Director and the Dy. Director (MCH). The MCH services include ante-natal, post natal care, domicillary services, UIP and ORT, including prophylaxis against nutritional anemia for pregnant women, and children and Vit.A for children below 5 years.

National Mission on Immunization was launched in '85-86 and so far covered in 15 districts. The remaining 8 districts are being covered thus bringing all the 23 districts in the State under UIP. Simultaneously the ORT programme is also extended to all the 23 districts for Diarrhea control in children.

Under VIP nearly 3,500 units of ILRs and other cold chain equipment have been provided. A maintenance contract is likely to be finalised shortly by the State Government with M/s. Allwyn, Hyderabad for the annual maintenance of nearly 3,500 units of ILRs and approximately an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is estimated towards this item. In addition the replacement of wornout cold chain equipment at Rs. 5.00 lakhs per annum is also estimated and included in the budget. The above additional expenditure is incorporated in the budget provisions along with the normal 10% escalation. The outlay required for the purpose in Eighth Plan is Rs. 656.50 lakhs.

### ***Transport***

Transport includes the POL and maintenance charges for all vehicles under family welfare programme covering both State headquarters and peripheral units. A lumpsum provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is provided every year under this item in the 8th Plan period. towards the cost involved for replacing the worn out and condemned vehicles supplied in F.W. programme. There are nearly 600 vehicles in the State under F.W. programme and since many of these vehicles were supplied more than 10 years back, it is estimated that the replacement of nearly 40 to 50 vehicles every year is to be provided. The outlay required for this purpose in Eighth Plan is Rs. 918.00 lakhs.

### ***Compensation***

The level of achievement under family welfare programme has been 4.75 lakhs sterilisations during the year '88-89. While projecting targets for the 8th Five Year Plan period the number of sterilisations have been kept at the level of 6 lakhs per annum based on the present trend of achievements, as it is not likely to exceed 6 lakhs sterilisations during 8th Five Year Plan period. It is essential to increase the temporary methods as the present level of achievement is very low under these methods and accordingly due emphasis had been given to them during the Eighth Plan. The outlay proposed for this purpose for Eighth Plan is Rs. 6285.00 lakhs.

### ***Mass Education and Media***

Mass education and media component under F.W. Programme has been an important component and this has to be continued during the 8th plan period.

The strategy is to concentrate the MEM activities in the low performance districts and PHCs under the areas specified approach and contiguity. The inter personal communication will be strengthened by regular field visits and guidance and by providing short term refresher courses for meeting the skills of MEM staff in the latest communication techniques. The government and the nongovernmental centres and also the community will be involved in achieving the F.W. programme by arranging orientation trainings and seminars. The public address system and the A.V. equipment is proposed to be supplied for the M.P.H.E.,Os in the newly created Mandal PHCs. The TVs and VCPs supplied to the schools will be supplied by the soft wear (video cassettes). Emphasis has to be given to the adoption of temporary methods and the MEM staff has to gear up to the promotion of temporary methods during the coming years. The outlay required for the purpose for Eighth Plan is Rs.322.27 lakhs.

### ***Selected Area Programme (PPP-VI)***

A national training programme has been proposed for strengthening the man power development capacity of the Health, Medical & Family Welfare Department in A.P. the project will facilitate to create adequately trained man power which is motivated and competent to work towards the twin goals of health for all NRR-I. The project aims at enhancing the quality of training by replacing the adhoc training programmes by a comprehensive and in service programme started by well-equipped training infrastructure and emphasising the skill building and practical orientation in the training of medical and para-medical personnel. For this, it is proposed to establish a health man power development cell in the Directorate of F.W., a State Institute of Health & F.W. at State level and 8 regional training centres - 4 for male and 4 for female and 23 district mobile training teams. The mobile training teams are expected to interact with the field functionaries and observe the gaps in their knowledge and skills while imparting on the job training to them at sub-centres, PHCs etc. The gaps in knowledge and skills observed during these

on-the-job trainings are incorporated in the curricula to be developed for the training institutions in the hierarchy.

The project will get the World Bank assistance as a soft loan to G.O.I. and grant for the State Government. amounting to Rs. 4098.00 lakhs in Eighth Plan.

### ***Other Services and Supplies***

The Post-partum Programme including sterilisation bed schemes, comes under other services and supplies. The Post-partum programme is an important programme, since the post-partum stage is the point of highest motivation for the F.W. programme and the most opportune time for the efficient spread of information and providing services when the clientele is by and large most receptive to the idea of small family norm and voluntarily accept the family planning methods suitable to them. It is therefore essential that this programme is continued and additional P.P.units are established in all the middle level institutions in the State.

In addition to the existing units, 200 more type C PP units are proposed to be established in a phased manner at a rate of 40 units for year during 8th Five year plan period. There are 16 B type PP units which are to be provided with vehicles during 8th Plan. The total requirement for this item for Eighth Plan is Rs. 6192.68 lakhs.

The total outlay required for all the above items under "Family Welfare"works, out to "Rs. 436.58 crores, of which Rs. 73.84 crores are provided in the State Budget for 1990-91 and Rs. 85.87 crores are proposed for 1991-92.

### ***Externally Aided Projects***

Under the Health Sector, there are four projects in the pipeline for external aid and they are discussed below.

#### ***1. Development of Secondary level Hospitals Project***

The estimated cost of the project is Rs.127.50 crores besides an annual recurring cost of Rs.36.11 crores. This is to be taken up partly in Eighth Plan and in the Ninth Plan. The requirement for Eighth Plan is worked out at Rs.112.90 crores comprising Rs.92.35 crores towards capital and non-recurring expenditure and Rs.20.55 crores recurring expenditure. The year-wise phasing in Eighth Plan is as follows:

|         |         | (Rs. Crores) |
|---------|---------|--------------|
| 1991-92 | ...     | 2.27         |
| 1992-93 | ...     | 33.18        |
| 1993-94 | ...     | 37.20        |
| 1994-95 | ...     | 40.25        |
|         |         | <hr/>        |
|         | Total : | 112.90       |
|         |         | <hr/>        |

#### ***2. School Health Project***

This is an ongoing scheme and adequate provision is made for it in the draft plan. This project, however, is proposed to be intensified with ODA assistance. The new project with ODA assistance will require an allocation of Rs.16.00 crores in the Eighth Plan, of

which the share of the State Government is Rs.1.66 crores and the ODA assistance is Rs.14.34 crores. Besides this, an amount of Rs.5.19 crores comprising ODA assistance of Rs.3.23 crores and State Government share of Rs.1.96 crores will spill over to the first year of Ninth Plan.

### ***3. Project for Development of Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences***

This project will cost Rs.30.00 crores out of which Rs.12.00 crores will be met by the Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences from out of its internal resources.

### ***Project for development of Quli Qutubshah Diagnostic Centre***

This is to be established in the premises of Osmania General Hospital, Hyderabad and the estimated cost of the project is Rs.12.00 crores.

Since all the above projects are in the pipeline and are still to be processed for external aid, they have not been included in the proposals of Eighth Plan. The Working Group has to take a view about all these projects and for provision of appropriate allocations for Eighth Plan as well as the Plan for 1991-92.



## 35. WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

The standards of health services in India continue to be lower than those obtaining even in less advanced countries in the world. Provision of adequate and safe drinking water and hygienic disposal of waste water are the minimum welfare commitments of the State. Accelerated pace of health programme is of urgent importance and much more concerted effort and a substantially large investments, are vital for rapidly improving the health of the population. The sanitation programme with particular reference to disposal of human wastes is practically non-existing in most of the Municipalities. With rapid urbanisation the density of population in the urban towns is increasing leading to further deterioration of the prevailing insanitary conditions resulting in high incidence of water borne diseases.

The details of Seventh Plan outlay and expenditure and the outlay proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan (1990-95) the budgetted outlay of 1990-91 and the outlay proposed for 1991-92 are indicated below:

( Rs. in lakhs )

| Head of Development                 | Seventh Plan outlay and Expr. |                 |                 | Eighth Plan 1990-95             |                |                  |                |                         |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
|                                     | Appd. Annual Plan outlay      | Budgeted outlay | Expr.           | Proposed outlay for Eighth Plan | 1990-91        |                  |                | Proposed outlay 1991-92 |
|                                     |                               |                 |                 |                                 | Appd. outlay   | Budgetted outlay | Anti. Expr.    |                         |
| 1.                                  | 2.                            | 3.              | 4.              | 5.                              | 6.             | 7.               | 8.             | 9.                      |
| <b>WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION.</b> |                               |                 |                 |                                 |                |                  |                |                         |
| (a) C.E., Public Health             |                               | 9500.00         | 7719.45         | 13123.07                        | 1362.30        | 1362.30          | 1362.30        | 1500.00                 |
| (b) C.E., H.M.W.W.                  |                               | 11552.00        | 10587.57        | 30000.00                        | 2237.70        | 2237.70          | 2237.70        | 6795.00                 |
| (c) C.E., R.W.S.                    |                               | 13000.00        | 13376.00        | 27400.00                        | 3000.00        | 3000.00          | 3500.00        | 4400.00                 |
| <b>Total:</b>                       |                               | <b>31652.00</b> | <b>31683.02</b> | <b>70523.07</b>                 | <b>6600.00</b> | <b>6600.00</b>   | <b>7100.00</b> | <b>12695.00</b>         |

### (a) CHIEF ENGINEER PUBLIC HEALTH

The United Nations have declared the period 1981-90 as the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. The Government of India which is a signatory to the resolution has decided to implement the same and accordingly the Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation, Government of India, Ministry of Works and Housing has been nominated as the Liaison Agency for laying down the principle and co-ordinate the activities of the State Governments.

The short term objectives envisaged in respect of the Urban communities are :-

- (a) to provide safe drinking water to urban communities to cover 100% of the Urban population.
- (b) to cover all class-I cities (having a population of more than one lakh as per 1971 Census) with Sewerage facilities and Sewage Treatment;
- (c) to cover all other Cities by simple type of Sanitation such that the overall coverage is 80% of the Urban Population.

The following are the interse priorities among the objectives.

- i. Safe drinking water to problem villages.
- ii. Safe drinking water to uncovered towns or uncovered Urban areas.
- iii. Rehabilitation of Urban water supply.
- iv. Low Cost Sanitation to Towns other than Class-I.
- v. Safe Water supply to non-problem villages.
- vi. Augmentation of Urban Water Supply Systems.

Seventh . Sewerage facilities to Class-I Cities where they are lacking at present, and

Eighth . Sanitation in Rural areas.

To achieve the above objectives, the estimated capital cost involved in respect of Urban towns (Municipal towns) under the control of the Chief Engineer (PH) was assessed in the year 1981-82 at Rs.294.53 crores. The breakup of which is as follows:

|                  |    | (Rs. in Crores) |
|------------------|----|-----------------|
| (a) Water Supply | .. | 146.98          |
| (b) Sanitation   | .. | 147.55          |
| Total :          | .. | 294.53          |

The Decade covers the last 4 years of the Sixth Five Year Plan, the full 5 years of the the Seventh Plan and the first year of the Eighth Plan. The annual plan releases vis-a-vis the projections made in the Decade document are as indicated below:

( Rs.in lakhs)

| Sl.No.  | Year  | As per Decade Document |                    |              | Annual Plan releases |                    |              |
|---------|---|------------------------|--------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------|
|         |   | Water Supply<br>(3)    | Sanitation.<br>(4) | Total<br>(5) | Water Supply<br>(6)  | Sanitation.<br>(7) | Total<br>(8) |
| I)      | VI Five Year Plan period (1981-'84) 4 Years.      | 3855.81                | 576.00             | 4431.81      | 1620.27              | 352.47             | 1972.74      |
| II)     | Seventh Five Year Plan Period (1985-'90) 5 Years. | 10401.59               | 13036.69           | 23438.28     | 5644.09              | 2076.86            | 7720.95      |
| TOTAL : |   | 14257.40               | 13812.69           | 27870.09     | 7284.36              | 2429.33            | 9693.69      |

It can be seen from the above statement that against the outlay of Rs.278.70 Crores envisaged in the Decade document for the first 9 years, the actual releases have been only to an extent of Rs.96.94 Crores. It is therefore obvious that the Decade objectives could not be achieved with the release of funds so far made.

A conference has been convened by the Ministry of Urban Development with all the Secretaries, Chief Engineers and Heads of Implementing Agencies in charge of Urban Water Supply and Sanitation at Mysore on 15th and 16th May, 1989 to review the achievements made in this sector and formulate strategies for the Eighth Five Year Plan. The conference noted that the achievement so far in water supply sector is 86.38% coverage of population while in respect of sanitation, the coverage has been 49.47 percentage. The conference has therefore felt that there is a need to review the targets as well as the time span and fix up revised norms for adoption. Accordingly, it was decided as follows:

- (1) The Decade may be extended upto 1995 i.e., closure of the 8th Five Year Plan.
- (2) Cent percent of the Urban Population should be covered by Water Supply Schemes. In respect of Urban Sanitation, 75% coverage by 1995 should be aimed at.
- (3) The per capita supply should be a minimum of 140 lpcd. including losses and Industrial requirements in Class-I towns. For other towns a minimum Supply of 70 lpcd. plus losses in distribution at 15% plus industrial needs should be considered.
- (4) Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Plants should be aimed at for Class-I towns and State Head quarters while class-II towns and below may be covered by L.C.S.

It was also decided that the proposals for the Eighth Plan should be formulated keeping in view these revised targets.

It is relevant to mention that the National Commission on Urbanisation has recommended that "New norms have to be devised with a per capita daily supply of between 90 and 100 litres on an absolutely minimum level and 110 and 120 litres on a slightly more desirable level. This is possible only if a minimum per capita daily supply of 70 lts. for domestic use is ensured on an equitable basis. The contemplation of a Sewerage system to cover all Urban areas is clearly beyond our means. There are major alternatives in human waste disposal available. The Commission recommends the setting up of technology mission to look at waste water recycling and human waste disposal with a view to evolving possible alternatives which can provide universal sanitation coverage in the near future.

Andhra Pradesh State has now 3 Municipal Corporations and 111 Municipalities including two notified areas committees with a total population of 10.23 millions as per 1981 Census, representing 19.12% of the State's Population of 53.50 millions. At present, the Chief Engineer (Public Health) is incharge of the execution of water supply and sanitation schemes in two Corporations of Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam and in all the 111 Municipalities of the State.

During the Seventh Five Year Plan period 1985-90 water supply augmentation schemes in 35 Municipalities which have spilled over from Sixth Five Year Plan are continued. Apart from the above 35 On-going Schemes, Phase-I of Master Plan Programme has been launched during 1987-88 and is under implementation in 55 Municipalities with an estimated outlay of Rs.40.00 Crores, contemplating roughly 10% to 50%

of the cost as Municipal Contribution. The amount released to water supply schemes in Municipalities in Seventh plan was Rs.56.44 crores including L.I.C loan of Rs.12.11 crores .

Under the Head Sanitation the amount released in Seventh Plan was Rs.20.77 crores. Low Cost Sanitation Schemes under 'Vimukthi' Programme in 28 Municipalities and under scavenging Elimination Programme in 5 Municipalities which are spill over from VI Five Year Plan are continued. Apart from the above On-going Schemes, Low Cost Sanitation Programme under VIMUKTI as well as under Centrally Sponsored Scavenging Elimination Programme has been launched in 46 Municipalities and 8 Municipalities respectively.

The two Municipal Corporations of Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada and 4 other towns viz, Eluru, Tenali, Guntur and Nellore have been partly covered by Sewerage System. Roughly about 5.92% of the population of these 6 towns is covered.

A beginning has also been made in Seventh Plan to convert all the existing dry earth latrines into the Low Cost Pourflush type Sanitary Latrines in 17 Class-I and 70 other towns. The percentage of coverage by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan in all towns was 31.62.

The proposals for the Eighth Five Year Plan for the Schemes falling under the jurisdiction of the Chief Engineer (Public Health) envisage the following :-

- (i) Completing the spill over commitments of the Seventh Plan.
- (ii) Providing Water Supply facilities to meet the needs of Urban (Mpl.) Population by 1995 at the Service levels to the extent possible in view of the limited out-lay.
- (iii) To cover the Urban Population by Low Cost Sanitation to the extent possible.
- (iv) To provide Sewerage and Sewage Treatment to a very limited extent in 4 towns.

Keeping the above objectives in view, proposals for the Eighth Five Year Plan are formulated for a total outlay of Rs.13123.07 lakhs, the scheme-wise details of which including the allocations for 1990-91 and 1991-92 are given below:-

|      |  | (Rs. in lakhs)                     |                   |                                |
|------|--|------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|
|      |  | Proposed outlay<br>for Eighth Plan | Budget<br>1990-91 | Proposed outlay<br>for 1991-92 |
|      |  | (1)                                | (2)               | (3)                            |
| i)   | Direction & Administration                                     | 890.00                             | 111.65            | 125.00                         |
| ii)  | Machinery & Equipment  | 39.50                              | —                 | —                              |
| iii) | Water Supply :   |                                    |                   |                                |
| a.   | On-going Schemes under normal Plan.                            | 2414.00                            | 550.65            | 600.00                         |
| b.   | On-going Schemes under Master Plan. (Phase-I)                  | 806.00                             | 300.00            | 356.00                         |
| c.   | On-going water supply to M/s. N.F.C.L. & G.F.C.L. at kakinada. | 660.00                             | 200.00            | 150.00                         |

(Rs. in lakhs)

|   | Proposed outlay<br>for Eighth Plan | Budget<br>1990-91 | Proposed outlay<br>for 1991-92 |
|---|------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|
|   | (1)                                | (2)               | (3)                            |
| d. On-going Visakhapatam Water Supply Improvements. Scheme with Rairwada and Yeleru Canal systems as source towards balance LIC Loan component. | 614.17                             | —                 | —                              |
| e. New Water Supply Schemes   | 5299.40                            | —                 | 119.00                         |
| iv) Sewerage Schemes(New Schemes)   | 1000.00                            | —                 | —                              |
| v) Low Cost Sanitation:   |                                    |                   |                                |
| a. Ongoing Schemes  | 667.54                             | 200.00            | 150.00                         |
| b. New Schemes  | 732.46                             | —                 | —                              |
| <b>GRAND TOTAL:</b>   | <b>13123.07</b>                    | <b>1362.30</b>    | <b>1500.00</b>                 |

**(b) C.E.HYDERABAD METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE BOARD (HMWSSB)**

Hyderabad is the India's Sixth largest City. In 1981 the population of the total: Urban area and that of Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad was 29.1 lakhs and 22 lakhs respectively. It is estimated that these figures grow to 33 lakhs and 28 lakhs by 1991 and to 60 lakhs and 48 lakhs by 2011 respectively. There are about 770 slums with 1,70,000 families. Only 569 slums are notified so far.

The Water Service area is 169 sq.km. Within the boundaries of Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad adjoining urbanised area which includes 10 Municipalities. 3 Industrial Townships, 12 Panchayats, 3 University Campuses and Secunderabad Cantonment.

The Present surface Water Sources provide about 410 Mld. in non-drought years. Surface water is supplied from gravity from impoundment on the Musi and Esi Rivers and by pumping from Manjira River. The Water from these sources (i.e. Osmansagar. Himayathsagar and Manjira) is treated and transmitted to mainly ground level service reservoirs located on hills and distributed through a conventional distribution work to 195000 private connections and 4,000 public standposts. Additionally there are bulk supplies to 31 Industrial consumers and further 25 bulk consumers including other Municipalities and Panchayats. Housing Developments and Institutions. About 90% of Water Connections are metered. The Water charges are made under volumetric basis according to a progressive tariff structure. The tariffs were increased during 1987.

In normal years, these sources would yield a gross supply to Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad Area of only 100 litres/Capita/day for the estimated 1991 population of Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad which is quite inadequate. The inadequacy has implication for the cities economy as well as for the health and convenience of its residents. During the successive drought years 1984 to 1987. the city experienced a severe shortage of Water Supply. As a consequence the supply was reduced to a mere

44 lpcd and Water was supplied on alternate days.

In order to improve the water supply position, the Manjira Water Supply scheme phase-III, Stage-I was taken up for commissioning in August 1990 which increases the Water Supply from 410 lpcd to 550 lpcd. After commissioning the Manjira Phase-III, Stage-I it would meet 87% of the demand of 1991 within Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad.

The Hyderabad Sewerage System which was under the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad has since been transferred to Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board in 1988.

The existing sewerage system extends about 60% of the area of Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad and includes the localised extensions outside the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad area mainly to serve industries such as IDPL, and the Industrial Estate in Balangar etc. The sewerage service area has an estimated population of 21 lakhs. Both within and outside the sewer system area of Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad there are dwellings without latrine facilities. The low-cost sanitation programme is being implemented by Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad through its Urban Community Development wing using twin-pit technology. The original sewerage system was designed to serve a population of 4.68 lakhs. The present system serve and estimated population of 13 lakhs (i.e. 48% of the present population) over an area of 105 Sq.kms.

There are now about 1.80.000 Sewer System connections to branch and trunk sewers in the 15 drainage districts. The trunk sewer connected to interceptor sewers on each of the North and South banks of the Musi River. The existing Treatment Plant is located at Amberpet. This Treatment Plant is defunct. At present Un-treated raw sewage is disposed of by Irrigation use on an area of 100 Hectares where cattle fodder is grown.

Within the sewered area, sewage discharges to natural water courses and open storm water drains. Slum dwellers resort to open air defecation.

Due to surcharge of sewers, sewage flows over the road surfaces causing health risks, inconvenience and unlighty conditions. The water supply gets countermined when crossing the storm water drains and natural water courses due to the fact sewerage is being letout into them. Due to open defecation in slum areas, the ground as well as the ground water are polluted. Hook Worm and other water borne diseases are prevalent. Industrial effluents are also being discharged into the natural nalas polluting the streams and the lakes. This has resulted in ground water pollution. As the raw sewage is being let out without treatment, the people working in the sewage farms and the cattle having access to the farms are exposed to several water borne diseases in addition to slum diseases.

Low-cost sanitation programme was taken up after creating Urban Community Development Department in Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad. This technology provides a low-cost alternative for safe excreta disposal as compared to conventional water borne sewerage. About 8.000 low-cost latrines had been completed. The number of units required would be around one lakh units. The ongoing project in Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad under ODA Assistance will provide about 14,000 low-cost latrines.

A project for remodelling the Sewerage System was proposed when the system was under the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad. Stage-I of the Scheme which comprises

laying 11 trunk sewers/branch sewers and re-modelling of Treatment Plant costing Rs. 24.32 crores (Revised Rs.32.70 crores) was sanctioned. 6 trunk sewers/branch sewers and the Treatment Plant have been taken up and are in progress since 1986. Most of the works could not be completed for want of funds. The existing treatment plant at Amberpet is being rehabilitated and the capacity is being increased from 53 Mld. to 114 Mld.

The major issues in Hyderabad Water Supply relate to level of service which has various aspects.

- i) the quantity of water available to consumers.
- ii) the vulnerability of supply to drought conditions:
- iii) the provision of intermittent service.
- iv) leakages in distributions.

Through the ongoing remodelling of distribution system and Manjira Phase-III

Project which is planned for commissioning in 1990, the level of service is going to be improved further. Hyderabad Water Supply and Sanitation Project was posed for World Bank Aid. The Project was sanctioned and it improves the Water Supply and Sanitation in Twin Cities.

### *Sewerage*

As against 169 Sq.km. of area in M.C.H. limits, the sewered area is only 105 Sq.km. About 13 lakhs population is covered by sewerage. The present population being 27 lakhs, the following issues are to be addressed.

1. Strengthening of the existing system to prevent overloading of sewers in the existing sewered area.
2. Providing sewerage in the entire M.C.H. Area.
3. Disconnecting the sewers which discharge into storm water drains and natural water courses presently.
4. Remodelling the existing defunct treatment plant.
5. Providing new treatment plant.
6. Installing new pumping stations to cater the low lying areas.
7. Low cost sanitation programme in slum areas.
8. Prevention of pollution in Husainsagar lake.

Apart from providing sewerage facilities in the M.C.H. Area, sewerage facilities are to be provided at least within the proposed 45 Mts. wide intermediate ring road, A

development plan has been prepared for an area of 316 Sq.km. to cater the demand in 2001 and the estimated cost is about Rs.360 Crores. It involves laying for main sewers for a length of 170 km (350 mm to 2000 mm dia). 440 Km. of branch sewers (200 mm to 300 mm) 9 pumping stations, treatment plants capacity 773 Mid.

In the ongoing World Bank Project strengthening of sewerage system in the existing sewerage area of 105 Sq.Km. providing a treatment plant capacity of 180 Mid. constructing 20,000 pour-flush latrins are included. The ongoing remodelling scheme and the components in the World Bank Project would considerably improve the sanitation in the existing sewerage area of 105 Sq.Km.

In order to improve the Water Supply and Sanitation the following schemes are proposed in Eighth th Five Year Plan.

- i) Extension of improvements of Water supply including Water Supply to slums. III-served and Unserved areas.
- ii) Manjira Water Supply Scheme Phase-II (Committed Expenditure).
- iii) Re-modelling the Water Supply Distribution System Spill over works.
- iv) Manjira Water Supply Scheme Phase-III.Stage-I & II Spill over works.
- v) Re-modelling of Sewerage System of Twin Cities (Spill over works).
- vi) Hyderabad Water Supply and Sanitation Project Externally aided under World Bank Project.

Seventh ) Augmentation of water supply to Twin cities from foreshore of Nagarjunasagar.

Eighth ) Sewerage scheme for unserved areas.

***Extension and Improvements of Water Supply to III-served and Unserved Areas***

Presently there are about 770 slums with 1.70 lakh families in Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad in 1979, 455 Slums were identified. Another 114 Slums were notified by the Government in 1990. Among the 455 Slums identified in the year 1979, no improvements could be taken up in 54 slums due to various reasons:

It is proposed to take up the development plan in a phased manner. Improvements to sewerage scheme is also essential as additional quantity of water will be available after completing water supply scheme from Krishna River.

Priority is to be given to cover the unserved area of 65 Sq.Km. area in M.C.H. limits including the prevention of pollution into Hussainsagar lake.

Thus the net notified slums are 515. The Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad implemented improvement in 156 slums during 1981-83 covering about 22,000 families as Phase-I Slum Improvement Programme.



Thereafter Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad took up Phase-II Programme in 205 slums with over 70,000 families during the period 1983-84 to 1988-89 with financial assistance from ODA (Government of U.K.).

Further Hyderabad Slum Improvement Phase-III has been taken up under ODA to cover 300 slums with about 76,000 families from 1989-90 to 1992-1993. During 1989-90 Water Supply has already been provided in 21 slums covering about 4,200 families in Phase-III.

During Eighth th Plan period, it is proposed to provide Water Supply facilities in 250 Slums covering about 65,000 families under Phase-III Slum Improvement Scheme. The entire expenditure on infrastructure including Water Supply in the above slums will be met under ODA Scheme.

There are more than 250 slums in M.C.H. Where the population of SC and ST is more than 51%. The Water Supply to the slums is being provided with funds under special component plan. The Water Supply in 139 slums was covered under VIth Plan period. During Seventh th Plan period, water supply has been provided in 75 slums. The State Government notifies further slums from time to time, necessitating provision of Water Supply in those slums.

There is need to lay branch mains and feeder mains in order to extend the Water Supply to new colonies and slums and also to improve the pressures in ill-served areas and to extend the supply to unserved areas. An amount of Rs.3.0 Crores is proposed cover all slums under special component plan and also for extension and improvements of mains to slums and other areas.

### ***Manjira Phase-II***

This scheme was already commissioned in the year 1981. It supplies 135 Mld of Water to the City. Some payments are due towards enhanced land compensation as per Court Orders and payments to Contractors as per the Arbitration Awards. These payments are inevitable. The anticipated expenditure during the Eighth th Plan is estimated at Rs.2.50 Crores.

### ***Remodelling of Water Supply Distribution System (Spill Over)***

Remodelling of Water Supply Distribution System has been taken up. Major works are completed and certain gap works and a few reservoirs are to be completed to derive the benefits of the scheme. An amount of Rs.1.50 crores is required during Eighth th Plan to complete the spill over Works.

### ***Manjira Water Supply Scheme Phase-III, Stage-I & II***

The execution of Stage-I of Manjira Phase-III has been taken up to supply 135 Mld from Singoor Dam. The revised estimated cost is Rs. 55.8 crores. The scheme will be completed during the year 1990-91. In addition to Stage-I, certain works of Stage-II costing Rs.2.20 crores taken up are in progress. Even though the major works will be completed during the year 1991-92, there will be some minor works and contractual obligations thereafter. Hence an amount of Rs.10.00 crores is proposed during Eighth th Plan for the Spill Over Works under Manjira Phase-III.

### ***Remodelling of Sewerage Scheme (Spill over works)***

Government accorded administrative sanction to take up Stage-I of the Remodelling of Sewerage Scheme at a cost of Rs. 24.32 Crores. This Scheme was under the control of Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad and transferred to the control of Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board with effect from 1.10.1987. The revised cost of Stage-I works out to Rs.32.70 crores with the following proposed method of Financing:-

|    |                              | Rs. in Crores |
|----|------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. | L.I.C. Loan                  | 9.25          |
| 2. | Contribution from industries | 6.15          |
| 3. | State Government Grant       | 17.30         |
|    |                              | 32.70         |

The proposals are being submitted to Government for according revised administrative sanction.

Seven Works costing Rs.12.73 Crores (Revised cost Rs.19.63 Crores) have already taken up and these works are in progress. These works spill over to the Eighth th Plan. Besides these works, tenders have already been received for another three works and these works are not included in the World Bank Aided Project. Hence an amount of Rs.13.00 Crores is proposed during Eighth Plan for the Spill over Works of the Stage-I of Sewerage Scheme.

### ***Hyderabad Water Supply and Sanitation Project - Externally Aided World Bank Project***

In order to improve the Water Supply and Sanitation in the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad Area, a project titled "Hyderabad Water Supply and Sanitation Project" has been posed to World Bank for Assistance. The cost of the project is Rs.257.06 Crores. The project would improve the Water Supply and Sewerage Services. The scheme is grounded during 1990-91 and will be completed in 1996-97 . The World Bank has approved the Project and the Loan/Credit Agreements were signed during May 1990. The Loan/Credit becomes effective from 8/90. The terminal year for World Bank Assistance is 1998. The method of financing is as follows:

|        |  | Rs. in Crores |
|--------|--|---------------|
| 1.     | World Bank Credit/Loan                             | 169.660       |
| 2.     | A.P.Government Grant                               | 30.270        |
| 3.     | A.P.Government Loan                                | 55.770        |
| 4.     | Beneficiary Contribution under Low-Cost Sanitation | 1.360         |
| Total: |  | 257.060       |

An amount of Rs. 4.00 Crores was already released during the year 1989-90. It is programmed to spend Rs.220.00 Crores during the Eighth th Five Year Plan. The scheme will spill Over to IX Five Year Plan.

***Augmentation of Water Supply to twin Cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad from foreshore of Nagarjunasagar to meet long term requirement by the year 2011 A.D.***

The total Water Supply requirement of the Hyderabad Metropolitan Area is estimated at 1845 Mld by the year 2011 A.D. The availability of water after completion of Manjira Phase-III will be in the order of 540 Mld. The additional water supply requirement is 1305 Mld by the year 2011. Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board has carried out necessary investigations to tap water from various points on River Krishna/Godavari which are the only dependable sources available. The State Government constituted an expert committee namely M/s. WAPCOS. New Delhi to examine the available data and reports and recommended to the Government on sources of Water Supply. The Expert Committee has recommended to tap water in three phases from Nagarjunsagar Reservoir, Lower Maneru Dam and the proposed Yellampalli Barrage.

Government have issued orders to tap in the first instance 5.5 TMC of water from Nagarjunasagar and to complete the scheme in five years i.e. by 1995. A detailed project report is prepared to draw water from foreshore of Nagarjunasagar via. Akkampalli Reservoir. The scheme is to supply 405 Mld of water at an estimated cost of Rs.400.00 Crores.

The Phase-I Scheme is proposed to be implemented during 1990-95. An amount of Rs.50.00 Crores is proposed in Eighth th Five Year Plan.

Thus, the total outlay proposed for all the above schemes in Eighth Plan is Rs.300.00 crores. The schemes wise details are also given below for information at a glance.

|        |  | Rs. in Crores. |
|--------|--|----------------|
| 1.     | Manjira Water Supply Scheme Phase-II (Committed expenditure).  | 2.50           |
| 2.     | Remodelling of Water Supply Distribution System - Spill Over Works.                                      | 1.50           |
| 3.     | Manjira Water Supply Scheme Phase-III - Spill Over Works.  | 10.00          |
| 4.     | Remodelling of Sewerage System of Twin Cities - Spill Over Works.  | 13.00          |
| 5.     | Extenslon and Improvement of Water Supply including Water Supply to Slums, Ill-served and extended area. | 3.00           |
| 6.     | Augmentation of Water Supply to Twin Cities from foreshore of Nagarjunasagar.                            | 50.00          |
| 7.     | Hyderabad Water Supply and Sanitation Project.(Externally aided Project)                                 | 220.00         |
| Total: |  | 300.00         |

## **CHIEF ENGINEER (RWS)**

### **SEVENTH PLAN OBJECTIVES**

Provision of portable drinking water to the poor rural population is one of the important objectives of the State Government. As such, Government have been promoting various schemes independently i.e., protected water supply, Borewells and Open wells under the State Plan accelerated R.W.S. Programme under Centrally sponsored schemes and schemes with the assistance of Agencies like L.I.C., N.A.P., U.N.I.C.E.F. etc. The International decade of drinking water supply and sanitation aims at full coverage of rural population with safe drinking water and 25% of population with sanitation facilities. The village-wise inventory of drinking water facilities for the entire State was prepared as per the Instructions of the Govt of India during 1985 to arrive at the quantum of the works that could be done for the full coverage of population by the end of the decade. Once again a survey was conducted to identify the problem villages in 1985. There were 15834 problem villages as on 1-4-1985 i.e., at the beginning of the Seventh Plan. Emphasis in the Seventh Five Year Plan to cover the problem villages to the extent possible would be with safe drinking water by the preparation of a Master Plan which envisages implementation of protected water supply schemes, mini-protected water supply schemes and drilling of borewells. It was also ensured that the P.W.D. Schemes are properly maintained by making necessary Institutional and financial arrangements in areas which are affected by health hazards and intensive programme of extending rural sanitation was also launched.

### **SEVENTH PLAN REVIEW**

At the beginning of the Seventh Plan period (1985-90) , there were 15834 problem villages in the State which required a minimum needed service level of water supply i.e., one spot source for every 50-300 persons or 40-70 litres per person per day in the case of piped water supply as per the norms fixed by the Government of India. The villages were identified as problem villages on the basis of the following criteria:

- a) Villages not having the drinking water source within a radius of 1.6 k.m. or a depth of 1.5 mtrs;
- b) Villages endemic to cholera;
- c) Villages with the drinking water sources infested with Guinea worm and
- d) Villages with drinking water sources with excess chemicals like carbides, Iron, Flouride etc.

During the Seventh Plan period, an amount of Rs.11654.00 lakhs was released to Z.P.Ps under the State Plan alongwith an amount of Rs.10838.49 lakhs received from the Government of India under Centrally Sponsored accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. Thus, by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan, 10,290 problem villages were covered by providing safe drinking water fully or partially with an expenditure of Rs.260.44 crores. leaving a balance of 5544 problem villages. However, an expenditure of Rs.1740.00 lakhs was incurred during the Seventh Five Year Plan towards implementation of sanitation programmes in the rural areas of the State.

### **EIGHTH PLAN OBJECTIVES**

The emphasis during the Eighth Five Year Plan is to provide drinking water facilities in the left over 5544 partially covered villages and also to provide clean drinking water

in specific areas where quality problems like excess flourides, salinity or areas prone to Guinea-worm and other water prone diseases are prevalent. Emphasis has also been made to rehabilitate P.W.Schemes/Bore-wells which are getting dry due to ground-water depletion. It is also the objective to make integrated approach to improve ground water re-charge on the concept of national drinking water by construction of check dams, percolation tanks, raising of social forestry etc. Emphasis is also laid for providsion of P.W.S. Schemes in major Panchayat Towns coverage of drinking water scarcity areas in DPAP Dists improvement of MIS System, Community participation and maintenance aspects.

#### **EIGHTH PLAN PROGRAMME**

An outlay of Rs.229.00 crores for R.W.S. and Rs.25.00 crores for Rural Sanitation is proposed to be provided in the Eighth Plan. Allocations have been set apart for the S.C. Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan as per the existing instructions. During the Eighth Plan, it is proposed to cover the left over 5544 problem villages providing with safe drinking water. Apart from the State Plan allocation of Rs.229.00 crores, another Rs.200.50 crores is expected from the Government of India under accelerated R.W.S. Programme. It is also proposed to provide Rs.36.00 crores for the year, 1991-92 to implement the R.W.S. Programme and Rural Sanitation Programme to cover 400 problem villages for providing safe drinking water facility. During the Eighth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to provide Rs.25.00 crores for implementation of the Rural Sanitation Programme which is to be funded both by the State and Central Governments in the ratio of 50:50 to construct 1,000 community latrines and 1,20,000 individual latrines in 1,700 villages benefitting 7,00,000 population in rural areas.

### 36. HOUSING

Next to food and medical, the felt need is that of housing. The problem is becoming more and more important due to increase in population and growth of industries leading to influx of rural population into the Urban areas.

The housing plan not only meet the basic need but also creates employment potential on large scale increasing purchasing power of lower income groups of populations. Besides the above the national policy is that a national plan of urban development and housing will fulfil several objectives.

For implementing the housing programmes different agencies are involved. The Seventh Plan outlay and expr. and the proposed outlays for the Eighth Plan and the Annual Plan 1991-92 are indicated below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Head of Dept.  | Seventh Plan 1985-90     |                  |                 | Eighth Plan 1990-95       |                |                  |                    |                 |
|--|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
|  | Appd. Annual Plan outlay | Budgetted outlay | Expr.           | Proposed outlay (1990-95) | 1990-91        |                  | 1991-92            |                 |
|  |                          |                  |                 |                           | Appd- outlay   | Budgetted outlay | Anti- cipated Exp. | proposed outlay |
| 1.   | 2.                       | 3.               | 4.              | 5.                        | 6.             | 7.               | 8.                 | 9.              |
| 1. A.P.Housing Board.  |                          | 1940.00          | 2103.42         | 3900.00                   | 637.00         | 637.00           | 637.00             | 730.00          |
| 2. C.E.Buildings   |                          | 1905.66          | 1618.66         | 1800.00                   | 150.00         | 150.00           | 150.00             | 165.00          |
| i. Normal Plan   |                          |                  | 636.05          |                           |                |                  |                    |                 |
| ii. Upgradation works.   |                          |                  | 982.61          |                           |                |                  |                    |                 |
| 3. A.P.Medical Housing infrastructure Corporation.                                     |                          | 215.79           | 215.79          | -                         | -              | -                | -                  | -               |
| 4. HUDA  |                          | 20.00            | 20.00           | -                         | -              | -                | -                  | -               |
| 5. Social welfare (House sites)  |                          | 4400.00          | 5531.70         | 11600.00                  | 1100.00        | 1100.00          | 1100.00            | 3000.00         |
| 6. Weaker section Housing Prg  |                          | 25794.00         | 24659.91        | 35000.00                  | 3137.00        | 3137.00          | 3137.00            | 3472.00         |
| 7. C.E.T.W. Upgradation works.   |                          | 29.20            | 29.20           |                           |                |                  |                    |                 |
| 8. A.P.Police Housing Corporation  |                          | 2277.02          | 2077.42         | 3135.64                   | 300.00         | 300.00           | 300.00             | 330.00          |
| i. Normal Plan   |                          | 1814.00          |                 |                           |                |                  |                    |                 |
| ii. Upgradation works  |                          | 463.02           |                 |                           |                |                  |                    |                 |
| 9. A.P.Urban Development and Housing Corporation Construction of Houses to Urban poor. |                          | 500.00           | 250.00          | 4370.00                   | 860.00         | 860.00           | 860.00             | 870.00          |
| 10. Cyclone Reconstruction Project with world Bank Assistance                          |                          |                  |                 | 2200.00                   |                |                  | 2200.00            |                 |
| <b>Total:</b>  | <b>34315.88</b>          | <b>37081.67</b>  | <b>36506.10</b> | <b>62005.64</b>           | <b>6184.00</b> | <b>6184.00</b>   | <b>8384.00</b>     | <b>8567.00</b>  |

#### A.P.HOUSING BOARD

The A.P.Housing Board was constituted under the A.P.Housing Board Act 1986. The Board has been implementing the Housing schemes with the plan funds and loan assistance from HUDCO. Till the year 1970, the activities of the Board were

confined to the twin cities and subsequently the Board extended its activities to the districts also. In addition, the Board has also taken up construction of multi-storeyed buildings both for commercial and residential purposes.

As land is an essential pre-requisite for buildings activity steps have been initiated to acquire land, wherever potential demand is expected for taking up LIG and MIG housing schemes by utilising the allocations. The Board has acquired 611 acres land already by paying Rs. 11.00 crores compensation.

Against the expenditure of Rs.21.00 crores incurred by the Housing Board in Seventh Plan under plan funds, the outlay proposed for eighth plan is Rs. 39.00 crores for construction of 936 MIG houses and 2615 L.I.G. units besides acquiring 1170 acres of land.

## **WEAKER SECTION HOUSING PROGRAMME**

### **SEVENTH PLAN OBJECTIVES**

The Weaker Section Housing Programme is being implemented under the Commissioner, Weaker Section Housing Programme and the schemes are executed by the A.P.State Housing corporation and its District Branches in the State from 1981-'82 onwards on the massive scale under Sites and Service programme semi-permanent, Rural permanent and Urban Housing Schemes with subsidy from Government and loan assistance from various financial agencies like HUDCO, GIS and LIC. Basically the houses are constructed on the sites acquired and assigned to the beneficiaries. This construction has been on the cluster basis in order to provide infrastructural facilities like roads, electricity, drinking water etc., During the Seventh Five Year Plan housing has emerged as one of the most important felt needs of the country. It was felt that the shortage of the houses in country could be 31.2 millions during the Plan period. The Govt. of A.P. had given utmost importance for Weaker Sections Housing Programme and decided to construct 7 lakh houses for Weaker Section of the Society. Top priority has been given for Housing in the State. Andhra Pradesh is today leading on top position in providing shelter to Weaker Sections and other States in the country have started emulating A.P. as example.

### **SEVENTH PLAN REVIEW**

During the Seventh Plan period, a target of 7.00 lakh houses at the rate of 1.4 lakh houses per annum was fixed. 7.15 lakh houses were sanctioned up-to 1989-'90. Against the sanction of 7.15 lakh houses up-to the end of June, 1990, 5.76 lakh houses have been completed. Besides this, 1.4 lakh houses have been completed under Special Housing Scheme like Cyclone/ Fire-victims, Weavers, Fishermen and RLEGP including backlog houses pertaining to VI Plan period. In all 7.29 lakhs houses have been completed up-to the end of the Seventh Plan period. The total houses completed since 1979 till todate are 9.69 lakh houses. During the Seventh Plan period an amount of Rs.246.60 crores was spent for Weaker Section Housing Programme against the out-lay of 259.79 crores.

### **EIGHTH PLAN OBJECTIVES AND THRUST**

It has been experienced during Seventh Five Year Plan period, that the loan recovery from the beneficiaries are very poor which is at the level of 4% and if this is continued the non-plan commitment will go-up sharply during Eighth Five Year plan period. In view of the rise in the cost of building material, it would be necessary to revise the unit cost. The loan mobilisation from financial institutions like HUDCO, LIC and Commercial Banks may be difficult as there is competition

for loan mobilisation from other States as well. Within the State also there is need for the loan mobilisation to be shared between three (3) major institutions namely i) A.P.State Housing Corporation, ii) A.P.State Housing Board; and iii) A.P.State Urban Development and Housing Corporation.

#### **EIGHTH PLAN PROGRAMME**

It is proposed to take up 5.44 lakhs houses during Eighth Five Year Plan. It is also proposed to take up another 3 lakh houses under special housing programme like victims of Natural calamities. In all the target fixed for the Eighth Five Year Plan is about 8.50 lakh houses. The amount required for Eighth Five Year Plan is estimated at Rs.350.00 crores. This is inclusive of subsidy for schemes and office expenses of the Commissioner, Weaker Section Housing Programme. An out-lay of Rs.11865.945 lakhs is proposed to be allocated under Special Component Plan, during Eighth Five Year Plan for the benefit of Scheduled Castes which work out to about 34% to the total out-lay of Rs.35000.00 lakhs. Further an out-lay of Rs.3019.10 lakhs is proposed to be earmarked under TSP during the Eighth Five year Plan to meet the expenditure towards subsidy component of the houses proposed for allocation for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes which works out to about 8.63% of the proposed out-lay of Rs.35000.00 lakhs. The entire out-lay of Rs.35000.00 lakhs proposed for Eighth Five Year Plan is allocated for District Schemes. The total out-lay of Rs.35000.00 lakhs proposed for Eighth Five Year Plan is inclusive of Rs.5600.00 lakhs provided for LIC/GIC loans for Weaker Section Housing Programme. Thus an out-lay of Rs.35000.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided in Eighth Five Year Plan and Rs.3472.00 lakhs for Annual Plan 1991-'92 which is inclusive of Rs.1000.00 lakhs provided for LIC loan.

It is proposed to construct 59,000 houses for Weaker Sections in the State during 1991-'92.

#### **A.P.STATE POLICE HOUSING CORPORATION**

The Andhra Pradesh State Police Housing Corporation Limited, was incorporated on 29-05-1971 as a Private Limited Company registered under the Companies Act with a view to expedite the construction of quarters for police personnel.

#### **SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1985-'90) REVIEW**

The total outlay and expenditure for the Seventh Five Year Plan for Police Housing was Rs. 2077.02 lakhs. As against this outlay 10,301 quarters were constructed during Seventh Five Year Plan period. The cumulative total till the end of the Seventh Plan is 21,269 quarters. Further construction of 3,103 quarters is in progress at the end of 1989-'90.

#### **EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1990-'95**

During the Eighth Five Year Plan, a total outlay of 3135.64 lakhs is proposed for Police Housing in the State for the following:

|                                |                       |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Critically ongoing schemes. | 1,975.20 lakhs        |
| 2. New Schemes.                | 1,160.44 lakhs        |
| Total:                         | <u>3,135.64 lakhs</u> |

The Corporation proposes to construct 14,000 quarters with State Government contribution of Rs.3,135.64 lakhs besides borrowings from Financial institutions.



## A.P. URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING CORPORATION

A.P. State Housing Corporation was implementing the Housing Programme for weaker sections even in Urban areas. However to give a boost to this programme by constructing about 25000 Houses a year, a separate body called A.P. Urban Development and Housing Corporation was established in August 1989 with a share capital of Rs. 25.00 lakhs. The unit cost of each house taken up by the Corporation is Rs.13,000/- and this is financed as follows:

|      |   |                      |
|------|---|----------------------|
| i)   | Loan from HUDCO/Financing Institutions. | Rs.<br>11,700/-      |
| ii)  | Subsidy from State Govt.                | 1,000/-              |
| iii) | Beneficiaries contribution              | 300/-                |
|      | Total:                                  | <hr/> 13,000/- <hr/> |

The Corporation gave administrative sanctions to 11552 Houses in 1989-90. It is proposed to take up 1,35,000 Houses in VIII Plan including 10,000 additional houses proposed for cyclone affected districts in the current year.

The outlay proposed for Eighth Plan is Rs.4370.00 lakhs. of this Rs.860.00 lakhs is provided for 1990-91 and the outlay proposed for 1991-92 is Rs.870.00 lakhs.

### C.E.(Buildings)

The Chief Engineer, Buildings is in charge of construction of houses for residential accommodation and rental housing and upgradation works of Finance Commission for Judicial and Jail Department etc. Construction of residential quarters for Government employees, Ministers, M.L.As, Judges etc are taken up. The expenditure incurred during the Seventh Plan period on various works was Rs.1818.66 lakhs. The outlay proposed for Eighth Plan is Rs.1800.00 lakhs, of which Rs.150.00 lakhs was provided in the plan for 1990-91 and Rs.165.00 lakhs are proposed for 1991-92.

### Land Acquisition for House Sites

The scheme of acquisition of land for providing house sites to SCs, STs and EBCs. and other weaker sections free of cost is one of the most important schemes undertaken to ensure the Weaker Sections of a shelter.

Under this scheme each family is allotted 3 cents of wet land or 5 cents of Dry Land. Land is also allotted for common purposes like streets and pathways, etc. Only those whose monthly income does not exceed Rs.500/- and who do not possess property worth Rs.5000/- and more are eligible for grant of house sites free of cost.

As per the existing pattern, out of the amounts allotted for acquisition of house sites, 50% have to be allotted for SCs. 25% to BCs. and 25% to other weaker sections of the society. 10% of the house sites acquired for listed BCs. and EBCs. are to be allotted to Scheduled Castes and 10% of the house sites acquired in for Scheduled Castes are to be allotted to LBCs. and EBCs. in the ratio of 1:1.

From the year 1960-61 to 1988-89, 26,40,845 families were provided house sites to the extent of 155751.01 acres incurring an expenditure of Rs.12357.01 lakhs. There is huge demand persistently from Weaker Sections for allotment of House Sites.

During the last three years, this programme received a set back for want of adequate funds. Several of the land owners whose land was acquired during the earlier years, at the rates fixed by the Government or at the prevailing market value, have approached the courts and secured orders for payment of higher compensation.

Carry over instalments in respect of lands already acquired on payment in instalments became heavy. Compensation had also to be paid in respect of lands which were taken possession in advance besides payment of advertisement charges etc. The trend of payment of huge amounts towards decretal charges is likely to continue for two more years as there are 688 cases covered by court orders and 439 cases are at various stages. Therefore, allotment of adequate funds towards decretal charges, carry over instalments etc. is quite necessary for atleast next two years besides providing adequate funds towards fresh acquisition of land for providing house sites to atleast one lakh families each year during the Eighth Five Year Plan period. A sum of Rs.11600.00 lakhs is therefore proposed for Eighth Plan. The provision made for 1990-91 is Rs.1100.00 lakhs and the outlay proposed for 1991-92 is Rs.3000.00 lakhs.

## 37. URBAN DEVELOPMENT

As per 1981 census the population in the State is 5.35 crores, of which the Urban population is 1.25 crores, constituting nearly 24% of the total population of the State. There is enormous increase in the Urban population, resulting in a series of problems like shortage of housing, traffic and transportation, Health sanitation, medical and other social benefits required for optimum standard of living. The location of industries in the peripheries of the cities has also resulted in the growth of slums. To cope with the problems of Urban development it is felt that the right step would be to prepare the master plans for the cities and towns so that the services required by the increasing population can be channalised as per the pattern of master plan. Urban Development Authorities were also constituted for the cities and important towns in the State.

Various agencies viz., Director Town and Country Planning, Director, Municipal Administration, Municipal Corporations and Urban Development Authorities are involved in the task of Urban Development. The Seventh Plan outlay and expenditure and proposed plan outlay for Eighth Plan and Annual Plan 1991-92 are indicated below:

( Rs. in lakhs )

| Head of Dept.  | VII Plan 1985-90                |                     |          | VIII Plan 1990-95             |                 |                     |               |                    |         |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------------|----------|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------|
|  | Apprvd<br>Annual Plan<br>Outlay | Budgetted<br>Outlay | Expr     | Proposed<br>Outlay<br>(90-95) | 1990-91         |                     |               | 1991-92            |         |
|  | 1.                              | 2.                  | 3.       | 4.                            | Appd.<br>Outlay | Budgetted<br>Outlay | Anti<br>Expr. | Proposed<br>Outlay |         |
|  | 5.                              | 6.                  | 7.       | 8.                            | 9.              | 10.                 | 11.           | 12.                |         |
| <b>URBAN DEVELOPMENT.</b>  |                                 |                     |          |                               |                 |                     |               |                    |         |
| 1. Dir. Town & Country Plg.  |                                 | 1000.00             | 867.79   | 1300.00                       | 150.00          | 150.00              | 150.00        | 165.00             |         |
| 2. DMA   |                                 | 3006.00             | 2825.15  | 4237.72                       | 602.00          | 602.00              | 602.00        | 662.20             |         |
| 3. Commr., MCH   |                                 | 5210.00             | 5108.21  | 7615.44                       | 1248.00         | 1248.00             | 1248.00       | 1369.00            |         |
| 4. New Municipal Corporation   |                                 | 1590.00             | 1367.44  | 5500.00                       | 1107.00         | 1107.00             | 1107.00       | 1218.00            |         |
| i) Vijayawada  |                                 | 570.00              | 395.00   | 2500.00                       | 460.00          | 460.00              | 460.00        | 506.00             |         |
| ii) Visakhapatnam  |                                 | 1020.00             | 972.44   | 3000.00                       | 647.00          | 647.00              | 647.00        | 712.00             |         |
| 5. Huda  |                                 | 530.00              | 465.00   | 700.00                        | 100.00          | 100.00              | 100.00        | 110.00             |         |
| 6. Quli Qutub shah UDA   |                                 | 2350.00             | 2450.00  | 3675.00                       | 450.00          | 450.00              | 450.00        | 500.00             |         |
| 7. V.G.T.UDA   |                                 | 155.00              | 132.50   | 200.00                        | 25.00           | 25.00               | 25.00         | 27.50              |         |
| 8. Visakhapatnam UDA   |                                 | 155.00              | 132.50   | 200.00                        | 25.00           | 25.00               | 25.00         | 27.50              |         |
| 9. Kakatiaya UDA   |                                 | 155.00              | 132.50   | 200.00                        | 25.00           | 25.00               | 25.00         | 27.50              |         |
| 10. Tirupathi UDA  |                                 | 155.00              | 132.50   | 200.00                        | 25.00           | 25.00               | 25.00         | 27.50              |         |
| 11. Formation of new UDAs  |                                 | 99.00               | -        | -                             | -               | -                   | -             | -                  |         |
| 12. Nehru Rozgar Yojana  |                                 | -                   | 320.00   | 1523.22                       | -               | -                   | 300.83        | 263.91             |         |
| 13. Cyclone Reconstruction-Project with World Bank Assistance (Mupl. Services) |                                 | -                   | -        | 2020.00                       | -               | -                   | 1230.00       | 790.00             |         |
| <b>Total:</b>  |                                 | 12500.00            | 14405.00 | 13933.59                      | 27371.38        | 3757.00             | 3757.00       | 5287.83            | 5188.11 |

## **TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING**

The Director, Town & Country Planning is concerned with the following plan schemes:

- i) Preparation of Master Plans and grants to Municipalities for execution of Master Plans.
- ii) Regional Planning for the fast developing Urban complexes
- iii) Integrated development of small & medium towns.

### ***Preparation of Master Plans/Implementation***

The need for proper planning and control of the developments has become an urgent need. Even after the sanctioning of Master Plans, certain new Schemes and Projects which have not been visualised have come up on priority basis resulting in revision of the Master Plans or the change of land uses has arise, not only from the planning point of view but also provision of suitable space for the Housing and other needs of such Projects nearby.

The department earlier took up the preparation of Master Plans for bigger towns and cities on priority basis in velw of fast urbanisation. However in the context of the Government policy of setting up or encouragement of industries in backward areas the Department has to gear its machinery to prepare Master Plan for urban towns on prior basis in backward areas of the State. Further in order to have Land use maps expeditiously the work of surveys have been entrusted to the National Remote Sensing Agency, the Government of India undertaking, for preparation of Master Plans.

Preparation, and sanction of Master Plans have to be done according to statutory requirements under the provision of the Andhra Pradesh Town and Country Planning Act, 1920.

Out of 114 municipal towns including 3 Municipal Corporations and 2 Notified areas Committees, Master Plans for 48 towns were sanctioned.

Considering the financial status of the municipalities the Government have been assisting the municipalities under Plan by of grants for taking up road widenings, link roads, parks etc., During the VIth Plan period an amount of Rs.31.00 lakhs was released and during VIIth Plan period Rs.301.30 lakhs were released which works out to less than Rs.1 lakh for each of the 111 municipalities for the entire VIth Plan period.

For overall development of the urban towns substantial investment by way of grant is necessary. During VIIIth Plan period it is proposd to take up 20 towns in the first Instance for development of Ring roads/Bye- pass roads, link roads and arterial roads, Parks and Playgrounds.

### ***Development of Roads and Parks***

During Sixth Plan 15 road widening schemes were taken up at a cost of Rs.31.00 lakhs. During Seventh Plan, in the year 1985-86, 25 roads were taken up for widening in 18 towns covering 23165 R.meters incurring an amount of Rs.76.30 lakhs.

As per the provisions of the layout rules issued under the A.P.M.Act, 1965, 10% of the layout area is reserved for open spaces for development of parks. It was noticed that these open spaces in the built up areas have become a target of misuse, unauthorised occupation and also put to use for other purposes other than Parks thus depriving the residents of the locality of peaceful enjoyment of rest and recreation.

To curb the misuse of these open spaces Government have taken a decision that such open spaces shall be protected immediately by construction of compound walls. During Seventh Plan, from 1986-87 to 1989-90, a sum of Rs. 225.00 lakhs was given to the Municipalities as grant in aid for construction of compound walls / parks.

Apart from the roads for which lands have to be acquired and road formation to be made for improved net work of roads as per master plan and increasing traffic in urban towns also open spaces reserved in the Master Plan, are to be acquired and developed as parks. In addition there are already 1523 open spaces in the built up areas to be developed as parks covering an area of 954.94 acres, in 93 Municipalities.

Out of 48 towns for which Master Plans have been sanctioned, three are in Municipal Corporations and 14 towns are covered by Urban Development Authorities. Out of remaining 31 towns 20 major towns are proposed to be taken up for acquisition and development of roads, parks as per Master Plan. The total outlay required is Rs. 116.48 crores. However priority items like improvement of roads, acquisition of open spaces will be taken up in Eighth plan.

The National Commission on Urbansation has identified 27 towns as "State Priority Cities" in A.P. State which are to be developed for providing suitable infrastructure to absorb the growth of population, industries and other developments.

Out of these 27 towns, 23 towns were already having sanctioned Master Plans 9 towns are covered under the Centrally Sponsered Scheme of I.D.S.M.T., which are entitled for assistance of Rs. 80.00 lakhs per town. The remaining 18 towns have to be developed under "State Priroity Cities" at Rs. 1.00 crores for each town.

The total amount required is Rs. 126.14 crores for master plan schemes and parks. Against this an amount of Rs. 560.00 lakhs is proposed in the eighth plan for taking up priorty works.

### ***Integrated Development Of Small And Medium Towns***

This is a centrally sponsored scheme initiated at the beginning of the Sixth Plan period mainly to prevent migration from small and medium towns to bigger cities in search of Employment, Commercial facilities, Medical and Educational facilities etc., In view of the above alarming threat of growth of bigger Cities emphasis is being made to make small and medium towns to have facilities like, shopping, Godowns, Markets, Commercial Office Accommodation, Housing, Roads to connect hinter land for easy movement of agricultural produce and thus providing more employment opportunities. Having these functions in view the Government of India have Introduced a Centrally sponsored scheme of integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns. The Government of India allotted 18 towns in Andhra Pradesh on the ratio of Urban population of the Country as per 1971 census covering the towns, having a population of one lakh and below and preference was given to the District Head-Quarters Town, Sub-divisional Towns, and other important growth centres. Out of the 18 towns allotted in Andhra Pradesh 17 projects have been cleared and funds released during the VIth Plan period itself. For the VIIth Plan 8 more towns have been allotted .

The components which can be taken up under the scheme include (1) Land Acquisition and Development including sites and services with or without warehousing, (2) Traffic and Transportation to subserve the shelter and employment project including construction of roads, upgradation of existing roads (3) Provision of Mandis, Markets, industrial Estates, provision of Service facilities for benefit of agricultural and Rural Development in the hinter land.

In the Andhra Pradesh State since there are other agencies like Agricultural Market Committees, Industrial Infrastructure Corporations for provision of Industrial sites, the following components have been taken up in all the projects.

- i) Land Acquisition and Development, provision of sites, and services.
- ii) Construction of roads/Improvement and upgradation
- iii) Development of Commercial Complexes including Office accomodation. The Government of India have increased their assistance from Rs. 40 lakhs in the VIth Plan to each project to Rs. 46 lakhs during the VIIth Plan and it is likely that the quantum of assistance will be increased to Rs. 50 lakhs for each town during the VIIIth Plan period. For integrated development of small and medium towns an outlay of Rs. 640.00 lakhs is proposed towards state share for VIIIth Plan.

#### ***Cell for Revision of Master Plans.***

Consequent on the developments that have taken place and developments which have not been visualised due to encouragement of industries there has been a major change in the land use proposals. Further due to increase in trade and allied activities the pressure on the land has increased, defeating the zoning regulations of the Master Plans. There is therefore need for revision of Master Plan and for this a separate cell with Joint Director and supporting staff is proposed.

#### ***Urban Information Systems Cell***

At present the State is not having any upto date data on urbanisation, particularly socio-economic data relating to urban areas, in the context of various input both under Plan and Non-Plan and public in the urban areas. The Town and Country Planning Organisation, Government of India have already suggested setting up of URIS Cells in all Town Planning Departments of the States during Sixth Plan itself. Since this Research cell is an important tool for future planning and investments in urban areas, the URIS Cell is proposed to be set up atleast in the VIIIth Plan.

The total allocation proposed for various schemes of the department of Town and Country Planning in Eighth Plan is Rs. 1300.00 lakhs as shown below :

|  |         |
|--|---------|
| 1) Grants to Municipalities for implementing Master Plan proposals and building up of infrastructure for "State priority Cities" | 560.00  |
| 2) Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns Scheme (State share)   | 640.00  |
| 3) New staff for various Schemes   | 100.00  |
|  | <hr/>   |
| Total  | 1300.00 |
|  | <hr/>   |

## **MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION**

The Director Municipal Administration is concerned with the following schemes:

1. Environmental improvements of schemes
2. Remunerative schemes
3. Research centre for urban and environmental studies

### ***1.Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums***

This is an important programme undertaken by the municipalities in the state. This scheme is not only including in the 20 point programme, but also in "Pragathi Patham Programme".of the state.

The programme of environmental improvement of slums is mainly intended to secure healthy and orderly growth of slums in terms of improved communications, better drainage adequate street lighting and sufficient water supply to weaker sections of the population such as Scheduled Caste Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes who basically migrate to urban areas to eke out their livelihood.

In Andhra Pradesh this scheme was first introduced during the year 1974-75 and only towns having a population of 3 lakhs and above were eligible for 100% financial assistance provide the basic civic amenities. Accordingly the i.e. scheme was first implemented in Vishakhapatnam and Vijayawada Municipalities and later it was extended to Guntur Municipality in the year 1976-77.

The scheme has been extended to all Municipalities in the state irrespective of the population in order to enable the smaller Municipalities also to avail the financial assistance.

Upto the end of the VII Five Year Plan Period the actual amount allotted was Rs.47.98 crores benefitting a population of 33,06,384 including the slums in the Municipal Corporations of Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam. The slums in the said two corporations are 216 with an estimated population of 281500 in Vizag. Corporation aided by over seas development agency programmes and Vijayawada is also now proposed under o.d.a. programme thus 2507 slums in 111 municipalities from time to time were taken up and the beneficiaries of slum population are 30,24,884 with an allotment of Rs.43.17 crores.

Thus there will be 1123 slums with a population of 10,82,260 remaining uncovered in 111 municipalities in the State. At present rate of per capita rs 300/- per head, it is estimated that Rs. 2291.22 lakhs is required for VIII Plan.

### ***Special Component Plan***

A part of the environmental improvement Scheme is also included under special component plan for the benefit of Scheduled Caste Population. Under this programme slums having more than 50% of S.C. populations are being taken up for development. From the year 1987-88 onwards separate amount is being released every year under this scheme. A sum of Rs.486.82 lakhs is proposed for VIII plan.

### ***Construction of School Buildings***

This Scheme was Introduced during the year 1985-86 under this programme 100% grant in aid is given to the municipalities for constructions of new school buildings and also for carrying out extensions and repairs to the existing school buildings. As schools in municipal areas are pretty old without maintaining them properly for want of funds, it is considered essential to provide assistance to the Municipalities so as to enable them to undertake constructions of schools buildings in phased programme for the health environment of school going children who mostly belong to Weaker Sections of the society.

Right from the inception of the scheme ie from 1985-86 to 1989-90, an amount of Rs.828.60 lakhs has been released to municipalities. Out of this, an amount of Rs.534.30 was spent by the municipalities for construction of 342 schools buildings covered with 1200 rooms upto 1988-89 the 241 are new schools, with a coverage of 543 rooms this touches only the fringe of the problem in view of the escalation of in the cost of the steel and others building material which are required for construction of pucca buildings.

In 43 schools roofs were repaired. In 102 schools compound walls were constructed of 62,053 rft length. In another 43 schools 591 urinals and toilets were constructed besides providing 107 water taps and tanks in some of the municipalities the expenditure over and above the sanctioned amount was met from their own resources construction of additional class rooms and compound walls were taken up concurrently.

To solve this problem ie by construction of 1,132 schools with a coverage of 3,396 class rooms during the VIII Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 1242.90 lakhs is proposed.

### ***Regional Offices***

With a view to co-ordinate the work of the Municipal Commissioners in the State and to keep rapport with the District Collectors and also to review to oversee the implementation of various developmental programmes in the Minicipalities, Seven Regional Offices at (1) Vizag (2) Rajahmundry (3) Guntur (4) Nellore (5) Ananthapur (6) Warangal and (7) Hyderabad have been created during the year 1986-87. An amount of Rs.78.00 lakhs was released during the years 1987-88 to 1989-90. The amount is meant to meet expenditure on Establishment and other contingencies of the Regional Offices. An amount of Rs. 134.33 lakhs is proposed in the VIIIth Five Year Plan for maintainance of Regional Offices.

### ***Regional Centre for Urban & Environmental Studies***

The Regional Centre for Training Research in Municipal Administration was set up in the year 1970, to serve the training needs pertaining to Urban Problems of ail the four Southern States namely Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka Kerala and Tamilnadu and the Union Terrioty of Pondichary. In the year 1980 the center was renamed a Regional centre for Environmental and Urban Studies to reflect the new thrust of expansion in activities.

The Regional Centre(1) Sponsored fundamental research in the management of Urban & Environmental affairs (2) Undertake Research Projects on consultancy basis all the constituent state Governments, Urban Deavelopmental Authorities, Urban Local Bodies, Housing Boards, Water Supply Boards etc., (3) Organises short term as well as longterm training Programmes for different levels of officers and staff from client



Organisations (4) Organises Seminars, High level conferences, Work Shops, Symposia Lectures etc., on specific areas pertaining to Urban & Environmental Managements data pertaining to Urban Development Administration and Environmental Management.

An amount of Rs.18.00 lakhs was released to this centre from 1985-86 to 1989-90. For the VIII Five Year Plan an amount of Rs.19.50 lakhs is proposed for maintenance of this Regional Centre;

### *Urban Basic Service Programme*

At present the Urban Basic Service Programmes are implemented in Andhra Pradesh in 16 Municipal Towns spread over in 5 Districts viz. Ananthapur, Cuddapah, Mahaboobnagar, Nalgonda and Srikakulam.

The objectives of the programme are to create awarness and uplift among the Slum dwellers duly involving them in Health, Education, Sanitation, Water supply facilities and income generating activities.

The financing of the this programme is shared by four Agencies Viz. State Government, Government of India, Concerned Municipality and UNICEF in the ratio of 20:20:20:40.

The UNICEF has requested the State Government to identify some more additional towns for inclusion under UBS Programme in VIII Five Year Plan period. The Government in consultation with the representatives of the UNICEF and Regional Centre for Urban and Environmental Studies, Hyderabad selected 30 Municipal Towns for the implementation of the UBS Programme in the VIII Five Year Plan period in seven Districts of A.P. Viz. East Godavari, Vizianagaram, Chittoor, Karimnagar, Nizamabad and two Municipal towns of Ananthapur and Srikakulam Districts.

The Total amount of estimated expenditure for the implementation of UBS Programme in the said 30 Municipal Towns would be Rs.114.50 lakhs to be shared by the above agencies as per the approved pattern.

It is also desirable to continue the UBS Programme in the existing 16 Municipal Towns during the VIII Five Year Plan in view of the fact that the programmes are at various stages of implamentation. Further all the slums in the municipalities have not been covered. The annual estimated expenditure for the existing 16 Municipalities would be Rs.75.00 lakhs to be shared by the agencies in the same pattern.

An amount of Rs. 62.95 lakhs is proposed in the VIII Five Year Plan for this Programme.

### **MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF HYDERABAD**

Hyderabad is a historical city with a present population of about 32 lakhs. Most of the infrastructure was built to serve a population of about 5 lakhs by the then Nizam of Hyderabad in Hyderabad and in Secunderabad by the British Government during the later part of 19th and beginning of 20th century. The limits of Metropolitan area comparing of twin cities of Hyderabad and secunderabad extend over an area of 126 Sq.Km. with a population of 21 lakhs as per 1981 census. In addition to the present population of about 32 lakhs there is considerable floating population to the city being the Capital of A.P.State and also centrally located city of the country. Large scale industrialisation took place from the formation of A.P.state on 1-11-1956 and large number of central undertakings, R.R.labs Hyd., Central University etc. exist in the city.

The MCH has to look after the basic civic amenities with its meagre resources. In order to develop the city by providing better communications, the Government of A.P. constituted Hyderabad Area Transportation study (HATS) during 1982 and entrusted the Consultancy to the Regional Engineering College, Warangal.

The annual income of MCH is about Rs.32.00 crores, out of which an amount of Rs. 23.00 crores is being spent on establishment and other inevitable commitment leaving a meagre balance amount of Rs. 9.00 crores. This balance amount is not even sufficient to fulfil the statutory obligations of the MCH in the maintenance of civic amenities like maintenance of roads, buildings, public conveniences, S.W. drains. Hence the consultancy firm HATS, REC, Warangal recommended to take up the road widening programme comprising of 450 Kms in a phased manner after conducting intensive survey. Out of this 450 Km. length, MCH has taken up the programme of widening of roads in the first instance comprising of 139 roads of about 150 Km. length.

The total cost for widening of these 139 roads is about Rs. 46.00 crores.

So far 45 roads of 34 Km. length were completed, incurring a total expenditure of Rs. 20.00 crores from inception. The widening of 74 roads taken up for execution at a cost of Rs. 30.00 crores is in progress.

Apart from this, for the improvement of the traffic conditions in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad, the Consultancy firm, HATS, REC, Warangal recommended for the Construction of road over bridges and road under bridges and Bridges in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

The financial position of MCH is very critical and is not permitting to provide funds to take up the developmental nature of works apart from meeting regular maintenance nature of works such as roads, S.W. drains, public conveniences with its own resources. Hence, no amount could be made available towards the on going developmental projects. There are proposals to take up the Construction of R.O.Bs at Kandikal gate and Tukaram gate, Sub-ways at Hotel Haridwar, Bridge across river Musi between Salarjung Bridge and Chaderghat at a cost of Rs. 1500.00 lakhs, out of which Rs. 500.00 lakhs is proposed during the 8th five year plan. As per the recommendations of HATS for improving the foot-paths, intersections and mid-block improvements, providing of central segregators, surfacing of roads and provision of cycle tracks an amount of Rs. 3305.00 lakhs is required out of which Rs. 500.00 lakhs is proposed during the VIIIth Five Year Plan.

The terrain of the twin cities, contains many valleys and ridges, the main valley being the Musi river passing through the heart of the Metropolitan area and divided into two halves and all the other valleys are ultimately drained into this river. Due to the rapid development of the twin cities after the formation of the A. P. State on 11156 most of these natural valleys were obstructed and storm water during the monsoon period finding itself difficult to get properly drained causing stagnation and flooding in the several inhabited areas. To avoid this situation there is a necessity of constructing a number of storm water drains in several localities and widening the existing S.W. drains which are not able to meet the storm water flow. There are proposals for constructing S.W. drains costing Rs. 3000.00 lakhs out of which Rs. 500.00 lakhs is proposed during the Eighth Five year plan period.

#### **Environmental Improvement Scheme**

The MCH has been taken up the HSIP Project development of another 300 slums by providing basic amenities, socio-economic and health services at a cost of Rs.

35.34 crores. This was already taken up from the year 1989-90 during the last year of the Seventh Five year plan. This is an externally aided project with the assistance of U.K. Govt. in the budget for 1990-91 a sum of Rs. 783.00 lakhs is provided. For the eighth plan an outlay of Rs. 3034.44 lakhs, is proposed of which a sum of Rs. 939.00 lakhs is proposed for Annual Plan 1991-92

An amount of Rs. 75.00 lakhs is provided for eighth plan for meeting the establishment charges on the Urban community development Project and a sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92 Annual plan.

Thus a sum of Rs. 7615.44 lakhs for eighth plan and Rs. 1369.00 lakhs for Annual plan 1991-92 is proposed. The provision made for 1990-91 is Rs.1248.00 lakhs.

## **MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF VIJAYAWADA**

Vijayawada is one of the major commercial centres of Andhra Pradesh and is linked by well connected roads and railways and is a major railway Junction . The Muncipal Corporation of Vijayawada was constituted in June 1981.

During the VII five year plan a sum 395.00 lakhs was released for developmental schemes of the corporation.

In the Eighth Five Year Plan the following schemes are proposed to be takenup.

### ***Under Ground Drainage***

The eastern part of vijayawada city was divided into 7 blocks for the purpose of providing underground drainage.Inrespect of 4 blocks the work was completed and with regard to other three blocks ie 5,6,7 and western town do not have the facility of underground drainage.Therefore it is is proposed to include it during the 8th five year plan.

### ***Strom water drain***

The sewerage system provided in the eastern part of the city was designed only to convey the sewage and sullage coming from the dwelling houses. It was not designed to carry the rain water etc.which is stagnating on the road margins. It is therefore proposed to construct outfall drains for the disposal of sullage water from kutcha and masonry drains which are already in existence for the disposal of rains and storm water.

### ***School Building***

It is proposed to provide additional accommodation in the existing Schools of the Muncipal Corporation and also construct school buildings to provide sufficient accommodation in all the schools.

### ***Bridges***

There are three Irrigations canals passing through thickly populated areas of the city. During the 7th five year plan 4 bridges were taken up for construction and completed and it is proposed to take up the construction of three more bridges during eighth plan.

***Traffic improvements, Road Widening Link Roads, Traffic islands parking places etc.***

In view of the growing population and its traffic there is a continuous demand for widening of roads, formation of link roads for widening of roads formation of link roads and providing service roads.

There is also such need for widening of national high ways which are passing through the city It is proposed to develop traffic islands in the city in a more technically designed manner and to suit the traffic convenience with greenary arrangements.

***Water supply scheme***

In view of the growing population of the city it is proposed to install an additional 8 mgd filtration plant to cater the needs of the city ,with pumping mains and distribution lines etc. Hence, included in the VIII five year plan.

***Flyover Bridges***

It is proposed to construct a road over bridge at ajitsinghnagar on nunna road at an estimated cost of Rs.250.00 lakhs to take up another fly over bridge for construction of road over bridge at low bridge near kaleswara rao market on natloani highway 9 road at an estimated cost of Rs.250.00 lakhs.

***Sub ways at important road junctions***

During the VIII five year plan it is proposed to provide subways at important road junctions so as to avert traffic congestion and consequent accident to the passing traffic at 6 Places like Bus stand ,Veterinary Hospital, Eluru road, Kalaeswara Rao market, Governorpet centre chuttugunta.

***Providing Tunnel connecting Machavaram and Ring Road***

It is proposed to provide a tunnel to shorter the circuitous route from machavaram to ring road through moghalrajpuram hills for the facility of the public.

***Bio-gas Project***

It is proposed to set up a sewage based Bio-gas plant at Ajitsingnagar sewage treatment work with subsidy from the Department of Non-conventional Energy sources Govt. of India. The project will supply cooking gas for 1200 families residing in Ajitsingh nagar area.

***Externally Aided Project***

During the VIII Five Year Plan it is proposed to develop 136 slums with the financial assistance of over seas Development agency. The total estimated cost of the project is Rs.48.459 crores. The project is proposed to be implemented in 3 phases. During 1990-91 a sum of Rs. 350.00 lakhs is provided for this and for 1991-92, a sum of Rs. 385.00 lakhs is proposed.

Besides the above schemes, it is also proposed to take up:

1. Development of open spaces / play ground,
2. New markets and shopping complexes,
3. Community Halls,
4. Land Acquisition,
5. Modern Slaughter Houses, reclamation of areas from where encroachments are removed.,
6. Model Street lighting,

The outlay proposed for the Municipal Corporation of Vijayawada in Eighth Plan is Rs. 2500.00 lakhs. The provision made in the plan budget 1990-91 is Rs.460.00 lakhs and for 1991-92, the allocation proposed is Rs.506.00 lakhs.

#### **VISAKHAPATNAM MUNICIPAL CORPORATION**

The Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation which is in existence from April 79 is one of the fast developing cities comprising an area of 76.33 Sq.km. 42 more villages are likely to add to the Corporation. Due to establishment of Major industries and also the coming up of Steel Plant there is need for providing minimum civic amenities like roads, water supply, drainage, lighting etc.

The Municipal Corporation of Visakhapatnam is not having sufficient funds to meet the needs of the ever expanding city. The city has to bear the entire local influx of population consequent on the setting up of Steel Plant, expansion of Naval Base, Port trust and heavy industrialisation. The Corporation has drawn up a Plan keeping in view the requirements in different sectors to meet the growing needs with regard to Water Supply and augmentation scheme, underground drainage, slum improvement sqater area upgradation etc.

During the Seventh Plan period a sum of Rs.972.44 lakhs was released to the Corporation.

Keeping in view the magnitude of the developmental problems, anticipated development of the city in the next ten years and availability of both financial and physical resources, the following works for the Eighth Five Year Plan are proposed.

#### ***Visakhapatnam slum improvement project with ODA (UK) Assistance***

The U.K. Govt. have agreed to finance an amount of Rs.20.70 crores for improvement of 170 slums in the Visakhapatnam city under O.D.A. Project in three phases commencing from 1-4-1988.

Under this project 1,91,000 population living in the slums will be provided with civic infrastructure facilities like roads, drains, street lighting, water supply, socio economic, education and Health programmes.

During Phase I forty five slums have been taken up for improvements at a cost of Rs.5.58 crores and for the second phase 58 slums have been taken up at cost of Rs.6.75 crores. In the third phase ie 1990-91 it is proposed to take up 65 slums at a cost of Rs. 854.84 lakhs

### ***Water Supply Improvement***

The present capacity of water supply sources is only 26 mgd creating a shortage of about 300 mgd. There is no source within reach which can yield about 300 mgd except Godavari river which can be considered only when polavaram reservoir is taken up. Apart from Godavari , Janjhavathi reservoir is worth consideration to augment sullies of about 40 mgd. An expenditure of Rs.5.00 crores is anticipated on the scheme by 1990-91. The corporation has already deposited Rs.260.00 lakhs with the S.E.(PH) under this scheme.

A sum of Rs.2000.00 lakhs is proposed under Eighth Five Year Plan for O.D.A. slum improvement schemes. The provision in the plan for 1990-91 is 447.00 lakhs and for 1991-92 the allocation proposed is Rs.492.00 lakhs.

Besides the above slum improvements schemes it is proposed to take up certain developmental works grant in aid during the Eighth Five Year Plan period for which a sum of Rs.1000.00 lakhs is proposed for eighty plan . The provision for these schemes for 1990-91 is Rs. 200.00 lakhs and for 1991-92 a sum of Rs. 220.00 lakhs is proposed.

### **HYDERABAD URBAN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (HUDA)**

HUDA was constituted in October 1975 under the provisions of the A.P. Urban Areas (Development) Act 1975 with the object of Planned Development of Hyderabad and its surroundings. Its functions include planning, regulation and control of development, development and co-ordination.

During the Seventh Five Year Plan an amount of Rs. 465.00lakhs was released. During this period, besides meeting the cost on Establishment, HUDA had undertaken the following schemes/programmes:

- i) 3.30 lakh plants were raised under Greenbelt/Urban Forestry Programme and maintained.
- ii) Inner Ring Road was an ongoing scheme and 5.00 km. road of 150' width was laid as against 10 km target.
- iii) One Truck Parking Lot was developed with infrastructurs facilities as targetted.
- iv) Environmental facilities benefitting about 6 thousand persons were provided.
- v) 21 Zonal Development Plans were prepared.

The outlay proposed for Eighth Plan is Rs. 700.00 lakhs of which Rs.550 lakhs is earmarked on Establishment including Revision and Preparation of master Plans and Zonal and Area Development Plans. It is also proposed (i) to develop an Integrated Planning Information System duly computerised. (ii) to take up Inter-Junction Improvements at 8 places as recommended by the Hyderabad Area Transport Study and (iii) to take up development of Buddha- Poornima Project as a major Recreational Centre.

The Greenbelt/Urban Forestry developed during the Seventh Five Year Plan needs maintenance and that will be continued during the Eighth plan period.

### **QULI QUTUB SHAH URBAN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY**

Quli Qutub Shah Urban Development Authority was constituted in August 1981 for the planned development of the old city Hyderabad including its renewal with emphasis on provision of better civic amenities, communications, electricity, water supply, drainage, housing and also provision of more educational, recreational and market facilities, green belt and avenue plantation programmes.

The following programmes have been formulated to rejuvenate the lost glory of the old city through physical planning in the Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plan and they will be continued in the Eighth Five Year Plan.

1. Widening and improvement to Roads and Construction of Bridges.
2. Improvement of Educational Facilities:
  - a) Construction of School buildings.
  - b) Establishment of Polytechnic & I.T.I.
3. Improvement of sanitary conditions.
4. Green Belt development and forestry.
5. Development of Parks and Playgrounds.
6. Improvement of Medical & Health facilities in the Old city.
7. Conservation of Historical monuments including Qutub Shahi Tombs.
8. Programme of encouragement of Sports.
9. Street lighting.
10. Other Urban renewal / Urban Devt. programmes.

For implementation of the above schemes a sum of Rs. 2450.00 lakhs was released in the Seventh Plan period. The outlay proposed for Eighth Plan is Rs.3675.00 lakhs .

During the current year 1990-91 a sum of Rs. 450.00 lakhs is provided under plan budget and Rs. 500.00 lakhs are proposed for the year 1991-92.

### ***Other Urban Development Authorities***

Due to enormous growth in the urban population causing congestion and scarcity of housing, water supply and marketing etc., four Urban Development Authorities viz., V.G.T.UDA, Viskhapatnam UDA, Kakatiya UDA and Tirupati UDA were constituted to undertake development works like land acquisition and development construction of commercial complexes, formation and widening of roads, affore station and development of parks, environmental improvement of slums etc. For this purpose during the Seventh Plan period a sum Rs. 530.00 lakhs was released at the rate of Rs. 132.50 lakhs for each of the four U.D.As. For the Eighth Plan an amount of Rs. 800.00 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 200.00 lakhs each is proposed. For the current year 1990-91 Rs. 25.00 lakhs to each have been provided in the plan budget and for the year 1991-92 Rs. 27.50 lakhs are proposed to each of the above Urban Development Authorities.

### **NEHRU ROZGAR YOJANA**

According to the VII Plan estimates, about 28% of the urban population, or 50.5 million people were living below the poverty line in 1984-85. Out of these about 68% or 30 million people are estimated to belong to the category of women and children. A significant proportion of the urban poor belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Nehru Rozgar Yojana seeks to address itself to this problem of urban poverty.

The Nehru Rozgar Yojana has been designed to provide employment to the urban unemployed and underemployed poor. The Employment contemplated is of two types. One type relates to the setting up of self employment ventures and the other type relates to provision of wage employment through the creation of socially and economically useful assets in the urban local bodies. The Programme also seeks to involve the peoples representatives at the grass roots level- namely the elected representatives of Municipal Bodies- in the task of alleviating the conditions of the urban poor.

The Nehru Rozgar Yojana consists of three schemes:

- a) Scheme for setting up Micro Enterprises and providing training and infrastructure support for urban poor beneficiaries.
- b) Scheme of wage employment for creation of socially and economically useful public assets in the jurisdictions of urban local bodies.
- c) Scheme of employment through Housing and shelter upgradation in low income neighbourhoods mainly for the urban poor and economically weaker sections and training and infrastructure support for promotion of construction skills among beneficiaries.

While the target group of the Nehru Rozgar Yojana is urban poor, women beneficiaries and beneficiaries belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes will constitute special target groups. It is expected that broadly 30% of the beneficiaries under the scheme of micro enterprises and housing and shelter upgradation would be women. Further, with a view to ensuring adequate representation for Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the programme, funds proportionate to their share in the urban population should be earmarked for beneficiaries belonging to these social segments. In the event of these funds not being fully utilised for this category/segments, they can be used for the general category with the approval of the district NRY committee .



The three schemes comprising NRY are aimed at differing sizes of urban settlements.

|    |   |       |  |
|----|---|-------|--|
| a) | Setting up of Micro Enterprises and providing training & infrastructure support | ..... | All urban settlements  |
| b) | Wage employment through Public Assets' creation                                 | ..... | Urban settlement   |
|    |   | ..... | below 20,000 Urban settlements between 20,000 and 1 lakh including new industrial towns. |
| c) | Employment through Housing & Urban Shelter Upgradation                          | ..... | Urban settlements between 1 lakh and 20 lakhs.   |

The scheme of setting up of urban Micro Enterprises envisages under employed/unemployed urban youth to set up small/micro enterprises relating to services, petty business and manufacturing for which there is a lot of potential in urban areas. The urban wage and employment schemes aims at wage Employment to urban poor beneficiaries by utilising their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public especially in the jurisdiction of urban micro bodies. The scheme of employment through Housing and shelter upgradation enables house holds belonging to economically weaker sections to construct simple dwellings or to upgrade the dwellings with improvement of roofs, walls, flooring, additional rooms, etc, at a cost of Rs.4000/-.

#### Financing Pattern of the Scheme

- a) For urban Micro Enterprises a loan of Rs. 10,000/- is provided as per the existing guidelines to each entrepreneur to set up the Micro Enterprises. Out of this amount Rs.2500/- is the subsidy and Rs.7500/- is the loan component. The subsidy component of Rs.2500/- is met from central and state funds on 50:50 basis.
- b) The scheme of urban wage and Employment envisages investment of 80% of expenditure from the Government of India and 20% from the State/Municipality. The labour material ratio is 50:50 in case of municipalities whose population is less than 20,000 and 40:60 in case of municipalities whose population is above 20,000 and below 1lakh. For the purpose of arriving at the person days generated the average labour material ratio is taken as 55:45.
- c) The unit for scheme of employment through Housing and shelter upgradation is Rs.4000/-. Out of this amount Rs.3,000/- is the loan provided by the HUDCO at 6.25% rate of interest per annum and Rs.1000/- is the subsidy component. Out of this subsidy component Rs.800/- is provided by the Government of India and Rs.200/- is provided by the State Government.
- d) To monitor the implementation of the scheme the Government of India have provided funds to meet the administrative Costs. For this purpose the State Government is also to provide matching grant on 50:50 basis.

During 1989-90, the state Government have released a sum of Rs.3.20 crores towards its share of subsidy for the Urban Micro Enterprises scheme. An amount of Rs.87.71 lakhs towards the share of Urban Wage and Employment scheme was met

from Municipalities. The Government of India have further released a sum of Rs.12 lakhs for Urban Micro Enterprises scheme and Rs.46.98 lakhs towards its share of administrative and Operational costs for the year 1989-90. The State Government have to release the matching portion for these two amounts during 1990-91.

For the year 1990-91 the Government of India have indicated allocation of funds towards state share as shown below.

|   | (Rs. in Lakhs) |
|---|----------------|
| a) EME                                  | 86.50          |
| b) UWE                                  | 91.00          |
| c) Shelter upgradation                  | 61.10          |
| d) Administrative and Operational Costs | 62.23          |
| <b>Total</b>                            | <b>300.83</b>  |

The matching share of GOVERNMENT of India for 1990-91 is as follows:

|   | (Rs. in Lakhs) |
|---|----------------|
| a) EME                                  | 73.66          |
| b) UWE                                  | 364.03         |
| c) Shelter upgradation                  | 324.54         |
| d) Administrative and Operational Costs | 36.73          |
| <b>Total</b>                            | <b>798.96</b>  |

The 1990-91 allocation is taken as the basis for arriving at the VIII Plan requirement for the scheme with 10% addition every year. Hence the following is the requirement of funds for implementation of the scheme during the VIII Plan period.:-

(Rs.in lakhs)

| Scheme                              | Outlay for Eighth plan | Outlay for     |                |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------|
|                                     |                        | 1990-91        | 1991-92        |
| 1) State Share                      |                        |                |                |
| UME                                 | 458.84                 | 86.50          | 80.66          |
| UWE                                 | 555.00                 | 91.00          | 100.00         |
| Shelter upgradation                 | 372.10                 | 61.10          | 67.00          |
| Administrative and Operational Cost | 137.28                 | 62.23          | 16.25          |
| <b>Total State Share</b>            | <b>1523.22</b>         | <b>300.83</b>  | <b>263.91</b>  |
| <b>Central Share</b>                | <b>4862.83</b>         | <b>798.96</b>  | <b>878.48</b>  |
| <b>Grand Total</b>                  | <b>6386.05</b>         | <b>1099.79</b> | <b>1142.39</b> |

The following is the scheme-wise generation of direct employment on account of implementation of Nehru Rozgar Yojana scheme during the VIII plan.

| Scheme | Unit              | Persons directly Employed | Persons indirectly employed |
|--------|-------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| UME    | No.of units       | 17840                     | 35680                       |
| UWE    | No.of person days | 1221000                   | -                           |
| USU    | No.of Units       | 186050                    | -                           |

For the purpose of arriving at the indirect employment it is considered that for each Urban Micro Enterprise 2 persons on average will get employment besides the entrepreneur. For the purpose of Urban wage and Employment the average wage per person is taken as Rs.25/- per day.

. 50% of the funds will be spent on Scheduled Caste beneficiaries and 10% for ST beneficiaries.

## 38. INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

### INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

in the context of planned development, it is important that the various developmental programmes of the Government are well publicised and information communicated effectively through all the available media to ensure people's enthusiastic participation in the implementation of developmental and welfare programmes of the Government. The Department of Information and Public Relations has endeavoured all along to fulfill this need through various schemes and programmes implemented by it.

#### SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1985-90) REVIEW

During the Seventh Five Year Plan ( 1985-'90) against a budgeted outlay of 530.00 lakhs an amount of Rs.399.36 lakhs was incurred as expenditure on various programmes of the department.

The department conducted various programmes such as exhibitions, press tours, etc. The physical achievement is as follows:

|                               |      |
|-------------------------------|------|
| 1. Song and Drama Programmes. | 5059 |
| 2. Exhibitions.               | 4484 |
| 3. Press Tours.               | 360  |
| 4. Community Radio Sets.      | 245  |
| 5. Community Television Sets. | 415  |

#### EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1990-'95)

The proposals for the VIII Plan include expansion and implementation of the on-going schemes and implementation of a few new schemes, to modernise the department and expand its activities. As part of modernising the department, it is proposed to introduce wire photo transmission service from the State capital to important publishing centres like Vijayawada, Tirupathi, Vishakapatnam and New Delhi and a teleprinter link service from the Commissionerate to the A.I.R., T.V. news agencies and newspapers in twin cities and other publishing centres to ensure prompt communication of news reports.

With a view to communicate authentic information to people through various mass media a sum of Rs.600.00 lakhs is provided in the Eighth Five Year Plan for 14 on-going schemes and new schemes of the department. The outlays required for the five years during Eighth Five Year Plan is as follows:

| Sl.No. | Year.    | Amount proposed<br>Rs.in lakhs |
|--------|----------|--------------------------------|
| 1.     | 1990-'91 | 100.00                         |
| 2.     | 1991-'92 | 110.00                         |
| 3.     | 1992-'93 | 120.00                         |
| 4.     | 1993-'94 | 130.00                         |
| 5.     | 1994-'95 | 140.00                         |
|        | Total    | 600.00                         |

**Scheme-wise details of the Eighth Five Year Plan are as given below:-**

|     | Scheme   | Allotment<br>(Rs.inlakhs) |
|-----|--|---------------------------|
| 1.  | 001 -Direction and Administration  | Rs.3.00                   |
| 2.  | 003 -Research & Training in Mass<br>Communication  | Rs.3.00                   |
| 3.  | 101 -Advertising & Visual Publicity<br>Exhibitions.  | Rs.35.00                  |
| 4.  | 101 -Community - Video Publicity<br>programme  | Rs.55.00                  |
| 5.  | 102 -Information Centres   | Rs.95.00                  |
| 6.  | 103 -Press Information Services<br>(Press Tours)   | Rs.55.00                  |
| 7.  | 104 -Certification of cinematographic<br>films for public exhibition<br>(Purchase of A.V.Equipments) | Rs.30.00                  |
| 8.  | 106 -Field Publicity:<br>i)010 -Salaries   | Rs.32.00                  |
|     | ii)160 -Motor Vehicles   | Rs.30.00                  |
| 9.  | 107 -Song and Drama Services   | Rs.55.00                  |
| 10. | 109 -Photo Services  | Rs.50.00                  |
| 11. | 110 -Publications.   | Rs.50.00                  |
| 12. | 111 -Community Television<br>Programmes.   | Rs.65.00                  |
| 13. | Tribal Areas Sub-Plan.   | Rs.36.00                  |
| 14. | Social Forestry.   | Rs.6.00                   |
|     | <b>Total:</b>  | <b>Rs.600.00</b>          |

**A.P. FILM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION**

The A.P. State Film Development Corporation Limited, an undertaking of the state Government has been incorporated as a Company under Companies Act, 1956 on 10-10-1975 with the main objective of promotion of film industry and arts in the State. The Funds required for implementation of various schemes by the Corporation are to be released by the State Government from out of the 7% of the Entertainment Tax proceeds earmarked for promotion of cinematography and arts.

**SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1985-'90) - REVIEW**

A total expenditure of Rs. 661.00 lakhs was incurred against an outlay of Rs. 920.00 lakhs towards the implementation of various programmes by the A.P. Film Development Corporation. Building Complex at an estimated cost of Rs.463.00 lakhs was taken-up and first phase (4 floors) is nearing completion.

During the Seventh Five Year Plan, the Corporation concluded a collaboration agreement with M/s. National Film Development Corporation, Bombay for financing the construction of cinema halls in urban areas and cities on 1:1 ratio, for the year 1985-'86 and an amount of Rs. 70 lakhs was spent for giving loans to cinema halls in rural and semi-urban areas and also in cities and urban areas .

## **EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1990-'95)**

During the Eighth Five Year Plan, the Corporation proposed an outlay of Rs. 826.25 lakhs both for completion of balance works of building complex and to take-up new schemes.

The F.D.C.Complex is aimed at housing various technical facilities required for the production of films under one roof. It is proposed to install such of those facilities which private enterprise may not be able to put up considering the technical sophistication and investment.

The following facilities are proposed:

|   | Approximate Cost<br>(Rs. in lakhs) |
|---|------------------------------------|
| Telecine Equipment.   | 15                                 |
| Equipment for converting International<br>Video tracks into Indian systems and Vice versa | 5                                  |
| Optical Camera and auxiliaries.   | 10                                 |
| Special effects generator.  | 15                                 |
| Animation machinery.(Moderate type)   | 40                                 |
| Total:  | 85                                 |

It is also proposed to establish a fullfledged Film and T.V. Institute in F.D.C.Complex with the following courses:

Direction and Screenplay.  
Cinematography.  
Sound Recording and Engineering.  
Film Editing.  
Film Processing.  
Acting.  
Make up and hairdressing.  
Production management.

It is anticipated that, after utilising the existing facilities with the Corporation, an amount of Rs.100 lakhs might be needed towards fixed costs for establishing the institute.

The above said New Schemes have to be implemented to ensure a meaningful utilisation of the F.D.C. Complex. During the Annual Plan 1990-91, a provision of Rs. 75.00 lakhs is made for the implementation of the various programmes of the A.P. Film Development Corporation. It is also proposed to provide Rs. 82.50 lakhs for the year 1991-92 for the A.P. Film Development Corporation to cover both continuing and new Schemes.

## 39. WELFARE OF SCs, STs AND OTHER BCs

### WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES

#### Seventh Plan Objectives

Social Welfare Department is in-charge of planning and execution of the programmes for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and implementation of the social security programmes for orphans, poor widows, jogin women, old persons and landless agricultural workers. In the Seventh Five Year Plan it was emphasised that the programmes for welfare of weaker sections should receive greater attention. It was laid-down that the Heads of Departments of Development Departments should orient their plans in such a way that atleast 15% of the benefits of over all provision go to S.Cs. and for this purpose they were expected to orient their schemes to allocate funds for divisible schemes. It was specifically mentioned that 15% of the over all plan outlay should be earmarked for welfare of scheduled castes and not of the divisible outlay only. Thus, the concept of Spl. Component Plan for S.Cs. was carried forward during the Seventh Five Year Plan also and benefits from Rural Employment and Rural Development Programmes as well as weaker Sections Housing Programme were increasingly dovetailed towards their welfare. Further, specific financial support to the Scheduled Castes Finance Corporation formed an important component which was expected to give necessary multiplier effect for the welfare programmes and attract institutional finance also. While the economic support programmes were essentially funded by the Corporation, the educational programmes were implemented by the Social Welfare Department and the funds required for implementation of these educational programmes were funded both by the Central and State Governments.

#### Seventh Plan Review

The total expenditure for the Seventh Five Year Plan was Rs.341.90 crores for Social Welfare Department out of which Rs.214.00 crores was for the welfare of S.Cs. Rs.60 crores for house sites, Rs. 4.00 crores for rehabilitation of bonded labour and Rs. 63.90 crores for social security and other schemes.

During the Seventh Plan the expenditure incurred for the welfare of S.Cs. was Rs.168.70 crores. The following table shows the financial and physical achievements during the VII Plan period (1985-90 sectorwise) in respect of the schemes for welfare of scheduled castes.

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sl. No. | Name of the sector                     | Amount spent during the VII Plan period | Physical achievements                                       |
|---------|--|---|---|
| 1.      | 2.                                     | 3.                                      | 4.  |
| 1.      | Administration                         | 181.27                                  | Staff Scheme  |
| 2.      | Maintenance and opening of new hostels | 1358.22                                 | 281 hostels with a strength of 100 boarders in each hostel. |
| 3.      | Scholarships                           | 1122.84                                 | 13,77,566 students  |
| 4.      | Other educational facilities           | 6062.51                                 | 12,61,425 students  |
| 5.      | Training Programmes                    | 156.70                                  | 19,946 trainees   |
| 6.      | Economic Support Scheme                | 1193.62                                 | 11,756 families   |
| 7.      | Health and housing programme           | 255.33                                  | 3,094   |

| Sl. No. | Name of the sector  | Amount spent during the VII Plan period | Physical achievements                    |
|---------|---|---|--|
| 1.      | 2.  | 3.                                      | 4.                                       |
| 8.      | Social Integration  | 312.38                                  | 17 mobile courts and 204 community halls |
| 9.      | Scholarships and educational facilities to harijan christians | 57.33                                   | --                                       |
| 10.     | APSC Finance Corpn.   | 6170.01                                 | --                                       |

#### **Thrust in the Eighth Five Year Plan**

According to the guidelines of the Planning Commission, the Eighth Five Year Plan should ensure effective implementation of various welfare measures intended for the benefit of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other weaker sections of the society. The Eighth Five Year Plan should pay particular attention for implementation of programmes aimed at meeting the basic needs of the weaker sections. The thrust in the Eighth Plan is also for decentralised planning and employment generation. So far as the Social Welfare Department is concerned, the following are to be considered as thrust areas as more emphasis is necessary to those schemes for streamlining the administration and effective implementation of the schemes and also to accelerate the development of scheduled castes and for providing better social security.

1. Streamlining the management of social welfare hostels in view of the adverse criticism of the functioning of the hostels.
2. Construction of buildings for social welfare hostels.
3. Streamlining the procedures for sanction and payment of scholarships for ensuring early sanction and payment to the needy eligible and correct persons.
4. Implementation of Special Component Plan effectively without diversion of funds meant for S.Cs. to other schemes by adequate supervision and coordination at the state level and by effective implementation at the district level.
5. To streamline the arrangements for supply of nationalised text-books, note books, dresses to S.Cs. in the beginning of the academic year and to provide irrigation facilities to the lands of S.Cs on large scale to cover most of the lands assigned to them. It is also envisaged to implement the scheme of compulsory education by proper incentives and help by giving "opportunity cost" to the parents of S.C students. This can be implemented in stages by the introduction of scheme by giving attendance incentives to S.C girls in kind i.e., 10 kgs of rice for 10 months and this can be introduced in model mandals and in some municipalities.

#### **Eighth Plan Objectives**

The objectives of the Eighth Five Year Plan of the Social Welfare Department are to provide educational facilities on large scale for achieving universal coverage at all levels and to increase the rate of literacy, to implement economic uplift programmes on large scale and to provide adequate financial assistance in the form of loans as well as subsidies to ensure that majority of the scheduled caste families really cross the poverty line and settle well in life. It is also envisaged to provide house sites



to needy poor families and to provide civic amenities in the localities where the S.C people are concentrated.

### **Eighth Plan Programmes**

During the Eighth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to provided an outlay of Rs.345.33 crores as against the Seventh Plan expenditure of Rs.168.70 crores. Of this Rs.20.00 crores is proposed for maintenance of 1673 existing hostels and opening of 230 new hostels. A sum of Rs.23.32 crores is proposed for pre-matric scholarships, stipends to students in I.T.I., mess charges, Research Scholarships etc., in order to benefit 15,90,000 students in pre-matric classes and 41,000 students in post-matric classes. It is proposed to start 22 more Residential Schools in the State with a strength of 400 students in each in addition to the existing 68 schools. It is therefore proposed to provide Rs.50.08 crores for maintenance of the new Residential Schools proposed to be started as also for buildings. To continue quality education at college level, it is proposed to start (3) Social Welfare Residential Junior Colleges with a strength of 115 students in each during 1990-91 and 3 more Junior Colleges at the rate of one in each year from 1992-93 onwards. It is therefore proposed Rs.20.16 crores for maintenance of the new Junior Colleges to be started and also for buildings. An amount of Rs.2.55 crores is proposed for providing other important educational facilities like supply of Nationalised Text Books, supply of essential text books to those studying in engineering and Medical Courses etc., to benefit 3,85,534 students. An amount of Rs.26.00 crores is proposed to start one Residential Engineering College in the name of Dr. B.R.Ambedkar and one girls Residential Polytechnic in the name of Smt. Rama Bai, Wife of Dr. B.R.Ambedkar and also proposed to establish Dr. B.R.Ambedkar University as part of the programmes for implementation during the centenary year of Dr. B.R.Ambedkar. For providing irrigation facilities, an amount of Rs.42.00 crores is proposed. An amount of Rs.1.45 crores is proposed for civic amenities and Rs.7.55 crores is proposed for community halls as there is heavy demand from S.C. leaders for construction of community halls. It is proposed to provide an amount of Rs.90.07 crores to A.P.S.C. Finance Corporation for undertaking various activities like construction of hostel buildings, assistance for development of surplus lands, loans by subsidised rate of interest, investment in the corporation, loans for purchase of private lands, advance for repayment of bank loans etc. An amount of 7.35 crores is proposed to provide training programmes for the S.Cs. to give intensive coaching for entrance examinations and for competitive examination for jobs. Rs.1.70 crores is proposed for starting 6 mobile courts for trial of offences under P.C.R. Act and to provide vehicles to all the mobile courts. An amount of Rs.1.48 crores is proposed for providing important educational facilities like supply of N.T.Books, supply of books and instruments to I.T.I. and Polytechnic students, post-matric scholarships, Research Scholars, pre-matric scholarships etc. to the Harjana Christians. An amount of Rs.1.77 crores is proposed to be provided for the alternative occupation to the people engaged in unclean occupation, Common facilities to Harijanawadas and medical relief to S.C. Patients undergoing by-pass surgery. An amount of Rs.3.86 crores is proposed to be provided Economic Development Schemes like, Economic support scheme, Development of leather workers, leather goods training and for the development of indentified Vulnerable groups among S.Cs.

It is also proposed to strengthen the administration of the department at the statelevel and also at the district level by providing additional staff and equipment at a cost of Rs. 21.60 crores having regard to the increased work load. details of the amounts proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan for the Welfare of S.Cs. to be implemented through the Social Welfare Department are given below :

(Rs. in Crores)

| Sl. No. | Sector                      | Amount Proposed              |                          |
|---------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
|         |                             | Eighth Plan proposed out-lay | 1991-92 proposed out-lay |
| 1.      | 2.                          | 3.                           | 4.                       |
| 1.      | Welfare of Scheduled Castes | 345.33                       | 47.29                    |

## WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

### Seventh Plan Objectives

The five Year Plan programmes envisaged growth to social Justice at a fasterr pace and this guiding principle is adopted in planning the strategy for betterment of tribals in the State. The tribal population in the State is about 31.76 lakhs accounting for nearly 5.93% of the State population. The strategy for development is designed keeping in view the geographical distribution of tribal population levels of their living and availability of resources human and natural, For officiating the tribal problems and planning their development in Andhra Pradesh, Distinction has to be made among (1) Tribals living in areas in their concentration covered by 8 ITDAs (population 16.38 lakhs) Smaller but compact pockets of tribal concentration covered by MADAS population (3.8 lakhs) (3) Areas inhabited by primitive and tribal group for whom there is a special ITDA project (population 2.25 lakhs) and 17 clusters with population of 0.3 lakhs recently approved by Govt. of India. (4) The disbursed tribal groups in Sumbiasis with the nontribal population (population 11.25lakhs).

The problems of tribal people vary according to the spatial setting and the economic base on which they depend for their sustenance. The State plan effort forms a component of the total development efforts which is provided from several sources. While greater stress is expected from the general sector allocations by various departments and institutional finance supplementing the investments in identified crucial sector and tribal sub-plan approach. Schemes do not ordinarily fall within the purview of another development department by hostels, ashram schools, scholarships, margin money, assistance for economic support programmes etc. besides step up investment in some core sectors where the development dept. suffer from lack of adequate investments like irrigation, coffee development etc. are taken up with tribal welfare funds. During the Seventh Five Year Plan an unprecedented step up on provision for Tribal Welfare was made to strengthen the tribal sub-plan. A process consolidating the budget provisions and ensuring integrated implementation of both regulatory and development activities which were started in the Sixth Plan was continued during the VII Five Year Plan also. Equity participation and managerial subsidy to the Girijan Cooperatives and TRICOR was fully provided for in the VII Plan. A large number of allocations under special discretion of the Tribal Welfare department was made for Education and Training with greater emphasis during the VII Plan. An economic support and infrastructural programme was also provided from the sub-plan.

### Seventh Plan Review

During the Seventh Five Year Plan various schemes have been implemented under Education, Works programmes, Economic development scheme and other

schemes. Especially under education supply of text books, note books, dresses, scouting programmes etc. are the main schemes which were implemented during the Seventh Five Year Plan. As against the total outlay of Rs. 10,170.00 lakhs the expenditure incurred was Rs.9872.42 lakhs. The following table shows the financial and physical achievements during the VII Plan period.

| (Rs in Lakhs)                    |  |                      |                       |
|----------------------------------|--|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Sl.No.                           | Name of the Scheme                               | Expenditure incurred | Physical achievements |
| <u>Educational Schemes:-</u>     |  |                      |                       |
| 1.                               | Incentives to S.T.stuednts                       | 360.034              | 7,36,763              |
| 2.                               | Award of pre-metric scholarships to day scholars | 381.563              | 4,94,064              |
| 3.                               | Hostels  | 525.105              | 487                   |
| 4.                               | Ashram schools                                   | 4181.22              | 407                   |
| 5.                               | Costn. of girls hostels                          | 338.31               | 173                   |
| 6.                               | Constn.of educational blds.                      | 3128.323             | 263                   |
| 7.                               | Residential schools                              | 364.095              | 19                    |
| 8.                               | Post matric scholarships                         | 128.48               | 14,122                |
| <u>Economic Uplift schemes:-</u> |  |                      |                       |
| 1.                               | Training programmes in various trades            | 24.079               |                       |
| 2.                               | Other economic uplift schemes                    | 2444.14              |                       |
| 3.                               | Financial assistance to TRICOR                   | 905.60               |                       |
| 4.                               | Managerial subsidly to TRICOR                    | 81.802               |                       |
| 5.                               | Financial assistance to GCC                      | 529.95               |                       |
| 6.                               | <u>Other development schemes</u>                 |                      |                       |
| (a)                              | Administration                                   | 144.755              |                       |
| (b)                              | TCR & TA   | 64.815               |                       |
| (c)                              | Houses for staff                                 |                      | 567 house             |

## **Eighth Plan Objectives**

The approach for development for VIII Plan for the year 1991-92 is designed keeping in view the principles to provide meaningful work, a minimum standard of living and essential social amenities to everyone as freely as possible. In the field of tribal development raising the socio economic conditions of the tribal population with stress on maximising and strengthening of infrastructure of tribal areas are the immediate objectives to be achieved. With this policy in view efforts have been oriented within the broad framework of national approach but appropriately designed to suit the special circumstances of the State in general and scheduled tribe population in particular. The schematic integral local areas planning is done at ITDA level which is part of the decentralised planning making the people involved in the implementation of planning process. The thrust and broad objectives of VIII Plan are (1) Maximise employemnt through appropriate development programmes(2) broadening of agriculture base as a more stable and protective occupation through expansion of irrigation and other facilities. (3) Developing a comprehensive social policy by eliminating major fields like bonded labour, child labour etc. and protection of rights of weaker sections, improvement of quality of human resources through (a) Emphasis on containment of population growth (b) Major overhaul of education policy with ultimate goal of elemination of illiteracy and restructuring the system with a view to raise the levels of living and quality of life.

Keeping the broad objectives in view and by obtaining the plans from grass root level the present plan for tribal development has been designed. Schemes which do not ordinarily fall within the purview of another development department like hostels, Scholarships, Ashram schools, margin money, assistance for economic support schemes are taken up with tribal welfare funds. Educational schemes are given due priority and importance as the illiteracy rate among STs. is 7.83% against the State percentage of 29.94. In order to provide irrigation facilities to the lands allotted to the tribal people, it is proposed to develop minor irrigation in tribal sub-plan during the VIII Five Year Plan period at a cost of Rs.1620.00 lakhs. In order to remove the backwardness in the tribal areas a Plan has been prepared for accelerated development under which several pace setting programmes have been identified to tackle the backwardness of the area in general and people in particular in the 7 ITDAs/MADA areas in Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Khammam, Warangal, Adilabad and Mahboobnagar districts. The broad strategy and approach would consist of (1) Opening of the areas to break isolation through construction of arterial roads (2) Stepping up of economic activity by creating assets especially minor irrigation (3) Training of tribals and (4) Removal of bottlenecks and streamlining of programmes through a set of administrative measures. All these objectives have been evolved with a view on employment generation for local tribals. The plan is programmed for implementation during 1990-91 and 1991-92 at a cost of Rs.65 crores and a sum of Rs. 23 crores is proposed to be spent during 1990-91 and Rs. 42.00 crores during 1991-92.

It is estimated that at the end of the VIII Five Year Plan the total ST families would be 8.40 lakhs in the State of which 6.78 lakhs families are anticipated to be below poverty line. During VI and VII Five Year Plan the coverage has been taken as only 5.00 lakhs families i.e. 2.30 lakhs and 2.70 lakhs respectively as the average assistance during VII Plan period works out to Rs, 20000 only. Thus the total number of families to be assisted during VIII Plan period would be 1.72 lakhs out of which 20,000 would be covered by the IRDP programme at the rate of 4000 per annum and the remaining families have to be covered by the Tribal Welfare department. In order to implement the poverty alleviation programme for the remaining families below poverty line it is proposed to spend Rs. 74.98 crores towards subsidy to the beneficiaries proposed to be assisted and to give second doses of assistance.

### **Eighth Plan Programmes**

The details of the schemes, outlays and targets proposed for VIII Plan and for Annual Plan 1991-92 are as follows:-

#### **Education**

##### ***Supply of Text books, Note books and dresses to ST Pre-Metric children***

It is proposed to continue the scheme of providing text books, note books and dresses to ST students of hostel and Ashram schools and also to pay scholars. It is also proposed to enhance the average rate towards the supply of note books and text books in order to meet the escalation cost. For this purpose it is proposed to provide an outlay of Rs. 595.87 lakhs during the VIII Plan period and Rs. 90.78 lakhs for 1991-92.

##### ***Books grant and Instruments to P.G. Engineering and Medical Students***

It is proposed to continue the scheme of providing book grants and instrument to PG Engineering and Medical students. An amount of Rs.0.60 lakhs is proposed

during 1991-92 and a total amount of Rs.3.00 lakhs is proposed during the VIII Five Year Plan. It is also proposed to revise the existing rate of Rs. 1000 to Rs. 2000.

#### ***Book grants to graduate medical and Engineering Students***

It is a continuing scheme providing books grants to graduate medical and engineering Students. It is proposed to enhance the existing rates of grant in the case of medical students from 2000 to 2500 and for engineering students from 1500 to 2000. An amount of Rs. 3.50 lakhs is proposed for this purpose during 1991-92 and total amount of Rs. 0.60 lakhs is proposed for the entire VIII Plan period.

#### ***Book grant and instruments to Polytechnic students***

It is proposed to continue to provide book grants and instruments to polytechnic students studying Chemical, Metallurgy and Electrical courses by enhancing the existing rates from Rs. 650 to Rs. 1000. Hence a grant of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed during 1991-92 and total amount of Rs. 33.00 lakhs is proposed during VIII Five Year Plan.

#### ***Book grant and instruments to ITI Students***

The aim of the scheme is to provide book grants and instruments to ITI students. It is proposed to provide Rs 0.80 lakhs for 1991-92 and an amount of Rs 7.00 lakhs for the Five Year Plan period.

#### ***Incentive to Ayurvedic & Homeopathy & nature cure***

This is a new scheme and the objective of the scheme is to supply essential text books and instruments to ST students studying in Ayurvedic and Homeo and Naturecure on par with Engineering and Medical students. An amount of Rs 0.15 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92 and a total amount of Rs.0.75 lakhs is proposed for the VIII Five Year Plan period to benefit 30 students.

#### ***Incentives to ST Boarders of hostels and Ashram schools and supply of Geometry boxes***

Previously there was no such scheme and the objective of the scheme is to provide geometry boxes prescribed note books such as record books etc. to VII to IX class boarders of hostel/Ashram schools. An amount of Rs 8.33 lakhs is proposed for the year 1991-92 and a total amount of Rs 41.65 lakhs would be required during VIII Five Year Plan to benefit 1,18,965 boarders.

#### ***Incentives to ST students of Agriculture and Veterinary Students of B. Farm***

The objective of the scheme is to provide essential text books to ST students studying in Ayurvedic, Veterinary and B.Farm courses on par with ST students who are studying Medical and Engineering students. Each student is proposed to be given a sum of Rs 2500/- towards purchase of essential text books.

#### ***Sanction of instruments to SC students for photography***

This is a new scheme. The object of the scheme is to provide essential text books, instruments etc. to ST students. An amount of Rs 0.30 lakhs is proposed

for 1991-92 and a total amount of Rs 1.20 lakhs is proposed for the VIII Five Year Plan to benefit 75 students.

#### ***Graduate, P.G., LL.B., LL.M.***

This is a new scheme initiated to provide book grants to SC students studying graduate, PG, LL.B. and LL.M. and it is proposed to be implemented from 1991-92 onward. An amount of Rs 10.04 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92 and total amount of Rs 35.16 lakhs would be required during the VIII Five Year Plan to benefit 35,960 students.

#### ***Award of Pre-metric scholarships***

By the end of VII Five Year Plan 3,75,720 students were covered under the scheme. On the average rate of Rs 22/- per student per year. It is proposed to enhance the average rate of Rs 50/- and to cover 89,560 day scholars during the VIII Five Year Plan period for this purpose an amount of Rs 7.30 lakhs is proposed to benefit 14,560 students in 1991-92 and a total amount of Rs 44.80 lakhs would be required for the VIII Plan period and to benefit 89,560 students during VIII Plan period.

#### ***Public school students***

The objective of the scheme is to provide an opportunity to tribal students to have good education on par with other students at Public School at Hyderabad. Under the scheme the coverage during the VII Five Year Plan was 140 students on an average and an amount of Rs 11,000 per student per annum has been incurred. It is proposed to admit 72 students during the VII five year plan period by enhancing the average rate per student per annum from Rs 11,000 to 12,000 due to escalation in prices for the year 1991-92 it is proposed to incur an expenditure of Rs 1.02 lakhs to cover 10 students and a total amount of Rs 11.72 lakhs is proposed for the VIII Five Year Plan to cover 94 students.

#### ***Pre-metric ITI students***

The objective of the scheme is to sanction stipend to Pre-Metric ITI students to cover the expenses which the students will have to incur towards boarding and lodging. The rate approved by the Govt. in this regard is Rs 840 per year for pre-metric ITI students. The coverage at the end of VII Five Year Plan is 1991 pre metric ITI students. It is proposed to provide Rs 1.68 lakhs to cover 200 students during 1991-92 by enhancing the rates of stipend and a total amount of Rs 12.36 lakhs would be required for the VIII Five Year Plan to cover 1200 students.

#### ***Missionary Schools***

The objective of the scheme is to admit ST students in best available schools including missionary schools and other convents, and to inculcate better discipline among students. The coverage at the end of the VII Five Year Plan is 270 and the expenditure incurred is Rs 2000 per annum per student. During the VIII Five Year Plan period it is proposed to cover 2800 students by enhancing the rate from Rs 2500 per annum to Rs 4000.

### ***Pre Matric scholarships to the students admitted in R.K. Vidyalaya in Secunderabad***

During the VII five Year Plan period 75 students were given scholarships at the rate of Rs 5600 each. It is proposed to cover 72 students during VIII Five Year Plan by enhancing the rate from Rs 5600 to Rs 10,000. for this purpose it is proposed to provide Rs 7.20 lakhs during VIII Five Year Plan period commencing from 1992-93 onwards.

### ***Post-Metric scholarships***

The objective of the scheme is to provide incentives by way of scholarships to students in post metric courses over and above Govt. of India rate of scholarship. The rate of scholarships per student varies from Rs 80 to Rs 295 per month for Intermediate to PG and professional classes out of govt. of India's share as per the rates prescribed by them it works out to only 60% The balance is to be provided from State funds. Govt. have also enhanced the pocket money in respect of ST students from Rs 25 to Rs 40 per month which is being met from State funds. During the year 1989-90, 1439 students were covered under plan and they were continued during 1990-91 aslo. While continuing the students already covered an amount of Rs 45 lakhs is ptoposed for 1991-92 towards payment of differential rates over and above Govt. of India scholarships and a total amount of Rs 235.90 lakhs would be required during VIII Five Year Plan period.

### ***Hostels & Ashram schools***

It is proposed to bifurcate the ST hostels which are having more than 100 strength by opening additional unit of hostel duly pooling the excess strengths it is proposed to open 30 such hostels during 1990-91 and 120 hostels to be bifurcated during the remaining period of the VIII Five Year Plan. It is also proposed to open 35 new social welfare hostels during the remaining period of the VIII FYP. An amount of Rs 47.40 lakhs is proposed for bifurcation of hostels during 1991-92 and a total amount of Rs 529.40 lakhs is proposed for the entire VIII FYP period. An amount of Rs 750 lakhs is proposed for opening of new hostels during 1991-92 and a total amount of Rs 192.50 lakhs is proposed for the VIII FYP period to open 35 new hostels.

There is a heavy demand for opening of new Ashram schools. There are only 2 teachers posts on an average in each Ashram school. To correct the teacher pupil ratio which is normally to be 1:20 it is proposed to create additional posts of teachers and also opening of new Ashrams schoiols during the Eighth Five Year Plan period. For this purpose and to upgrade some Ashram schools it is proposed to provide Rs.175.08 lakhs during 1991-92 and a total outlay of Rs 1483.50 lakhs during VIII FYP period.

### ***Residential Schools***

There are 29 residential schools functioning for the benefit of STs. Every year new sections/classes are being opened incurring multifarious expenditure, which has been increasing year after year and there is heavy demand from APRAT society for additional or excess expenditure. Besides maintaining these existing schools it is also proposed to start 5 more residential schools during the VIII FYP period commencing from 1992-93 onwards. An amount of Rs 65.00 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92 and a total grantr of Rs 630.00 lakhs would be required for the VIII FYP period.

For providing other educational facilities to the S.T. students like intensive coaching and to enhance the payment of remuneration to teachers from Rs 50 to 100 per

month it is proposed to provide Rs 30.07 lakhs for intensive coaching to failed ST students and Rs 29.40 lakhs towards payment of enhanced remuneration to teachers during the VIII FYP period. An amount of Rs 6.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided for 1991-92 towards intensive coaching to X Class failed ST students and Rs.5.85 lakhs towards payment of enhanced remuneration during 1991-92.

### ***Construction of Hostels, Ashram Schools and other educational buildings***

An amount of Rs 11.12 lakhs towards completion of spill-over works relating to residential colleges, Ashram schools etc. in addition it is proposed to construct new Ashram schools, Residential schools, ITI Girls hostels etc. during the VIII Five Year Plan. An amount of Rs 300 lakhs is proposed for this purpose for 1991-92 and a total amount of Rs 2859.69 lakhs would be required for the VIII FYP period. In order to accommodate 2,150 single teacher schools which are opened during the last three years it is proposed to take up the construction of Primary School buildings during the VIII FYP period at the cost of Rs 180.00 lakhs.

### ***Maintenance of hostels and Ashram school buildings***

Due to adverse climatic conditions prevailing in tribal areas such as excessive rains, high velocity rains etc., buildings constructed in tribal areas are prone to repairs. But no provision is made for maintenance of these buildings. It is therefore, proposed to provide Rs 275.00 lakhs towards maintenance of these buildings such as residential buildings, hostels, school buildings and other educational buildings at a cost of Rs 275 lakhs during the VIII FYP period and Rs 20.00 lakhs during 1991-92. It is proposed to take up Girls hostel buildings. The total spill-over commitment from VII FYP towards girls hostels is Rs.7.85 lakhs. In addition to the spill-over works which are in progress it is proposed to take up 15 new girls hostels buildings for STs. It is therefore proposed to provide Rs 4222.31 lakhs during the VIII FYP period and Rs 60.00 lakhs during 1991-92 towards State share for construction of Girls hostels. It is proposed to provide Rs 990.00 lakhs during the VIII FYP period towards continuation of 60 single teacher schools and 46 additional teachers and continuation of other educational incentives and Rs 140.00 lakhs for 1991-92 for implementation of the schemes under Article 275(1).

### ***Administration***

The work in the Tribal Welfare Department has increased considerably during the last two plan periods in view of taking up various activities for development of tribal areas in order to alleviate the sufferings of the people and to uplift them economically. The present staff both at State level and district level is not adequate to cope with the increased duties and responsibilities cast on the Tribal Welfare Department. It is therefore, proposed to strengthen the administration both at the district and headquarters level, by creation of additional posts both in gazetted and non-gazetted cadre at a cost of Rs.199.48 lakhs during the VIII FYP period and Rs.51.74 lakhs during 1991-92. It is also proposed to strengthen engineering wing of Tribal Welfare Deptt. to effectively implement tribal welfare schemes relating to construction programme at a cost of Rs 765.00 lakhs during the VIII FYP period and Rs 140.00 lakhs during 1991-92.

### ***Girijan Cooperative Coffee Development Corporation***

The Girijan Cooperative Coffee Development Corporation which is established to provide meaningful employment opportunities to the tribal people who are deprived of their livelihood due to abolition of Podu cultivation is already maintaining 3449.25 acres of coffee plantations and maintenance cost to the tune of Rs 19,980 lakhs is



provided under plan. During the Eighth five year plan period it is proposed to raise 50 more hectares of coffee plantations and to provide necessary additional staff for this purpose. It is therefore, proposed to provide Rs 21.66 lakhs during VIII FYP period and Rs 3.50 lakhs during 1991-92 towards salaries of the staff appointed in this regard.

### ***Financial assistance to TRICOR***

It is proposed to cover 56,000 ST families during 1991-92 by implementing schemes under ITDA, MADA and DRDA wherein 50% subsidy component is to be borne from special central assistance and also the State plan schemes to Yanadis and rehabilitation of PTGs. outside the sub-plan, 30% from institutional financing agencies and the balance 20% from TRICOR as margin money. But due to financial constraint an amount of Rs 100 lakhs is only provided under plan and 49% from Govt. of India which works out to Rs.98.00 lakhs during 1990-91. It is therefore proposed to provide Rs 1200.00 lakhs during the entire VIII FYP period to give assistance to 2,80,000 families and Rs.150.00 lakhs to provide financial assistance to 56,000 families for 1991-92.

### ***Managerial subsidy to TRICOR***

It is proposed to provide an amount of Rs.2.13 lakhs towards managerial subsidy to TRICOR for maintenance of the present staff and to open an Accounting Cell in the Corporation to assess and guide the tribals who take up mining activity.

### ***Rehabilitation of Yanadis***

Yanadis are the poorest sections among the scheduled tribes and they deserve financial assistance in the form of economic support schemes to be brought above poverty line. During 1989-90 Rs.2 lakhs was spent to rehabilitate poor Yanadis families, it is proposed to rehabilitate 1000 Yanadis family in Cuddapah District at an estimated cost of Rs.182.00 lakhs during the VIII FYP period and Rs.25.00 lakhs during 1991-92.

### ***Rehabilitation of Chenchus***

The scheme is intended for the development programmes for PTGs. living in outside sub plan area. The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance in various fields like Agriculture, Minor irrigation, Animal Husbandry, plough bullocks etc. The chenchus are the only PTGs living outside the sub-plan area and extremely backward. In order to provide additional funds for their economic development and as well as formation of infrastructure over and above Govt. of Indias special Central assistance which it is proposed to provide Rs.240.00 lakhs during VIII FYP period to cover 2,000 families.

### ***Master Plan for Minor Irrigation***

A Master Plan for development of minor irrigation in tribal sub-plan areas has been drawn up by identifying 61,400 sources to create an ayacut of 2,85,070 hectares with an estimated cost of Rs 417.31 crores to be implemented over a period of 10 to 15 years. The scheme is aimed at increasing the agricultural productivity and help the tribals living in sub-plan areas. Govt. of India have also recommended this plan to other States. The master plan has already given flying stint on accelerated development of tribal areas of A.P. during the years 1990-92 with an allocation of Rs 2631.00 lakhs. The balance amount is proposed to be provided during the remaining 3 years of the VIII FYP i.e. 1992-95. For this purpose a sum of Rs 1620 lakhs is proposed to be provided for the VIII FYP period.

### ***Development of Horticulture in non ITDA Districts***

It is proposed to take up development of horticulture in the tribal holdings in non-ITDA districts. Promotion of drought resistant plant suitable for local climatic conditions will be given importance in the implementation of the scheme apart from mangoes, sweet oranges etc. The scheme is proposed in such a way that each family will get one acre of archard to improve the economic conditions of the tribal families. It is proposed to develop horticulture in 1,400 hectares at a cost of Rs 92.31 lakhs during the VIII FYP period and Rs 15 lakhs to develop 900 hectares during 1991-92 in order to fetch remunerative prices to the tribal farmers and bring them above the poverty line.

### ***Establishment of seed multiplication farm in ITDA***

As the seed supply to the tribal farmers is not having the required capacity to thrive well in the tribal areas it is proposed to start one seed multiplication farm in each ITDA over a period of three years 1991-93 onwards so that locally produced seed will yield better results. The farms will be established on the pattern followed by Agriculture department. It is proposed to provide Rs. 122.48 lakhs for implementation of the scheme during the VIII Plan period from 1992-93 onwards.

### ***Financial assistance to GCCs***

Girijan Cooperative Corporation require an amount of Rs 127.75 lakhs for opening 75 DR depots during 1990-91 and to maintain them during VIII FYP period to open 100 DR depots during VIII FYP period for streamlining the distribution system in tribal areas. The Corporation has also proposed to open 11 additional branches and 4 new Divisional Offices and provide additional staff to the existing branch offices. The Corporation also proposed to construct godowns for locating the DR depots and also setting up of certain industries like cold storage plant, Shikakai soap unit, soap base unit and turmeric and starch processing unit. In order to take up all these activities and to maintain the existing staff and to meet the salaries of the new additional staff proposed to be created an amount of Rs 6.54 lakhs is proposed during the VIII FYP period for maintenance of staff and to open 25 new DR depots Rs 72.84 lakhs required for the year 1991-92.

The total outlay for the VIII Plan period for the welfare of STs is proposed at Rs 18,000 lakhs. The outlay proposed for 1991-92 is Rs 1200.00 lakhs. In addition an amount of Rs 4200.00 lakhs is proposed for accelerated development programme for the year 1991-92 as detailed below:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sl.No. | Name of the sector  | outlay    |                     |
|--------|---|-----------|---------------------|
|        |   | VIII Plan | Annual Plan 1991-92 |
| 1.     | Administration  | 199.48    | 21.74               |
| 2.     | Economic Developmental schemes  | 4,323.52  | 380.66              |
| 3.     | Assistance to Public sector undertakings  | 708.88    | 86.68               |
| 4.     | Education   | 8141.88   | 910.36              |
| 5.     | Voluntary organisations   | 1102.99   | 154.31              |
| 6.     | Health  | 364.25    | 27.21               |
| 7.     | Housing   | 160.00    | 5.00                |
| 8.     | Remote and Interior area development (continuation of accelerated developments) | 3000.00   |                     |
|        | Total   | 18000.00  | 1585.96             |

## WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

### Seventh Plan Objectives

The Backward Classes Welfare Department is responsible for planning, execution and implementation of various programmes. The total B.C. population as on 1981 in accordance with the detailed socio-economic survey conducted by the Department in a phased manner starting from 1983 in the State is 22.09 lakhs and the Backward Classes population of the State in the State is 37.96 percent. The State Government is implementing various welfare programmes to take new and dynamic avenues for these sections in the society. During the 6th and 7th Plan periods various scientific approaches were experimented for development of backward classes. Among these are opening of government hostels, residential schools, construction of more hostel buildings, sanction of scholarships and implementation of various beneficiary oriented economic support schemes by providing more funds under these sectors. During the 7th Plan Period the welfare schemes were implemented for the welfare of backward classes with enhanced budget allocations inspite of no central assistance was received for the welfare of backward classes. Thrust was given for special coaching for backward classes students to compete with others and also opening of more hostels to be manned by trained wardens or matrons as also construction of more hostel buildings. Importance was also given for economic support schemes providing more margin money to the loans sanctioned to the individuals as the banks are not coming forward to grant loans to the 48.00 lakh backward class families who are below poverty line without sufficient margin money.

### Seventh Plan Review

During the Seventh Plan period the total expenditure incurred on the welfare of backward classes was Rs.10,796.535 lakhs as against the outlay of Rs.11,792.91 lakhs.

#### The Progress Acheived During The 7th Five Year Plan In Terms Of Physical Achievements Are As Follows

| S.No. | Item   | Unit         | Achievement |
|-------|--|--------------|-------------|
| 1.    | 2.   | 3.           | 4.          |
| 1.    | Govt. Hostels  | Hostels      | 463         |
| 2.    | Supply of N.T.Books                                    | Boarders     | 23,150      |
| 3.    | Spl. coaching to VII & X classes                       | Hostels      | 1,267       |
| 4.    | Ashram School Hostels for children of Fishermen        | Hostels      | 23          |
| 5.    | Pre-matric Scholarships                                | Students     | 7,88,020    |
| 6.    | Post-matric scholarships                               | -do-         | 1,44,772    |
| 7.    | Stipends to ITI students                               | -do-         | 4,371       |
| 8.    | Fellowships to M.Phil. & Ph.D.                         | -do-         | 1,128       |
| 9.    | Special Libraries                                      | Libraries    | 11          |
| 10.   | Exam. Trg. Centres for IAS. & IPS.                     | Centres      | 6           |
| 11.   | Short-term Trg. Programmes                             | centres      | 15          |
| 12.   | Subsidy to B.C. Advocates                              | Advocates    | 161         |
| 13.   | a) Administration (H.Qrs.)<br>b) Admn. (Dist. Offices) | Staff Scheme |             |
| 14.   | Residential High Schools-cum-Jr.Colleges:              |              |             |
|       | a) Maintenance   | Schools      | 6           |
|       | b) Buildings   | Buildings    | 6           |

| S.No. | Item   | Unit          | Achievement |
|-------|--|---------------|-------------|
| 1.    | 2.   | 3.            | 4.          |
| 15.   | Re-imburement of tuition fees & special fees                           | Students      | 58,061      |
| 16.   | Economic Betterment schemes  | Beneficiaries | 2,85,118    |
| 17.   | Constn. of Hostel buildings  | Hostels       | 122         |
| 18.   | Financial aid towards in frastructural facilities to B.Cs.             | Beneficiaries | 27,500      |
| 19.   | Financial assistance to washermen & hair dresers                       | -do-          | 10,200      |
| 20.   | Managerial subsidy to A.P.B.C. Fin. Corpn.                             | Staff Scheme  |             |
| 21.   | Construction & Modernisation of Dhobi ghats                            | Dhobighats    | 361         |
| 22.   | Investment in A.P. Washermen Coop. Societies Fedn.Ltd.                 | Beneficiaries | 17,554      |
| 23.   | Managerial subsidy to A.P. Washerman Coop. Society Federation Limited. | Staff Scheme  |             |
| 24.   | Investment in A.P. Nai-Brahmin Coop. Society Federation Limited.       | Beneficiaries | 1,000       |
| 25.   | Managerial subsidy to A.P. Nai-Brahmin Coop. Society Fedn. Ltd.        | Staff Scheme. |             |

#### **Thrust in Eighth Five Year Plan**

It is proposed to intensify the efforts of the Government to accelarate the development of backward classes by expanding some of the existing schemes, by introducing some new and Innovative schemes and to continue almost all the existing schemes. The following are the areas to be considered as thrust areas:

Education , employment, poverty alleviation, increased output through provision of improved infrastructural facilities, improved skills and introducing advanced productive aids, by socio-logical Improvement, by reducing dependence on other more advanced groups and to provide to the backward classes a reasonably settled life.

#### **Eighth Plan Objectives**

1. The objectives of the Eighth Plan are to implement the poverty alleviation programmes on large scale by providing adequate financial assistance to ensure that atleast 22.83 lakhs of the leftover backward class families cross the poverty line.

2. To cover all the mandal headquarters of the backward class hostels.

3. To provide congenial atmosphere in the hostels by constructing hostel buildings on large scale and by involving other financial agencies to occupy the limited financial resources available with the State Government.

4. To extend the policy of providing better education by opening of residential highschools, junior colleges in the regions of A.P.

5. To provide modern Dhobi ghats in all the major panchayats and municipalities in the State.

6. To organise professional castes/artisans in the cooperatiaves and provide artisan complexes.

### **Eighth Plan Programmes**

Education is an important factor for social and economic development of the backward classes communities. All the needy and eligible belonging to back ward classes communities studying in primary schools, high schools and colleges are not able to continue in the absence of financial aid. The rates of non-residential scholarships to the day scholars i.e., who are not provided with hostel accommodation are very meagre. It is necessary to increase the rates to encourage the children to go to schools and make their parents send their children to schools. The maintenance of the government hostels for BC s has not been upto the expected standards. It is proposed that the management of the hostels may be entrusted to the headmasters of the local schools and one of the school teachers may be given the responsibility of looking after the hostel as it would pave the way for enhancing the image of the hostel. It is also proposed to instruct the wardens or matrons to these hostels to stay in their respective headquarters and the hostel is placed under the supervision of the local headmaster of the school in order to minimise mis-management in the administration of hostels. It is also proposed to open separate polytechnics exclusively for backward classes giving proper reservation to the Scheduled castes and Tribes also. It is also proposed to strengthen administration both at Directorate and district levels and to create a research institute with requisite staff in pattern on par with the institutes existing in Tribal welfare and social welfare departments. The following are the important schemes proposed to be taken up for the welfare of the backward classes during the 8th Five Year Plan with an outlay of Rs.240.58 crores.

#### ***Post matric scholar ships***

An outlay of Rs.4306.083 lakhs is proposed to be provided to cover 2,53,520 students. It is also proposed to sanction residential scholarships to all the eligible students.

#### ***2. Special Libraries for professional courses***

It is proposed to open 40 special Libraries for professional courses students in addition to 10 libraries already functioning at an outlay of Rs.43.233 lakhs.

#### ***3. Reimbursement of tuition fees and Special fees***

It is proposed to provide an outlay of Rs.537.064 lakhs during the 8th Plan period under the scheme for reimbursing tuition fees and special fees to the eligible backward classs students at the rates fixed by the government benefiting one lakh five thousand students.

#### ***4. Fellowships to M.Phil and Ph.D. Research Scholars***

An outlay of Rs.135.699 lakhs is proposed during the 8th Plan period to benefit 2080 students.

#### ***5. Stipends to ITI students***

During the 8th plan period an amount of Rs.67,936 lakhs is proposed towards sanction of stipends to 8100 students. It is also proposed to sanction stipends to eligible BC students admitted in recognised private ITIs.

#### ***6. Pre-matric scholarships***

During the 8th plan period an amount of Rs.928.918 lakhs is proposed to be provided towards supply of national text books and also to sanction non-residential scholarships at existing rates to benefit 10,61,000 students.

#### ***7. Residential Polytechnics for Backward Classes***

During the 8th plan period it is proposed to open 3 residential schools in the State i.e. one in each region at a cost of Rs.237.064 lakhs for meeting the non-recurring expenditure. The recurring expenditure will be borne by the Technical Education Department.

#### ***8. Government Hostels***

An outlay of Rs.4270.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided during the 8th plan period to cover 42000 boarders additionally by opening 840 hostels with a strength of 50 boarders in each hostel.

#### ***9. Hostels for the children of fishermen***

An amount of Rs.182.74 lakhs is proposed to be provided during the Eighth Five Year Plan period to cover 450 boarders exclusively belonging to the children of fishermen additionally by opening 9 hostels during 1990-91 itself.

#### ***10. National Text Books***

An amount of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided towards supply of text books to 1,21,000 boarders who have been admitted in the hostels.

#### ***11. Special coaching to hostel boarders***

An amount of Rs. 115.364 lakhs is proposed to be provided during the Eighth plan period to special coaching to the hostel boarders.

#### ***12. B.C. Residential Schools***

An amount of Rs.2413.609 lakhs is proposed to be provided during the Eighth Plan period for maintenance of 6 existing residential schools with an outlay of Rs.1400.00 lakhs and 8 new residential schools with an outlay of Rs.22.16 lakhs during 1991-92 and to maintain to these residential schools during the Eighth Plan period.

#### ***13. Ex-gratia to the deceased boarder parents***

An amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided during Eighth Plan period to cover such boarders who die while in hostel for payment to the parents of such boarders with an amount of Rs.3000/- in each case.

#### ***14. Training programmes***

An amount of Rs.219.165 lakhs is proposed to be provided towards short term training programmes to the backward classes candidates under various programmes

like typewriting, computer, motor driving, preliminary recruitment training etc. to cover 22,136 beneficiaries during the Eighth Plan period.

**15. *Special coaching to IAS & IPS***

3 centres at Nagarjuna University, Sri Krishna Devaraya University, and A.P. Study Circle is proposed to be started to impart special coaching for IAS, IPS and competitive examinations at a cost of Rs.40.298 lakhs during the Eighth Plan period.

**16. *Administration of justice***

An amount of Rs.43.877 lakhs is proposed to be provided during the Eighth Plan period to impart training to 937 B.C. Law Graduates in legal profession during the Eighth Plan period.

**17. *Administration***

In order to strengthen the administration at headquarters and districts, it is proposed to provide an amount of Rs.188.15 lakhs comprising Rs.25 lakhs for headquarters office and Rs. 163. 15 lakhs for strengthening district offices during the Eighth Plan period.

**18. *A.P. Backward Classes Coop. Finance Corpn***

The A.P . Backward Classes Coop. Finance Corporation have been rendering assistance and implementing schemes benefiting backward classes people by providing margin money, loans, subsidies to occupational and hard working B.Cs. to better their economic standard of living. The Corpn. has also undertaken construction of backward classes government hostel buildings, residential school buildings and also to establish artisan estates. The Govt. have also given subsidy to the Corporation to meet the establishment charges. In order to enable the corporation to undertake all the above activities, it is proposed to provide Rs.9200.000 lakhs to the corporation during the 8th Plan period.

**19. *A.P. Nayee Brahmins Coop. Society Federation Ltd. Hyd.***

It is proposed to provide Rs.75.50 lakhs to the Corporation to implement economic support schemes to the poor nayee brahmins and managerial subsidy to the Corpn. towards establishment and contingencies to run the Federation.

**20. *A.P. Washermen Coop. Society Federation Limited***

The Corporation has proposed to spend an amount of Rs.641.828 lakhs towards construction of modern dhobi ghats out of which Rs. 420.00 lakhs for taking up 840 new dhobi ghats Rs.50,000/- per dhobi ghats and Rs.221.828 lakhs for spillover works.

An amount of Rs.333.00 lakhs is proposed for investment as share capital contribution in the Federation towards sanction of loans to primary washermen coop. societies. An amount of Rs.26.00 lakhs is required towards managerial subsidy to the Federation. It is therefore proposed to provide Rs.1000.828 lakhs to the A.P. Washermen Coop. Societies Federation during the Eighth Plan period.

In short the following table gives the list of schemes proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1991-92 with an outlay of Rs.240.58 crores and Rs.50.05 crores respectively.

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sl. No.       | Scheme   | 8th Five Year Plan | Annual Plan 1991-92 |
|---------------|--|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1.            | Post matric scholarships                                 | 4306.083           | 1050.00             |
| 2.            | Special Libraries for professional courses               | 43.233             | 9.500               |
| 3.            | Reimbursement of tuition fee and special fees            | 537.064            | 109.000             |
| 4.            | Fellowships to M.Phil. and Ph.D Research Scholars        | 135.699            | 30.000              |
| 5.            | Stipends to ITI students                                 | 67.936             | 15.500              |
| 6.            | Pre matric scholarships                                  | 928.918            | 222.000             |
| 7.            | Residential polytechnics for Backward classes            | 237.064            | 59.250              |
| 8.            | Govt. Hostels  | 4270.000           | 506.500             |
| 9.            | Hostels for the children of fisherman                    | 182.740            | 30.100              |
| 10.           | National text Books                                      | 50.000             | 5.500               |
| 11.           | Special coaching to hostel boarders                      | 115.364            | 20.000              |
| 12.           | B.C. Residential Schools                                 | 2413.609           | 480.160             |
| 13.           | Ex-gratia to the deceased boarder parents                | 2.000              | 0.500               |
| 14.           | Training Programmes                                      | 219.165            | 50.010              |
| 15.           | Special coaching to IAS&IPS                              | 40.298             | 8.500               |
| 16.           | Administration of justice                                | 43.877             | 10.200              |
| 17.           | Administration   | 188.151            | 35.000              |
| 18.           | A.P. Backward Clasese Co-op. finance Corpn.              | 9200.000           | 2116.500            |
| 19.           | A.P. Nayee Brahmins Co-op. Society Fed-eration Ltd. Hyd. | 75.500             | 17.000              |
| 20.           | A.P. Washerman Co-op. Society Federa-tion Ltd.           | 1000.828           | 230.000             |
| Grand Total : |  | 24057.529          | 5005.220            |
|               |  | 240.57<br>Crores   | 50.05<br>Crores     |



## 40. LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

### LABOUR

The Labour Department is charged with the welfare of labour both industrial and non-industrial workers through enforcement of various labour laws and welfare schemes intended for their betterment and upliftment. The Department is entrusted with enforcing 24 labour laws. An outlay of Rs. 3.50 crores is proposed for the Eighth Plan schemes.

In the last decade a number of new labour laws i.e. Equal Remuneration Act, Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Service) Act, Inter State Migrant Workers (Regularisation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, A.P. Factories and Establishments (National Festival and other holidays) Act, A.P. Muttah Jattu and Hamals and other manual workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) Act, the A.P. Welfare Fund Act, A.P. Shops and Establishments Act, extending various new benefits to the employees, besides amendments to the Industrial Disputes Act, have come into force.

The following table shows the approximate number of workers covered under the principal Acts:

| Occupation                        | Approximate Number of Workers (000s) | Relevant Law                                       |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Agricultural Labour            | 10,000                               | Minimum Wages Act                                  |
| 2. Handloom Workers               | 3000                                 | -do-   |
| 3. Toddy Tappers                  | 600                                  | - do -   |
| 4. Factory Labour                 | 650                                  | - do -<br>Factories Act<br>Industrial Disputes Act |
| 5. Shops & Establishments Workers | 275                                  | Shops & Estts. Act                                 |
| 6. Motor Vehicle Workers          | 217                                  | Motor Vehicles Act                                 |

The Minimum Wages Act which is one of the important enactments is applicable throughout the state. In 1976 the Department was enforcing Minimum Wages Act, in respect of 34 employments and now the Department is entrusted with enforcement of minimum rates of wages in 62 scheduled employments covering 1.50 crores of workers who are employed mostly in the unorganised sector.

The number of shops and establishments have increased to 2.75 lakhs by 1989. The A.P. Shops and Establishments Act presently is being enforced in 122 Municipalities, 108 places of commercial importance, 280 major Panchayats and 716 Mandal Head quarters and this Act may also be extended to cover all shops and establishments in the whole State.

The Shops and Establishments Act, 1988 which came into force with effect from 1.11.1988 provides for collection of compounding fees for offences relating to Sections 3,4,7,12 and for a comprehensive Insurance-cum-Savings Scheme for the employees employed in shops and establishments. It is proposed to initially extend the Insurance cum Savings Scheme to eight places in the State viz. Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Guntur, Kurnool, Tirupathi, Warangal, Nizamabad and Hyderabad covering 1.5 lakhs workers. The collection of subscription payments, to the insurance company as well as banks, requires maintenance of individual pass books and ledgers.

In the last two decades there has been increase in the number of industries in the State. There were 10825 factories in the state employing 3.88 lakhs workers in 1975 and by 1989 the number of factories have increased to 22,500 employing 6.5 lakhs workers.

There were 1,770 registered Trade Unions in 1976 and gradually the number has reached 6,167. The Industrial Disputes Act 1947 which is the legislation regulating the industrial relations in the state covers all industries irrespective of urban, semi-urban or rural location. In the field of conciliation, workload has increased tremendously. In 1980 the total conciliation work was in respect of 750 Industrial Disputes and by 1988 the conciliation machinery dealt with 2,033 Industrial Disputes apart from other duties discharged under various labour laws. Maintenance of Industrial peace is essential for improved production and productivity. Timely intervention in the settlement of disputes and effective enforcement of labour laws is essential to maintain industrial harmony and peace in the State.

The Motor Transport Undertakings have also increased to 50,000 from 7382 registered in 1981. The Motor Transport Workers Act also covers whole of the state. Similar is the position in respect of Equal Remuneration Act. The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act and Inter State Migration Workers Act also cover labour employed in rural and urban areas in the state. The Workmen's Compensation Act and Payment of Wages Act are enforceable in the whole of the state.

The Labour officers/Asst. Commissioners of Labour/Dy. Commissioners of Labour have to perform statutory and quasi-judicial functions under as many as twenty four labour laws besides administrative functions.

There is increasing realisation of the need for protecting unorganised sector workers and this has also been stressed by National and Regional level labour Ministers conferences in 1986 and 1987. Timely intervention to resolve disputes and work stoppages and proper enforcement of labour laws require mobility of conciliation and enforcement machinery in quickest possible time and enforcement machinery should also be available to the workers within a reasonable reach. Further, the Trade Unions, employers and other organisations and also in the legislature, time and again have been stating that Labour Department with the inadequate conciliation and enforcement machinery is not in a position to do justice to the working class, that the benefits provided are not reaching the common workers in time or properly and that there is absolute and urgent need to strengthen the enforcement machinery.

Therefore, with a view to ensure efficient and effective administration of labour laws and also to ensure the rural workers get their grievances resolved by approaching the enforcement and conciliation machinery within their reach and in time, it is felt necessary to reorganise the Department upto Mandal level.

There are 1104 mandals in the state, and as it is immediately difficult to consider one Assistant Labour Officer for each mandal, it is proposed to have one circle of Asst. Labour Officer at least for three mandals after excluding cities like Vijayawada, Guntur, Hyderabad, Tirupathi, Visakhapatnam. Thus a total of 368 Asst. Labour Officers are required. As the existing number of circles of Asst. Labour Officers are 242, there is need to sanction creation of atleast 108 circles of Asst. Labour Officers.

However, keeping in view the tentative ceiling of plan Budget of VIII Plan, it is proposed to consider sanction of 20 posts of Asst. Labour Officers with necessary Ministerial Staff, during 1990-91 for which budget was already provided and 23 additional posts of Asst. Labour Officers during 1992-93 with necessary ministerial

assistance and by the end of 1994-95 there may be inspectorate of 285 Asst.Labour officers in the State.

For the enforcement of labour laws and to supervise the working of Asst.Labour Officers, at present, there are 29 Labour Officers. It is proposed to have 51 more posts of Labour Officers for ensuring effective control of field staff and also to oversee the implementation work of Asst.Labour Officers and thereby in all, there will be 80 divisions of Labour Officers.

Keeping in view the ceiling on plan Budget of VIII plan it is proposed to consider sanction of 9 posts of Labour Officers with necessary ministerial staff during 1990-91 for which Budget was already provided and 10 addl. posts of Labour Officers during 1992-93 with necessary staff and by the end of 1994-95 the number of Labour Officers will be 48.

### ***Mobility***

Maintenance of Industrial peace is the prime duty of the Department and the officers are expected to take preventive measures for resolution of industrial disputes and also have to ensure effective enforcement of the labour laws. Timely intervention in industrial disputes /work stoppages and enquiring into the grievances of the workers by the Departmental officers will pave the way for bringing solutions to the problems in time. The inspectorate has not been provided with any conveyance and thereby they are experiencing difficulty with regard to their mobility to meet such situations. Supply of vehicles to inspectorate and also to the District Officers is necessary. Thus there is need to provide atleast a two wheeler to each of the Labour Officer/Asst. Labour Officers. It is proposed to provide 78 Scooters in 1990-91 and another 78 Scooters in 1991-92 to the inspectorate with provision to meet fuel and maintenance charges.

### ***III. Assistance to Muttah, Jattu and Hamals Board***

The Andhra Pradesh Muttah, Jattu, Hamals and other Manual Workers Act, 1976 provides for regulating the employment of unprotected manual workers engaged in market areas, factories, establishments in connection with loading, packing, weighing, measuring, stitching operations and to formulate schemes which ensure mechanism of fixation of wages, service conditions including social security measures like gratuity, P.F., Medical Check up etc. The Act also provides for setting up Boards in one or more places to enforce the Scheme.

The Hamals, Jattu and Mutta Labour are mainly concentrated in Hyderabad, Adoni, Vijayawada, Kakinada, Rajahmundry, Visakhapatnam, Guntur, Nellore, Tirupati, Kurnool, Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Anakapalli and Nalgonda. The Government have notified Hyderabad, Warangal, Adoni, and Vijayawada for purpose of enforcement of this Act. It is proposed to extend the Act to other places also. In the 8th Plan period 7 Boards will be constituted. This will benefit over one lakh Head Load Workers, who are not currently protected. Each such Board shall be under the chairmanship of Asst. Commissioner of Labour who would be assisted by one senior assistant, one junior assistant and steno typist. The salaries of the Officer and staff including rents, T.A., and furniture for an initial period of two years has to be borne by the Government by way of granting financial assistance of Rs.1.10 lakh approximately for each such Board.

### ***Office Infrastructure***

in order to ensure speed and accuracy in the day to-day office work the necessity of supply of modern equipment to the Regional Offices has been felt very essential. There

is considerable need for timely reporting of information on strikes/ lockouts/closures and other matters or enforcement of labour laws by the Regional Officers to the Directorate office and vice-versa. It is felt that facility of telex will ensure timely action and avoid considerable clerical work and this system of reporting on urgent and important matters will pave way for taking appropriate decisions.

It is therefore proposed to provide Telex facility for each office of Deputy Commissioner of Labour (5Nos) and also one in the Office of the Commissioner of Labour during the first year of 8th Plan (i.e. 1990-91).

### ***Activisation of Labour Welfare Centres***

There are 13 Labour Welfare Centres operating in the State. The main activities of the Centres are recreational, games and sports, nutritious food for children of workers, running of Nursery and Craft classes, audio-visual and health programmes, etc. The existing provision of budget to meet such activities is inadequate and with a view to activate these functions, it is proposed to provide Rs.3.25 lakhs for the 13 Labour Welfare Centres during the 1st year of the VIII Plan, i.e. 1990-91, at the rate of Rs.25,000/- for each Centre.

### ***Modernisation of Offices***

In order to ensure speed and accuracy of day-to-day office work the necessity of supply of modern electronic equipment to the Regional Offices has been felt very essential. There is considerable work relating to copying of documents like Judgments in the offices of Deputy Commissioner of Labour and Asst. Commissioners of Labour, who are quasijudicial authorities. It is, therefore, proposed to provide Copier Machines to each of the Offices of the Deputy Commissioners of Labour in the first year of the VIII Plan i.e. 1990-91. It is also proposed to replace the wornout furniture in the Offices of the Deputy Commissioners of Labour and Asst. Commissioners of Labour.

## **FACTORIES DEPARTMENT**

The department of factories is concerned with the implementation of factories act and allied legislations for ensuring safety, health and better working conditions of workers employed in Factories. Andhra Pradesh has over 22,500 factories registered under Factories Act, covering six lakh industrial workers. These factories include agro-based, heavy engineering, electronic, complex chemical industries and other process industries. The Department has to tackle varied problems relating to industrial safety, health and welfare of industrial workers in view of the rapid industrialisation in the state and starting of more and more chemical and other hazardous industries in the State, which are posing more complex safety and health problems.

During the VIII plan period, the Department proposes to strengthen its inspecting system at field level by creating 15 Assistant Inspectors of factories, assisted by a typist each, for effective implementation of the Factories Act. In order to strengthen the Directorate for better monitoring of all the activities of the Department, it is proposed to create one post of superintendent, two senior Assistants and one typist in the Directorate. As there is an imperative need for organising regular training programmes for the benefit and safety of managements and workers, it is proposed to organise these training programmes at regular intervals both at the state headquarters and in the factories situated in different places. The Department's own building where the Institute of Industrial Safety and Productivity is located, needs improvement and extensions to accommodate the Department's offices which are now located in private buildings.

An outlay of Rs.40.00 lakhs is proposed for the VIII Five Year Plan to implement these schemes. An amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1990-91.

#### **BOILERS DEPARTMENT**

The main objective of Boilers Department is to ensure safety to the life at and around boilers by effectively implementing the Indian Boilers Acts, Regulations and Rules in the state on the guidelines of the Central Boilers Board. The other objective is Energy Conservation, increased Industrial Productivity by reducing plant downtime and increased growth rate per unit investment.

Good number of Boilers of various capacities are being installed in the State in view of rapid industrialisation in the State. Many of the Boilers in the State are old and it is very essential to undertake regular check-ups to ensure the safety of persons and property. For effective functioning, a standard norm of " One Inspector for every 150 boilers was fixed by the Central Boilers Board. As per this norm, 27 Inspectors are required for Andhra Pradesh, but there are only 10 sanctioned posts of Inspectors including 3 posts of Inspectors sanctioned during the VIIth plan period. Normally, the Deputy Chief Inspectors are supposed to carry out supervisory functions, but due to shortage of Inspectors, Deputy Chief Inspectors are also assigned the basic function of annual statutory inspections of Boilers of above 1000 Square feet rating.

To overcome the problem of shortage of Inspecting and supervisory officers to some extent, it is highly essential to create immediately one post of Deputy Chief Inspector of Boilers in Andhra region at Rajahmundry and two posts of Inspectors one each at Tirupathi and Vijayawada, based on the area covered under the jurisdiction of each Inspector.

An outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs is therefore proposed for the VIII Five Year Plan. An amount of Rs.3.00 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1990-91.

#### **EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING DEPARTMENT**

The Employment Department is concerned with schemes relating to the strengthening of the organisational wing of the employment exchanges and with craftsmen training programmes. An expenditure of Rs.853.80 lakhs was incurred during the Seventh plan period and an outlay of Rs.2457.40 lakhs is proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan as indicated below:

|                                   | (Rs. in lakhs)    |                     |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
|                                   | VII Plan<br>expd. | VIII Plan<br>outlay |
| Employment Schemes of Directorate | 39.67             | 67.40               |
| Craftsmen Training Programmes     | 814.13            | 2390.00             |
| <b>Total:</b>                     | <b>853.80</b>     | <b>2457.40</b>      |

The proposals under the Craftsmen Training Programme include a provision of Rs. 1490.10 lakhs towards State's share of the World Bank aided project, the remaining 50 per cent of which is being funded by the Govt. of India as a centrally sponsored scheme.

### ***Supply of Audio-Visual Equipment to Employment Exchanges***

Even educated applicants reporting at the Employment Exchanges are not well aware of the procedures followed in registrations, renewal and sponsoring of candidates. There is a great need to educate them about opportunities for self employment, training facilities etc. To fill up this gap it is proposed to disseminate information through modern audio visual devices like tape-recorder, video cassette player etc. An amount of Rs.2.85 lakhs is proposed for this scheme during 1990-91.

The anticipated expenditure on the scheme for 1991-92 is Rs.1.48 lakhs and for the VIII Plan period Rs.8.27 lakhs.

### ***Equipment for Storage of Records***

The records of registrants are to be maintained safely by the Employment Exchanges. Even if the Employment Exchanges are computerised equipment is necessary for safe custody of records. It is proposed to provide the necessary equipment and furniture to the Employment Exchanges in a phased manner, as they are poorly equipped now. An amount of Rs.0.75 lakhs is proposed for the scheme during 1990-91.

The anticipated expenditure on the scheme for 1991-92 will be Rs.0.75 lakhs and for the VIII Plan period Rs.3.30 lakhs.

### ***Coaching-Cum-Guidance Center for S.C/S.T. Applicants***

Applicants belonging to S.C/S.T communities are not able to fully utilise the employment opportunities available in Central Government Department and Undertakings and the Defence Services and also in the State sector. They need guidance in the matter of information about jobs and prepare themselves for Competitive Examinations and face interviews. To meet this requirement, there is need to set up Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres in the whole State. But in view of the financial constraints It is proposed to set up 3 Centres in a phased manner during the VIII Plan period. An amount of Rs.1.50 lakhs is proposed under this scheme during 1990-91.

The anticipated expenditure on the scheme for 1991-92 is Rs.1.40 lakhs and for the VIII Plan period Rs.11.05 lakhs. By the end of VIII Plan period the scheme is likely to generate continuing employment to 15 persons.

### ***Strengthening of Career Study Centre***

A Career Study Centre set up in the Directorate needs middle level personnel to classify the information collected on occupations and training facilities and for editing and designing career information charts and posters for publication. It is therefore proposed to strengthen the Career Study Centre and an amount of Rs.0.50 lakhs is included under this scheme during 1990-91.

The anticipated expenditure on the scheme for 1991-92 is Rs.1.10 lakhs and for the VIII Plan period Rs.5.65 lakhs. By the end of 1991-92 the scheme is likely to generate continuing employment for 2 persons.

### ***Monitoring and Inspection Unit in the Directorate***

The Employment service in the State has taken up new programmes like computerisation of Employment Exchanges, promotion of Self-Employment among the

unemployed, publications of career literature, job-development work etc. These programmes have to be monitored and co-ordinated with other agencies at the State level for effective implementation. It is therefore proposed to set up a Monitoring and Inspection Unit in the Directorate, the need for which is immensely felt. An amount of Rs.1.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme during 1990-91.

The anticipated expenditure on the scheme during 1991-92 will be Rs.2.00 lakhs and for the VIII Plan period Rs.10.30 lakhs. It is likely to generate continuing employment for 6 persons from 1990-91.

### ***Setting up of Sub-Employment Exchange for Minority Community at Adoni***

The Government of India suggested that Sub-Employment Exchanges may be set up in areas where there is concentration of minority communities. Kurnool is one of districts identified by Government of India for this purpose. Representations were also received to open a Sub-Employment Exchange at Adoni. for this purpose it is proposed to set up Sub-Employment Exchange at Adoni and an amount of Rs.0.90 lakhs is required under this scheme during 1990-91.

The anticipated expenditure on the scheme during 1991-92 will be Rs. 1.95 lakhs and for the VIII Plan period Rs.6.60 lakhs. It will generate continuing employment for 5 persons from 1990-91.

### ***Strengthening of E.M.I./Enforcement of Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act***

The Employment Market Information Programme envisages collection of data on employment trends at regular intervals and enforcement of Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act. to improve the coverage of establishments and make the data more reliable as well as to enforce the provisions of the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notifications of Vacancies) Act effectively, the E.M.I./Enforcement machinery needs strengthening at the field level in a phased manner. To start with, it is proposed to strengthen the field machinery in 6 Districts and an amount of Rs.2.50 lakhs is earmarked under this scheme during 1990-91.

The anticipated expenditure on the scheme during 1991-92 will be Rs.3.70 lakhs and for the VIII Plan period Rs 22.27 lakhs. By the end of the VIII Plan continuing employment for 24 persons will be created under this scheme.

### ***Computerisation of Employment Exchanges***

To improve the functioning of Employment Exchanges by eliminating human errors, cut short delays and to ensure quicker service to applicants and employers, computerisation programme was introduced in this Department as far as back as 1983. The Government of India evolved a scheme for Computerisation and offered assistance to all the States to implement it. The Central scheme envisages in-house computers in all the Employment Exchanges.

There is need to provide in-house computers to all Employment Exchanges. The scheme which was initiated in 1986 covered 14 Employment Exchanges by the end of 1989-90. The Central Government released Rs. 23.00 Lakhs as central assistance. During 1989-90 the State Government sanctioned the State share from the pool budget operated by the Planning Department. It was accepted in principle to cover 9 more Employment Exchanges during 1990-91 from the same pool budget.

This Department proposed to cover all the Employment Exchanges by extending the scheme to the remaining 7 Employment Exchanges also during 1990-91. To cover the 16 Employment Exchanges an amount of Rs. 104.00 lakhs is required, of which the State share will be Rs.72.00 lakhs.

### ***Craftsmen Training Schemes***

The Craftsmen Training Programme was started under the post-war reconstruction programme of Government of India during the year 1946. The programme is intended to provide skill oriented training with major emphasis on practical knowledge. Gradually the Training Programme has been extended to civilians and all the institutions have been converted into Industrial Training Institutes to their present form. Due to rapid growth of industries in the country in general and in the State in particular, the Craftsmen Training Scheme gained importance as the skilled man power required at the base level and in the production process are trained by the Industrial Training Institutes. At the State level, the Department of Employment and Training is administering the programme, Director General of Employment and Training, Government of India, New Delhi, lays guidelines in respect of Craftsmen Training Scheme, formulation of standards, preparation of syllabi, training of instructors and conducting examinations in various trades on a national basis under National Council for Vocational Training Programme. In addition to the conventional training schemes, Advanced Vocational Training System have been introduced in I.T.Is from 1977 as a joint project of Government of India and State Government and U.N.D.P/I.L.O in order to upgrade and update the knowledge of the industrial workers as per the requirements of the industry. Industrial Training is imparted in 39 Engineering and Non-Engineering Trades through 66 Government I.T.Is. In order to bridge the gaps between the Institutional Training and the actual practical skills required in industry, the Apprentices Act, 1961 has been introduced by making it obligatory on the part of industries and establishments to take in I.T.I. trainees as trade Apprentices to enable them to become competent skilled technicians in related fields.

Special R.I.T.Is for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been started in the State during VII Five Year Plan. As women constitute 50% of the total population 9 I.T.Is exclusively for women have been started in the State during VII Five Year Plan. New courses for Plastic Processing Operator, Farm Mechanic and Service Technician have been introduced. Special programmes like Special Employment Schemes, TRYSEM and Yuva-Shakti Training Programme were implemented during VII Five Year Plan.

An amount of Rs.1327.00 lakhs has been allocated and 1640 seats have been fixed as physical targets during the VII Five Year Plan. An expenditure of Rs.804.54 lakhs has been incurred and 976 seats have been established.

The objectives of VIII Five Year Plan are:-

- (1) To consolidate the existing I.T.I. and get affiliation to N.C.V.T.
- (2) To start new courses or Institutions to meet the needs of various organisations.
- (3) To formulate training programmes to meet the needs of weaker sections.

The details of the schemes through which above objectives are proposed to be achieved during VIII five year plan are as follows:-



### ***Consolidation of Existing I.T.Is Spill over Schemes***

Out of 66 Government I.T.Is only 30 I.T.Is have permanent buildings. Government have accorded administrative sanction for the construction of permanent buildings to 15 I.T.Is A.V.T.S buildings etc., to a tune of Rs. 704.54 lakhs out of which Rs. 106.00 lakhs have been spent so far. A sum of Rs. 38.00 lakhs has been provided during the year 1989-90. Therefore, a sum of Rs.500.00 lakhs is required to complete all the buildings for which Government have accorded administrative sanction during VII Five Year Plan.

### ***Purchase of Deficit Equipment to get all I.T.Is Affiliated to N.C.V.T***

Out of 66 Government I.T.Is only 19 ITIs have permanent affiliation and 23 I.T.Is have part affiliation to N.C.V.T. The affiliation could not be got due to lack of accommodation, tools and equipment as per norms of Director General of Employment and Training. The students in unaffiliated I.T.Is will not be permitted to appear for All India Trade Test. To avoid problems to the trainees all Institutions should be affiliated to N.C.V.T. by providing tools and equipment as per D.G.E. &T. norms. An amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is required to purchase deficit equipment to all unaffiliated I.T.Is.

### ***Construction of Permanent Buildings for I.T.Is to get Affiliation***

All R.I.T.Is are to get buildings constructed by the Tribal Welfare and Social Welfare Departments. Only 6 Government ITIs have no permanent buildings and the Govt. sanction orders are awaited. To provide permanent accommodation to these ITIs and also to provide additional accommodation in the Institutes where new courses such as Chemical Trades, Plastic Processing Trades etc. have been started, an amount of Rs. 120.00 lakhs is required during VIII Five Year Plan.

### ***Strengthening of Libraries***

Many of the I.T.Is do not have separate library buildings and the post of librarian. In order to strengthening the libraries by providing new buildings, librarian, technical books, magazines etc. a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is required.

### ***Establishment of I.T.Is at Hatnoora and Chittedu***

2 I.T.Is, one R.I.T.I. at Hatnoora for S.Cs and one I.T.I. for girls at Chittedu have been established at the end of the financial year 1989-90. These I.T.Is have to be continued during VIII Five Year Plan. Hence a sum of Rs.175.00 lakhs is required.

### ***World Bank Aided Schemes***

Eleven schemes for modernisation and upgradation of technical training institutions under the control of the Director of Employment and Training were taken up in 1989-90 with World Bank assistance. The state's share in the programmes is 50 percent. The total estimated cost of the schemes is Rs.31.97 crores of which an amount of Rs.2.17 crores has been spent during 1989-90. The state share of the balance outlay to be incurred is Rs.14.90 crores which is proposed for Eighth Plan.

The schemes are 1) modernisation of equipment in twenty seven ITIs 2) introduction of new trades in existing twelve ITIs 3) supply of audio-visual aids to twenty four ITIs 4) setting up an Equipment Maintenance Workshop at ITI Mallepalli (Hyderabad) and six Maintenance Cells at different ITIs 5) introduction of courses leading to self employment such as service technician, auto technician, motor winding etc., 6) establishment of Training Centre for fabric printing at ITI Vijayawada 7) establishment

of RICCs at Vijayawada and Warangal 8) expansion of AVTS programme in six ITIs 9) establishment of thirteen ITIs for women 10) introduction of new trades in nine ITIs for women and 11) a Project Management Unit at head quarters to monitor the implementation of the above schemes.

#### **REHABILITATION OF BONDED LABOUR (DSW)**

The bonded labour system was abolished on the commencement of the Bonded Labour System ( Abolition ) Act, 1976 (Central Act 19 of 1976) which came into force on the 25th day of October, 1975. Every bonded labour shall on such commencement, stand freed and discharged from any obligation to render any bonded labour. Under section 6 of the said Act, every obligation of a bonded labour to repay any bonded debt remaining unsatisfied immediately before such commencement, shall be deemed to have been extinguished.

The District Administration is entrusted with the identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labour and disbursement of immediate monetary relief to freed bonded labour at the rate of Rs. 500/-. They are further protected through rehabilitation measures so that they can make a living independent of their old masters. The financial assistance for rehabilitation is upto Rs. 6250 (inclusive of immediate assistance of Rs.500) In many cases this amount is supplemented by bank loans.

During the VII Plan an amount of Rs. 439.40 lakhs was spent on the scheme. For the VIII Plan an amount of Rs. 147.00 lakhs is proposed. The provision for 1990-91 is Rs. 27.00 lakhs. and Rs. 30.00 lakhs is provided for 1991-92.

#### **SPECIAL EMPLOYMENT SCHEMES**

The Special Employment Schemes Programme, meant to help the educated unemployed candidates belonging to the weaker sections of Scheduled Castes (S.Cs.), Scheduled Tribes (S.Ts.), Listed Backward Classes (L.B.Cs.) and Economically Backward Classes (E.B.Cs.) was launched on 15-8-1978. The object of the scheme is to impart training with a view to endow the educated unemployed with Matriculation/I.T.I. and above qualifications who are on the live registers of Local Employment Exchanges, with skill and entrepreneurial talents and to ensure Self Employment or Paid Employment. The on-going S.E.S. programmes are of 3 categories viz: Training-cum-Employment, Training -cum-Self Employment and Man power skill development programmes.

Margin Money loans are also extended to set up self employment ventures to deserving entrepreneurs.

Various schemes have been undertaken covering broadly the sectors of Industry, Transport and Skill Development in Refrigeration, Air-conditioning, Instrument Mechanism, Computer Operation etc.

The schemes are being formulated by the Societies for Training and Employment Promotion (STEPS.) whose Chairmen are the District Collectors in the districts and by the SETWIN in the Twin Cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad in accordance with the guidelines issued from time to time and they are implemented with the funds made available to them under Special Employment Schemes.

S.E.S. funds have to be utilised in the ratio of 40% to SCs., 10% STs., 25% LBCs., and 25% EBCs. Physical targets also have been fixed in the same ratio.

During the Seventh Plan period an expenditure of Rs.1277.00 lakhs was incurred on Special Employment Schemes as against a budgeted outlay of Rs.1595.00 lakhs.

Nearly 8477 candidates were covered both under training programmes and under Margin Money Loans programmes. For the entire period of Seventh Five Year Plan, a physical target of 40,000 candidates was fixed and the achievement was more than 100% upto the end of March, 1990. This coverage consisted of 12,263 S.Cs. , 1,742 S.Ts., 13,939 L.B.Cs., and 17,910 E.B.Cs.

The training was conducted in 120 trades. All the 120 trades are demand based, such as Computer Operation, Electronics, Automobile Engineering, Refrigeration, Air-Conditioning, Mechanical, Instrument Mechanism, Type Writing, Shorthand, Tailoring, Competitive Examinations etc. Training was also given to the candidates selected for Gramodaya programme in the District Societies under SES.

The Societies were established in all the Districts. The financial institutions are also involved in financing candidates in establishing their ventures. The scheme is aimed at benefiting the educated unemployed youth in urban and semi-urban areas. The Government is encouraging the activities of entrepreneurs who established their own production ventures by getting their products used by Government agencies etc.

#### ***Approach to the Eighth Five Year Plan***

In the Eighth Five Year Plan the main thrust is on creation of employment opportunities. The Planning Commission has stressed that constant efforts would need to be made to utilise self-employment programme for strengthening the trend towards diversification of rural economy, keeping in view the resources, market and infrastructural endowments of specific areas. Keeping in view the above approach and also the magnitude of the unemployment problem in the State an outlay of Rs. 17500.00 lakhs is proposed for various programmes to be taken up under S.E.S.

The year-wise outlays and targets proposed are as follows:-

| Year          | Grant-in-aid                    |                                | Margin Money loans             |                     | Total                       |                     |
|---------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
|               | Training programmes (Rs. lakhs) | No.of Candidates to be trained | Margin Money loans (Rs. lakhs) | No.of beneficiaries | Total provision (Rs. lakhs) | Total beneficiaries |
| 1990-91       | 475.00                          | 23,600                         | 2075.00                        | 66,591              | 2500.00                     | 90,191              |
| 1991-92       | 500.00                          | 28,320                         | 2500.00                        | 79,920              | 3000.00                     | 1,08,240            |
| 1992-93       | 525.00                          | 33,984                         | 2975.00                        | 95,904              | 3500.00                     | 1,29,888            |
| 1993-94       | 550.00                          | 40,788                         | 3450.00                        | 1,15,092            | 4000.00                     | 1,55,880            |
| 1994-95       | 575.00                          | 57,348                         | 3900.00                        | 1,38,120            | 4500.00                     | 1,95,468            |
| <b>Total:</b> | <b>2,600.00</b>                 | <b>1,84,040</b>                | <b>14,900.00</b>               | <b>4,95,627</b>     | <b>17,500.00</b>            | <b>6,79,667</b>     |

Hitherto the S.E.S.Programme had been in operation in the State on a modest scale confined to the urban areas. After a recent review of the programme by a Core Group, the State Government have decided to extend the programme to rural areas as well, with emphasis on arrest of flight of skill from rural to urban areas. Apart from mitigating the stress caused on urban infrastructure by such migration,

the rural segment of this programme will concentrate on allied-farm activity, agro-based industries, marketing net-work etc.

During 1990-91, an amount of Rs.25.00 crores has been provided by the State Government for the implementation of this programme. Under the training programme for skill development, the candidates undergo training for a period of six to eight months and are paid an incentive stipend. Margin money is extended to the entrepreneurs amounting to 20 per cent of the total cost of the venture, subject to a ceiling of Rs.50,000 per candidate. It is estimated that about Rs.75.00 crores would be forthcoming from the commercial banks and other financial institutions resulting in an aggregate investment of about Rs.100 crores. It is expected that this investment would generate gainful employment to about one lakh beneficiaries during 1990-91. A provision of Rs.17500.00 lakhs is proposed for the Eighth Plan for this scheme.

## 41. SOCIAL SECURITY & WELFARE

The Eighth Five Year Plan Approach paper lays emphasis on providing social security and welfare to the specially vulnerable sections like Women & Children, Physically handicapped, the destitute old & Widows and such other sections of population. The Approach paper advocates critical assessment of the accumulated expenditure of schemes already tried and designing a comprehensive and affordable system.

The proposals under this sector reflect this broad approach.

### WOMEN & CHILD WELFARE

Upto the Fifth Five Year Plan the emphasis in this sector was on ameliorative measures for poor and destitute women and children. Rehabilitation and education were the principal components. A beginning was made during the Sixth Plan for economic uplift of women. Training, upgrading of skills, credit needs and marketing were stressed in the Sixth Plan document. The A.P. Women Cooperative Finance Corporation was set up in 1975 with 51:49 equity share between State and Central Governments. The corporation's objective was to help women, with margin money and other assistance, to take up gainful economic activities.

The National Perspective Plan for Women suggested an integrated multi-disciplinary approach covering employment, education, health, nutrition, application of science and technology and related aspects in areas of interest to women. It recommended extension of facilities for income generating activities and to enable women to participate actively in socio-economic development.

### *Progress during the Seventh Plan*

During the Seventh plan period, eighteen hostels were started and one building constructed for one of them. In the regional tailoring centres 212 women were trained and in the crafts training centres 710 women were trained. Number of women provided accommodation in the working women's hostels were 710. Nearly 7000 children were benefitted by creches.

The integrated approach stressed in the National Perspective Plan for Women was taken up for implementation through the scheme of Telugu Bala Mahila Prangathi Pranganam.

The Pranganam is a residential-cum-training complex in which 100 poor destitute women and 30 orphan children are provided food and accommodation as well as recreation facilities. They are trained in functional literacy, non formal education, cooking and gardening. They are also imparted training in trades/skills to enable them to make an independent living. The trades in which training is provided are tailoring, bakery, carpet weaving, soap making, book binding and printing, silk weaving, toy making, pickle making, agarbathi manufacture, mini auto lamps, pins and file tags, and chalk crayons. The pranganams are also running various diploma/certificate courses to cover 100 educated unemployed women day scholars under affiliation to the Padmavathi Mahila University. The courses offered are technicians, Auxiliary Nurse Midwife, secretarial practice, sanitary inspector, electric appliances, radio and T.V., Computer programming, hostel management, sericulture and diploma in rural women development and child welfare. The beneficiaries are those selected under TRYCEM programme of IRDP. After training they have opportunities of either being assisted under IRDP or of obtaining employment since 30% of Government jobs are reserved for women. Many schemes originally contemplated under this sector were merged into the Pranganams scheme.

During the Eighth Plan Rs.2242.96 lakhs were spent on different programmes for Women & Child Welfare.

### ***Eighth Plan Approach***

The approach paper lays special emphasis on the welfare of women. The status of women as producers of goods and services and as rightful claimants of social security is explicitly recognised. Maximum resources are to be directed towards releasing the productive and creative energies of rural women so that they become equal partners in the socio cultural transformation of society. They are also to be accorded a special role in the scheme of decentralised area planning and mobilisation of local skills and resources. Measures towards universalisation of education, training for skill formation, provision of child services and increasing access to productive assets and other resources is to be intensified. Women are to be encouraged to get organised to play leadership role in ecological regeneration and in cooperatives, trade unions etc., with a view to realising their full potential for development.

### ***Eighth Plan Proposals***

The major scheme in this sector is that of equity investment and grants-in-aid to the Women's Cooperative Finance Corporation. Increase in equity is proposed to enable the corporation to provide margin money support to a substantially increased number of women entrepreneurs. Past experience shows that a majority of women entrepreneurs supported by the corporation are doing well and the recoveries of margin money advances are also found encouraging. Grants-in-aid are provided to the corporation to fulfill the other tasks entrusted such as maintaining the pranganams, construction works relating to pranganams, working women's hostels etc., as well as towards managerial subsidy for the corporation since its earnings are not adequate to meet expenses of running the corporation. The construction works proposed to be taken up by the corporation are four pranganam buildings yet to be built in four districts, worksheds in 9 of the pranganams, 22 hostel blocks in the pranganams for educated unemployed women undergoing the courses in affiliation to the Padmavati Womens University, showrooms in all 22 pranganams for display of the products made by the inmates, spillover works on some of the completed pranganams and construction of four more working women's hostels. On the construction of working women hostels, the Govt. of India provides 75% assistance and the State bears only 25% of the cost. The entrusting of these responsibilities to the corporation shows the important role the corporation has acquired. The Govt. of India channels most of its assistance through this corporation. Another scheme proposed to be continued relates to rehabilitation of women in distress. This is a centrally sponsored scheme, being implemented through voluntary agencies. The pattern of funding is 45(Centre); 45 (State) ; 10 (voluntary agencies). Under this scheme voluntary organisations set up training centres of vocational training like tailoring and embroidery, watch/clock repair and typewriting for needy women. At present five organisations are running five centres and will benefit 1200 women during the plan.

The new schemes proposed are homes and buildings for homes for collegiate girls, new working women's hostels and strengthening of the organisational infrastructure of the department of women and child welfare. Six homes for college girls were started earlier to provide board and lodge to the orphans in the childrens homes run by the State who matriculate and take up graduate studies. Since there are already 79 children's homes in the State and more are proposed in the eighth plan, it is expected that more girls will need such help. It is therefore proposed to start six more homes for orphan girls for college education. Each home accommodates 30 girls. It is also proposed to construct buildings for 11 of these homes (one in Tirupati having its own building) since it is difficult to find suitable buildings for rent. The second scheme envisages construction of four more working womens' hostels in the district head quarters in which a working women's hostel has not yet been set up

viz., Chittoor, Nalgonda, Adilabad and Kakinada. The Govt. of India which provides 75% assistance for constructing these hostels has found the need for such hostels in the above four district head quarters after survey of the need for them. The third scheme proposes to strengthen the head quarters, regional and district offices of the department in view of the sizeable increase in workload caused by the growth in the number of institutions for women and children under its care.

Under child welfare, the proposals envisage starting of two more children homes, in addition to the existing 79. These homes house and feed sixty orphan children each (except one home which houses 100 children) in the age group of 6-18. Another scheme, being continued, is one relating to children in need of care and protection. The scheme is operated through voluntary organisations which are funded in the ratio of 45:45:10 by Centre, State and voluntary organisations. Another scheme to be continued from the last plan and extended is that of mobile creches. These are meant for the children of women labourers at workspots like construction sites, quarries, crop fields etc., The female work participation rate among casual labour being high, and with increase in public works and private economic activities, it is found necessary to add 25 mobile creches to the existing 46.

For the Eighth Plan, an amount of Rs.3597.18 lakhs is proposed. For 1990-91, an outlay of Rs.300.00 lakhs is provided and for 1991-92 an amount of Rs.435.25 lakhs is provided for the programmes of Women Development and Child Welfare.

### ***WELFARE OF PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED***

Andhra Pradesh is one of the pioneer States in the field of Welfare of Handicapped and has a Directorate and Corporation for the Handicapped. The main aim of the welfare measures intended for the handicapped is to ensure that the handicapped persons are not looked down upon by the fellow citizens as second rate persons and to draw this segment of the society into the main stream of public life and to enable them to live and contribute to public life as equal partners, besides helping them to earn their own livelihood independently.

During the Eighth Plan period, the Directorate for the Welfare of the Handicapped and the A.P. Vikalangula Co-operative Corporation have implemented the schemes of 1). Scholarships to Handicapped students and Mentally retarded children, 2). Assistance to unemployed handicapped 3). Economic support programmes 4). Supply of prosthetic Aids 5) Maintenance and opening of New Hostels 6). Supply of Text Books to Pre-matric students 7) Supply of Note Books/Book Banks to hostel inmates 8). Reimbursement of tuition fees to pre-matric and post-matric students 9). Scholarship to research scholars and unemployment allowance to P.G. students 10). Incentive awards for marriages between the disabled and normal persons 11). Sound Libraries and Braille Press 12). Investment and managerial subsidy to A.P.V.C.C. The total expenditure for the welfare of handicapped during the Seventh Plan period was Rs.1261.46 lakhs.

During the VIII Plan, the Directorate for the Welfare of Handicapped proposes to continue several on-going schemes and also three new schemes of (1) Sanction of mess charges to Intermediate students; (2) Payment of Book allowance to Post Matric Students and (3) Conduct of census of the Handicapped in the State, the details of which are briefly noted hereunder:

#### ***1. Strengthening of the Directorate***

The Directorate does not have adequate staff. In view of the proposal to start more Residential Schools for the Blind and the Deaf, in addition to the 5 already

existing ones, a Special Education Cell is proposed to be created in the Directorate with 2 Assistant Directors and supporting staff. It is also proposed to strengthen the Directorate with a statistical wing and necessary staff. An outlay of Rs.12.00 lakhs is proposed for the VIIIth Plan.

## ***2. District Offices***

There are District Offices in 18 districts only and it is proposed to establish district offices in the remaining 5 districts also. The outlay proposed is Rs. 40.00 lakhs for the VIIIth Plan.

## ***3. Scholarships for Handicapped students***

The State Government provides scholarships to handicapped students studying classes I to VIII. A sum of Rs.75.00 lakhs is required for the VIIIth Plan period to cover 625 Handicapped students every year.

## ***4. Unemployment allowance to Handicapped***

The totally blind, totally deaf and totally crippled persons, who are on the live registers of Employment Exchanges are sanctioned un-employment allowance of Rs.50/- p.m. A sum of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme during the VIIIth Plan period, to assist 4000 handicapped persons additionally.

## ***5. Economic Rehabilitation of Handicapped***

The Department provides subsidy/grant upto Rs.3000/- to the handicapped to assist in their self employment. A sum of Rs.150.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme for the VIIIth Plan.

## ***6. Maintenance and Opening of New Hostels***

In addition to the existing 23 hostels, it is proposed to start 7 more hostels. During the VIIIth Plan, an outlay of Rs.75.00 lakhs is proposed for the maintenance of the existing hostels and the new ones proposed, to cover additionally 250 handicapped students.

## ***7. Scholarships to Mentally Retarded children***

In order to provide scholarships to 1200 mentally retarded children, an outlay of Rs.35.00 lakhs is proposed for the VIIIth Plan.

## ***8. Incentive Award for Marriages between the disabled and normal persons***

This scheme which is aimed at social integration of handicapped persons is becoming popular and therefore an outlay of Rs.40.00 lakhs is proposed to cover atleast 1000 couples during the VIIIth Plan.

## ***9. Teachers Training Centre for the Blind***

Every year 30 teachers are trained to teach blind students in the National Institute of Visually Handicapped, Dehradun. For this, an outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed for VIIIth Plan.



#### ***10. Government Residential School for Handicapped***

In addition to the 3 Residential Schools for the Blind and 2 for the Deaf, it is proposed to start 4 Residential Schools during the VIIIth Plan, with a total strength of 500 by the end of the VIII th Plan. An outlay of Rs.280.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme during the VIII the Plan.

#### ***11. Managerial Subsidy and investments to A.P.Vikalangula Cooperative Corporation***

An outlay of Rs.250.00 lakhs is proposed towards managerial subsidy to A.P.Vikalangula Cooperative Corporation for the VIIIth Plan. Likewise, an amount of Rs. 245.00 lakhs is proposed towards investments in A.P Vikalangula Cooperative Corporation, meant for District Training Centres.

#### ***12. Construction of Buldings for Hostels/Homes/Schools***

An outlay of Rs.250.00 lakhs is proposed for construction of buildings for hostels, homes and Schools for the handicapped during the VIII th Plan.

#### ***13. Construction of Building for the Directorate and A.P.Vikalangula Cooperative Corporation***

Both the Directorate and the A.P.Vikalangula Coop.Corporation are located in private buildings incurring huge sum towards rents. It is, therefore, proposed to construct buildings for the Directorate and Corporation. An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose in VIIIth Plan.

#### ***14. Sanction of tuition fees, mess charges, Book allowance***

It is proposed to sanction tuition fees to the handicapped students studying professional courses, mess charges to 600 intermediate handicapped students and Book allowance to post-matric students. The outlay for this purpose works out to Rs.38.00 lakhs during the VIII th Plan period.

#### ***A.P. Vikalangula Cooperative Corporation***

The A.P.Vikalangula Cooperative Corporation proposes to implement the following on-going schemes during the VIII th Plan period.

##### ***1. Prosthetic Aids***

It is proposed to supply 4000 tricycles, 1500 Artificial limbs, 3500 calipers, 3500 crutches, 3500 Hearing Aids, 320 Wheel Chairs, 60,000 MCR chappals, and 16,000 Walking Sticks. The cost of these aids works out to Rs.300.00 lakhs.

##### ***2. Sound Library***

A Sound Library is set up by the Corporation to arrange for recording of text books on cassettes. During VIII th Plan period, it is proposed to supply 1500 tape recorders and 30,000 cassettes, to the visually handicapped to help in their studies. An outlay of Rs.65.00 lakhs is proposed.

### ***3. Braille Press***

The Braille Press established by Corporation prints text books for the visually handicapped in Braille script for classes 1st to 10th in all subjects and also publishes journals, magazines etc. It is proposed to get 60,000 books printed in Braille script during the VIIIth Plan period, at an estimated cost of Rs. 90.00 lakhs.

The A.P.Vikalangula Cooperative Corporation also provides margin money to the extent of 20% (remaining 80% being provided by Banks) to the handicapped to start self employment schemes. During the VIII th Plan, Corporation proposes to sanction Rs.80.00 lakhs towards margin money to 4000 Handicapped persons at Rs.2000/- each.

The total outlay for the schemes proposed to be implemented during VIIIth Plan by the Directorate for Welfare of Handicapped and A.P.Vikalangula Coop. Corporation, is Rs.2260.00 lakhs. An amount of Rs.150.00 lakhs has been provided for 1990-91 and an outlay of Rs.186.00 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

### ***Centrally Sponsored Schemes***

Under Centrally Sponsored Schemes of (i) providing scholarships to Physically handicapped and (ii) petrol subsidy to Handicapped, Centre's share is 100%. During VIII th Plan, an amount of Rs.275.50 lakhs is expected from Central Government towards 100% share for implementing these schemes.

### ***Social Security***

#### ***Pensions***

The major schemes under this head are pensions for the old, the widows, landless agriculture labour, destitute persons who are aged 65 and above and who have no means of livelihood. All physically handicapped destitute persons irrespective of their age are granted old age pensions. The rate of the old age pension is Rs. 30 per month irrespective of the place of residence of the pensioner. It is proposed to cover over 56,000 persons under this scheme and an amount of Rs. 202.00 lakhs is provided for the Eighth Five Year Plan. Indigent widows are sanctioned a pension of Rs. 50 per month. It is proposed to cover over 4,000 widows under the scheme with a total outlay of Rs.200.00 lakhs during the Eighth Five year plan. Landless agriculture labour are a major segment of population with an insecure means of livelihood. Old agricultural landless workers suffer acute distress. To provide social security to such agricultural labour, as they have no other source of income, a scheme of pension was introduced in November, 1984. A pension of Rs.30 per month is given to indigent agricultural labour of 60 years and above. About 52,000 agricultural labour are proposed to be covered under the scheme with an outlay of 2200.00 lakhs during the Eighth Five year Plan.

#### ***Rehabilitation of beggars***

Beggars of different categories are proposed to be rehabilitated under section 11(1) of A.P. Prevention of Beggars Act, 1977. Homes for the aged and disabled beggars, leper beggars, destitute children are taken up under this scheme. It is proposed to set-up 8 such homes during the Eighth Five Year Plan with a provision of Rs.23.00 lakhs. It is also proposed to construct worksheds and training centres for beggars to enable them to find a means of independent living. For the construction and setting-up of these training centres Rs.100.00 lakhs is provided in the Eighth Five Year Plan.

### ***Social Welfare Fund***

The A.P. Social Welfare Fund came into existence in 1974-75. The main objectives of the fund are to encourage and financially assist voluntary organisations engaged in rendering services to the old and the destitute. Registered Voluntary Organisations having three years experience of rendering services to orphan, destitute and handicapped persons, medical institutions, balwadies, family welfare institutions, rehabilitation centres for cured leprosy patients, T.B. patients, institutions for mentally retarded persons and institutions rendering other welfare services are eligible for grants-in-aid from the Fund. The council of the fund consists of the Chief Secretary, Secretary Social welfare, Secretary medical and Health and 3 non-official members with Director of Social Welfare as member secretary. An amount of Rs.95.00 lakhs is provided as Govt. contribution to the Fund for the Eighth Five Year Plan.

### ***Government Orphanages***

There were (4) Government Orphanages run at Hyderabad, Warangal, Machilipatnam and Kakinada with a strength of 65 boarders, 80 boarders, 200 boarders and 60 boarders respectively.

Further (46) Government Orphanages were sanctioned during 1983-84 and are being maintained in (23) Districts of the state of two orphanages each district with a strength of 100 boarders in each orphanage. During Seventh Plan period, an amount of Rs.420.81 lakhs was spent for maintaining 46 Orphanages. During the VIII Plan period no new orphanages have been proposed. However, it is proposed to provide additional amenities in the hostels and also arrangements for tuitions to the boarders. For this purpose, it is proposed to provide Rs.120.00 lakhs for the Eighth Five Year Plan period and Rs.22.00 lakhs for 1991-92.

### ***Construction of Buildings for Government Orphanages***

During the VIII year Plan it is proposed to construct (50) buildings for all the Government orphanages functioning in the state at the rate of Rs. 9.00 lakhs for each boys orphanage buildings and Rs.10.00 lakhs for each girls orphanage buildings with compound walls and quarters to wardens, matrons, etc. For this purpose an outlay of Rs.550.00 lakhs for the Eighth Five Year Plan and Rs.50.00 lakhs for 1991-92 are proposed.

### ***Schemes for Welfare of Rickshawpullers***

Rickshaw Pullers are a group of unorganised labour who have not been reached through welfare/social security measures until recently. During the Seventh Plan this state introduced two schemes for their welfare. One was own your Riksha scheme, to help them acquire own rikshaws so that they can be protected from exploitation by rikshaw owners. Another was the scheme of supply of dresses for pullers under which a rishkaw puller was given a pair of cloths. An amount of Rs. 221.35 lakhs was spent on these schemes during the Seventh Plan.

In view of the adhoc nature of these schemes, these are substituted by a new scheme taking advantage of Group Insurance Scheme for Weaker sections introduced by the LIC. Under this scheme, the state pays the premium of Rs. 5/ per annum per ricksha puller covered and the puller gets insurance cover of two types.

- a) Medical expenses upto Rs.1,000/- in case of occupational hazards and ailments; and

b) Assured sum of Rs.6000/- in case of incapacitation/death.

It is proposed initially to cover 1.40 lakh Rikshaw Pullers under this scheme and the coverage is expected to rise in subsequent years. A sum of Rs.60.00 lakh is provided for the VIII Plan for this scheme. The Provisions for 1990-91 and 1991-92 respectively are Rs.20.00 lakhs and Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

### ***Rehabilitation of Jogins***

A detestable old practice of 'dedicating' young girls, mostly of Scheduled Caste, to local temple and banning them from marriage resulting exploitation, is prevalent in some districts.

The reasons for the dedication are usually illness of family members, death of children or other family members; religious vow; desertion by husband or general poverty. It has also been observed that most of the Jogins /Basavis /Parvathis belong to Mala; Madiga and Dommara communities.

In actual practice, the Jogins/ Basavis become prostitutes at the mercy of the village people, This is thus a system of exploitation of the girls and women, mostly belonging to the poorer sections of the society, resulting in the dehumanisation of the women. The girls and women become victims of various diseases and vices as well. The children born to them are treated as illegitimate and socially ostracised.

The incidence of the system of Jogins/Basavis In the state has been surveyed recently through the district administration . In this survey, 16,287 Jogin women were identified and about 80% of them belong to Scheduled Castes.

A scheme has been evolved to discourage the practice and to rescue and rehabilitate such women. One home has been built to house them. Schemes have been taken-up to help them find an independent and honourable living. They are provided oldage pensions, adult education, schooling and board and lodge in Welfare hostels etc. Efforts are also made to cover them under appropriate programmes such as house sites, housing under Weaker Sections housing Programmes, assignment of land and land development etc., under IRDP, TRYSEM and other Rural development Programmes.

During the VII Plan, an amount of Rs. 120.68 lakhs was spent on the programme. During the VIII Plan, it is proposed to cover 4533 Jogins under these various programmes and Rs.170.00 lakhs is provided. The Provisions for 1990-91 & 1991-92 respectively are Rs. 30.00 lakhs and Rs.35.00 lakhs.

### ***INSPECTOR GENERAL, PRISONS & DIRECTOR, CORRECTIONAL SERVICES***

The concept of the Social Defence Programme is more or less of recent origin for creating machinery and services to implement various social legislations intended to correct behaviour deviations amongst social individuals and groups so that they could be disciplined and enable to conform to socially accepted norms and patterns of behaviour and to strengthen social cohesion. The I.G., Prisons and Director, Correctional Services has been implementing various schemes such as certified schools, children homes and Auxiliory schools etc. and upto end of VI Five Year Plan an expenditure of Rs.115.52 lakhs was incurred for implementation of various schemes.

At the beginning of the year 1990-91, a separate Juvenile Welfare Department was created with the responsibility of implementing the provisions of Juvenile Justice Act. The I.G. Prisons department now is in charge of adult persons, probation services and the State Institute of Correctional Services which provides training to the officers/staff of the Prisons Department.

### ***Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-'90 -Review***

The budgeted outlay of Rs.365.75 lakhs for the Seventh Five Year Plan against which an expenditure of Rs.250.23 lakhs was incurred for implementation of the schemes of social security and welfare of which the expenditure towards implementing the programmes of I.G., Prisons and Director, Correctional Services, was Rs.102.11 lakhs. A number of schemes in the Seventh Five Year Plan have either been completed by 1989-'90 or committed to Non-plan with effect from 1990-'91. Hence the outlay of the VIII Five Year Plan has been considerably reduced.

### ***Eighth Five Year Plan(1990-'95)***

An outlay of Rs. 51.08 lakhs is provided during the VIII Five Year Plan to strengthen the staff of the correctional services for effective implementation of Central P.O. Act in the State. The outlay also includes a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs for Jails, so as to introduce Cooking gas in Gr.II Sub-Jails in Guntur and Chittoor.

No provision has been made for the year 1990-'91. It is proposed to provide Rs. 7.48 lakhs in the Annual Plan 1991-'92 for the afore said new schemes.

## ***JUVENILE WELFARE DEPARTMENT***

Till recently, the Jail Department consisted of prisons wing and probation wing. The probation wing deals with the institutions connected with Juvenile Welfare. Having regard to the policy of Government of India to keep implementation of Juvenile Justice Act separate from the Prisons Department, Government have created a separate Directorate (Vide G.O.Ms.No.116,WDCW and Labour (J.J.) Department,dated 10-4-1990) for the proper and effective implementation of the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 and to provide care, protection, treatment, development, rehabilitation of the neglected and delinquent juveniles and for adjudication of certain matters relating to and disposition of delinquent juveniles. Now the social Homes, Juvenile Homes, Observation Homes, After care Homes and child Guidance Bureaux come under the control of Juvenile Welfare Directorate.

During the Seventh Plan, the expenditure incurred towards Juvenile Justice was Rs.148.12 lakhs.

The Department of Juvenile welfare proposes to implement the following schemes during Eighth Plan period.

### ***1. Setting-up of Juvenile Homes***

As per the J.J.Act 1986, the delinquent children have to be detained in special Homes and non-delinquent children in Juvenile Homes. At present, there are Four Juvenile Homes for Boys functioning at Hyderabad, Eluru, Cuddapah and Visakhapatnam. It is proposed to start two more Juvenile Homes to reduce overcrowding in the existing ones. Provision has been made to employ teachers, Craft instructors, House Masters, Supervisors etc. with a view to educate the children upto primary school level and also to impart vocational training. The total outlay for the entire plan period works

out to Rs.135.12 lakhs including central share, under centrally sponsored schemes at 50:50.

## ***2. Setting -up of observation Homes for Boys***

It is provided in the JJ Act 1986, that observation Homes are essential for lodging undertrial children for every district as the Act prohibits detention of Children in Jails or in police lock-ups. There are 8 observation Homes at Hyderabad, Vijayawada, Rajahmundry, Tirupathi, Warangal, Kurnool and Guntakal for boys and one Home for Girls at Hyderabad. It is proposed to start 8 more observation Homes at other district Headquarters in a phased manner during the Eighth Plan. The total outlay for the entire plan works out to Rs.128.32 lakhs, including central share under CSS at 50:50.

## ***3. Constitution of Juvenile Welfare Boards & Juvenile Courts***

Constitution of Juvenile Welfare Boards and Juvenile courts is the statutory requirement under J.J. Act, 1986. As the Chairman and Members of the Juvenile welfare Boards are to be provided with suitable incentives, it is proposed to pay them Honoraria. Social Workers are also to be paid Honoraria. The total outlay for the Eighth plan period for this works out to Rs.15.90 lakhs, including central share under CSS at 50:50.

## ***4. Strengthening of the New Directorate***

After separating the probation wing from the prisons department, a New Directorate has come into existence with one Director and some staff. The present staff is not at all sufficient to man the entire Department work. Hence it is proposed to create one post of Administrative Officer and two sections, for the smooth running of the administration. The total outlay works out to Rs.43.56 lakhs for the Eighth Plan period.

## ***5. Strengthening of Institutions***

It is proposed to create posts of 2 case workers and 8 district probation officers grade .II for observation Homes. The total outlay for the Eighth Plan works out to Rs. 17.68 lakhs including central share under C.S.S. at 50:50.

## ***6. Building Programme***

During the Seventh Plan, an amount of Rs.39.00 lakhs was provided for the construction of well planned building for Juvenile Home for Boys at Hyderabad and it is nearing completion. It is proposed to provide such buildings for juvenile homes in Tirupathi, Warangal, Eluru and Rajahmundry, where Government land has already been made available. Provision is therefore made in the Eighth Plan for this scheme to the tune of Rs. 65.34 lakhs.

## ***7. Installation of Cooking Gas in Homes***

During the Seventh Plan Period, LPG cooking Gas system was introduced in 3 Juvenile Homes at Hyderabad, Eluru and Cuddapah. It is proposed to provide LPG cooking gas system in 9 more Juvenile Homes during Eighth Plan period. The outlay for this scheme works out to Rs. 2.43 lakhs.

Besides, the schemes of (i) creation of fund ii) Upgradation of facilities for development of Juvenile Homes and training of functionaries concerned with the



implemtnation of JJ Act (iii) creation of 2 posts of Head supervisors at observation Home for Boys at Guntakal and 3 posts of sweeper-cum-scavengers at O.H. for Boys, at Warangal, Kurnool and Guntakal and (iv) Purchase of Motor cycle for the Directorate, are proposed in the Eighth Plan.

The total outlay of all these schemes comes to Rs.422.51 lakhs, out of this the central share under CSS works out to Rs.148.51 lakhs. The State share of these plan schemes is Rs.274.00 lakhs during the Eighth Five Year Plan. An amount of Rs.25.00 lakhs has been provided for 1990-91 and an outlay of Rs.27.50 lakhs is proposed for 1991-92.

### ***SAINIK WELFARE***

In the earlier plans, no outlay was provided for Sainik Welfare.

#### ***Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) Review***

For the first time a sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs was provided during the Seventh Five Year Plan towards 50% State share. The Schemes proposed under Sainik welfare are

- (1) Strengthening of Directorate of Sainik Welfare at state level for effective employment placement of ex-servicemen of the state through the " Employment Cell"
- (2) Establishment of Zilla Sainik Welfare Offices in 9 districts ; and
- (3) Supply of Metal Bunk stalls to disabled and deserving ex-servicemen and their widows as a measure of self-employment.

An expenditure of Rs.42.78 lakhs was incurred against a budgetted outlay of Rs.58.50 lakhs during the Seventh Five Year Plan towards state share for implementation and strengthening of Sainik Welfare Directorate and Zilla Offices.

#### ***Eighth Five Year Plan (1990-95)***

During the Eighth Five Year an outlay of Rs.227.60 Lakhs is proposed to meet the expenditure on implementation of the following Schemes.

|   | (Rs. in lakhs) |
|---|----------------|
| 1. Strengthening of Directorate of Sainik Welfare.                          | 4.10           |
| 2. Strengthening of Zilla Sainik Welfare Offices                            | 8.50           |
| 3. Promotion of Self-employment ventures for ex-servicemen and their widows | 11.00          |
| 4. PEXSEM Scheme preparing of Ex-servicemen for Self-Employment             | 15.00          |
| 5. Provision of independent transport to the Director of Sainik Welfare     | 1.50           |
| 6. Construction of Sainik Bhavan in the Districts                           | 30.00          |

|    |  | (Rs. in lakhs) |
|----|--|----------------|
| 7. | Provision of Independent transport to Zilla Sainik Welfare Officers                    | 3.50           |
| 8. | Coaching of children of Ex-Servicemen for admission In the Sainik Schools              | 4.00           |
| 9. | Financial Assistance to the Ex-Servicemen of World War-II vintage towards state share. | 150.00         |
|    |  | 227.60         |

The Sainik Welfare Department proposes to extend financial assistance to the Ex-servicemen of World War -II Vintage and State forces who are old and in distress. These personnel in their youth served the country and are entitled to a respectable existence. The Department has identified 6,500 Ex-Servicemen of World War-II vintage who are old and in penury, and it is proposed to extend financial assistance @ Rs.100/- each p.m. For this scheme an outlay of Rs.150.00 lakhs is proposed in the VIII Five Year Plan towards state share and to request the Government of India to extend and provide equal amount as Central Share.

For the year 1990-91, a sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan for Implementation of the Sainik welfare Schemes.

For the Year 1991-92, the Department proposes an amount of Rs.6.47 lakhs for continuance of the on-going schemes. It is also proposed to include a provision of Rs.81.90 lakhs for the new schemes, subject to availability of financial assistance from the Government of India.





**DRAFT EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1990-95**

**V. Statement regarding externally Aided Projects.**

(Rs.in lakhs)

| Sl. No. | Name, nature & location of project with project code and name of external funding agency | Date of Sanction, date of disbursement of commencement of work | Terminal date of external aid<br>a. Original<br>b.Revised | Estimated Cost<br>a. Original<br>b. Revised<br>(Latest) | Pattern of upto VII Plan<br>a. State Share<br>b.Central Asst.<br>c.Other Sources<br>Total | Cuumulative expenditure during VIII Plan<br>a. State Share<br>b.Central Asst.<br>c.Other sources<br>Total | Provision necessary  |   |   |
|---------|--|--|---|---|---|---|--|---|---|
|         |  |  |   |   |   |   | 1990-91<br>a. State Share<br>b.Central Asst.<br>c.Other sources<br>Total | 1991-92<br>(anticipated)<br>a.State Share<br>b.Central Asst.<br>c.Other sources | (proposed)<br>a.State Share<br>b.Central Asst.<br>c.Other Sources |
| 1.      | 2.   | 3.   | 4.  | 5.  | 6.  | 7.  | 8.   | 9.  | 10.   |
| 1.      | A.P.Emergency Rehabilitation Project.  | August '90<br>Cyclone<br>November '90                          | 31-12-93<br><br>Finalisation<br>31-3-94                   | Rs.80.00  | (c) World Bank.<br>Crores.  | NIL.  | (c) Rs.80.00 Crores  | (c) Rs.10.00  | (c) Rs.50.00  |

Note:- The Cyclone Project has been formulated to strengthen the Trnsmission & Distribution System in 9 Coastal Districts to withstand higher wind speeds.